

Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Sanjeev Kumar Sharma
Editor

Indian Political Science Association
2024

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Editor - Professor Sanjeev Kumar Sharma

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The Indian Political Science Association was established in December 1938 on the advice and invitation of Bharat Ratna Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya at Varanasi. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the then Premier of United Province (presently Uttar Pradesh), was invited to preside over the inauguration of IPSA. The need to start an association had been felt for a long time and it was in May 1938 that it was actually decided. A circular was issued at the end of August 1938, inviting cooperation of scholars of Political Science for this auspicious journey. The first conference was held on 22-24 December 1938 with the singing of Vande Mataram song. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the Vice Chancellor, BHU welcomed the delegates and spoke briefly of the pressing political issues facing the country. Dr. A.S. Altekar took the delegates to Saranath for excursion. Dr. P.N. Banerjee of Calcutta was elected as President and Sri Gurumukh Nihal Singh of Banaras was elected as Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. Beni Prasad of Allahabad and Dr. V.S. Ram of Lucknow became Vice Presidents.

In September 1939, the IPSA started publication of a quarterly journal entitled The Indian Journal of Political Science (IJPS). IJPS is continuing to be an academic platform and intellectual voice of the community of Political Science for last 85 years. In 2009, the IPSA started publication of a bi-annual journal in Hindi entitled Bhartiya Rajniti Vijnan Shodh Patrika. Prof. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma became its first Editor. The journal is being published regularly.

In its history of 86 years, IPSA has organised Annual Political Science Conferences regularly. Renowned political scientists of the country from all regions and institutions have held positions in IPSA Executive Committee and the Editorial Board. These include scholars like PN Bannerjee, Beni Prasad, VS Ram, Gurmukh Nihal Singh, Edy Asirvatham, JN Khosla, BM Sharma, M. Venkatarangaiya, SV Puntambekar, DK Garde, H.K. Sherwani, KNV Sastri, GD Sondhi, DN Banarjee, SV Kogekar, KP Mukerji, R Bhaskaran, Appadorai, AK Ghosal, MV Krishna Rao, A Awasthi, DN Pathak, JP Suda, AJ Dastur, VP Varma, SAH Haqqi, LP Sinha, MM Puri, Nirmal Bose, SP Varma, Chetkar Jha, Frank Thakurdas, SC Dash, RN Trivedi, Haridwar Rai, Rasheeduddin Khan, CP Bhambari, LS Rathore, KBY Thotappa, RS Gautam, AP Padhi, Raghuveer Singh, RB Jain, K Madhusudan Reddy, R Thandavan, CV Raghavulu, JR Siwach, JK Baral, KP Singh, Janardan Pandey, Hoshier Singh, Daleep Singh, CP Barthwal, VT Patil, Harihara Das, JK Mahapatra, Cyriac Thomas, G. Gopakumar, Madhukar Shyam Chaturvedi, AS Narang, APS Chauhan, SS Tiwana, SK Chaturvedi,

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IPSA has held events throughout the country from Lahore (1940) to Trivandrum (1948), from Bombay (1941) to Calcutta (1950), from Waltair (1957) to Ahmedabad (1966). IPSA Conferences have been held more than once at Chennai (4), Mysore (3), Jaipur (3), Calcutta (3), Meerut (3), Lucknow (2), Hyderabad (3), Jodhpur (2), Agra (2), Aligarh (2), Poona (2), Ujjain (2).

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Professor Sanjeev Kumar Sharma
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प्रो० संजीव कुमार शर्मा

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प्रो० संजीव कुमार शर्मा



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**PRESIDENTIAL
REMARKS**

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS IN 61ST IPSA CONFERENCE
18 – 19 OCTOBER 2024

Prof. Geetanjali Dash
Vice-Chancellor
Berhampur University (Odisha) & President, IPSA

Namaskar!

Good morning to all the delegates to the 61st IPSA Conference.

It is a very proud moment for all of us. The Indian Political Science Association, which was established in December 1938 on the advice and invitation of Bharat Ratna Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, has completed more than 85 years of its existence. Keeping pace with the development of our nation, our organization is also marching ahead very fast.

We have gathered here for our 61st IPSA Conference. Undoubtedly, it speaks for our efforts, stands for our collective strength and vouches for our future glory. By bringing us together, IPSA has enriched the discipline of Political Science through our collective intellectualism. At every conference, we feel proud of the successful ending and eagerly wait to welcome the next Conference. I express my heartfelt thanks to all those who are actively working for the development of IPSA. I am also grateful to my colleagues who have burnt many night lamps to organize this Conference in this historic city of Rajasthan.

The theme of this Conference is *Viksit Bharat@2047*. It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to share my thoughts of **Viksit Bharat** with friends of Political Science fraternity.

Today, I stand before you to talk about a vision that inspires millions—Viksit Bharat, or Developed India. This vision is not just a dream; it is a collective aspiration of our diverse and vibrant nation to climb up from being a developing or *Vikashshil* to a developed or *Viksit Desh* or country. Viksit Bharat is not just a slogan; it is a shared commitment for building a better future. It is aimed at fostering progress, inclusivity, and sustainability. At its core, Viksit Bharat signifies a country where every citizen has access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. It envisions a society where innovation and technology drive growth, where farmers thrive, industries flourish, and urban and rural areas develop harmoniously.

In this rough journey of development, '*no one should be left behind*'. This is also the core theme of the 2030 Global Agenda of Sustainable Development. Unless and until, we have in our mind the weakest member of our large family while making public policies it would be difficult to arrive at the coveted goal of *Viksit Bharat* by 2047, when we shall be completing and celebrating 100 years of our independence.

As we stand at the crossroads of rapid economic, social, and technological transformation, the concept of a developed India is no longer a distant dream but an achievable reality. It is a privilege to speak today on a vision that holds the dreams and aspirations of over a billion people—Viksit Bharat. This vision encompasses not just material progress but a comprehensive approach to uplift every sector of society, ensuring equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development. As we explore this multi-faceted vision from socio-economic and political viewpoints, the challenge before us lies not only in redefining the concepts of development and good governance but also in re-examining these goals in view of their applicability to Indian society, its ideological moorings, and ethical values. The goals set for 2047 need to be seen beyond GDP and growth rate and include innovations in education, inclusive policies, environmental sustainability, and global leadership. India, with its demographic dividend, has the potential to become an economic superpower. However, it is crucial to ensure that this economic growth is inclusive. A developed India is one where every region, from the urban hubs of Mumbai and Bengaluru to the rural villages of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, benefits from growth. Investments in rural development, agriculture, and micro-enterprises are essential to bridge the urban-rural divide. We must strive for a future where every child has access to quality education, regardless of geography or economic status. The National Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 is a step in this direction, aiming to modernize the education system, making it more holistic, flexible, and aligned with the needs of the 21st century. True development cannot occur if large segments of the population are left behind. It is imperative to address the socio-economic inequalities that persist in our society. Programs aimed at empowering women, youth, marginalized communities, and economically disadvantaged groups are essential. A developed India must also be a nation that contributes to global peace, security, and prosperity. India's rich cultural heritage, democratic values, and strategic geopolitical position give it a unique role on the global stage. From peacekeeping missions to leading in areas such as pharmaceuticals and software exports, India has much to offer the world.

Political Science, as a discipline, has always been integral to understanding and shaping societies, nations, and global relations. In India's context, the development of political science is more critical than ever, as the nation embarks on its journey towards a Viksit Bharat. To achieve this ambitious goal, political science must evolve in its theoretical frameworks, methodologies, and practical applications to offer robust insights into governance, political leadership, societal changes, and global dynamics. However, the study of political science in India faces several challenges, many of which arise from the country's unique socio-political environment, its evolving democratic processes, and the rapid changes in global and domestic political dynamics. These challenges influence not only the academic study of the discipline but also its relevance and applicability in shaping public policy, governance, and political thought in India. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to update curricula, adopt new methodologies, promote academic freedom, and bridge the gap between research and public policy.

Challenges in the Study of Political Science

A significant challenge in the study of political science in India is the dominance of Western political theories and frameworks, which do not always resonate with or explain the complexities of Indian political reality. Many Indian scholars rely heavily on Western theoretical constructs such as liberalism, Marxism, and post-colonialism, which may not fully capture India's indigenous political experiences. While there has been an attempt to incorporate thinkers like Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Nehru into the curriculum, there is a lack of systematic effort to develop homegrown political theories that reflect India's unique political culture. Developing more indigenous theories and frameworks that align with Indian socio-political contexts is a critical challenge for political science in India.

The discipline of political science in India has a rich intellectual heritage rooted in ancient political thought. Texts such as Kautilya's *Arthashastra* offered early insights into statecraft, governance, and diplomacy. However, political science as a modern academic discipline began to take shape during the colonial period, influenced by Western models of governance and political thought. Post-independence, Indian political science experienced a shift, focusing on democratic governance, nation-building, and constitutionalism. Thinkers like B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mahatma Gandhi brought in indigenous perspectives, blending Western political ideologies with India's cultural and historical experiences. Political science in independent India focused largely on democratic institutions, political processes, and the challenges of socio-economic transformation. Today, as India seeks to become a Viksit Bharat, political

science must adapt to new realities—ranging from globalization and digitalization to climate change and emerging geopolitical complexities.

Political Science as a Catalyst for Viksit Bharat

One of the most critical contributions of political science in the context of Viksit Bharat is its ability to analyze governance structures and offer recommendations for reform. As India moves toward development, issues like corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, and political decentralization require academic scrutiny. Political science offers the theoretical tools to assess governance frameworks and explore alternatives that can make the system more transparent, accountable, and efficient. Scholars of political science can provide insights into the functioning of democratic institutions, from Parliament to local self-governance, assessing how they can be made more inclusive and responsive. For instance, understanding how decentralization—by empowering Panchayati Raj institutions—can contribute to more effective local governance is a significant area of research that can directly impact the goals of Viksit Bharat.

Political science plays a crucial role in policy analysis—a field where the discipline intersects with economics, sociology, and public administration. In the context of Viksit Bharat, political scientists need to focus on evidence-based policy-making to address complex developmental challenges. Political scientists engage in understanding how policies can be better designed to address issues like social inequality, healthcare access, education reforms, and environmental sustainability.

A developed India must also be an inclusive democracy, where all citizens—especially marginalized communities—can participate actively in the political process. Political science research into civil society movements, grassroots activism, and the role of media in democracy helps understand how democratic engagement can be deepened. The discipline also provides insights into improving citizen engagement through technology. With the advent of digital democracy, political science examines how e-governance, online public forums, and digital voting systems can make political participation more accessible and widespread.

The intersection of politics and economics is crucial in the discourse on Viksit Bharat. Political scientists study how political decisions impact economic development and vice versa. However, Economic reforms, such as liberalization, privatization, and digitization, must be examined within their political contexts to understand their social implications. For India to become a developed country, its political institutions must ensure that economic growth is both sustainable and equitable, addressing the needs of all sections of society. As India strives to become a Viksit Bharat, the question of social justice remains central to the study of Political science. Through the lens of political theory, a framework for understanding concepts like equality, liberty, and justice in the Indian context needs to be developed that is relevant to the values and traditions of Bharat. Thinkers like Ambedkar, who emphasized social inequalities, continue to inspire political scientists to engage with issues of caste discrimination, gender inequality, and tribal rights. Addressing these structural inequalities is key to ensuring that development in India is inclusive and that the benefits of economic growth reach all.

In the international sphere, political science offers critical insights into India's growing role as a global power. In its journey towards Viksit Bharat, it must also navigate a complex geopolitical landscape, balancing its relationships with global superpowers while maintaining its strategic autonomy. Shaping India's foreign policy in the context of global shifts in power, the rise of China, and changing dynamics within international organizations should also focus on issues like India's leadership in the Global South, its role in climate negotiations, and its participation in regional organizations like SAARC and BRICS. The emerging concept of multipolarity in international relations is particularly relevant for scholars of political science. India's positioning as a major power, both regionally and globally, requires political strategies that align with its domestic goals of development and its international aspirations for leadership.

By overcoming these hurdles and reorienting its focus, political science in India can better contribute to the development of governance systems, democratic processes, and public policies that will shape the country's future. A more engaged, interdisciplinary, and empirically rigorous study of political science will not only enhance academic scholarship but also play a vital role in creating a more equitable and just society.

Therefore, I urge upon the friends of my fraternity, to let us work together—across all sectors and communities—to turn this vision of Viksit Bharat into reality. Our research and advocacy will definitely explore alternative ways and means to realize our dream. Together, we can create a developed India that stands as a beacon of hope and progress for generations to come. At the end, I would recite a few lines from the translated verses from Geetanjali of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore,

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

ॐ सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद्दुःखभाग्भवेत् ।
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

Jai Hind

Bande Bharat Mata

Abstracts

PANEL - 1
JOURNEY OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Viksit Bharat @ 2024: Obstacles and Possibilities

Dr. Hansa Chaudhary, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

India got independence in 1947 after a long period of slavery of British rule. At the time of independence, the main goal of the country was Nation- Building. India was very weak position at the time in the terms of resources and other development. But with a strong belief in democracy, India made it possible that at present it is growing very fast and now India is emerging a largest economy of the world. The present Modi Government initiated a mission called Viksit Bharat@2047. According to the government, India has ability to become a developed nation and this goal should be achieved by 2047 with the collective efforts of all citizens of India. There is no doubt about this fact that India has that caliber. India has a large amount of natural resources, advanced technology, strong defense system, financial and political stability, which lead to achieve this noble vision. But there are many obstacles in the path of this huge mission. For instance, proper use of resources, poverty, corruption, unemployment, gender inequality etc. India cannot ignore these major problems. India will have to solve these issues if want to be a developed nation in near future.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Dr. Kale Sanjay Ankush, Professor, K. V. N. Naik ACS College, Nasik (Maharashtra)

India' got independence on 15th August 1947; since then, we witnessed a huge development in spite of the large number of heterogeneous people who have different race, religion, caste, language, and regions. Nowadays, India has entered not only to thrill but also to give credence to the most challenging phase in its history. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched 'Viksit Bharat' (developed India) under an umbrella. Numerous development initiatives have been taken across different sectors. The term Viksit Bharat incorporates progress in different aspects; including social development, economic advancement, environmental sustainability, good governance, relationships with neighbouring countries, terrorism, issues of cybercrime and cybersecurity, and many more. It has been stated that each and every Indian citizen's actions should be in such a way that they lead to the development of the country. Viksit Bharat is a milestone in reaching rapid development of the country by 2047, which will complete 100 years of India's independence. This paper tries to focus on many issues that are included in the Viksit Bharat theme.

Development of Indian Democracy

Laxmikant Balkrishna Kurangal, Research Scholar, Dr. B.A.M. University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

This paper explores the evolution of democracy in India, highlighting key milestones, challenges, and achievements. From its independence in 1947 to current political landscape, the country has made significant strides in strengthening its democratic institutions and promoting inclusive governance. Analysis of historical events, political reforms, and citizen participation sheds light on the ongoing journey towards a more mature and vibrant democracy in India.

Issues in Indian Democracy

Dr. S. Subash Chandra Bose, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Periyar Arts College, Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)

Indian democracy, the largest in the world, faces several challenges that impact its effectiveness and inclusiveness. One major issue is political corruption, where money and power often influence decisions, undermining the principles of fairness and accountability. Electoral malpractices, such as vote-buying and muscle power, further erode public trust in the democratic process. Social inequalities, particularly caste and religious divisions, continue to affect political representation and access to resources. This leads to the marginalization of certain communities, hindering the ideal of equality that democracy promises. Additionally, the rise of communalism and identity politics threatens national unity and social harmony. The functioning of democratic institutions like the judiciary, parliament, and media is also under strain. There are concerns about the independence of these institutions, with allegations of political interference weakening their ability to act as checks and balances. Moreover, the lack of internal democracy within political parties leads to the concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders, stifling grassroots participation and the emergence of new leadership. Lastly, the slow pace of judicial proceedings and the backlog of cases contribute to delays in justice, challenging the rule of law. These issues, if not addressed, could undermine the strength and resilience of Indian democracy. This paper tries to show light on the above burning issues of Indian democracy and try to find out the ways and means to tackle with these issues.

Federalism in India: Challenges and Opportunities

Dr. Anukriti, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, RKSD College, Kaithal (Haryana)

India's constitutional system is based on federalism, which is a delicate balance of authority between the Union and the states. This paper examines the various facets of Indian federalism, charting its development and analysing the issues that jeopardise its viability. The growing assertion of state autonomy, regional inequities, fiscal federalism, and the centralisation of authority are important issues. The potential provided by cooperative federalism, which allows the Union and states to work together on national objectives while honouring the variety of the Indian polity, are also examined in this paper. The paper makes the point—through case studies of interstate conflicts, policy implementations, and constitutional amendments—that although Indian federalism presents formidable obstacles, it also provides a vibrant framework for promoting unity in diversity. The study's conclusion suggests re-evaluating centre-state interactions in light of India's quickly shifting socio-political environment in order to improve the federal structure and meet new challenges.

77 Years on: Taking Stock of Indian Independence

Dr. Gilbert Sebastian, Assistant Professor, Dept. of International Relations & Politics, Central University of Kerala, Kasargod (Kerala)

An effort is made to do an evidence-based evaluation of Indian independence after 77 years, in the light of the three dimensions of human rights, namely, i) Civil and Political Rights (CPR); ii) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR); and iii) Collective and Solidarity Rights (CSR). It was found that India has a mixed record today on the three dimensions of human rights. In terms of ESCR, contrary to what the radical left often claims, Indian independence has not been a sham, as India's performance in terms of literacy and life expectancy has been commendable. However, galloping economic inequalities correspond to a similar trend in most of the world today. Unthinking assertions that we have got political independence but not economic independence could not be substantiated. This is because India's moderate gains in ESCR have been dimmed by serious setbacks in CPR and CSR, particularly environmental rights. The signs of resistance to regain independence in these respects are amply visible in India today. This is also in keeping with the defiance against autocratization worldwide today.

India in 2047: Strategic Economic Diplomacy in Multipolar Asia

Ajay Chakkravarthi B, BA, Political Science, Kumaraguru College of Liberal Arts and Science, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

India being a developing country embarks its journey towards the centenary of its independence where its role in global politics is transforming significantly, reflecting the nation's high aspirations under the 'Viksit Bharath' vision. The shift from a unipolar to a multipolar world order has brought many changes in world situations. In recent scenarios, the world focus aimed at Western countries has gradually changed towards Asia. This change has created a new multipolar world order that is focused on Asia-centered regions, Where India as an emerging global power now has the opportunity to establish a new structure for its growth and development, placing itself as a developed nation. This paper focuses on India's strategic use of economic diplomacy, most particularly in foreign direct investment and regional trade partnerships, that focuses on capitalization of Indian economy by using the shift of world order towards the Asian-centered multipolar region. By clear analysis of India's current initiatives on policies such as "Act East Policy" and its involvement in regional trade agreements, this paper examines on how these initiatives by the Indian government are positioning India as a developed nation by 2047. This paper uses qualitative analysis. Additionally, this paper offers strategic recommendations for India to strengthen its global influence and achieve its developmental goals within the framework of the "Viksit Bharat Vision 2047".

Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Development

Anjana Thakur, Research Scholar, Himachal Pradesh Central University, Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)

The seeds of democracy have been sown on the land of India. The word democracy has been used 40 times in Rigveda, nine times in Atharva Veda and many times in Brahmin texts. India is not only the world's largest democracy but also the mother of democracy. Democracy in India has developed from the life philosophy of ancient and eternal culture and not from the legal Magna Carta of England. India is a great example of democracy in the world. England has been considered the father of democracy but when we observe Indian literature, we find that democracy existed in India even 2500 years ago. Democracy is the soul of India. The present period has started with democracy and liberalism. Our history is witness that the democratic system based on human values like equality, liberty, fraternity has proven to be more responsible, public-minded, educative, sensitive and free from violence and revolution. Democracy as a way of life for the all-round development of man and to give a new direction to humanity and make it reach a new height.

Indian Politics and Foreign Mind: A Review of the Contributions of the Foreign Scholars on Indian Democratic Experiment

Mohammad Aftab Alam, Professor, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (U.P.)

Indian democratic journey began with the first general elections conducted in 1951-52 under the newly adopted constitution. This had a deep historical moorings and political training by the colonial masters. There has been marked continuities and discontinuities which greatly determined the broad contours of Indian experiment in democratic life. A large volume of scholarly works was produced by both Indian and foreign scholars to understand the phenomenon of Indian democratic process. A crop of foreign scholars from Europe and North America undertook both quantitative and qualitative researches on the different dimensions of the democratic experiment by a new nation with deep civilization roots. These foreign scholars employed multiple methodological approaches and ideological persuasion to explore dimensions of Indian democratic journey from inception to the present. Studies on national general and state elections, political parties at national and regional level, role of pressure groups, pattern of elite formation and emergence of middle class, business and politics in India, ethnic violence and conflict, communal politics, functioning of parliament and state assemblies, shifting social bases of legislators, mobilization of historically disadvantaged groups like schedule caste and other backward classes in democratic process, changing rural power structure in the era of decentralization, political economy of development, politics of positive discrimination etc were and are being conducted by these foreign scholars. The representative names from such a long list of these foreign scholars come out as W.H. Morris Jones, Craig Baxter, Myron Weiner, Granville Austin, Stanley Kochanek, Rudolph and Rudolph, Francine Frankel, Christophe Jafferlot etc. It will be a challenging task to accommodate all of them and their contributions in this short research paper. Thus, there is an attempt to review and analyze the representative, marked and distinct contributions of these foreign scholars on 75 years of this unique Indian democratic journey.

Journey of Indian Democracy: Nehru to Modi

Dr Binita Supriya, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Government Sanskrit College, Patna (Bihar)

When India got its Independence after 200 years of slavery then there was so much diversity in Independent India, where the establishment of a new country and establishment of democracy within the country was a huge challenge for the New Nation. The Author, Aldous Huxley, who wrote the famous book of 20th century Brave New World predicted future of the Indian Democracy. In 1960, he said democracy will exist in India only as long as Pandit Nehru's government is there, after that there will be established dictatorship or military rule. Similar predictions were being made for India by foreign political thinkers and writers also. With time, democracy in India has strengthened its roots even more and has also become a benchmark for other democratic countries of the World. India is the fifth largest economy of the world. Despite the low per capita income, it is in a very strong position compared to other democratic countries. In recent decades, socialist, secular, democratic nationalist ideology has become the mainstay of Indian Democratic System. India's journey of democratic growth and development has been remarkable, spanning over seven decades. Pandit Nehru to PM Modi their policy decisions and constitutional amendments given new directions and dimensions to the country. The objective of the paper is to access evolving strategy and development of the Indian democracy. The brief overview will highlight the diverse approaches and priorities of each prime minister, shaping India's democratic evolution.

Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Development

Dr. Dinkar Santukrao Kalambe, Professor & Head of Department Political Science, Moreshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Bhokardan (Maharashtra)

India is the largest democratic country in the world. Today in India there are 28 states and 8 union territories and it all because possible only due to the acceptance of a federal system. Any country known by its ideology at the time of following any ideology that particular country its own diversity geography and international situation takes an account. Historical basis is also there in deciding any particular ideology for the country/nations like national movement. Impressive political leadership, social, economic, political and educational condition of the people who are living in the country. That's why it is an important to know the journey of Indian democracy while keeping in mind, beginning of Indian democracy to an Independence and after from Independence to till today's Indian democracy. We can say some important point that's why an attempt has been made to know the progress development of journey of Indian democracy in this chapter or articles.

Positioning of Real Estate Workers into the Housing Market: Structural Growth and Development

Manoj Kumar Chaudhary, Doctoral Fellow, Department of Political Science, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari (Bihar)

The affordability of decent housing forms the second dimension of analysis. The assimilation of migrants' housing patterns requires that migrants are able to afford housing in different segments in the housing markets. In times of ongoing immigration to industrial countries due to humanitarian reasons and a serious need for immigrant workers resulting from an over-aging of western societies integration of immigrants and their offspring is a crucial issue nation states are obliged to cope with. Additional to migrants and real estate workers positioning in various spheres of society, such as the labour market and the educational system, integration in the housing market. There is a need of the social upliftment and their inclusive policies to be sustained the ecosystem. The policies should be implemented so that their major issues should be resolved.

Democracy in India: Growth and Development

Preeti Basak, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (Bihar)

India the world's largest democracy boasts a rich history and a vibrant political landscape. As most of the old certitudes of Indian politics gradually crumble in a 'transforming' India is the 'idea of democracy' that has survived and endured thus providing one powerful continuation in it. The democracy in India in a significant way was prefigured in the form of the colonial legacy but the roots of Indian democracy can be traced back further than just the fight for independence from British rule. India's democratic experiments is a work in progress constantly revolving to meet the changing needs of its citizens. Values of tolerance, pluralism and inclusion are the foundational principles of Indian Democracy. A concrete and detailed discussion with the purview of constitutional notions of Liberty, Justice, Equality, Fraternity on the topic has been done in the research paper where the Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Development will be discussed underlying within the following segments -(A) The Seeds of Democracy: Pre-independence Struggles, B) Political Democracy and Economic Development in India : 1947 to 1967 ; 1967 to 1990 ; 1991 onwards. The paper concludes with the idea of giving an essential concern to the Major Democratic Reforms under Modi Regime.

India's Democratic Path: Analyzing 75 Years of Electoral Progress and Challenges

Dr. Rajiv Madhukar Pawar, Post Graduate Department of Political Science, Moolji Jaitha College (Autonomous), Jalagon (Maharashtra)

On August 15, 1947, India achieved independence, setting forth on its trajectory as a sovereign democracy. Subsequently, on November 26, 1950, India promulgated its Constitution, inaugurating its journey towards a modern democratic state. As we approach November 26, 2025, India stands poised to commemorate 75 years of its democratic experiment—a milestone celebrated as the "Amrit Mahotsav" or Jubilee of Indian democracy. While 75 years might seem a brief epoch in the broader historical context for assessing the maturation of democratic institutions, this juncture offers a critical opportunity to introspect on both the accomplishments and challenges that have characterized India's democratic evolution. This research paper seeks to critically evaluate the trajectory of Indian democracy through the analytical

lens of its electoral system. The focus will be predominantly on the general elections, with particular emphasis on the Lok Sabha elections. The study will span from the inaugural general election of the Lok Sabha to the recently concluded 18th Lok Sabha election in 2024. The analysis will encompass the electoral participation of various social groups and the evolving political dynamics reflected in the election outcomes, which serve as significant indicators of India's democratic progression. Furthermore, this research will endeavour to elucidate the distinctive characteristics of Indian democracy over its 75-year odyssey. The paper will interrogate the extent to which India has realized the democratic objectives enshrined in its Constitution, the obstacles encountered in the pursuit of these objectives, and the contemporary challenges confronting Indian democracy. The paper will culminate in a discussion addressing these critical questions. The research will employ Lok Sabha election results as primary sources and will engage with secondary sources including scholarly research papers, authoritative texts, and reports pertinent to the discourse on Indian democracy.

The Foundations of Indian Democracy: From Independence to Present Scenario

Rajnandini Medhi, Department of Public Administration, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Regional Centre, Chandigarh

Indian democracy, the world's largest, is a dynamic and intricate system that has endured more than seven decades of varied governance. The foundation of Indian democracy, established with the nation's independence in 1947, is a narrative of ambition, strength, and adaptation. Grounded in the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, it represents the collective will of over a billion citizens through its democratic institutions and processes. Emerging from the long period of colonial rule, India set out on a unique journey: to create a democracy that could unite its vast diversity and endure the challenges of time. The architects of Indian Constitution envisioned a republic that would embody justice, liberty, equality and fraternity – not just in rhetoric, but deeply embedded in the practice of governance. The early years of Indian democracy were marked by the establishment and strengthening of institutions like parliament, the judiciary and the election commission, which became the pillars of democratic governance. Today, Indian democracy stands as a complex blend of successes and ongoing challenges. The nation has consistently held elections, ensuring the peaceful transition of power, and has emerged as a global symbol of democratic stability. Yet it also grapples with contemporary issues like the rise of identity politics, media fragmentation, and the delicate balance between central authority and regional autonomy. Ultimately, the paper offers a critical assessment of India's democratic journey, highlighting both its achievements and its shortcomings and analyze the contemporary issues shaping Indian democracy, offering insights into its future trajectory in an increasingly globalized world.

Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Development

Ms. Ruksana Shaikh, Research Scholar, Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

Dr. Navnath Aghav, Research Guide, Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

Democracy is mainly a Greek word which means people and their rules, here peoples have the to select their own government as per their choice. Greece was the first democratic country in the world. India is a democratic country where people select their government of their own choice, also people have the rights to do the work of their choice. There are two types democracy: 1. direct democracy. 2. Indirect democracy: India has an Indirect form of Democracy. In an indirect democracy, people rule through the representatives. Also known as Representative democracy. People enjoy rights which are very essential for human beings to live happily. Our country has the largest democracy in the world. In a democracy, each person has equal rights. After the independence, India has adopted democracy, where the people vote those who are above 18 years of age (Universal adult franchise) but these votes do not vary by any caste; people from every caste have equal rights to select their government. Democracy, we adopted first past the post system also called as a rule of the majority, means whatever the majority of people decide, it has to be followed or implemented, the representative winning with the most number (majority power) of votes will have the power. The democratic system in India is based on the principles of federalism, parliamentary democracy, and a multi-party system. The country has a Constitution that lays down the framework for the functioning of the government and the distribution of powers between the central government and the state governments. We can say the place where literacy people are more there shows the success of the democracy even lack of consciousness is also dangerous in a democracy. Democracy is associated with higher human accumulation and higher economic freedom. Democracy is closely tied with the economic source of growth like education and quality of life as well as health care. The constituent assembly in India was adopted by Dr B.R. Ambedkar on 26th November 1949 and became sovereign democratic after its constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950. Later we discussed about the democratic process in India, growth and development, democracy: impact on Indian society.

Indian Democracy: Growth and Development - An Overview

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The Indian democratic system, established post-independence, has undergone significant growth and transformation since 1947, reflecting the nation's commitment to constitutional principles, participatory governance, and socio-economic development. This paper provides an overview of the key phases and dimensions of the evolution of Indian democracy, focusing on political, institutional, and socio-economic advancements in our country. The growth of Indian democracy can be viewed through the expansion of electoral politics, the deepening of federalism, the strengthening of democratic institutions, and the enhancement of social justice. Milestones such as the adoption of the Constitution, the integration of princely states, and the periodic amendments to balance state-central relations highlight India's dynamic nature of governance. This paper explores how democratic development has been interlinked with social and economic growth, addressing challenges like poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. The role of decentralization, particularly through Panchayati Raj institutions, has been pivotal in democratizing governance at the grassroots, promoting inclusive growth, and enhancing citizen participation. Indian democracy faces contemporary challenges, such as the growing influence of money and muscle power in politics, communalism, and weakening democratic norms. This paper analyzes the resilience of Indian democracy in the face of such challenges and the reforms required to safeguard its future and also provides a holistic view of the growth and development of Indian democracy, emphasizing both achievements and areas needing further strengthening to ensure the nation's democratic foundations remain robust and inclusive in the years ahead.

India's Road to Viksit Bharat@ 2047: Chronicling the journey of Indian democracy

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From Interim budget to the recent Independence Day speech by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the goal of achieving 'Viksit Bharat @2047' is being reiterated time and again. The word 'Viksit' originates from the Sanskrit word 'Vikasita' which means blossomed, bloomed or developed. The idea is to make India a developed or Vikasita by 2047 i.e 100 years of its independence. However, unlike earlier times it is not very easy to discern the meaning of a developed nation. The current article will attempt to chronicle India's journey of becoming a "developed" nation not only through the economic lens but more specifically through the socio-political lens.

Evolution of Indian Democracy: A Journey of Growth and Resilience

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India stands as the world's largest democracy, continuously navigating its path through various crises. Its democratic system serves as a model for nations worldwide. The evolution of Indian democracy is a narrative of endurance, adaptability, and progress. Since gaining independence in 1947, India has pursued the establishment of a democratic republic, guided by the principles of justice, liberty, and equality. The Constitution's architects designed a system that could embrace India's vast diversity, ensuring that all citizens are represented. Over time, Indian democracy has navigated numerous challenges, including political instability, economic downturns, and social unrest. With each election, the expansion of voting rights has bolstered democratic participation, making India the world's largest democracy. Despite periods of emergency and political challenges, the democratic structure has remained resilient. The emergence of regional political parties, an active judiciary, and a dynamic civil society have further enriched democratic processes. Economic reforms in the 1990s facilitated development and encouraged greater public involvement in governance through decentralization and technological innovations. As India continues to progress, its democracy evolves to meet new challenges, reflecting the ambitions of its people. The journey of Indian democracy is ongoing, with every achievement contributing to its growth and the enrichment of its democratic fabric. This study focuses on the overall evolution of Indian democracy and its resilience in the contemporary socio-political scenario

Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Development

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This study examines the dynamic evolution of democracy in India, tracing its political journey from post-independence to the present day. India presents a unique case of democratic maturation marked by diversity, complexity, and resilience. This paper reviews the foundational principles laid by the Constitution, the role of electoral politics, and the functioning of democratic institutions over the decades. Key phases of political change, including the consolidation of democratic practices, challenges of coalition politics, and the impact of economic liberalization on governance are explored. Critical periods of democratic strain such as the emergency (1975-1977) and the subsequent resurgence of democratic norms are analyzed, alongside the role of civil society, media, and judiciary in safeguarding democratic values. Contemporary challenges like political polarization, social media influence, and the rise of populism are assessed for their implications on the future of Indian democracy. By contextualizing India's democratic experience within a broader theoretical framework, this study aims to enhance understanding of how democracies evolve and adapt in response to various pressures, emphasizing that the maturation of democracy is an ongoing process requiring constant vigilance and adaptation.

Indian Democracy and Coalition Politics

Dr. M. Rohini Rani, Lecturer in Political Science, Nabarangpur Women's Degree College, Nabarangpur (Odisha)

India has a Parliamentary Democracy. In general elections held at periodical intervals, if a single party does not secure an absolute majority in the lower house of Parliament, then it results in a coalition government. Coalition comes from the Latin word *coalitio*, which means "to grow together". In India there was the one-party dominance of the Indian National Congress in the Indian politics for a long time and it was also characterised as a 'Congress-System'. Later because of fractured verdicts in various elections to the Lok Sabha or due to pre-poll alliances coalition governments were formed. It also led to the formation of structured political alliances in terms of National Front (MF), United Front (UF), National Democratic Alliance (NDA), United Progressive Alliance (UPA) and Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (I.N.D.I.A). The various coalition governments were formed either as a result of pre-poll alliance or post-poll arrangements. Coalition politics has become a part of the political culture in India under the parliamentary-federal framework. The people have also been familiar with the coalition experiments in Indian Democracy. However, for successful working of the coalition governments a political culture has to be developed. This would include pre-poll alliance, mutual trust among the partners in a coalition, a non-controversial leader, all political parties in the coalition should participate in the government, the large party in the alliance should lead the government, the parties in the coalition must appreciate the political compulsions of one another and must follow the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers, which is the hallmark of the Parliamentary System.

VIKSHIT BHARAT: Issues & Challenges Ahead

Dr. Padma Lochan Barma, Associate Professor, K.V. College, Kantabanji, Balangir (Odisha)

To make India on par with the developed nations of the world, India has prepared a roadmap to achieve the same by 2047 – the 100th Independence Day. For this India has concentrated on four focus areas – 1. Garib (Poor), 2. Mahilayen (Women), 3. Yuva (Youth) & Annadata (Farmers) presented in the interim budget. In its full budget 2024-25 India has envisaged sustained efforts on nine priority areas such as productivity & resilience in agriculture, employment and skilling, inclusive human resource development & social justice, manufacturing & services, urban development, energy security, infrastructure, innovation, research & development and next generation reform in the economic sectors. It gives rise to host of questions. Are these achievable? Are the four focus areas covering the all major areas to make India a developed one? Are the nine priority areas as per the need of the prevailing global environment? Are those affordable? Are there any issues and challenges related with those? If yes, what are those and how to solve? The paper will try to find out issues and challenges associated with four focus areas and nine priority areas and to find out possible solution.

A Study of Federalism in the Indian Constitution: With Special Reference to the Changing Nature of Centre-State Relations

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The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic of India. The Constitution of a state is a fundamental set of basic principles or established traditions based on which the governance is conducted by the state. If we study the structure of the Indian Constitution, it is known that it is based on a federal structure. The Indian Constitution was implemented on 26 January 1950, as a result of which the federal system of governance came into existence. Based on this the division of powers was done mainly between the Center and the States. During the 75 years of the Constitution, various changes were reflected in the Center-state relations in the system of governance, and at the same time multiple challenges had to be faced. This research paper mainly analyzes the development journey of Indian federalism, which includes studying the structure of center-state relations, their changing form, and the trends of centralization and decentralization. In the initial years, excessive centralization was reflected in Indian federalism, which especially underlined the national emergency and regional turmoil, however, as a result of the increasing demands of the state governments and regional politics, the trend of decentralization emerged. In this series, providing more power to local bodies through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments is an important example of the development of federalism. This research mainly presents a critical study of the impact of policy-making, financial policy imbalance, the role of regional parties, distribution of resources, and administrative powers between the Centre-State relations. The main objective of this study is to understand how the Indian federal system has developed during the last 75 years and how this federal structure is changing based on the changing nature of time. This research will prove helpful in understanding the complexity of Centre-State relations and clarifying its impact and will provide important insight into the direction of the federal structure in the future.

Bharat Meritocracy @ 2047: A Clarion Call to Achieve

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This doctrinal study imagines to actualise the Meritocracy, the advanced state of democracy, which is inherent in our countrymen, touching upon the historical aspects of rule by people and republican governance, political communication then and now. As in past, and even after post-constitutional eight decades, WE THE PEOPLE have been in indirect-democracy, a representative democracy, which is showing its own demerits, observed and analysed as earlier political will taking over the people mandate, even to the imposition of unwarranted emergency, then witnessing political will being taken over by criminal will, ethics eroded, corruption exploded, unwilling to impose code of conduct. Bharat basically is a spiritual land and every Bharatiya aspires for individual as well as outer-public excellence. This paper is to re-conceptualisation of meritocracy within the nation, and to find out what possibilities? Approach methods? Political activism, movement needed to change the mind-set of vox-populi towards meritocracy, in native Bharatiya narrative. Movement is needed first to decolonise the vox-populi mind-set, to Bharatiya-manas narrative. It is high time, once again WE THE PEOPLE of Bharat, make the self-determination as real Vikasit Bharat is our nation undertaking course change to evolving its own meritocracy.

From Draft to Legacy: A Journey of Adaptation and Achievement of Indian Democracy

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The Indian Constitution, adopted on January 26, 1950, represents a landmark achievement in the country's legal and political history. This research explores the evolution and achievements of the Indian Constitution, tracing its origins from the colonial period to its current status as the world's longest written constitution. The study begins by examining the historical context that led to the drafting of the Constitution, including the influence of colonial laws, the Indian independence movement, and the various constitutional debates in the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution's evolution is marked by its adaptation to India's diverse social, economic, and political landscape. The research highlights key amendments and judicial interpretations that have shaped its development over time. Major milestones such as the establishment of fundamental rights, the adoption of the Directive Principles of State Policy, and the introduction of the Panchayati Raj system underscore the Constitution's role in promoting democracy, social justice, and economic development. Furthermore, the study examines the Constitution's achievements in fostering unity in a diverse nation, protecting individual rights, and ensuring a balance of power between the central and state governments. The resilience of the Constitution in facing challenges such as emergency rule, political instability, and demands for regional autonomy is also explored. Through a comprehensive analysis, this research demonstrates how the Indian

Constitution has evolved to meet the changing needs of the nation while maintaining its core principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. This study Explores on the ongoing relevance of the Constitution in contemporary India and its role as a living document that continues to guide the nation's democratic journey.

Challenges Before the Indian Parliament System: A Critical Analysis

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The Indian Parliament, a cornerstone of India's democratic governance, faces numerous challenges that threaten its efficacy and legitimacy. This article critically examines the pressing issues confronting the Indian Parliament, impacting its functioning and reputation. The erosion of parliamentary supremacy, proliferation of corruption and money power, and increasing politicization of issues hinder the Parliament's functioning. The rise of authoritarianism and decline of democratic norms compromise the Parliament's ability to hold the government accountable. Inadequate representation and inclusivity, with marginalized communities facing exclusion, further weaken the Parliament. The digital revolution poses new challenges, with misinformation and disinformation threatening the integrity of the parliamentary process. To address these challenges, reforms are essential to strengthen the parliamentary system, enhancing transparency and accountability, promoting inclusive representation, and fostering constructive dialogue. The Indian Parliament's resilience and adaptability will determine its ability to navigate these challenges and emerge stronger.

Youth's Reflections on Their Vision about Viksit Bharat: A Qualitative Study

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The year 2047 holds great significance in the history of political economy of India, as it will mark completion of 100 years of her independence. Viksit Bharat @2047 was launched by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi via video conferencing on December 11, 2023. While acknowledging the ongoing 'Amrit Kaal', the crucial period in the history of India, he cited the cases of many nations that transformed into developed nations during a particular time period. He also recognised the significant role of youth during this period, who are both agents as well as beneficiaries of change. The vision of youth holds utmost importance in the development of a nation. About 90% of the youth live in developing countries. A youth-based economy is thus a dire necessity, as it can ensure proper engagement of the youth, the decision makers of tomorrow in today's development decisions. India is the youngest country having 27.1% of youth as per the Youth in India Report 2022. The youth policy of India (2014) emphasizes, among other things, the roles and responsibilities of youth to be active agents of change. Youth were deeply engaged in the various movements related to India's independence from the British. Unless they are sensitised about their primary role in the growth story of India, they will not be able to explore and contribute. Keeping this in view, the current study aims to delve into the vision of youth about. Ten respondents, PG students of University of Jammu were given a semi-structured interview questionnaire comprising questions on different aspects of 'Viksit Bharat'. The textual data was analysed using different tools like word cloud, tree map, word tree, coding and emergence of final themes in NVivo. Results reveal the extraction of initial codes like 'Quality of life', 'knowledge-based economy', 'inclusive development', 'employment opportunities', 'peace', 'inclusive development', 'employment opportunities', 'private sector', 'education to needy people', 'successful businessman', 'financially independent', 'serve the nation', 'industrial development', 'prosperity and progress', 'developed nation', poverty etc. The final themes emerged as: 'Youth's Understanding of Viksit Bharat', 'Youth's Vision for next twenty-five years', 'Youth's goal for next twenty-five years' and, 'Youth's Vision about India @2047'. Many respondents have expressed their enthusiasm about this golden period and are optimistic about different opportunities available which can be explored by the youth. The findings have many socio-economic implications, as the youth are educated but not absorbed in the workforce yet. Moreover, they belong to the Gen- Z (those born between 1997 and 2012). They have strong arguments for what they endorse. When they enter the workforce, they will carry forward this shared vision. Though the researchers had not aimed to survey this particular age cohort, yet we could find an insightful vision shared by the people of this generation.

The Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth, Development and Challenges

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This paper examines the evolution of democracy, from its ancient roots to contemporary issues. It highlights the Enlightenment era's foundational ideas, the rise of modern democracies through revolutions, and the development of democratic institutions. The paper addresses challenges faced by democracies today, including political corruption, social inequality, and the impact of digital technology. It concludes by emphasizing the need for institutional reforms, civic engagement, and strategies to address existing and emerging challenges. Additionally, the paper explores the journey of Indian democracy, from its growth and development to contemporary issues. It discusses the impact of economic liberalization, the rise of new political forces, and ongoing efforts to reform electoral and judicial processes. The paper highlights persistent challenges, including political corruption, economic inequality, and social fragmentation, and aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of Indian democracy, exploring strategies to strengthen its foundations. Overall, the paper provides a detailed overview of democracy's growth, development, and current issues, aiming to contribute to a deeper understanding of democratic resilience and the ongoing efforts required to sustain and strengthen democratic governance in the 21st century.

Democracy in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges

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Democracy has been celebrated as one of the best forms of government globally. However, still in many countries this best form of government is not followed; and the struggle of the people is going on, in support of it. In case of our country (India), which is called as the largest democracy in the world, the story of nearly 70 years of our independence is a mixed bag. Of course, when we got independence there are many political pundits who predicted that we'll break up and cannot stay united (the reason being our diversity, in terms of languages, religion, castes etc). However, we prove them wrong and stand as a one of the good examples for many countries, which are having more or less same characteristics like us. Here, it's very necessary to say that, still our democracy has to go long way. As rightly said by historian Ramachandra Guha, as a "nation-state, India is 80 per cent successful but as a democracy, perhaps only 50 per cent." us, this paper was divided into two sections, the first one deal briefly with the global experience of democracy, while the last part deals with Indian democracy. We are proud to be the largest democracy in the world. For more than sixty-five years we have witnessed the conduct of successful elections, peaceful changes of government at the Centre and in the States, people exercising freedom of expression, movement and religion. India has also been developing and transforming economically and socially. At the same time, we, quite often, listen complains about prevalent inequalities, injustice or non-fulfillment of expectations of certain sections of the society. These people do not feel themselves participative in the democratic process. You may ask why it is so. You have already read in earlier unit that democracy means 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people'. It means democracy is not limited to just a process of election, but also fulfilling social and economic aspirations of the people. In India we keep on debating these various aspects of democracy and its achievements and challenges.

Revisiting Indian Democracy: The Roots, Branches and Beyond

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As India Completes 76th year of independence, the journey of its thriving democracy is a matter of significance. The paper is an attempt to trace Indian democratic journey until contemporary times. Having borne out its colonial struggle, the nation has successfully prospered in its democratic traditions. The Indian Political Culture is a well stabilized participatory democracy with a diversity of ethnic and religious groups. The mechanisms that we have in place include an Independent Election Commission, Elections based on Universal Adult Franchise, Judiciary as the Guardian of the Constitution, and many more. The Indian democratic structure has consolidated itself as the world's largest democracy. The mosaic reflects the will of the people who choose the Government in a free and fair manner in successive elections. The article seeks to make an assessment on the working of Indian State and associated institutions, on both Quantitative as well as Qualitative Parameters. Further, It will also cover the chapters of blemishes in Indian democracy such as Emergency, Erosion of values and institutions that have occurred from time to time to target dissent, later in the article. The aim of the article is to provide a holistic picture of the changing nature of Indian Democracy and its influence on the citizenry.

An Introspection of New Rising Trends and Culture in Indian Democratic System

Dr. Abhay Vikram Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Gandhian and Peace Studies, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari (Bihar)

India is a nation that encloses diverse culture, customs, rituals and various ethnic groups in it. The nation that has been an epitome of love, non-violence and brotherhood, after seventy years of independence, we the people of India do not make a serious effort to create a socialist, secularist, democratic nation and just society. Somewhere, the important aspect to this backdrop is the emergence and work culture of political parties in India. Political parties mobilize people not merely for electoral politics and winning of seats in Legislature, but for building awareness and enthusing people for nation building. It is not exaggeration to say that out of all the functions, an important function is to generate peace, harmony, equanimity and cooperation among the different community members of society. But unfortunately, in recent times, the pivotal objective of the political party is to gain power through any means. It clearly indicates their shrewd intent or appetite for power. It is very depressing that with the passage of time the situation is getting more and more deteriorated. Due to this destructive problem which prevails in our society, it is the crucial need of the hour to work for confluence of evolving nationalism.

Dynamics of Indian Politics: Evolution, Challenges, And Contemporary Trends

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This paper examines the dynamic nature of Indian politics since independence, focusing on its evolution, challenges, and contemporary trends. It explores the emergence of India's multi-party-political system, the rise of coalition governments post-1989, the influence of regional parties, opportunistic political alliances, and challenges like communalism, criminalization, and caste politics. The study highlights the impact of money power, personality politics, and populist strategies, alongside issues such as vendetta politics, hung parliaments, and challenges to parliamentary functioning. The paper concludes with recommendations for strengthening democratic norms and governance in India.

Democratic Relations of Indian Federalism – A Constitutional Provisions

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Democracy System in Indian Federalism is an important factor in Indian Policies as enumerated in the above mentioned point, cannot be exercised in an arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable manner. The power of removing Governors should only be exercised in rare and exceptional circumstances and for valid and compelling reasons. The mere reason that a Governor is at variance with the policies and ideologies of the Central Government, or that the Central Government has lost confidence in him or her, is not sufficient to remove a Governor. Thus, a change in the Central Government cannot be a ground for the removal of Governors, or to appoint more favorable persons to this post. A decision to remove a Governor can be challenged in a court of law. In such cases, first the petitioner will have to make a prima facie case of arbitrariness or bad faith on the part of the Central Government. If a prima facie case is established, the court can require the Central Government to produce the materials on the basis of which the decision was made, in order to verify the presence of any compelling reasons. "This research paper is to be discussed about "Democratic Relations of Indian Federalism – A Constitutional provisions".

The Journey of Indian Democracy : Remarkable Tale of Growth

Dr. Preeshika Raj, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Patna University, Patna (Bihar)

The journey of Indian democracy is a remarkable narrative of resilience, diversity, and transformation. India, the world's largest democracy, gained independence from British colonial rule in 1947, and subsequently adopted a democratic constitution in 1950, which enshrined the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. The democratic framework has facilitated the peaceful transition of power through regular elections, enabling citizens to choose their representatives at local, state, and national levels. Over the decades, India's democracy has matured amidst a tapestry of cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity. Despite facing challenges such as political instability, corruption, and socio-economic disparities, the democratic institutions have adapted and evolved. Landmark movements, such as the Emergency period (1975-1977) and the economic liberalization of the 1990s, have tested and strengthened the democratic fabric. Grassroots movements and civil society have played crucial roles in advocating for rights and justice, leading to progressive reforms and increased political participation. The advent of digital technology and social media has further empowered citizens, enhancing transparency and accountability. India's democracy remains a work in progress, continuously striving to uphold its constitutional values while addressing contemporary challenges. Its journey underscores the enduring spirit of democratic governance and the collective aspiration for a just and equitable society.

Journey of India's Democracy: Growth and Development (with Special Reference to Maharashtra Zilla Parishad Election Voting Practices 1997 -2017)

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75 years have passed since Indian independence. During this period, many social, economic and political changes took place in India. With few exceptions, Indian democracy has continued its journey. The 73rd constitutional amendment was made in the year 1992 to make local level democracy more efficient, effective and regular. Zilla Parishad elections of Maharashtra have become important, motivating and guiding in the development of Indian democracy. But after regular elections for some time, it has been interrupted once again in the last three years. Continuity and development are key aspects of these elections, which this research essay highlights. This has revealed the history of the journey of democracy at the local level of Zilla Parishad. This research has made it clear that regular elections are necessary for the socio-political development and expansion of democracy. It has been pointed out in this paper how more and more citizens need to register as voters and actively participate in voting for free, fair, transparent, fair and regular elections.

Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Development

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The journey of democratic institutions, systems and processes in independent India tells the story of many successes and partial failures. In every situation like absolute majority, fragmented mandate, violation of parliamentary decorum, change in loyalty towards a party or the issue of criminalization of politics-Indian democracy stood strong. The three tier panchayati raj system established "India as the world's largest democracy in terms of elected people's representatives". Similarly, independent, fair, transparent and timely elections paved the way for smooth transfer of power and provide maturity to our democracy. Improving life expectancy of citizens, transparent implementation of public welfare schemes, promoting administrative excellence, structural transformations, continuous efforts to be counted among the leading countries in the global economy, qualitative increase in productivity, promoting innovation and sustainability, skillfull education ,proper management of human resources and continuous efforts towards self-reliance can certainly give shape to the dream of "Developed India". We can strengthen our democracy even more by improving the indices released by various institutions at the global level. In these 75 years of independence, Indian democracy has remained healthy, strong and glorious among the global community, which is certainly acting as an inspiration for the developing and third world countries.

The Evolution of Indian Democracy: Growth And Development Over The Decades

Dr. Sunil Madhukar Neve, Assistant Professor, Arts and Science College, Jalgaon (Maharashtra)

This study explores the evolution of Indian democracy, examining its growth and development from independence to the present day. Employing a historical-comparative research design, the study analyses key phases of democratic evolution, including the establishment of democratic institutions, significant political and economic reforms, and recent advancements in electoral technology. Data collection involved archival research, secondary data analysis, and expert interviews, providing a comprehensive view of the impacts and changes in democratic practices. Key findings highlight increased political participation, the influence of economic liberalization, and the enhancement of electoral processes through technological innovations such as electronic voting machines and online voter registration. Despite these advancements, challenges such as socio-economic disparities and the need for greater inclusivity persist. The study underscores the importance of continuous reform and adaptability in strengthening India's democratic framework, offering valuable insights into the progress and ongoing challenges of Indian democracy.

Democracy in India: Fulfilling the Aspirations of People

Dr. Upendra Mishra, Former Professor, Department of Political Science, B.R.A.B.U., Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

Having come through 18th General Elections and experienced a good degree of political stability for more than seven decades, democracy in India has not only survived and sustained but has also been deeply rooted into the psyche of its multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural people and has proved wrong the prophecy of Domsday of the Western political analysts. It could be made more expansive and inclusive by taking steps for eliminating inequalities in social, economic, educational and health-related areas. Casteism, communalism, corruption and criminalization, whom some say as 4 Cs, are major challenges before the democratic polity in India. The strengthening and growing process of democracy is likely to be stronger if the democratic governance is communicative, sensitive and responsive to the aspirations of the common people. There is no shrinking of democratic space in India as claimed by some people in India and abroad. Democratic governance must provide space to dissent and protests of people and civil society. Dissent, being the safety-valve of democracy, if not allowed, democracy would burst under pressure. Protests, however, must be within the limitations as provided by our constitution. We should keep our faith in democracy as the best system of governance. We shall be able to overcome whatever obstacles come in making our democracy robust.

Democracy and its Crisis in 78th years of Independence

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Dr. Maredugonda Brahmaiah, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Kakatiya University, Warangal (Telangana)

The evolution and current state of democracy as it reaches the milestone of 78th years in Indian society. Democracy, as apolitical system, has undergone significant transformations since its widespread adoption in the aftermath of World War II. Initially hailed as a beacon of freedom and equality, its journey has been marked by triumphs and challenges. Since the origins of modern democracy, emphasizing its principles of popular sovereignty, political participation, and protection of individual rights. These ideals have manifested in various forms across different nations, highlighting success stories as well as instances of democratic backsliding. In Indian society, contemporary challenges to democracy, including rising populism, erosion of democratic institutions worldwide. The role of international organisations and civil society are in promoting democratic process also pivotal to understand the democratic process in India. The future of democracy as it navigates through geopolitical shifts, socio-economic disparities, and environmental crises. By outlining potential pathways for strengthening democratic governance in the decades ahead, emphasizing the importance of inclusive decision-making an adaptive governance structures. In this context, this paper is aimed to study the complexities and achievements of democracy at 78 years are explored, providing a critical analysis of its past, present and future trajectories in Indian society.

Changing Status of Democracy And Limited Political Access In India

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Indian democracy shows a steady decline across various globally cited indicators of democracy, even while the practice of democracy remains strong and consistent. The Freedom House Index has changed India's status from "free" to "partly free" in 2021. Peculiarly, India has performed well on indicators of political representation and indicators of free and fair elections at the same time. A democracy is widely accepted to be a system that efficiently manifests public opinion of the electorate while also maintaining a checks and balance on power through free elections. However, India continues to show an increasing incidence of rent-seeking and criminal politics, even while the exercise of democracy remains intact. The changes in the status of Indian democracy reflect changes in the Lok Sabha, suggesting a situation of elite capture and adverse selection in representative democracy in India.

Democracy and Emerging Trends: Global Perspective

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On January 6, 2021 the supporters of former US president Donald Trump attacked Capitol Hill. Trump himself called the presidential election 2020 as 'Stolen Election'. It was tantamount to robbing the entire system and process off legitimacy. Vice presidential running mate of Trump (2024) and Ohio senator JD Vance said, "women who have not given birth like Kamla Harris are childless Cat Ladies who are miserable at their own lives," and have no direct stake in America. Democracy acknowledges the worth and dignity of an individual independent of all other attributes. Vance's stand is a categorical negation of the worth and denial of the dignity of Kamla Harris. These kind of recession of democratic values are growing propensity across the globe. In the year 2023, the PEW research centre conducted a poll in twenty four countries and found "the support for representative democracy sliding with 59 percent respondents dissatisfied with how "their democracy is functioning". Findings of other democracy watch think tanks such as Freedom House, V-DAM endorse the similar view points. These developments have been conceptualised in Democracy Theories as 'Democratic Deconsolidation'. The proponents Foa & Mounk argued, "in consolidated democracies of Europe and USA, people have become more cynical about the values of democracy as a political system and are more willing to support for authoritarian alternatives". This paper attempts to explore theoretical construct of the concept. It also analyses the factors leading to such turn around and the unwavering prospects.

Barriers to Education Among tea Tribes of Dooars, Jalpaiguri (Mal Subdivision) West Bengal: A Critical Analysis of the Challenges in Realizing the Right to Education in Viksit Bharat @ 2047

Prof.(Dr.) Soma Bhowmick, Vice Chancellor, William Carey University, Shillong (Meghalaya) Vice President, Indian Political Science Association

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Education Is The Manifestation Of The Perfection Already In Man".....Swami Vivekananda. Tribes are seen to benefit greatly from education as a means of dispelling ignorance and raising knowledge of their rights. Only education, which is available to all societal groups, has made this feasible. The focus of the study is the tea tribe that live and work in Jalpaiguri (Mal Subdivision), Dooars. The study examines the challenges the tea tribes of Dooars, Jalpaiguri (mal subdivision), encounters to have access to education and how these barriers would affect the objectives of Viksit Bharat in 2047. The paper is based on primary and secondary data. It is divided into four parts. The first part is Introduction which deals with basic information about Tea Tribes of Dooars, (Mal Subdivision) Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. The second part describes the barriers and challenges to Educational Equity in Viksit Bharat@2047 The third part reflects on a discourse on National Education Policy 2020 and education among Tea Tribes of Dooars, (Mal Subdivision) Jalpaiguri, West Bengal The fourth part is the conclusion and outlines a probable locale specific way forward.

Decoding Challenges in the Journey of India Federalism

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The journey of federalism in India is full of struggle, success and confrontations. India has adopted the federal structure enshrined in its Constitution in the year 1950. Indian federalism has voyage across the social, political and economic transformations since independence. This paper delves into the nature of federalism in India along with the factors that shape the federal structure of India. The journey of federalism has navigated through multiple challenges initiated from its complex and asymmetric nature to inter-state disputes. Some of the key confrontations include the demand of seeking more powers by the states, office of Governor, Article 356, regional disparities, and the role of the Centre government in fiscal and administrative matters. Consequently, the Indian states demand review in the Centre-state relations. This paper examines the initiatives taken by the Centre and the state governments in light of review in the relations of the Centre and the states. This paper analyses the prominent challenges emerged in the journey of federalism in India.

Innovative Diplomacy underscored the journey of Viksit Bharat @2047: Prospects and Challenges

Rahul K. Sharma, Research Scholar in the Department of Political Studies at Central University of South Bihar, Gaya (Bihar)

As innovation has accelerated with its awe-inspiring impact in the realm of diplomacy, it is now said that science and technology are now becoming the palpable vein

of the foreign policy in international politics. Like other forms of diplomacy, 'Innovative Diplomacy' is now the component of national and supra-national strategies inked by diplomats as a tool to enhance the innovative capabilities of a nation which includes Science, innovation and development; innovative ecosystem; high and sophisticated technology manufacture and trade; and many to count. Thus, the uses of innovative diplomacy are of many folds and diplomats and personnels are coming up with their new strategies and plan in order to accomplish the pragmatic goals and aspirations. The present avenue shall explore the concept of Innovative Diplomacy, focuses on the use of new and emerging technologies in the field of the defence and security and how the country like India utilizing it as an invincible tool of foreign policy in order to realize the vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India). Paper examines the opportunities and challenges on the pathway and offer policy insights from Indian perspective.

An Analysis of the Journey of Indian Democracy: Growth and Challenges

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Dr. Rachna Yadav, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Political Science, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (U.P.)

This paper aims to explore the journey of Indian democracy focusing on its growth and development over the decades. The significance of democracy in the Indian context can not be overstated. As a nation characterized by its vast diversity like ethnic, linguistic, religious, and cultural diversity in India's democratic system provides a unifying framework for its people. It ensures representation and participation, thereby fostering a sense of belonging and inclusiveness among its citizens. The democratic principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution, such as liberty, equality, and fraternity, reflect the aspirations of a nation striving for social justice and economic development. Further, it addresses the challenges faced by Indian democracy, such as corruption, social inequality, emergency and regional disparities, while also highlighting recent developments and future prospects. The objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of the trajectory of Indian democracy, emphasizing both its achievements and the hurdles it continues to face. By doing so, this paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the efficacy and sustainability of democratic governance in diverse and complex societies like India. The research methodology used in this research paper is descriptive, analytical and exploratory. The data is collected from secondary as well as primary sources, such as books, government documents, journals, research papers and articles, authentic internet websites.

Indian Democracy in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

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In light of recent developments in artificial intelligence, which is increasingly changing social, economic and political dynamics, this article discusses the effectiveness and challenges to the Indian democracy in the age of AI. Undoubtedly, the effectiveness of democracy has increased with the help of AI technologies including NLP (Natural Language Processing), LLM (Large Language Model), chat bots, etc and Indian government is also making positive efforts in ensuring its effectiveness. Recently, the MeitY (Ministry of electronics and information technology) has started several initiatives, including INDIAai (joint venture by MeitY, NeGD and NASSCOM) and project AIRAWAT (AI Research, Analytics and Knowledge Dissemination Platform) to promote AI usage. The NITI aayog has released the document as 'Responsible AI for All' and Defence ministry has also launched 75 newly-developed Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies as part of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' celebrations. However, the question arises whether the enthusiastic move towards the use of AI technology also run the risk of mishandling and harming the basic democratic values in India. Based on the case study of recent elections in India, this article delves into the issues of deepfakes, nudging and the risk of homogenisation of ideas. In the context of these challenges, the article closes with exploring the policies and ethical considerations in using AI technologies in India.

Navigating the Waters: Integrating Resource Management and Diplomacy for Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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As India progresses towards the vision of "Viksit Bharat @ 2047," water resource management and diplomacy emerge as critical pillars in ensuring sustainable development and regional stability. With the increasing pressures of climate change, population growth, and economic expansion, India faces unprecedented challenges in managing its water resources. These challenges are further compounded by transboundary water disputes with neighboring countries, necessitating a robust diplomatic strategy that prioritizes cooperation and conflict resolution. This paper examines the role of water diplomacy in India's pursuit of becoming a developed nation by 2047. It explores how effective management of water resources can enhance food security, energy production, and economic growth while mitigating environmental degradation. Additionally, the paper delves into the geopolitical implications of water-sharing agreements in South Asia, highlighting the need for innovative diplomatic approaches that balance national interests with regional collaboration. By aligning water resource management with diplomatic initiatives, India can not only secure its own future but also contribute to regional peace and stability, thereby reinforcing its leadership role on the global stage. This research underscores the importance of integrating water diplomacy into India's broader foreign policy framework as the nation advances towards its 2047 goals.

Journey of Indian Democracy Growth and Development

Dr. Dinkar Santukrao Kalambe, Professor & Head of Department Political Science, Moreshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College Bhokardan, Jalna (Maharashtra)

India is the largest Democratic Country in the world. Today in India there are 28 states and 8 union territories and it all because possible only due to the acceptance of a federal system. Any country known by its Ideology at the time of following any ideology that particular Country its own diversity Geography and international situation takes an account. Historical basis are also there in deciding any particular ideology for the Country /Nations like National movement. Impressive political leadership, social, economic, political and educational condition of the people who are living in the country. That's why it is an important to know the journey of Indian Democracy while keeping in mind, beginning of Indian Democracy to an Independence and after from Independence to till today's Indian democracy .We can say some important point that's why an attempt has been made to know the progress development of journey of Indian democracy in this chapter or articles.

Empowering Marginalized Communities Through Grassroots Democracy: Pathways to Inclusive Rural Development.

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Prof. Iqbalur Rehman, Department of Political Science, AMU, Aligarh (U.P)

This paper explores how grassroots democracy can empower marginalized communities, fostering inclusive rural development. Utilizing a comprehensive review of secondary data from academic literature, case studies, policy analyses, and statistical reports, the study examines the relationship between democratic participation at the grassroots level and socio-economic advancement in rural areas. By focusing on examples from developing regions and global rural development initiatives, this paper highlights how community-led democratic processes increase local agency, address socio-economic disparities, and promote sustainable development outcomes. The findings suggest that grassroots democracy offers a viable path for empowering historically marginalized communities, contributing to poverty alleviation, enhancing social equity, and ensuring inclusive development. This research provides a synthesis of existing knowledge and offers policy recommendations that emphasize the importance of community involvement in decision-making to achieve sustainable rural transformation.

The Journey of the Indian Constitution– A study

Sathish Kannan, Guest Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Presidency College, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

An essential implication of the welfare state is the concept of national development, it is manifested by constitutions. The Constitution of India, designed as a blueprint for a welfare state. The Preamble of the Constitution of India states that the State shall promote social welfare and strive to create an egalitarian society. Several clauses of the Constitution of India effectively adopt the National Development Plan, It show national development along with principles of social justice and equality. The Constitution of India has undergone many changes over time to keep pace with social changes, promote development and strengthen the governmental structure. Subsequent constitutional amendments have played an important role in shaping national development both socio-economically and politically. It reflects the contemporary ideal. This study examines "The Journey of the Indian Constitution" in following sub topic like Evolution, Establishment, Expansion, Enshrined, Expresses, Effect, Expectation, Exaltation and End with particular focus on their contributions to social, economic and political development.

Indian Democracy and Development: Viksit Bharat @ 47

Dr. Vijay Shankar Vikram, Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Political Science, P. C. Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Chapra (Bihar)

The present paper analyses the 78th year of Indian democracy in the perspective of development. Viksit *Bharat* is the Indian's 78th Independence Day theme to transform India into a developed country. It reflects on India's progress and development. Viksit Bharat Abhiyan 2047 aims to transform India into a global powerhouse while preserving cultural heritage and promoting social harmony through collaborative efforts by the government, private sector and civil society organizations. It aims to reshape India into a technologically advanced, economically strong and socially inclusive nation. India's post-independence development has been a story of remarkable progress and transformation. After gaining independence, India faced numerous challenges, including poverty, illiteracy and a fragile economy. However, the nation embarked on a journey of development that has witnessed significant milestones. The nation adopted economic reforms in the 1990s, opening up its markets and attracting foreign investments. This led to robust economic expansion, making India one of the world's fastest growing economies. Basically, analytical research methodology has been adopted for this paper. It is based on secondary sources. India's technological advancements have also been a notable achievement. Improvements in healthcare and education have played a pivotal role in India's development. Additionally, India has made strides in infrastructure development, urbanization and social inclusion. The nation has many launched ambitious projects like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Aatmnirbhar Bharat' etc., aiming to boost manufacturing, innovation and connectivity. Obviously, India's journey of development after Independence reflects its resilience, diversity and commitment to progress. While challenges persist, the nation has made significant strides in various sectors, positioning itself as a global economic and technological powerhouse with a focus on inclusive growth and development. This paper also provides a comprehensive guide for policy makers, outlining the path to a prosperous and developed India.

PANEL - 2

INDIAN CONSTITUTION @ 75 Indian Constituion @75

Amandeep Singh, Student of Law, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh)

India's constitution, a monumental document crafted with meticulous care and foresight, celebrated its 75th anniversary in 2023. This abstract delves into the core essence of this constitutional journey, highlighting its role as a bedrock of India's democratic ethos, its resilience in the face of challenges, and its evolving character in response to the nation's aspirations. The Constitution has been more than just a legal framework; it has been a living spirit, guiding India through transformative phases. From independence to economic Liberalization, from social justice movements to technological advancements the constitution has proven its adaptability and relevance. It has been a catalyst for progress, ensuring the protection of fundamental rights, fostering unity in diversity, and empowering marginalized sections of society. However, the journey has not been without its hurdles. The constitution has faced strains due to complex socio-economic issues, regional disparities and political challenges. As India strides towards its centenary, the constitution stands as a beacon of hope, inspiring future generations to uphold its values and work towards a more inclusive, equitable and prosperous nation.

Inclusive Development and Constitution of India

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Inclusive development is a multifaceted concept and a principle that advocates including each section, class, and person in the development journey without discriminating on any ground. To ensure equitable access to opportunities, resources, and benefits for all sections of society, preferably marginalized and disadvantaged groups. It is observable that the robust framework of rights and principles of the Constitution of India plays a pivotal role in promoting inclusive development in India. This paper aims to explore the intersection of inclusive development and the Indian Constitution, analyzing how constitutional provisions have been designed and implemented to address social, economic, and political inequalities. The paper delves into key constitutional mandates, such as the right to equality, affirmative action policies, and the directive principles of state policy, which collectively aim to foster a more inclusive and just society. The paper also seeks shortcomings of India's constitutional framework in promoting inclusive development. For examining these objectives 'Descriptive method' is used which is most suitable for the study. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for constitutional provisions and to better address inclusive issues.

Changes in Legal Structure of Jammu and Kashmir: An Analysis Before and After Abrogation of Article 370

Ashmita, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)

Legal structure is important for organized society to regulate the political behavior. Legal system of the country provides stability and smooth functioning of government or the political system. In India, Article 370 was the feature of asymmetric federalism who give the power to the state of Jammu and Kashmir to regulated their society through own laws and system. During special provision under Article 370, Jammu and Kashmir enjoy certain types of autonomy in Indian Union. The State of Jammu and Kashmir have their own constitution, flag, Criminal code, had power to define permanent citizen under Article 35-A. But after 5th August 2019, the central government abrogated the Article 370 and special provision of the State and bifurcated Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories named; Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh. The present paper analysis how abrogation of Article 370 changes the legal structure of J&K. It also examines the impact on legal system before and after abrogation of article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir.

Indian Constitution @75: An Evaluation

Dr Rajbir Singh Dalal, Professor & Chairman, Dept of Political Science, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa (Haryana)

India has the largest constitution in the world. The Constituent Assembly was well aware of this fact that it is not possible to make an original and entirely new constitution at this stage when the forms of government have been almost settled all over the world. That's why it tried to make such a constitution which should be flexible, dynamic and live one in which the coming Parliament has the right to amend as per requirements and situations. Accordingly, 106 Amendments have been made in it during the last 75 years and many more are in pipeline. Besides, the hon'ble Supreme Court has not only preserved it but also promoted and interpreted from time to time. The prominent decisions in this regard are Henry Golaknath vs. State of Punjab case, Keshvanand Bharati vs State of Kerala case, Minerva Mills vs Union of India Case, Indira Sahni vs Union of India Case, I.R. Coelho vs State of Tamil Nadu case etc. Thus, the intent and purpose of any constitution is to lay down the basic structure of government and decides is operational aspects alongwith the rights and duties of citizens. Being a federal system with single constitution, it is natural for Indian constitution to be lengthy, complex and sometimes even the clash of interests between Union and the States or between the states themselves due to their boundaries, trade, commerce, water and other issues.

The Evolution of the Indian Constitution: Reflecting on 75 Years

Dr Sujeet Kumar Sharma, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ramjas College, Delhi

The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, is also known as the living document. It is the foundation on which the Indian democratic governing system rests on. With the changing political and socio-economic picture of Indian governance, the Constitution underwent a complex evolution. This proposal aims to analyze the complex journey of the Constitution of India, which has passed through several significant developments in amendments and landmark judgments. It also highlights the prominence of the basic principles that are pivotal in guiding the country's governance and societal code of conduct. The study also emphasizes the evolving nature and continuity maintained by the Constitution while it adapts to the changing phases of the Indian political system. It has pointed out the prominent amendments that directly impacted the Constitution's basic structure and fabric, like the 42nd amendment, and others that restored its core democratic principles, like the 44th constitutional amendment. Moreover, the proposal also analyzes the crucial role played by the judiciary as the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution. It examines the Indian Constitution's evolution over the past 75 years, which is necessary to understand the nature of the Constitution. It also focuses on the future implications of the recent amendments and constitutional interpretations, which will further embark on contemporary debates on constitutional governance in India.

Indian Constitution @75: The Contemporary need – A Study

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Sathishraj Yesu, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Annamalai University, Chidambaram (Tamilnadu)

The noble principles noted to be discussed in the Indian Constitution according to the signs of the times are dealt in this paper very intensely and constructively. The definitive notions enhance us all to learn the importance features whereby we not only become bearers of the constitutional charism in our hands so far but also we become true followers of the Constitution through our hearts as we are in the era of the Indian Constitution @ 75. The emphasizing of the nature and scope of the major Constitutional principles called Sovereignty, Secularism and Democracy should educate the people of the state as the need of the hour to live the constitutional life profoundly. As the Constitution itself is under threat in the contemporary socio - political scenario it is an essential learning to know of its blissful age and an alarming age as well.

The Role of the Indian Constitution in Shaping a Developed India by 2047

Prof. Shyam Mohan Agarwal, Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The Indian Constitution, as the foundational legal document of the world's largest democracy, plays a critical role in shaping the nation's development trajectory. This research aims to explore the multifaceted role of the Indian Constitution in fostering a developed India by 2047, the centenary year of independence. The paper will examine how constitutional principles and provisions have influenced economic growth, social justice and governance. It will analyze the role of the Constitution in addressing contemporary challenges such as inequality, environmental degradation and digital transformation, while ensuring the protection of fundamental rights. This study will also explore the potential for constitutional amendments or interpretations to better align with India's development goals. By examining the evolving relationship between constitutional mandates and development policies, this research will provide a comprehensive understanding of how the Constitution can guide India towards achieving its vision of "Viksit Bharat" by 2047. In this research paper try to find out the answers of specific research questions like: How have the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution contributed to India's development since independence? What are the key constitutional provisions that have directly impacted economic growth, social justice, and governance in India? How can the Indian Constitution address contemporary challenges such as digital transformation, environmental protection and inequality to shape a developed India by 2047? And how can constitutional mechanisms be strengthened to foster inclusive and sustainable development in India by 2047? This research will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, combining legal analysis with socio-economic and political perspectives to provide a holistic understanding of the role of the Indian Constitution in shaping a developed India by 2047.

A Critique of Indian Constitution: Evolution, Theory, and Practice

Mr. Ashish Panwar, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, CCS University, Meerut (U.P)

As the Indian Constitution approaches its 75th anniversary, it becomes crucial to analyze how its theoretical foundations and practical applications have evolved. Since its enactment, the Constitution has undergone numerous amendments and reinterpretations, significantly altering its original character. The Parliament has frequently amended the Constitution, often to enhance the powers of the Union and State governments, sometimes at the expense of individual rights and in favour of particular social groups perceived as political vote banks. These actions have particularly impacted Part III, which deals with Fundamental Rights, and Part IV, which outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy. The reinterpretation of these sections has led to an expansion of state intervention and a shift in the meaning of "general welfare" from the welfare of all citizens to the benefit of select groups. Additionally, the Supreme Court's progressive interpretations have, on occasion, diverged from the original civilizational ethos envisioned by the Constitution's framers, further complicating the balance between individual rights and state power. This paper scrutinizes these developments, reflecting on how the Constitution's journey over the decades has affected its foundational principles and societal implications.

Working of the Indian Federal System under One Party Dominant System: Insights from the Period 1967-77

Chandralok Kumar, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)

There have been little variations in the constitutional provisions related to the federal structure of India. Despite that, the working of the Indian federal system has varied significantly throughout the past 75 years. Variables like the prevalent party system at the Center and in various states, composition of the central government, judicial interpretations of the constitutional provisions, the President's exercise of discretionary powers while assenting to the President's rule under Article 356, etc. have shaped the Center-State relations in much nuanced manner. The federal provisions in the Indian Constitution is tilted toward the Center. And, One Party dominance in the central government has resulted in greater centralization from time and again. Leadership style and personality of the Central leadership has also proved be a determining factor. Contemporary political dynamics and evolving practices keep enriching our understanding of Indian federalism. Using the Historical-Institutionalist perspective, this paper analyses the major developments in the Center-State relations in legislative and administrative realm during the period 1967-77. However, it does not deal with financial relation between the center and state in this period. This paper explores the possibility of drawing a parallel between the 1967-77 and 2014-24 period.

The Study of the Constitution of India: Exploring the Possibility of An Alternative Pedagogy to Engage Young Minds

Dr. Snehil Kacker, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi

The Constitution of India is a valued document which represents the cumulative will of the people along with the entire structure and the mechanism of the working of the Government. It establishes the original source of power in India and its provisions highlight the nature our Democracy. It is surprising that the Indian Constitution has not received as much serious attention it deserves except by the legal community and experts in the field of constitutional studies. Studies of the Constitution of India in the field of Political Science and Law are academically and legally rich. However, the engagement of our youth with the Constitution largely remains theoretical in nature and there is scope for ample improvement in the ways in which young people can be included in studies of the constitution without being a law or Political Science student. This paper is an attempt to explore alternative pedagogy to make the study of our Constitution not only interesting but also reflective and creative. Hence, the aim is not only to provide a multi- pronged approach to study the Constitution but also making it understandable from a young age without diluting the seriousness of the text so as to make our Constitution every young mind's best friend.

Distribution of Legislative Powers between Centre and State in India- An Overview

Dr. R. Kajendran, Project Assistant, Department of Political Science, School of Social Science, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)

The constitution of India serves as the ultimate legislation of the nation, giving each state its legal foundation. Every kind of authority is drawn from and regulated by the constitution, but the Indian constitution is distinct because, unlike other constitutions, it combines both federalism and Unitarianism. The constitution of India serves as the ultimate legislation of the nation, giving each state its legal foundation. Every kind of authority is drawn from and regulated by the constitution, but the Indian constitution is distinct because, unlike other constitutions, it combines both federalism and Unitarianism. The scope or bounds of legislative power with respect to territorial jurisdiction are discussed in Article 245 of the Constitution. The Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are the three lists that make up the VII Schedule under Article 246 at the same time. But in the event of a disagreement on a topic on the concurrent list, union law will take precedence. While normally the division of powers must be strictly upheld, and neither the State nor the Centre may encroach on the territory designated for the other by the Constitution, in some rare and exceptional cases the Union Parliament's authority may be extended to include the topics listed in the state list. The paper tries to concentrate on the questions of whether or not the legislative authority or power is independent, whether the Centre can circumvent state government authority to enact laws over the topics listed in the state list, what happens when laws from the centre and the states overlap, and on what basis the division of power has been made

Indian Constitution @ 75

Dr. Karuna Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dhempe College of Arts & Science, Goa (Maharashtra)

The constitution of India has evolved over a period of 78 years. It has given direction to our policy makers and well-guarded by the Judiciary. The amendments brought several changes and contributed towards the growth and development of society and seen the rise of India to the international level. The written and lengthy constitution has been the reason for bringing stability and endorsing the democratic set up. The constitution of India came to force on 26th January 1950. The original constitution consisted of 395 Articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules. The number increased to 448 Articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules. It saw a total of 106 amendments. The objectives

of the paper would be to understand about the amendment procedure; to role of judiciary in amendment procedures & to analyse few amended articles.

Constitutional Framework for Sustainable Governance in India: An Analysis

Dr. Dharanesh ST, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Government First Grade College, Kunigal (Karnataka)

A strong foundation for sustainable government is offered by the Indian Constitution, which is the ultimate law of the land. Social, economic, and environmental aspects of governance are incorporated into the Constitution through its Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Rights. The state and its residents are required under the Constitution to preserve and enhance the environment, which promotes sustainable development. By virtue of its interpretations, the judiciary has reaffirmed this commitment, making sustainable governance a legal requirement rather than only an ideal. The Constitution performs a vital part in fostering sustainability because it strikes a balance between social justice, economic growth, and environmental preservation, ensuring that development does not jeopardize the requirements of future generations. The Indian Constitution upholds the rights of all citizens, guarantees equality, and protects vulnerable groups, all of which serve to advance social justice. Substantial contribution to the advancement of economic growth by means of its numerous provisions, which lay the groundwork for an equitable and inclusive economy. The Indian Constitution provides a complete framework that prioritizes accountability, transparency, the rule of law, and the separation of powers in order to foster good governance and efficient administration. This is how the Constitution encourages efficient administration and government. However, the stability of state governance and the security of our constitution demonstrate what social fairness and economic progress India has made.

An Analysis of Article 356 of Indian Constitution @ 75

Dr. Satya Shukla, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Krishna Devi Girls' Degree College, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

Indian federalism has been always a debatable issue. Our constitution makers had understood that the art of federal co-existence and power sharing demands tolerance and multilevel cooperation. So, they visualized that in a multilevel federal system like India non-adversarial relations between center and state are essential for the development, stability and security of the nation. So, after Independence our constitution makers adopted a federal structure under a democratic set-up. But the Article 356 of the Indian Constitution has persistently been an apple of discord between the center and states. Due to the surge of non-congress governments at state level after 1967, demands of greater fiscal and administrative autonomy from the center were increased. All of this heated up the political climate of the country and worsened the center-state relations. So, the Article 356 has been used as an instrument against state governments by the center government. The year of 1990 brought liberalization and globalization in India. The rise of new forces of regional parties and coalitions and the S.R. Bommai Judgement established that article 356 gives supreme power and is to be applied only when the constitutional machinery has broken down irreparably. Still that it has found that, in actuality, President's rule has been imposed about 119 times (through December 2019) and it covered almost all the states of the Indian union under different excuses and political contexts. To analyse the role of judiciary in context of article 356 is also very interesting. For example the interpretation of article 356 has changed a lot from state of Rajasthan V. Union of India, 1977 to S.R. Bommai V. Union of India, 1994. The Bommai judgement represented a paradigm shift in judicial interpretation of Article 356. Besides this judgement the transformation of one-party dominant system into a multi-party system since 1989, the beginning of federal coalition and minority governments and the role of Rajya Sabha also affected development regarding article 356.

Indian Constitution @75

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The Constitution of India is the outcome of our long struggle, sacrifices and endurance against colonialism, exploitation, and imperialism. It is of our product of our intellectualism, civilizational roots, and creativeness. The forefather of our nation worked hard to produce a comprehensive document which is a masterpiece relevant in all ages with scope for change as and when people of the nation feel necessary. The Constitution of India reflects the philosophy of India as a nation-state which hold the ideals of democracy, republicanism, fundamental rights, decentralization of power, independent judiciary, parliamentary form of government, universal adult franchise, secularism, and diversity very sacred and important for the growth and rise of the nation. The Constitution of India is a sacred document which advocated inclusion of all the people of the country and exclusion of none based on gender, region, race, colour, creed, caste, and religion. This paper is an effort to understand the dynamics of Indian Constitution@75. As we know that the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on 26, November, 1949 and the 75 years of our Constitution establishes the fact that in India the idea of constitutionalism and democracy have thrived in letter and spirit. The paper will analyse the continuity and change in the structure and functioning of the constitution and the achievements that this constitution has made over a period. It will also explain some of the challenges that our country faces both at national and international level. It is argued that India is recognised a benign global power with tremendous potential to play a key role in determine the length and breadth of international politics. The paper will study that India being the largest democracy in the world with strong constitutional underpinning have made a huge progress in various spheres of domestic and internal life. Indian Constitution@75 highlights the fact that India is seen a Viksit Bharat (developed India). The paper will explain how India can become a global power while keeping its basic identity of a democratic country with principles of constitutionalism at core of its success story.

Implementation of Indian Constitution @ 75 Years

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The Indian Constitution is a product of debates, deliberations and discussions of the people of India represented by the Constituent Assembly which took three years of time to produce it. It was a great desire and intense debate of the people to produce it. The Constitution has been described by legal luminaries as like, the life of the law—is not logic (or draftsmanship) but experience. There was a hidden force behind the making process of the Constitution which reflects as the spirit of persuasion, of accommodation and of toleration. Indian Constitution lasts for the last 75 years because people respect it and the Constitution respects them. The Constituent Assembly knew what Indians needed, the people wanted the country to have unity and integrity of the people, purpose, representative democracy and socio-economic reform. Our Constitution aimed to get a social revolution by enshrining the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in its parts III and IV. By implementing the Fundamental rights, the Individual Progress will be achieved and by Directive Principles the societal progress i.e., social development will be achieved. This will pave the way to Social Revolution. Our Constitution is considered as a Living Document, because at the outset of the Constitution it was made for 35 crores of Indians, but that most of the 35 crores people are not living, today 144 crores people are living in India, Constitution lives and working for these 144 crores people, that's why Our Constitution is being a living document. Our Constitution thrives by having flexibility of amendment procedure, up to date it is amended for more than 100 times and it is working for better life of Indians. It's a biggest democratic country by having around 100 crores of electors to choose their rulers from time to time. By implementing the constitution India will become real Viksit Bharat @ 2047. This paper examines the working style of constitution and how it will get more lasting time. It examines the nature of constitution and how people to get knowledge about it. In this paper Comparative method, Historical method and Qualitative and Quantitative methods are being used wherever it necessary, and the further research is invited in this regard.

An Investigative Exploration of Historical and Cultural Foundations of Legislative Provisions in the Indian Constitution

Deepika Goel, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

The Indian Constitution is not only one of the most detailed and comprehensive legal documents but it is also a repository of India's rich cultural heritage and knowledge traditions. This paper delves into the intricate tapestry of the Indian Constitution by examining the historical and cultural foundations that have shaped its provisions related to legislation (Article 79 to 123 and Article 168 to Article 213 of the Indian Constitution). It is an attempt to uncover the profound underpinnings of India's historical and cultural texts like Smritis and Arthashastra, the ancient governance systems, the philosophical and ethical traditions, the influence of colonial-era laws and legal codes, and the impact of India's freedom struggle that have been thoughtfully integrated into the legislative provisions of the Indian Constitution. The paper also explores the religious and cultural traditions and practices that have influenced India's parliamentary system. Additionally, it reveals the relevance of India's ancient legal and knowledge traditions and their potential that can be utilized in contemporary governing systems to make them more effective and efficient. Through this investigative exploration, the paper highlights that the Indian Constitution is not just a product of legal necessity, but a living document that honours and preserves the historical and cultural identity of Bharat.

Indian Constitution: From Practical to Populist

Dr. Umesh Chandra Sahoo, Assistant Professor Department of Political Science, Maa Manikeswari University, Kalahandi (Odisha)

The world is undergoing a catastrophe of constitutional democracies. Populist leaders are maltreating constitutional mechanisms including formal procedures of constitutional change, in order to erode the democratic order. The Indian Constitution is standing on the precipice. It might be easy to lose sight of this important fact amidst the continuing salience of elections, the complex social and economic churning and the cultural rhythms that mark Indian society. The first section of the paper argues over major tendencies that presage a constitutional decline remain ahead predominance including charismatic populism, communal majoritarianism, partisan degradation, institutional extremism and control of civil society. The second part of the paper debates how these forces vitiate the core meaning of constitutionalism; that no one should be able to exercise power, especially arbitrary power, in the service of oppression, without being held accountable. But what makes this crisis worse is that it cannot even be fully entitled. Many of the symptoms of this crisis have appeared in Indian democracy before, not just during the Emergency, but in the conduct of state power in small and big forms. No political party is entirely immune from the charge of subverting constitutional values. This paper also explores how courts can respond to such constitutional changes. It argues the Unconstitutional Constitutional Amendment Doctrine should be adapted to respond to existing constitutional practices that utilize incremental and subtle amendments to dismantle the democratic order. The State apparatus rethinks the automatic immunity for the consequence of revolutionary constitutional theory which has provided to complete constitutional replacement from constitutional restrictions and scrutiny.

Role of Article -356 in Indian Democracy

Juhi Roy, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Jai Prakash University, Chapra (Bihar)

The success of India's democracy has evoked widespread interest. It is rightly regarded as a postcolonial success story—a functioning democracy that has held free and fair elections and managed to remain pluralist and inclusive. Indian democracy has offered huge opportunities to confront and address the challenges on the development front through policies and practices evolved in the past six decades. Its numerous achievements notwithstanding, the failure to remove the division between the privileged and the rest is largely responsible for the inability to extend the reach of India's economic and social development. The persistence of inequalities of various kinds is a major contributory factor in holding back the full potential of democratic politics. What follows is not a comprehensive account or stocktaking of India's democratic experience and its impact on inequalities and vice versa. This lecture attempts to situate issues of inequality in the wider context of political democracy to explore the interaction between the two processes. It concludes with a brief discussion on the emerging relationship between democracy and inequality in the contemporary moment.

Indian Constitution @ 75

Harshvardhan Sandipan Kolhapure, Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Maharashtra)

As every state needs a constitution, India also needed a constitution and accordingly the constitution of India came into existence in 26th January 1950. The constitution makers have tried to take what is good in all the constitutions of the world in our constitution. The constitution of India has faced several challenges in the past including the Emergency of 1975 and the National commission to review the working of constitution (NCRWC) in Feb. 2000. The elections of 2024 remain within the ambit of the Lok Sabha and the constitution of India. Many intellectuals Journalist and writers in India have also raised many questions about the Indian constitution and said that there is a need to revise the Indian constitution. However, the existence of the constitution of India has been accepted by many people and the credit of keeping the Indian society united goes to the constitution of India. Many world thinkers have praised the Indian constitution and have convinced the world of its importance. When we think of the constitution of neighbouring countries, the Indian constitution has completed 75 years and we can see the importance of our constitution. Even though people of many cast religion, all the credit goes to the constitution of India for keeping the altogether. Considering all the above aspects. We have to conclude that the Indian constitution has completed 75 years and the Indian constitution is very strong.

Inclusive Development and Constitution of India

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Inclusive development is a multifaceted concept and a principle that advocates including each section, class, and person in the development journey without discriminating on any ground. To ensure equitable access to opportunities, resources, and benefits for all sections of society, preferably marginalized and disadvantaged groups. It is observable that the robust framework of rights and principles of the Constitution of India plays a pivotal role in promoting inclusive development in India. This paper aims to explore the intersection of inclusive development and the Indian Constitution, analyzing how constitutional provisions have been designed and implemented to address social, economic, and political inequalities. The paper delves into key constitutional mandates, such as the right to equality, affirmative action policies, and the directive principles of state policy, which collectively aim to foster a more inclusive and just society. The paper also seeks shortcomings of India's constitutional framework in promoting inclusive development. For examining these objectives 'Descriptive method' is used which is most suitable for the study. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for constitutional provisions and to better address inclusive issues.

75 Years of the Indian Constitution: Women's Political Participation, Achievements and Challenges

Dr. Mamta V. Pathrikar, Professor & Head, Department of Political Science, Smt. Salunkabai Raut Arts and Commerce College, Wanoja (Maharashtra)

As the Indian Constitution commemorates its 75th anniversary, this paper delves into the evolving landscape of women's political participation in India, highlighting both significant achievements and persistent challenges. The Constitution provided a strong foundation of gender equality, with key provisions ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens. The Constitutions promise of equality has been pivotal in advancing women's roles in politics, particularly through key reforms such as the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments which mandated reservations for women in local governance. These amendments, which have empowered women at the grassroots level, significantly increasing their representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. However, despite these strides, women's representation in higher political institutions, such as Parliament and State legislatures, remains limited. Challenges such as patriarchal attitudes, socio-economic barriers, and the dominance of male political network continue to hinder greater gender parity in these spaces. This paper examines these developments offering a comprehensive analysis of how constitutional guarantees, legal reforms and social movements have shaped women's political participation. The paper also considers future challenges and opportunities in realizing the full potential of women in Indian politics, ensuring that the constitutional ideals of justice and equality are fully actualized.

75 Years of The Indian Constitution: Evolution, Challenges And Future Prospects

Dr. Bestin Varkey, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, St. Mary's College, Puthanangadi, Angadipuram, Malappuram (Kerala)

The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, is a living document that has guided the world's largest democracy through significant socio-political transformations. The paper begins by examining the historical context of the Constitution's drafting, highlighting the vision of its framers and the foundational principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. The study traces the Constitution's evolution over the decades, detailing key amendments and landmark judicial interpretations that have shaped Indian democracy. It reviews pivotal moments such as the introduction of the Emergency provisions, the shift towards economic liberalization, and the strengthening of fundamental rights and federalism. The paper also explores how the Constitution has adapted to address emerging issues like environmental protection, digital rights, and gender equality. Despite its strengths, the Indian Constitution has faced numerous challenges. The research critically examines issues such as political corruption, judicial activism versus judicial overreach, and the tension between central and state powers. It also addresses contemporary debates on constitutional reforms and the protection of minority rights. Looking ahead, the paper discusses future prospects for the Indian Constitution, considering the impact of globalization, technological advancements, and changing social dynamics. It emphasizes the need for continuous adaptation and reform to uphold democratic values and ensure inclusive governance. By reflecting on 75 years of the Indian Constitution, this paper aims to provide insights into its enduring relevance, the challenges it must navigate, and the pathways for its future development. This analysis contributes to the broader understanding of constitutionalism in India and its critical role in shaping the nation's democratic trajectory.

The Role of Constitutional Amendments in Shaping India's Future: Prospects for Viksit Bharat@2047

Dr. Govind Nainiwal, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Gauri Devi Govt. Girls College, Alwar (Rajasthan)

Constitutional amendments in India have played a pivotal role in shaping the nation's political and social landscape. These amendments reflect the dynamic nature of India's democracy, enabling the country to adapt to changing circumstances while upholding the core values enshrined in its Constitution. As India envisions becoming a "Viksit Bharat" by 2047, marking 100 years of independence, constitutional amendments will be instrumental in driving this transformation. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, was designed to be a living document, capable of evolving with time. Over the decades, amendments have addressed various issues. The amendments act as dynamic instruments that adapt the Constitution to the changing needs of society, economic transformations, and technological advancements. Looking ahead to 2047, constitutional amendments will likely focus on furthering economic reforms, strengthening institutions and promoting sustainable development. Thus, this research article examines the pivotal role of constitutional amendments in shaping India's future, with a focus on the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047. By analyzing past amendments and their impact, this article proposes a framework for future amendments that can align with the objectives of Viksit Bharat@2047. The findings underscore the necessity for a dynamic Constitution that can evolve in response to India's developmental goals and the aspirations of its people.

The Indian Constitution: Lessons and Directions for Viksit Bharat@2047

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Verma, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, has been instrumental in shaping India's democratic framework, promoting social justice, and ensuring governance. As India marks 75 years of constitutional governance, it is essential to reflect on its evolution and its role in achieving the ambitious goal of Viksit Bharat@2047. This research article examines the evolution of the Indian Constitution over the past 75 years, assessing its role in shaping India's socio-political landscape and its potential contributions toward the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047. Through a review of key constitutional amendments, landmark judicial decisions, and socio-political developments, the article identifies critical lessons learned and proposes directions for future reforms. The study highlights the Constitution's adaptability and resilience in addressing challenges related to social justice, federalism, economic development, and emerging global issues. The Indian Constitution has successfully guided the nation through 75 years of transformation. As India aims to become a developed nation by 2047, its continued evolution will be critical. By reinforcing core principles and adapting to new realities, the Constitution can effectively support India's journey towards Viksit Bharat@2047. It concludes with recommendations for strengthening constitutional provisions to support India's goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Indian Constitution @ 75: An Analysis

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"However good a constitution may be, if those who are implementing it are not good, it will prove to be bad. However, bad a constitution may be, if those implementing it are good, it will prove to be good"- B.R. Ambedkar. India got independence from the colonial rule on 15th August, 1947 because of the sacrifices of many freedom fighters; and with the great effort made by the constituent assembly it got its first ever longest written constitution which came into force on 26th January, 1950. India is now celebrating the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav which is an initiative undertaken by GOI to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture, and achievements. We are also celebrating the diamond jubilee year of the Indian constitution which has crossed through many challenges and hurdles. But still it has maintained its stability and achieving its targets through sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic added with justice, liberty, equality and fraternity and finally all those credit goes to the people of India and their representatives those who are mongering the ship by keeping constant faith upon the constitution and its cardinal principles like the parliament of India has emerged as the main pillar of the democracy, the election commission of India has been empowering citizens to determine their destiny, the supreme court of India is providing the bedrock for good governance etc. It's because of those splendid performances, India is now at the 5th largest economy in the world and targeting to become a developed nation by 2047. Here in this article the scholar wants to highlight the basic cardinal principles of the constitution of India and its key achievements during last 75 years by analysing the past-experience and the future perspectives.

The Indian Constitution and Freedom of Expression

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Freedom of expression is a natural right that humans are born with. Therefore, Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression to all citizens. This allows us to express our opinions and thoughts without any fear through speeches, newspapers, books, movies, cartoons, social media, or any other method. But this freedom is limited by reasonable restrictions. Article 19 (2) lays down restrictions on freedom of expression. The framers of the constitution have taken care that this restriction will not hinder individual development. If we look at the situation in India today, the question arises: does the freedom of expression expected by the framers of the Constitution exist? Although the Indian constitution has given citizens freedom of expression, there are many examples of governments, social elements, various religious sects, and establishments imposing restrictions on freedom of expression in order to control opposing views. In the current times, freedom of expression seems to be stifling frequently in all fields like art, literature, journalism, and social media, and this is dangerous for democracy. As freedom of expression is essential for sustaining a healthy democracy, the right to freedom of expression under the Indian Constitution needs to be understood by all. In this research paper, the provision regarding freedom of expression in the Indian Constitution and its current situation will be studied.

Turbulent Ties in South Asia: India's Geopolitical Challenges amid Regional Instability

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South Asia, a region historically plagued by political turbulence and conflict, is now confronting an era of unprecedented instability. In stark contrast, India emerges as a beacon of stability, showcasing exceptional political and economic resilience both domestically and in its international relations. Despite this, India's stability is increasingly at risk due to escalating Chinese aggression and growing regional disruptions. Recent developments have amplified these concerns: Bangladesh has undergone a dramatic political upheaval with the exile of Sheikh Hasina, Sri Lanka has been convulsed by unrest leading to President Rajapaksa's departure, and Afghanistan's return to Taliban rule after two decades has further destabilised the region. Pakistan faces severe economic decline and democratic erosion, edging towards potential civil conflict, while Bhutan, Nepal, and the Maldives are also experiencing significant internal challenges. This paper investigates the broader implications of these regional instabilities for India, focusing on how China's debt trap diplomacy and assertive policies are exacerbating the strategic environment. Through a detailed analysis of the interplay between regional disturbances and China's strategic manoeuvring, this study aims to elucidate India's evolving geopolitical responses and the potential ramifications for South Asia's overall stability. By examining these dynamics, the paper seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the emerging geopolitical landscape and its implications for regional and global stability.

India's 'Democracy Assistance' in South Asian Countries: Dilemmas and Opportunities

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Democracy is recognised as the most desirable form of government among all different types of regime. The Western Countries incessantly promoted Democracy on the 'Principle ground' and subsequently 'Democracy Promotion' was the international agenda since Post-Cold war of 1989. Over the past thirty years, the global democratisation process has accelerated to the point where, according to Freedom House, 121 out of 193 governments have achieved democracy. Thus illustrating the progressive spread of democracy. Yet, taking into account South Asian countries as a model for democracies, nearly every state is experiencing a decline, highlighting the region's erosion of democratic values. The recent crises in Bangladesh, as well as the rigged elections in the Maldives and Pakistan, paint a bleak picture in terms of retaining successful democracies. Thus the paper discusses India's role in fostering democratic ideals and institutions in its neighbouring countries without being adversarial towards the country's ruling regime. India hardly ever uses 'democracy promotion' as a tool of its foreign policy instrument. This is mainly due to New Delhi's adherence to non-interference principles while keeping in mind the sensitive nature of "sovereignty" among developing nations, it subtly promotes 'Democracy Assistance'. Thus the paper will analyse India's policy of 'Democracy Assistance' to determine whether it is a sustainable practice to preserve regional stability, or whether it will have to adopt a hard line, similar to the West's policy of 'Democratic Promotion'.

Working Of The Constitution Of India: A Bird's Eye View

Dr. Sudhira C. Jena, Ex-Prof. Deptt. of Political Science, Tapashya Neelayam, Balipokhari, Akhuapada (Odisha)

At the dawn of independence India as a nation faced the problems of partition, communalism, poverty and many more like internal- geographical and political division. So merger of princely states with Indian Union became a herculean task before our statesmen and leadership. They tried to manage within a constitutional frame work. They focused on peace and non-violence, non-alignment, rejection of US proposal of development administration in India and developed the mixed economy model with a goal of welfare state to face the immediate challenges. This is the 75th year of the working of the constitution. It is the time now to think of our success and failure as a nation. Before analysing, we have to recall the message of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the debate of Constituent Assembly on the occasion of approval of the New Constitution of India in 1948. He said, "However, good may be the Constitution, if people are bad, then the Constitution is bad. Similarly, whatever bad may be the Constitution, if the people are good then the Constitution is good. Unfortunately, till date the problems of those days are with us. The problems like communalism, poverty, unemployment, fraud and corruption, economic disparity, regional ill feeling, demand for creation of more provinces, problems of internal – security threat from Maoist activities are disturbing us. Now we are in the 21st Century. India claims to be in the 5th position in world economic figure. But we never look deep into the HDI, Transparency International Index, Happiness Index, Poverty Index, Nutrition Index, Cyber Fraud Index etc. We are not successful in challenging the socio-economic crisis of everyday life. Industrial complex, SEZs with skyscraper in urban sector are not the solution with software and digital revolution. Urban facility in rural areas is a dream. SDGs/ MDGs are yet to be achieved. Our external situation is dragging us to back. So in this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the crisis with a roadmap for the success of India i.e. to be Viswa Guru/ Super Power in future (at global level). So the concept of Vikshit Bharat will be achieved by following the road map.

PANEL - 3

Technology, Politics and Governance In India Digital Governance in India

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Since last decade onwards India has introduced various transformational administrative reforms, with digital governance bringing the citizen and government closer. India's public institutions have been transformed into fully digital institutions, which benefit crores of Indians. Indian government's e-Government models like Aadhaar, UPI payments, Jan Dhan Yojana, One Nation - One Ration Card, E-Seva Kendras and Passport Seva Kendras have been successful in bringing transparency, accountability and openness to government policy process. The Indian government adopted the policy of "Maximum Governance - Minimum Government" which envisages a digital empowerment citizen and digitally transformed government institutions. PM Modi stated that "Technology has immense potential to bring government and citizens closer. Today, technology has become a powerful tool to empower citizens as well as a medium to optimize transparency and accountability in day-to-day functioning of government through various policy interventions. We are strongly moving ahead towards digital empowerment of citizens and digital transformation of Indian institutions." This paper emphasizes latest developments in digital administration, its growth and challenges.

Innovating Through Diplomacy: Science, Technology and Innovation Diplomacy in India

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Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) have become the buzzwords of the 21st century knowledge-driven economy. STI diplomacy lies at the intersection of STI and foreign policy. It serves as a powerful tool for promoting trade and partnerships, bridging the gap between research and business, and scaling up innovative solutions to address global challenges. In this context, Science, Technology and Innovation have become inevitable pillars of India's diplomatic relations. Since its inception, India's STI progress has been driven by international cooperation, underscoring the importance of continued global engagement in this domain. India has formulated its STI policies from time to time with a focus on innovation, economic growth, and addressing societal challenges. Through bilateral and multilateral collaborations with major nations and entities such as the EU, ASEAN, SAARC, and BRICS, India's STI policies are refined to meet global standards. This paper explores how India, as the representative of developing countries, leverages STI diplomacy as a policy tool to strengthen its international partnerships while promoting national innovation. The study also examines how India navigates its STI diplomacy amidst rising global protectionism and restrictive control regimes, ensuring the safeguarding of national interests. Furthermore, it highlights how the strategic utilisation of STI diplomacy can unlock new avenues for North-South and South-South cooperation, fostering inclusive and sustainable development.

Harnessing Technology for Educational Transformation: A Roadmap for India's National Education Policy

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The rapid advancements in technology have the potential to redefine educational systems worldwide, thereby opening up new avenues for addressing persistent challenges in access, quality, and relevance. In India, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 sets the stage for a comprehensive reform in the country's education sector. This paper investigates the role of technological interventions in shaping India's education system and its implications for achieving the objectives set forth in the NEP. The Problem statement revolves around the need to integrate technology effectively into the education system to enhance learning outcomes, democratize access to quality education, and foster an entrepreneurial mindset among students. The objectives of this study include assessing the current state of technology adoption in India's education sector, identifying best practices and emerging trends in edtech, and proposing recommendations for leveraging technology to achieve the NEP's goals. While India has made considerable progress in incorporating technology in education, several challenges remain, including the digital divide, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of digital literacy among educators and students. Despite these challenges, numerous innovative edtech solutions have emerged in recent years, addressing diverse educational needs and promoting active learning, personalized instruction, and enhanced collaboration. To evaluate the effectiveness of existing technological interventions in improving access to quality education and enhancing learning outcomes in the Indian education system. To identify the challenges and barriers to the successful implementation of technology-driven solutions in the education sector and propose strategies to overcome them in alignment with India's National Education Policy. The methodology employed in this study comprises a thorough review of literature, policy documents, and case studies, alongside an analysis of primary data collected through interviews with key stakeholders in the education and technology sectors. This mixed-method approach enables the researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of the complex interplay between technology and education in the Indian context. In conclusion, the paper underscores the importance of harnessing technology to drive educational transformation in India. Recommendations include the development of a robust digital infrastructure, capacity building for educators, fostering public-private partnerships, and promoting research and innovation in edtech. By embracing technology as a key enabler, India's National Education Policy can set a blueprint for the country's future, ensuring that its citizens are well-equipped to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

India in Space: Setting Strategic Ambitions in A Turbulent Global Landscape

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India's space program is undergoing a rapid transformation, exhibiting a noticeable shift from developmental rationale to a pursuit of security and prestige. From remote-sensing satellites managed solely by the Department of Space, India now fosters ambitions of venturing into space through advanced space technology and commercialisation, backed by nearly 300 start-ups, key projects like Gaganyaan, and a potential Indian Space Station by 2035. The burgeoning space economy, conjoint with the unpredictably volatile geopolitical equations in the region, creates highly potent opportunities and challenges. The 2023 Space Policy, 2020 In-SPACe, New Space India Limited, and the diplomatic "South Asia Satellite," are initiatives to hoist India in the global space order. Space as a foreign policy tool may be our response to China's growing strategic impact on the region. Establishing the tri-service Defence Space Agency and India-US joint mission expanding our military space capabilities further complicate the strategic environment. The given circumstances hold potential for a thorough assessment of the past, present, and future of India's space program. The proposed paper shall analyse the geopolitical and developmental imperatives that triggered the strategic shift in our space policy and its implications.

Towards 21ST Century

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In 1980 an Air India Pilot due to his brother's demise became a Member of Parliament and later became the youngest Prime Minister of the country in 1984. Rajiv Gandhi at the age 40 become the Prime Minister of India after the assassination of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and his beloved Mother who insisted him to join politics after his brother Sanjay Gandhi's tragic death. The Period of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister has been engraved in Golden letters in the annals of History of India. He led the country towards the 21st century giving emphasis to Technological Development. His dream was to take India into the 21st Century as a country free from exploitation and Poverty. He was known as the Father of Information and Telecom Revolution of India. It was he who understood the true potential of the Youth of the Country and their role in the Democratic process of election where he lowered the Voting age from 21 years to 18 years for voting in the elections. But he couldn't lead the country in the 21st century as he was assassinated by the LTTE in May 21 1991.

'Panch Pran' as Guiding Principle for Vikshit Bharat@2047

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As PM Modi pronounced the panch-pran (five pledges) from ramparts of the Red Fort on the Independence Day last year, India already has a blueprint of becoming a global leader and self-reliant. Two of the prans – To be proud of our legacy and to move forward with bigger resolutions and resolve – emphasise on the need to realise our gifts of being the oldest civilisation, and of having once known as 'Vishwa Guru'. History has it that travellers from across the world had begun to visit India from early times. To them, this was a land of wonder where culture, religions, philosophies, science, art, architecture, rituals, as well as educational practices had a beautiful blend of strong experiential knowledge and venerated inherency. These pledges are based on the capabilities and strengths of India as a country and the oldest and experienced civilisation. All that is needed now is a much deeper awareness, realisation and application of the same by every Indian. The ancient Indian expansion was rooted onto the principle that focused on a holistic development of individuals, nourishing both internal and external self. India was the land where some of the most proficient education systems were invented and home to some of the greatest scholars like Aryabhata, Panini, Katyayana, Sushruta. Patanjali, Varāhamihira, Baudhayana, Charaka, Sushruta and others. The knowledge brought in by them transcended borders, making India 'Vishwa Guru' in true sense. However, developments in the more recent history (1000-2000 AD) involved more reigns and more ruins. Today, as the country celebrates 75 years of Independence in this new Millennium altogether, becoming a Vishwaguru again has become the sentiment of the New India. Further, the pran that calls for erasing all traces of servitude simply translates into having a winner mindset. Hitting new highs in space, health, start-ups, agriculture, biotechnology, IT, Ayurveda, nuclear technology, defence, exports, sports and other domains, is a proof of just how determined the entire country is to move to the top. Whether it is honouring sportsmen who won record medals at Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics, or referring to COVID frontline workers and paramedical staff as 'Corona Warriors' and getting them to take vaccines before anyone else, or inviting Shramjeevis (workers) of Central Vista and their families to Republic Day Parade 2023, the country is awarding all those who are contributing in making India to rise like never before. The pran stresses on the strength of unity is built on the inherent tolerant nature of India and Indians. The way the entire country held strong during the COVID time and fought the waves of loss and pain together, gives enough proof of India and its people being on the right track. Central and state governments worked in tandem to cater to people showcasing the spirit of cooperative federalism rightly embedded in the system during difficult times. NGOs, cooperative societies, police, individuals, ASHA workers, SHGs, various communities and administrative bodies joined in to make sure every Indian belly is fed. When Indians within and outside the nation joined PM Modi's 'thali bajao' beating thalis from their balconies, it was the sound of unity that was heard by all globally. The final pran recalls duties of citizens that also includes the PM and CMs. With all the rights that the Indian Constitution bestows upon us all, come responsibilities as citizens too. Indians have to see themselves as crusaders of New India. Every action should be an action performed to contribute to the growth of the nation.

India's Transition to a Surveillance State: Establishing Equilibrium between Security and Privacy

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India's transition to a 'surveillance State' is a necessity and compulsion driven by mounting global digitalisation. India's digital revolution has been recently appreciated by UNGA's President for its contributions to poverty reduction. Conversely, India's national security and sovereignty are at risk from cyber-terrorism, cyber-crime and unauthorised access to sensitive data of national interest by foreign nations. Therefore, India implemented a stringent surveillance policy. Primarily, after the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks India adopted a wide range of data-sharing methodologies for mass surveillance by CMS, NATGRID, NETRA etc, to tackle the growing crime and terrorism in the country. However, Digital Surveillance reduces individuals to 'disembodied data' and jeopardises personal privacy. The Puttaswamy vs. Union of India verdict (2018), The Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 and the introduction of the DPDPA 2023, all attempted to make a balance between security and the right to privacy. The purpose of this study is to theoretically and comparatively analyse the policies that India pursued as a surveillance state, the conflicts that arose between security and privacy and the attempts made to achieve equilibrium between them. It is essential to find new ways to establish a balance between democratic ethos and digital surveillance. The development of the idea of the 'surveillance state' through pan-opticism and post-panoptical concepts that define the multifaceted nature of surveillance in terms of surveillance capitalism, dataveillance, surveillance democracy, data nationalism, productive surveillance, etc., will also be attempted to be explained through a few selected theories.

A Study on the Role of State Government in Urban Planning and Governance in Tamil Nadu

Dr. M. Adhavan, Guest Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Presidency College, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

This paper examines the development of society, administration, and urban planning in Tamil Nadu, emphasizing the state government's proactive role in fostering social justice, equity, and inclusive growth through the Dravidian model of governance. Key welfare initiatives like the Mini Clinics, Puthumai Penn Scheme, and the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme highlight the state's commitment to enhancing the quality of life for its citizens. Administrative reforms, such as the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2020, and e-governance initiatives, have strengthened local governance and improved service delivery. In urban planning, Tamil Nadu's involvement in the Smart Cities Mission, Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Programme, and the Housing and Habitat Development Project underscores its focus on sustainable urban development. The state's approach integrates legislative reforms, participatory governance, and community involvement, setting a benchmark for progressive governance in India. The study concludes by emphasizing the need for continued innovation and collaboration to address challenges and sustain inclusive growth in the face of rapid urbanization.

Political Strategies for a Developed India: Governance, Growth, and Sustainability by 2047

Abdul Wasi Popalzay, Research Scholar, Department of South and Central Asian Studies, Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda (Punjab)

India's aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047, marking a century of independence, requires a multidimensional approach that integrates governance, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. This paper explores the political strategies essential for achieving this vision under the Viksit Bharat @2047 initiative. The study aims to analyze how governance reforms, economic policies, and sustainability practices can synergistically contribute to India's development goals. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this research combines qualitative policy analysis with quantitative data on economic and environmental indicators to assess the effectiveness of current strategies and propose actionable recommendations. Key findings indicate that robust governance frameworks, characterized by transparency, accountability, and decentralization, are crucial for fostering inclusive growth and sustainable development. Additionally, economic strategies that prioritize innovation, infrastructure development, and sector-specific reforms, coupled with strong regulatory measures to promote environmental conservation, emerge as vital components for achieving a balanced development trajectory. The study concludes that a comprehensive strategy encompassing political, economic, and environmental dimensions is necessary to navigate the complex challenges facing India. It highlights the importance of an integrated policy approach that not only drives economic growth but also ensures social equity and environmental sustainability. The findings underscore the need for continued investment in governance reforms, economic diversification, and green technologies to position India as a global leader by 2047. Future research should focus on refining these strategies and exploring their practical implementation across different regions and sectors. This paper contributes to the broader discourse on sustainable development and offers a framework for policymakers, academics, and practitioners to collaborate in realizing the vision of a developed India.

Primary Health Care in Haryana: Problems and Solutions

Dr. Bhupender, Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration, NIILM University, Kaithal (Haryana)

Primary health care (PHC) is vital for achieving universal health coverage and improving population health. In Haryana, a state in northern India, the PHC system has made significant progress but continues to face substantial challenges. This review examines the current state of primary health care in Haryana, identifying key issues related to infrastructure, human resources, accessibility, quality of care, and administrative inefficiencies. The paper also proposes solutions to these challenges, focusing on enhancing infrastructure, improving human resource management, increasing accessibility, ensuring consistent quality of care, and streamlining administrative processes. Through a comprehensive approach involving policy reforms, technological advancements, and community engagement, Haryana can strengthen its PHC system to provide better health outcomes for its population. Strengthening Haryana's PHC system requires a concerted effort from the government, healthcare professionals, and the community. By addressing infrastructure limitations, staffing shortages, quality issues, and accessibility challenges, Haryana can ensure equitable access to essential healthcare services for all its citizens. Leveraging technology, fostering community engagement, and adopting innovative solutions are crucial for achieving a robust and accessible PHC system in Haryana.

India@2047: A Vision to Become a Global Health Leader

Dr. Radha, Assistant Professor (Guest), Department of Political Science, SGND Khalsa College, Delhi

India, with its vast population and complex health challenges, stands at the crossroads of becoming a global health leader by 2047, the centenary of its independence. This vision is driven by India's growing influence in healthcare innovation, pharmaceuticals, medical technology, and public health strategies. The nation's rich experience in managing infectious diseases, including the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with its pioneering efforts in vaccine production and distribution, positions it to take on a larger role in global health governance. This paper explores the strategic initiatives and policy frameworks necessary for India to achieve this vision. Key focus areas include strengthening the healthcare infrastructure, fostering innovation in medical research, enhancing public health systems, and expanding access to affordable healthcare for all. The role of digital health, artificial intelligence, and biotechnology in transforming India's healthcare landscape will also be examined. Furthermore, India's potential to lead in global health diplomacy, leveraging its relationships with low- and middle-income countries through initiatives like the International Solar Alliance and the Global South's collaboration, is analyzed. By aligning with global health priorities and developing partnerships with international organizations, India can play a pivotal role in shaping the future of global health.

Legislative Power and Good Governance: Balancing Authority and Accountability

Prof. Sultan Singh, Department of Public Administration, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa (Haryana)

The system of governance established by the constitution is based on distribution of functions amongst the three organs of state. Legislature is centre of all democratic political process. Genuine democracy is inconceivable without a representative, efficient and effective legislators. In most democracies, legislatures are losing central place to the executive. This has led some critics to remarks that the parliament has declined. Legislature is truly a rainbow of colourful dresses symbolising different regions, caste and class of the country. The sheer presence of matters of diverse social backgrounds makes the legislature more representative and potentially more responsive to people's expectations. There is a trend in the country that once elected, the members of legislature make a distance from people and people don't trust them. In the 17th Lok Sabha, 146 opposition MPs were suspended for questioning the government on the security breach and for farmer related issues. In their absence, several important bills were passed. With the growing mismatch between the needs of our politicians and the interest of people, vote bank politics and callousness exhibited by the political class, the time has come now to examine the functioning of legislature. The present paper will delve upon the importance of legislature, the functions and powers of legislature, how the legislature controls the executive, entry of people with criminal background in the house, decreasing quality of debates in the house and possible suggestions and remedies for removing all the ills associated with the functioning of legislature and suggesting a road map for ensuring good governance through legislature in India.

The Strategy on Governance, Policy and Politics towards Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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India's aim by the year of centenary independence @2047 has a vision to transform Indian society into a developed India. The vision Viksit Bharat depends upon different aspects: Governance, policy, and political aspects play a crucial role in the development, stability and countries overall prosperity. Coordination among governance, policy and politics leads the country towards development. Politicians ensure that policies reflect the people's needs and aspirations, while good governance implements well-designed policies. This synergy creates a sustainable environment that will facilitate innovation, growth and social welfare pathways for a progressive, prosperous India. The paper analyses India's current governance framework as well as compulsory reforms to enhance accountability, efficiency, and transparency. It proposes a framework to attain sustainable development by 2047, evaluating current welfare and economic policies related to growth, suggesting policy innovations and implementation, and monitoring strategies to drive progress. The paper also outlines the current political landscape from a developmental perspective that impacts on progress. Finally, it identifies the key challenges in governance and policy and provides practical solutions to the challenges to achieve the vision Viksit Bharat.

Role of Technology in Indian Politics and Governance

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Technology has become a central force in shaping politics and governance in the 21st century. The rapid advancement of digital tools has transformed how governments operate, how political campaign are conducted and how citizen engage with political processes. On the other hand, technology enhances transparency, enables greater citizen participation, and improve, service delivery through e-governance platforms. It also facilitates the spread of information, allowing for more informed electorates. However, the intersection of technology and politics also presents significant challenges the rise of social media has led to the proliferation of misinformation and echo chambers, undermining democratic discourse. Cybersecurity threats pose risks to national security and electoral integrity, as seen in numerous instances of hacking and disinformation campaigns. Moreover, the power of big tech-companies in shaping public opinion and policy raises concerns about accountability and the erosion of democratic governance. In this context, the role of governance becomes crucial in balancing the benefits and risks of technological advancements. Policymakers must navigate complex ethical, legal and social issues to ensure that technology serves the public good, protects individual rights, and fosters inclusive and resilient political system. The future of governance will increasingly depend on the ability to adapt to and regulate the evolving technological landscape.

Revisiting Theories of Social Contract in the Age ICT

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This study explores the evolution of social contract theories in the age of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). It examines how classical ideas from philosophers like Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau apply to the digital era and how contemporary theories, such as Rawls' "Justice as Fairness," provide new frameworks for understanding the relationship between individuals, governments, and technology. The paper delves into the challenges posed by ICT, including privacy concerns, digital inequality, and cyber threats. It analyzes how Hobbesian principles of centralized authority and security, Lockean notions of individual rights and limited government, and Rousseauian concepts of the general will and collective good are being reinterpreted in the digital age. The study also highlights the relevance of Rawlsian theory in addressing ethical issues and ensuring fairness in the digital realm. Through historical perspectives, contemporary theories, and real-world case studies, the paper offers insights into the complex interplay between social contract theories and the transformative impact of ICT on societal functions and individual-government relations. The findings emphasize the need for a harmonious relationship between technology and societal values, fostering an inclusive and accountable approach to digital governance that safeguards personal freedoms and promotes justice in the interconnected world of the 21st century.

Path to Viksit Bharat: Assessing Urban Development through Smart City Mission

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Cities worldwide are facing huge challenges of rapid population growth, overstretched infrastructure, and degradation of the environment. In solution to this, “Smart” or “intelligent” city concepts take centre stage globally. Bringing together government officials, administrators, and technocrats to design urban centres that would provide a better quality of life by integrating technology with sustainable practice. While smart cities have been the most popular solution in most Western countries, implementing them in India presents certain challenges and opportunities that can develop out of the diverse cultural landscape in the country. The challenges, especially in India, are compelling, with half its population expected to reside in its urban areas by 2030. The idea behind the Smart Cities Mission of India, launched in 2015, was to transform urban centres by merging modern technology while preserving the essence of the cities. But after nearly a decade of its implementation, it’s important to ponder over questions such as: How do we understand the ‘smartness’ of the Indian cities and values materialised in ‘smart’ Indian cities? What are the common characteristics of Indian smart cities? How far is it significant to the vision of a developed India by 2047? Drawing on case studies from Varanasi, Indore, and Jaipur. Varanasi—with its ancient and spiritual identity, Indore—renowned for its heritage and model of cleanliness, and Jaipur—celebrated for architecture—have been chosen to see how smart initiatives can be aligned with these cities’ cultural and historical fabric. This study adds to our understanding of the changes in Indian cities in a situation of rapid urbanisation.

Administrative Reforms Initiatives in India: An Assessment during Modi Government

Dr. Md. Reyaz Ahmad, Assistant Professor, Institute of Public Administration, Patna University, Patna (Bihar)

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has been making continuous endeavours to bring about improvement in the functioning of the civil services so as enable them to serve the people of the country. To ensure this, it is not only important that the broad objectives, as laid down by the Constitution makers are fulfilled but also bring about sustained reforms in the appointment and training of civil servants. Administrative reform focuses on rationalizing structures of government. It creates strategic mechanisms and processes for policy and decision-making coordination; for literally re-forming institutions for the delivery of services, sometimes through contractual arrangements with civil society and private sector organizations. It tends to refer to the improvement of legal and policy framework to create proper decision - making environment; participatory systems for intervention of civil society to become actively involved in policy and programme formulation and their implementation; and an effective and transparent system and process for control and accountability in government activities. In both administrative and governance reforms, civil service reforms are essential in reshaping the attitudinal and behavioural patterns of human beings in initiating and managing all these changes sustainably. In this paper, focus would be on recent initiatives taken by the Modi Government and examine in the broader context of civil services reforms. Evaluating the reforms initiatives taken since 2014 in the context of Recommendations of various committee/commission, especially the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission.

Privacy- The Indian Experience

Anshu Lamba, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Central University of Haryana, Mahendragarh (Haryana)

In the contemporary digital era, scholarly discourse places significant emphasis on the individual’s private domain. The rapid technological progress has brought forth well-known privacy threats, including surveillance of phone calls, online tracking, unauthorized changes to privacy settings, security breaches and so on. To address these issues, national and international legislations are being implemented to govern the flow of data, affirming the principle that individuals should retain control over what they create. These regulations align with the principle articulated by Thomas Edison: “What one creates with his hand, he should control with his head.” This innovative approach presupposes the intrinsic value of privacy, the availability of remedies, and the uncertainty of the future. Inadequate comprehensive protection mechanisms and knowledge entail potential irreversible repercussions, spanning from compromised personal data security to financial losses and erosion of confidence. Thereby, the present paper investigates the concept of privacy within an Indian setting. It serves as a valuable resource providing essential insights for policymakers, academics, journalists, and intellectuals seeking to address one of the most pressing contemporary concerns.

Balancing Innovation and Integrity: Ethical Considerations in Technological Governance

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In the evolving landscape of governance, the integration of technology presents both unprecedented opportunities and significant ethical challenges. This abstract explores the intersection of technology and governance, highlighting the transformative impacts and the ethical dilemmas that arise. Technological advancements such as e-governance platforms, AI, and blockchain offer enhanced efficiency, transparency, and data-driven decision-making, promising more responsive and informed public administration. However, these developments raise critical concerns including equity, privacy, and algorithmic bias. Equity and access remain central issues, as technology can inadvertently exacerbate existing disparities, marginalizing vulnerable populations if not implemented inclusively. Data privacy and security are paramount, with the misuse of personal data threatening individual rights and public trust. The ethical implications of algorithmic decision-making also pose risks, as biases in AI systems can perpetuate discrimination and undermine fairness. The future of ethical technological governance involves addressing these challenges through robust frameworks and regulations. Effective practices include anonymizing data, mitigating AI biases, and fostering ethical leadership. Case studies, such as India’s Aadhaar initiative and blockchain applications in land management, illustrate both the potential benefits and risks of technology in governance. Moving forward, it is essential to ensure that technological advancements align with democratic values and social justice, requiring ongoing evaluation and interdisciplinary collaboration. By upholding ethical standards, governments can harness technology’s transformative potential while safeguarding fundamental democratic principles.

Innovating through Diplomacy: Science, Technology and Innovation Diplomacy in India

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Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) have become the buzzwords of the 21st century knowledge-driven economy. STI diplomacy lies at the intersection of STI and foreign policy. It serves as a powerful tool for promoting trade and partnerships, bridging the gap between research and business, and scaling up innovative solutions to address global challenges. In this context, Science, Technology and Innovation have become inevitable pillars of India’s diplomatic relations. Since its inception, India’s STI progress has been driven by international cooperation, underscoring the importance of continued global engagement in this domain. India has formulated its STI policies from time to time with a focus on innovation, economic growth, and addressing societal challenges. Through bilateral and multilateral collaborations with major nations and entities such as the EU, ASEAN, SAARC, and BRICS, India’s STI policies are refined to meet global standards. This paper explores how India, as the representative of developing countries, leverages STI diplomacy as a policy tool to strengthen its international partnerships while promoting national innovation. The study also examines how India navigates its STI diplomacy amidst rising global protectionism and restrictive control regimes, ensuring the safeguarding of national interests. Furthermore, it highlights how the strategic utilisation of STI diplomacy can unlock new avenues for North-South and South-South cooperation, fostering inclusive and sustainable development.

Autonomous District Council: An Institution Of Governance For Tribals As Per Constitutional Provision

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India being a multicultural state endows with different communities with a diverse customs and traditions. The tribals of the then undivided Assam were given a special provisions called the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India where the tribals enjoy autonomy in governing and administering themselves based on their traditions and customs. The provisions of Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India laid down a miniature government within the tribals areas. It has three organs - executive, legislative and judiciary like that of the state and the central. The political institutions administer within the tribal areas have a tremendous impact within the tribals. The institutions work for the protection, preservation, welfare and development of the tribals. This paper attempts to analyze the structure of Lai Autonomous District Council

and its impact towards the tribal people of the area in the art of governance and development.

Transformations in Governance: Article 370 and the dynamics of Democratic Decentralisation in Jammu and Kashmir

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This research article conducts a comparative analysis of democratic decentralization in Jammu and Kashmir before and after the abrogation of Article 370 in August 2019. Article 370 granted Jammu and Kashmir 'special' autonomy, allowing it to maintain its own constitution and limiting the Indian government's jurisdiction in the region. The research examines the structural and functional aspects of local governance under this special status, focusing on the Panchayati Raj institutions, urban local bodies, and the overall participation of citizens in democratic processes at the local level. The study contrasts these conditions with the post- abrogation period, wherein the region's special status was revoked, and it was reorganized into two Union Territories. This transition marked significant shifts in governance structures, the extension of central laws, and the reconfiguration of local bodies. Through qualitative and quantitative data analysis, including interviews, surveys, and an examination of legal frameworks, this paper explores the impacts of these changes on democratic decentralization. Findings reveal a complex interplay between increased central oversight and local governance empowerment delivering positive outcomes for grassroots democracy. The study concludes by discussing the broader implications of these shifts for the future of democratic decentralization in the light of the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

PANEL - 4

INDIA IN GLOBAL POLITICS

China's Attempt for a New Order in Africa and the Role of India as the Voice of the Global South

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This paper examines China's attempt to establish a new order in Africa through political influence, economic infrastructure projects, and strategic military presence, such as its first overseas base in Djibouti. Africa is central to China's global strategy, serving as a testing ground for its state-led economic system. However, China's approach, marked by opaque financing and growing military ties with African nations, raises concerns for India, especially in terms of strategic rivalry. In response, India aims to strengthen its role in Africa by fostering economic ties, ensuring energy security, and promoting inclusive development. As a champion of the Global South, India advocates for less exploitative partnerships, emphasising shared prosperity. India's leadership was evident at the 18th G20 summit in Delhi, where it supported the African Union's inclusion as a permanent member, and at the 15th BRICS summit in Johannesburg, where it promoted sustainable development in Africa. Amid concerns over China's debt-trap diplomacy, African nations are increasingly viewing India as a strategic alternative. This paper explores China's efforts to reshape Africa and India's counterbalancing role as a voice for the Global South's shared future.

Building Trade Bridges: India's Vision for a Central Role in Global Trade by 2047

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As India edges closer to its 100th year of independence in 2047, it anticipates a significant shift in its role in global trade. The nation's vision is to strengthen new trade partnerships while improving existing ones. India is focusing on diversifying its trade relationships to reduce its dependency on traditional trade partners, and it also aims to increase the size of its export market. This paper discusses India's strategic vision for upgrading its position in global trade for the next two decades, highlighting key areas of focus, challenges, and opportunities. Currently, India is becoming a pivotal player in global trade, and by 2047, it aspires to become a central hub in international trade networks. The paper explores India's active participation in SAARC, BIMSTEC, and the Indo Specific Economic Framework. Additionally, India focuses on e-commerce and digital trade platforms to capitalize on the growing trend of online global transactions. This paper has implemented a mixed approach of both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The paper analyzes the Sagarmala project and Dedicated Freight Corridors which are designed to facilitate trade flows. Also, India is committed to aligning its trade policies with sustainable practices by promoting green trade agreements. The paper also addresses the challenges faced by India, which include geopolitical tensions, trade barriers, and competition from other emerging economies, and focuses on opportunities to overcome these obstacles.

The Implication of "Strategic Autonomy" and "Multi-Alignment" in India's Foreign Policy Today

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India among the other diverse democracies around the globe has certainly in the contemporary dynamics navigated regional and global security challenges; rooted in the historical context and evolving international roles with intensified proximity to major global hotspots such as Indian Ocean and South China Sea which is making it a crucial player now in the regional and global geopolitics; even though it's historical legacy is rooted in post-independence idealism of non-alignment policy that challenged the bipolar dominance during cold war period now engages more into the hard-headed contemporary geopolitics with focus on its diplomatic agenda emphasizing "strategic autonomy" and "multi-alignment" with the international communities providing more prominence to engage into further enquiry on future global aspirations that consists of competing ideas and amorphous practices in domestic and as international context.

Balancing Act: Policy Intervention and India's Gig Economy

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India is experiencing a tumultuous scenario where predicaments such as job insecurity, income uncertainty and lack of constructive benefits for the labours are apparent. India has been recognized as one of the top countries in the world with an immaculate Gig economy culture. A massive chunk of the population is seen to have been engaging in the Gig economy compelling India to dispense 40% of independent labour. Gig economy has served as a potential measure to alleviate poverty in developing countries through unbounded job prospects, meeting urban demands, enhancing travel feasibility and intensifying productivity. Alongside the bright side of the economy, it delves into creating an unresolved state of affairs for its employees. Urban areas and metropolitan cities have the highest demand for gig economy workers with 5.94% working in the food and accommodation industry such as Swiggy, Zomato etc. and contribute over 1.25% to India's GDP. The lack of protections and safety nets for them has fuelled the ongoing issues and hence the aim is to preserve the essence of the gig economy whilst protecting the well-being of the workers. To prevent further exploitation of workers, transparent and efficient governance with public policy intervention is a must.

India's Connect Central Asia Policy: Opportunities and Challenges

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India's relationship with Central Asia goes back to 2500 years old historical connection. The ancient Indian text also mentions this region. In the 16 centuries, Babur established Mughal rule and its origin lies in Central Asia. Central Asia once again came to the picture during the Great Game with reference to India. During the end of the cold war, Russia had considered India as an important player in Central Asia. The Central Asia region owing to its geo-economic and geo-political importance is witnessing a New Great Game, i.e. search for strategic space by the US, Russia and China. India is also a part of the New Great Game, therefore employing its tools and policies to gain strategic and economic space in the region. Connect Central Asia policy being the torch bearer among all policies, under this policy, India keeps economic diplomacy as its priority. As the region is fragile, the security component cannot be ignored, therefore ICWA undertook a tracing initiative known as India - Central Asia dialogue, with major components like Regular political engagement, cultural engagement, economic engagement and stability of CAR. The major being the footprints of the PRC in that region. The micropolitics of China in the region also hardens the path of Indian diplomacy. Not exaggerating, but sometimes the pious democratic morals of India pull the throttle behind as in Juxtaposition with its competitors.

An Analysis of India's Soft Power in Context of Central Asian Republics

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Soft power and cultural diplomacy are devices of foreign policy. Both work interchangeably, the former is the process of the latter. This paper aims to analyse increasing India's soft power in context of Central Asian republics, the article will explore how India can join the Replay of great game theory and what are the major challenges. The paper specifically focuses on the historical and cultural tie of India and Central Asian Republics. The article also argues the growing acceptability of its culture value is opening the door of its foreign policy goals. It also examines the India and Central Asian Republics relations and the role of Connect Central Asia policy. The paper also addresses the questions like, Is it possible to measure evolution of Indian Soft power over last few year in context of extended neighbourhood? Is India a real strategic partner to Central Asia? This article will explore India's soft power in Central Asian republics as a fruitful asset.

India's Position in The Changing Power Dynamics of Global Politics

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India's role has become extremely important as the world shifts from sole superpower to a more balanced multipolar world. This paper examines how India is positioning itself in this multipolar world and how India's approach navigates the world order. The paper looks into the relationship that has developed over the time with major giants like the USA, Russia, China and its role in important geopolitical regions like the Indo-Pacific. The paper explores the India's strategic initiatives in the Indo-Pacific region with focus on ASEAN countries. India is seen as a leader of the Global South and is a member of organisations such as the SCO, IBSA. The paper looks into the fact that how India is going to promote the global south while maintaining relations with the Global North. The paper also looks into increasing challenges of India such as regional conflicts, internal issues and economic pressure from major powers, which hamper India's voice at the global level. The analysis underscores India's stance in international politics.

Geopolitics of Sino-India Contestation in the Contemporary Context: An Analysis

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The entire globe seems to be reeling under a pathogenic threat, a global contagion is doing the rounds, has been the buzzword. But, the news of India-China border confrontation at Galwan Valley in Mid-June 2020 has also been grabbing headlines and created a volatile situation in Ladakh Valley. The question remains that when the entire globe is reeling under the pandemic threat, how come inter-state rivalry and contestation generate at this conjuncture? The pandemic seems to have left unaltered the fundamental nature and structure / fulcrum of global politics. On the contrary, it seems to have widened the traditional geopolitical fault-lines, deepened the contestations. The major powers seems to have been oriented towards taking advantage of this volatile situation when humanity is reeling under an existential crisis and the global economy is staggering. The Dragon is rising high and almost seems to have arrived at the global theatre, and in the Asian geopolitical theatre, recent face off at Galwan Valley in June 2020 apparently showcases that the Elephant seems to be dancing to the Dragons tunes and have failed to tame the Dragon. The geopolitical dynamics of the Sino-Indian contestation dates back to the 1962 War between the two, catalysed by unsettled boundary dispute, the Tibet issue, Sino-Pakistan growing collusion and persistent Chinese attempts at encroaching into Indian territory in the volatile North Eastern sector, disputed areas of POK. Coupled with these, China's India policy has been quite aggressive, including attempts at meddling with India's South Asian neighbours. The 'rising' Dragon has instituted a policy of containing India in order to reach a hegemonic position in Asia, which would be a 'gateway' in its attempt to achieve the status of a global hegemonic superpower.

India's 'Democracy Assistance' in South Asian Countries: Dilemmas and Opportunities

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Western Countries incessantly promoted Democracy on the 'Principle ground' and subsequently 'Democracy Promotion' was the international agenda since Post-Cold war of 1989. Over the past thirty years, the global democratisation process has accelerated to the point where, according to Freedom House, 121 out of 193 governments have achieved democracy. Thus illustrating the progressive spread of democracy. Yet, taking into account South Asian countries as a model for democracies, nearly every state is experiencing a decline, highlighting the region's erosion of democratic values. The recent crises in Bangladesh, as well as the rigged elections in the Maldives and Pakistan, paint a bleak picture in terms of retaining successful democracies. Thus the paper discuss India's role in fostering democratic ideals and institutions in its neighbouring countries without being adversarial towards the country's ruling regime. India hardly ever uses 'democracy promotion' as a tool of its foreign policy instrument. This is mainly due to New Delhi adherence to non-interference principles while keeping in mind the sensitive nature of "sovereignty" among developing nations, it subtly promotes 'Democracy Assistance'. Thus, the paper will analyse India's policy of 'Democracy Assistance' to determine whether it is a sustainable practice to preserve regional stability, or whether it will have to adopt a hard line, similar to the West's policy of 'Democratic Promotion'.

India's Maritime Diplomacy Towards China: Understanding the Geopolitics of Indo-Pacific Region

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This paper explores India's strategic nexus in the changing geopolitical context of the Indo-Pacific. It looks at India's complex strategy for fostering a rules-based order and balancing China's growing influence. The study centres on India's maritime strategy, defence cooperation, economic interactions, and diplomatic initiatives with the US, Japan, and Australia as well as major ASEAN members. India seeks to strengthen its national security and strategic autonomy while promoting economic growth and stability in the region by using its strategic location and historical ties. For New Delhi, striking a balance between China and the United States in this region is a big challenge. The aggressive presence of China in the area has not only threatened India but other nations as well leading to groupings like AUKUS and QUAD. The report looks at potential for India to increase its influence in the Indo-Pacific and analyse the difficulties it faces, including resource limitations, regional rivalries, limited marine capabilities and environmental concerns. The conclusion provides insights into India's potential pathways to maintaining its strategic relevance and creating a 'global and regional common' which will further help in transitioning from conflict and competition to fostering peaceful political and economic ties.

India's Role in Multilateralism: Influences on Global Governance and Diplomacy

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India's increasing role in multilateralism has significantly impacted global governance and diplomacy. Despite its historical foundation in non-alignment, India has become a significant participant in global organizations like the United Nations, the World Trade Organisation, BRICS, and the G21. India effectively manages its national interests while upholding its dedication to the Global South. It has co-founded the International Solar Alliance (ISA) to promote renewable energy and has played a crucial role in the G21, managing the recovery from the epidemic and advocating for digital inclusivity. India has also contributed significantly to the World Health Organisation (WHO) in combating COVID-19 through vaccine diplomacy, providing vaccinations to over 90 countries as part of the 'Vaccine Maitri' campaign. India's stance on global trade has been prominent, fighting for fair trade policies and representing the concerns of developing nations at the WTO. As a member of BRICS, India has championed restructuring global financial institutions and strengthening South-South cooperation. This paper argues that India's strategic participation in multilateral forums reflects its aspirations to be a global leader, negotiating the complex interaction of geopolitical, economic interests, and development goals while fostering cooperative diplomacy.

India-Philippines Brahmos Missile Deal and its Strategic Implications on Indo-Pacific Security Dynamics

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The strategic and maritime advantages of the South China Sea became as the bone of contentions between China and the Philippines. In response to this conflictual situation India and Philippines started deepening their strategic partnership by finalizing the most awaited Brahmos Missile Deal. This deal works as a milestone for India as it represents the first ever export of the supersonic cruise missile system, by showing its growing presence as a defense partner in the Indo-Pacific. On the other hand, the acquisition of this missile acts as crucial measure for Philippines in bolstering its coastal defense especially in the increasing tensions with china. This historic move catalyzed by the China's aggressive actions in this region, where Philippines as a regional actor started to take a strategic initiative to enhance regional stability and maritime security to maintain a balance of power. This paper intends to explain strategic motivations behind the deal from the perspectives of both countries, within the

context of the border geopolitical landscape. Furthermore, it analyzes the implications of deploying this supersonic cruise missile for strengthening the regional security architecture, with focusing on the responses from the neighbouring states.

The Road to Multipolarity: India and Russia's Strategic Cooperation

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India and Russia are probably the only two countries in the world which do not have any insecurities regarding each other's growing influence. India and Russia share similar views on number of global issues, one such important area where their interest converge is the quest for a multipolar world order. The desire to build a multipolar world order bring both countries close to each other. As the neorealist thinkers believed that it is the structure of international system that determines the international politics, India and Russia along with other rising powers are trying hard to change the US led unipolar world order that emerge in the post-Cold War era. The idea of multipolarity advocates the existence of multiple poles along with one superpower, that can significantly impact the global politics. Moreover, the multipolar vision focusses to resolve international issues with non-military solutions by advocating inclusion and participation. Both India and Russia being significant poles in the multipolar world has the potential to act as consequential players in the world. The present paper will focus on the potential areas of cooperation and conflict between India and Russia while striving for a multipolar world.

India's Engagement with Emerging Central Asian Republics

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India has traditionally attached great importance to its relations with Central Asia. However, the relationship has not progressed to the desired level despite close historical and cultural ties. Major handicap on the relationship is the lack of direct access to Central Asia. The volatile situation in Afghanistan and a highly problematic relation with Pakistan have deprived India from the benefits of relations with Central Asia. Central Asia possesses huge amount of energy resources and India has emerged as a big market. India needs energy security and Central Asia needs market. Thus, there is perfect complementarity of relationship between the two. Full control of Kashmir would have given India a window into Central Asia and a border with Afghanistan. Unfortunately, that was not to be and hence India's engagement with Central Asia is dictated by compulsions of geo-politics in this region. The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) would be a game-changer, if it materializes. However, despite some positive developments like the signing of an inter-governmental agreement, its realization still remains a pipedream. Non-state actors in the Af-Pak region pose security challenge to the region. Illicit Drug-trafficking and extremism emanating from Afghanistan-Pakistan region is a serious concern which Central Asian countries have not been able to handle effectively till date. In this backdrop, India embarked on 'Connect Central Asia' policy in June, 2012 to fast-track India's relations with the Central Asian Republics. The policy calls for setting up universities, hospitals, information technology centers, an e-network in telemedicine, joint commercial ventures, improving air connectivity to boost trade and tourism, joint scientific research and strategic partnerships in defense and security affairs. Tajikistan is expected to be the lynchpin of this policy because of its strategic location. Further, the Iranian port of Chahbahar will serve as India's gateway to Afghanistan through the Zaranj-Delaram Roadway in Nimroz Province, built with India's assistance. With India becoming full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in June, 2018, it is likely to gain deeper access to Central Asia and become a part in the Chinese Silk Road. It is likely to make India's objective of expanding its strategic reach northwards and ensuring a swift and hassle-free connectivity with Central Asian Republics a reality.

India in Global Politics: Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power in Central Asia

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India's cultural diplomacy and soft power are crucial in bolstering its influence in Central Asia, an area of significant geopolitical importance. India's growing economic and political ties with Central Asian states have made cultural diplomacy an important tool for promoting mutual understanding and building long-lasting partnerships. India has endeavoured to enhance its soft power influence in the region by engaging in cultural exchanges, educational programs, and commemorating common historical and cultural connections. This study examines the ways in which India uses its cultural heritage, specifically Bollywood, yoga, and educational programs, to establish connections with the Central Asian countries. Furthermore, it examines the difficulties and prospects India faces in preserving its cultural impact during rival powers. This research offers vital insights into the efficacy of India's soft power techniques, specifically in relation to cultural diplomacy. It examines how these strategies contribute to India's foreign policy goals in Central Asia and its overall position in global politics.

Between Principle and Pragmatism: An Analysis of India's Stance on Myanmar's Political Crisis

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India's response to Myanmar's 2021 military coup presents a complex interplay of democratic principles and pragmatic interests. This paper examines India's diplomatic response to Myanmar's ongoing political crisis, exploring the tension between its commitment to democratic values and strategic interests in the region. India's reaction to the crisis reflects its complex relationship with Myanmar, which is shaped by historical ties, strategic interests, and regional security concerns. The paper analyses India's official statements, policy actions, and scholarly literature to understand how it balances the promotion of democratic values with the need to protect its geopolitical and economic interests. By investigating the interplay between principle and pragmatism in India's foreign policy, this study provides insights into the broader implications of India's stance on regional stability and its role in international diplomacy. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how democratic norms and strategic considerations influence foreign policy decisions in contexts of political crisis.

India In Global Politics

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The 21st century is the century of Asia particularly of China and India. The end of Cold War and impact of Globalization are making India redefine her role in Global Politics. After Independence India played crucial role in the decolonization process and Non-Aligned Movement. India as a vast country with a long Civilization history blended the realist and idealist in its Foreign Policy choices. India as the responsible nuclear power, a vibrant democracy, an advocate of Anti-Terrorism in Global sphere, a Big-Brother role and "undisputed Power" status in the region are applauded by the west. Now India is being recognized as important Global Power in world politics due to its relations with major powers like US, EU, Russia, China and Japan and also its strategic partnership with US and EU; its expanding relationship with South East Asian Countries, West and Central Asia; and its engagement with Latin America and Africa. By 2047 India dreamed to be a 'Viksit Bharat' or Developed Country and accordingly she designs her foreign policy. Four major objectives of Foreign policy can fulfil this dream. Firstly, promoting regional stability and security. Secondly, enhancing economic engagement with the world; thirdly, pursuing strategic partnership with major powers; and lastly, promoting India's soft power and cultural influence

Quest for India-China Relations: A Supremacy in the Indian Ocean

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The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean and covers 20% of the earth's surface. It held great economic and strategic importance as more than 80% of the world's seaborne oil trade passes through the Indian Ocean. Further, its seabed is rich with all kinds of minerals including oil, iron and gold. The Indian Ocean holds tremendous economic, political and strategic importance for India, which could be understood by the fact that it is the only ocean named after a country. It is geographically located at the Ocean's Centre and has 7500 km of coastal lines with various ports for trade and commerce. Thus, over the years India has increased its maritime power projection capabilities and has been increasing engagement with the countries of the Indian Ocean Region. In recent decades we have seen increasing attention being paid to the geopolitics of the Indian Ocean by China. This increased interest is partly attributed to the growing importance of the Indian Ocean in global trade and commerce as well as keeping check on the geopolitical ambitions of India and its partners (Quad) in the region. This increasing Chinese presence has created a new set of challenges for Indian foreign policy. This paper aims to analyse the increasing contestation between India and China in the Indian Ocean region and its future implications. It will also try to look into the role of various other state and non-state actors playing a significant role in this conflict.

China's Belt and Road Initiative and Its Impact on India's Neighbouring Policy

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The Silk Road stood to be very momentous in the field of trade and commerce since the epoch of Indus valley civilization. And India endure to be an indispensable regional entity from the genesis. But with the passage of epoch Silk Road brought diverse geopolitical dilemmas for India's external affair basically after 1962 war. And in freshly period when president Xi Jinping became the helmsman of China he introduced 'One Belt One Road initiative' as an illustrious premises of China's foreign policy. Apparently, this particular initiative of Jinping looks like guano which will increase the effectuality of China's economic and external policies, but the matter of fact is quite different which we can discern through China's course of action in the sector of external affairs of India. For example, BRI turned to be baleful for India's security and integrity when Jinping pay a call to Pakistan on 2015 to announce the economic ties between these two nations termed as 'China – Pakistan Economic Corridor' and this particular collaboration enhanced presence of China in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir which brought a major challenge towards India's sovereignty and integrity. And into the bargain Nepal an eminent buffer state in between India and China signed the memorandum of BRI and made China a big substitute of India for Nepal in the present passage of time because China stood to be the biggest supplier of petroleum products of Nepal and in the sector of finance Nepal is receiving huge monetary, technological, trade and military assistance from China. Now confabulation about Myanmar- China ties through BRI is a shore out for India's foreign policy initiative termed as 'Act East Policy', proposed by Modi in 2014. And lastly, asserting about Sri Lanka and Bangladesh we can venture about these two nations that they entirely got contingent on China and the result was the massive economic depression which Sri Lanka went through soon after COVID and recently Civil War of Bangladesh brought a challenge in its national economy which is not adequate for India's security policy. Thus, the hypothesis is that BRI initiative was launched by China for two basic reasons, the initial one was to cripple the economic progress of south Asian nation and secondly it knock out 'India's Neighbourhood First Policy' and 'Act East Policy'. Thus, the objective of this research article is to find the strategies of the 5th largest economic nation, to keep her presidency over regional politics of South Asian and to rebuild the relations with its neighbouring nations without any direct confront with China.

India's Foreign Policy in Central Asia and the Chinese Challenges.

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Central Asia is always a prized territory. This region which has been a part of Indian history. Ancient silk route which passed through the region was a trading route for Indians. In the medieval period many a Sultans of India excavated their roots from Central Asia. During the modern period Central Asia was the part of the great game which proportionately affected the Indian subcontinent. Since this region is always of utmost importance from the Indian lens and hence policy were formulated for deepening ties with this region by independent Indian governments. During the cold war policy of non-alignment and cultural interaction while after the cold war ended this region was kept in the extended neighbourhood circle. The tools of foreign policy emanated in India regarding this region were India's look North policy, the core goals being access to resources and to prevent the region to slip into extremism. As time progressed connect Central Asia policy came into picture. Lately focus CIS programme is being carried out by India under foreign policy to expedite its goals in the region. China is the colossal competition for India in the region as it is also a resource hungry nation and therefore interacts with all the republics for the akin goal. It directly poses challenges for India in the region. China is involved in local politics of the region on the pretext of its security concerns micromanaging the politics of the region which makes it arduous for India to deal with the region as per its interests.

Brahmaputra Water Dispute Between India And China: A Case Study

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Water is the most important component of the living being. 70% of the human body is made up of water, vegetation and animals all thrive on water and owing to this importance, most ancient civilisations emerged on the banks of rivers like the Indus, Nile and Mesopotamia. Despite 71% of the earth surface is covered with water 96.5% are held upon by oceans which are not fit for any use and of the total freshwater over 68% is locked in icecaps and glaciers and rest 30% are present as groundwater, rivers are the most critical source of fresh water but they constitute only 0.0002% of the total water on the earth surface. The importance that water as a resource attaches itself also makes it a kind of geopolitical weapon that upper riparian states can use to force their lower riparian neighbours. India suffers the same kind of threat from China as important Indian rivers Like Indus and Brahmaputra originates from Tibet and then flow into India. Thus, the purpose of this article is to analyse the impact of the Brahmaputra River dispute on Indo-China Relations.

China's Digital Silk Road Expansion: Strategic and Security Implications for India

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The expansion of China's Digital Silk Road (DSR) represents a significant geopolitical and economic development with profound strategic and security implications for India. As part of Beijing's broader Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the DSR seeks to establish a global digital

infrastructure network, including fibre-optic cables, data centers, and satellite systems. This rapid digital advancement has raised concerns for India regarding cyber security, data sovereignty, and regional influence. China's increasing control over digital infrastructure in South Asia, particularly in neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and Sri Lanka, presents strategic challenges to India's position in the region. Additionally, China's dominance in emerging technologies such as 5G, artificial intelligence, and quantum computing threatens India's national security by expanding China's surveillance and cyber-espionage capabilities. India has responded by enhancing its own digital infrastructure, strengthening cyber security measures, and forging strategic partnerships with like-minded nations, including those in the Quad (U.S., Japan, and Australia). This paper explores India's multifaceted response to China's DSR ambitions, analyzing the potential risks and opportunities associated with this digital expansion. Ultimately, India's ability to safeguard its digital sovereignty while participating in the global digital economy will be crucial in shaping its future strategic landscape amid China's growing influence.

India-China Dynamics: Balancing Rivalry and Cooperation

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The dynamics between India and China, two prominent Asian giants, is characterized by a multifaceted interaction of rivalry and cooperation, influenced by historical conflicts, economic interdependence, and ambitions for both regional and global dominance. This research investigates the manner in which these nations negotiate the dichotomy of rivalry and partnership, employing a mixed-methodological framework that encompasses both qualitative and quantitative assessments of diplomatic communications, trade metrics, military assessments, and case analyses such as the Doklam and Galwan valley confrontations and collective participation in multilateral forums. The results indicate that, although geopolitical rivalry—especially regarding territorial disputes and regional supremacy—predominantly shapes public perception, there are considerable domains of cooperation, particularly in the realms of commerce and multilateral diplomatic efforts. In spite of episodes of intensified strife, the intertwined economic relationships and mutual global challenges, including climate change and counterterrorism, facilitate dialogue and joint initiatives. The research concludes that the future trajectory of India-China relations will largely depend on the capacity of both nations to effectively navigate their differences while capitalizing on opportunities for collaboration, rendering this equilibrium essential for policymakers involved in one of the most consequential bilateral relationships in the contemporary global landscape.

India's Regional Diplomacy: Challenges and Opportunities in Relations with Neighbouring Countries

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India's regional diplomacy is critical to the stability and development of South Asia, a region characterized by complex political, economic, and security dynamics. This paper explores India's diplomatic strategies with its immediate neighbours—Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, and China—highlighting the

key challenges and opportunities that arise within this regional framework. The challenges include long-standing border disputes, water-sharing issues, ethnic tensions, and the growing influence of external powers, particularly China, in South Asia. These factors often complicate India's efforts to assert regional leadership and foster cooperative ties. At the same time, India's active involvement in multilateral initiatives, trade agreements, and energy cooperation offers significant opportunities for enhancing regional integration and promoting shared economic growth. This study emphasizes the importance of pragmatic diplomacy in balancing competition and collaboration, particularly in addressing security concerns and promoting infrastructure development across borders. By strengthening its regional partnerships, India can position itself as a central force in promoting stability and prosperity in South Asia while addressing its own strategic interests. This paper underscores the necessity for a dynamic and adaptive foreign policy that accommodates the aspirations of neighbouring countries while securing India's role as a regional power.

Rise of China in the Indo-Pacific: Implications for India

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With the shift in Economic power from the West to East due to the rise of China and the Indo-Pacific acting as the pre-cursor to the global supply chain, it is certain that the protection of Indo-Pacific region will account to the protection of World trade in general and India's economy and defence in specific. That is why the role of India and ASEAN nations becomes very crucial. It is important to protect the interests of the ASEAN to subsequently protect India's maritime security and trade, and to uphold the International Legal Order. The cultural and strategic ties that India shares with ASEAN are crucial in acknowledging the role of South East Asia in the protection of the Indo-Pacific region. The south Asian region, if controlled and regulated by China or any other single player in the region, will pose a threat to the world security, trade and international law. Thus, it is important that India along with ASEAN protect this region thereby enhancing the prevalence of international rules-based order, world trade and economic and political stability in the Indo-Pacific.

A Study of China Factor in South Asia Region in the Context of India-Maldives Relations

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In recent years, South Asia has emerged as the center of geopolitical dynamism and power gravity. At the center of this power gravity is the hegemonic attitude of Western nations on one side and the expansionist tendency of China, which has emerged as a regional actor, on the other. India, as a vibrant and lively democracy, has always been a democratic liberal nation among its neighbours. Since independence in 1947, India has successfully addressed internal and external challenges. Whether it is relations with Maldives or the series of socio-economic development like health, education, tourism, disaster management, maritime security etc. in Maldives, Indian efforts in the opportunistic era of infrastructure there have always been appreciated. Recently Maldives is poised to become an ally for China's expansion in South Asia, which appears to be providing a strategic challenge to India in the Indo-Pacific. This research paper reflects on the efforts made to re-establish the relationship between the phases of regional stability by critically analyzing all those efforts and exploring the findings through primary and secondary data collection methods.

Navigating Challenges and Opportunity: PM Narendra Modi's Regional Strategy South Asia

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India's regional strategy towards South Asian countries has shown both elements of continuity and new challenges under Prime Minister Narendra Modi. PM Narendra Modi's administration has followed a proactive and assertive regional strategy, emphasizing the principle of 'Neighbourhood First' and 'Act East Policy'. The main aim of this approach is to strengthen economic ties, enhance connectivity, and foster security cooperation with South Asian countries. Key initiatives include infrastructural projects, energy partnerships, and increased diplomatic engagements. However, India's regional policy faces significant challenges, including enduring geopolitical rivalries, notably with China, and complex bilateral issues with neighbouring countries such as Pakistan and Nepal. Additionally, domestic political dynamics and border security concerns have at times strained relations. Despite these challenges, Modi's foreign policy continues to build on traditional diplomatic frameworks while seeking to address new regional dynamics through a combination of diplomatic outreach, economic initiatives, and strategic partnerships. This balance of continuity and adaptation reflects India's evolving role and aspirations in South Asia. This paper examines the efficacy of PM Narendra Modi's regional strategy through a critical analysis of key events, policy decisions, and their outcomes. It also considers the broader implications for South Asian regionalism and India's role as a potential leader in fostering a cooperative and prosperous regional order. This paper attempts to highlight India's South Asian Policy under PM Narendra Modi and continuity and changes. It will analyse Indian relations with South Asian countries and the initiative which is taken by the Indian government. How the current government will deal disputed issues in this region?

Reflections of Indian Soft Power Indonesia

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This paper explores the reflections of Indian soft power in Indonesia, focusing on cultural, religious, and diplomatic influences that have shaped bilateral relations between the two nations. India's soft power in Indonesia is deeply rooted in the historical spread of Hinduism and Buddhism, which left a lasting legacy on Indonesian art, architecture, and cultural practices, as seen in iconic temples like Borobudur and Prambanan. Sanskrit inscriptions and Hindu epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata have also deeply influenced Indonesian literature, performing arts, and traditional values. The modern reflection of Indian soft power extends beyond historical ties, encompassing contemporary cultural diplomacy, Bollywood's popularity, and the appeal of Indian cuisine. The shared colonial history and anti-imperial struggles fostered mutual respect, which has translated into enduring diplomatic relations. India's strategic initiatives, such as the 'Act East policy', have strengthened economic and political ties, further deepening soft power influence. Moreover, Indian spiritual traditions, including yoga and meditation, have found resonance among Indonesians, contributing to a growing cultural exchange. This paper argues that the sustained presence of Indian cultural elements in Indonesia exemplifies the success of Indian soft power, both historically and in contemporary times while highlighting the potential for deeper cultural cooperation in the future. The study aims to analyse these aspects and the role soft power plays in fostering a strong bilateral relationship between India and Indonesia

India and China: Geopolitical Contestations in Tibet

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The geopolitical contestation between India and China over Tibet is a complex and multifaceted issue that has historical, strategic, and cultural dimensions. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the British Empire had interests in Tibet, which was then a largely autonomous region under nominal Chinese suzerainty. The Shimla Agreement of 1914, which was never ratified by China, delineated the McMahon Line as the boundary between British India and Tibet. This line was accepted by Tibet but rejected by China. After the Chinese Communist Party took power in 1949, China asserted its sovereignty over Tibet, culminating in the 1950 invasion and the incorporation of Tibet into the People's Republic of China. This move was contested by India, which had maintained a historical relationship with Tibet and had recognized it as an autonomous region under Chinese suzerainty in the 1950s. The 1959 uprising in Tibet, which led to the Dalai Lama fleeing to India, further strained relations. India provided asylum to the Dalai Lama and many Tibetan refugees, which Beijing viewed as interference in its internal affairs. The border between India and China, including the Tibetan region, is a source of ongoing dispute. The McMahon Line and other historical treaties are contested. The 1962 Sino-Indian War, primarily over the Aksai Chin area in the western sector, was a result of these disputes. Aksai Chin is strategically important for China as it connects Tibet with Xinjiang. China has invested heavily in infrastructure development in Tibet, including roads, railways, and military facilities. It is viewed with suspicion by India which is concerned about China's growing influence and military presence in the region. The Tibetan Plateau is the source of several major rivers, including the Brahmaputra, which are crucial for downstream countries like India and Bangladesh. China's control over Tibet gives it significant leverage over these water resources, raising concerns in India about potential impacts on its water supply. Tibet issue has been a point of contention in international diplomacy. China is sensitive to international support for Tibetan independence or autonomy, and it uses its diplomatic influence to counteract support for Tibetan causes. India's position has generally been to support Tibetan autonomy without explicitly challenging China's sovereignty over Tibet, aligning with its broader diplomatic and economic interests. The geopolitical contestation over Tibet

remains a sensitive and contentious issue in India-China relations. Both countries continue to navigate this complex landscape through diplomatic negotiations, military posturing, and regional strategies. The situation is further complicated by the broader strategic rivalry between the two nations in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond. The paper is an attempt to understand this dynamic which requires careful consideration of historical grievances, strategic interests, and the evolving geopolitical context in South Asia and the broader international arena.

Geopolitics on the Brahmaputra River and Its Impact on Border Relations Between India and China

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Water has a great significance on our planet which covers more than two thirds of the earth's surface. Life on earth started with water and without water life cannot sustain. Water is a vital resource to all aspects of a country's survival, from its inhabitant biology to their economy. Amidst the global challenge of water scarcity, policymakers and experts are becoming more worried about the possibility of water-related conflicts arising. India and China, two prominent nations in Asia, are among the world's oldest and still thriving civilizations. The Indian culture, born from the Sindhu and Ganges rivers, exerted a profound influence on South and Southeast Asia. Similarly, the Huáng Hé (Yellow River) and Cháng Jiāng (Yangtze River) played a significant role in the development of Chinese civilization, which in turn had a profound impact on Northeast and Southeast Asia. The Yarlung Tsangpo-Brahmaputra River is a transboundary watercourse which traverses through China, India and Bangladesh that is one of the most formidable rivers of the world not only in discharge but also in its length. However, the Brahmaputra River remains closely linked to the tensions between China and India, primarily due to the utilisation of water infrastructure investment as a means of defining and exerting control over territories. This paper provides a comprehensive overview over the geopolitics surrounding the river Brahmaputra and the border issues between the two Asian giants India and China. Additionally, this paper examines the current state of transboundary water related issues and related security challenges for India and the concept of riparian states and its rights in detail.

India's Evolving Role in Global Politics and Its Challenges

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India, with its vast population, rapidly growing economy, and strategic geographic location has emerged as a significant player in the contemporary global political landscape. This paper examines India's evolving role in international affairs, exploring its significance as a rising power and the challenges it faces in asserting its influence. Some of the key factors contributing to India's growing stature include its economic development, fuelled by technological advancements and a burgeoning middle class. India's demographic dividend, with a large young population, offers immense potential for human capital development and economic growth. Moreover, its strategic location, bordering several key regions, including the Indian Ocean and the Himalayas, makes it a pivotal geopolitical actor. Despite its rising influence, India faces several challenges in its pursuit of global leadership. Domestic issues such as poverty, inequality, and environmental concerns pose significant obstacles to its development. Geopolitical complexities, including tensions with neighbouring countries and competition with regional rivals, further complicate India's foreign policy. This paper analyses these challenges and explores potential strategies for India to overcome them. By addressing domestic issues, strengthening its diplomatic relations, and leveraging its economic and military capabilities, India can solidify its position as a responsible and influential global actor.

Indian Foreign Policy: An Analysis of Challenges and Achievements of Modi's Government

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Since Narendra Modi assumed office in 2014, Indian foreign policy has experienced a dynamic shift, characterized by a more assertive and strategic approach. This research paper explores the key achievements and challenges of Modi's foreign policy. Notable successes include the reinvigoration of the Act East Policy, which has strengthened India's ties with Southeast Asia, and the Neighbourhood First Policy, which has enhanced relations with several South Asian neighbours. Strategic partnerships with major powers such as the United States, Japan, and Russia have been deepened, contributing to India's growing global influence. Additionally, Modi's emphasis on economic diplomacy has attracted foreign investment and expanded India's role in global governance through active participation in multilateral forums like the UN, G20, and BRICS. However, the paper also highlights significant challenges, including the ongoing border tensions with China, complex relations with Pakistan, and the balancing act between maintaining strategic autonomy while fostering ties with both the U.S. and Russia. Domestic criticisms regarding the handling of these relationships, as well as challenges in fully realizing economic diplomacy's potential, are also examined. The paper concludes that while Modi's foreign policy has elevated India's international standing, it faces persistent geopolitical and economic challenges that require careful navigation.

Cultural and Historical Ties between India and Japan: A Journey through the Ages

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India and Japan, two of the oldest civilizations in Asia, have shared deep cultural, religious, and intellectual connections for centuries. The Japanese term for India, "Tenjiku," reflects the deep-rooted awareness of India's significance in Japanese history. The cultural and religious exchanges between the two countries laid the foundation for a unique relationship, encompassing not only spiritual and intellectual dimensions but also political and economic interactions. In modern times, the historical ties between India and Japan have continued to influence their bilateral relations. The interactions between Indian intellectuals and Japanese scholars, the support provided by Japan during India's struggle for independence, and the post-war cooperation between the two countries have all contributed to the strengthening of this relationship. This research paper explores the historical linkages between these two nations, with a focus on the spread of Buddhism, the impact of Japanese monks' travels to India, and the evolving nature of bilateral relations from ancient times to modern history. The study also highlights key events that shaped the political and cultural interactions between India and Japan, offering insights into how these interactions have influenced contemporary relations between the two countries.

Strategic Implications of India-Philippines Defence Partnership

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The delivery of the Brahmos supersonic cruise missiles has marked a significant milestone in defence cooperation between India and the Philippines as it also aligns with the India's long-term vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047*. In this context, cooperation between the two countries could play an important role in further improving Indo-Philippine bilateral relations, and promoting regional stability. The initial part of the paper attempts to trace the India-Philippines defence relations from the post-independence period to the present wherein the focus is on key treaties, agreements and joint military exercises. The paper also offers an analysis of the strategic importance of the India-Philippines relationship in the broader Indo-Pacific region as it discusses the ways both nations are converging, particularly in terms of their strategic interests regarding India's focus on the preservation of freedom of navigation and countering regional threats, and the Philippines' priorities within maritime security and territorial integrity. This is followed by an analysis of how these converging interests can be leveraged to further cement bilateral defence cooperation. Key areas for enhanced collaboration have been identified such as maritime security, defence technology transfer, joint military exercises, and cooperation in counter-terrorism and cybersecurity. Lastly, the paper concludes that defence cooperation between the two states is crucial for maintaining regional stability and enhancing India's defence capabilities, thereby strengthening its global standing.

Dynamics of Contemporary Global Politics

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The landscape of contemporary global politics is characterized by a complex interplay of state and non-state actors, economic interdependencies, and multifaceted geopolitical tensions. This study explores the evolving dynamics of international relations, focusing on key themes such as the rise of multipolarity, the impact of technological advancements, and the shifting nature of power and sovereignty. With the decline of unipolarity post-Cold War and the resurgence of emerging powers like China and India, global governance structures face significant challenges in maintaining stability and addressing transnational issues such as climate change, cyber

threats, and terrorism. Additionally, the increasing influence of non-state actors, including multinational corporations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations, underscores the diffusion of power beyond traditional state-centric paradigms. This research employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing from political science, economics, and sociology, to analyze how contemporary global politics are shaped by historical legacies, ideological conflicts, and the strategic interests of diverse stakeholders. By examining case studies and current geopolitical trends, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms driving global political dynamics and their implications for future international relations.

India in Global Politics

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India plays a pivotal role in global politics, driven by its size, economic growth, and strategic location. As the world's largest democracy and a rising economic power, India has increasingly asserted itself on the international stage. Its foreign policy is shaped by a commitment to multilateralism, non-alignment, and strategic autonomy. India is an active participant in global forums like the United Nations, G20, BRICS, and the World Trade Organization, where it advocates for the interests of developing nations. India's relationships with major powers, including the United States, Russia, and China, are crucial to its foreign policy. While it maintains strong ties with Russia, India has deepened its strategic partnership with the U.S., particularly in defence and technology. However, its relationship with China is marked by competition and border tensions. Regionally, India plays a leading role in South Asia and the Indian Ocean, where it aims to counter China's influence and promote stability. India's Act East Policy and engagements with ASEAN reflect its aspirations to be a key player in the Indo-Pacific. Overall, India's growing influence in global politics is underpinned by its economic and military capabilities, diplomatic engagements, and strategic partnerships.

QUAD as a Pillar in Strengthening Regional and Multilateral Cooperation: Act East Perspective

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In an era of shifting geopolitical dynamics, India's rise as a pivotal force in the Indo-Pacific region stands as a defining element in shaping the global order. India's strategic initiatives are pivotal not only for regional stability but also for shaping the future of global multilateral cooperation. This paper examines India's strategic utilization of the QUAD platform as a critical component of its 'Act East Policy'. It provides a detailed analysis of India's interests in the QUAD, particularly in enhancing regional cooperation and security with a focus on ASEAN countries. The study also explores the potential role of 'QUAD PLUS' in expanding India's multilateral engagements within the Indo-Pacific framework. Additionally, this paper delves into India's strategic vision in the Indo-Pacific, framed around the four pillars of the Act East Policy (Commerce, Culture, Connectivity, and Capacity Building). The analysis underscores QUAD's role in reinforcing India's strategic position and advancing its diplomatic objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

India's Rise as an Indo-Pacific Power: Response and Challenges

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By any objective measure of material capability, India is a major power in the international system and the consequences of this rise are gradually evident in world politics. As India becomes an increasingly important player in today's globalized world, its stakes in the strategic milieu of different maritime regions, especially the Indo-Pacific region are growing. The paper would try to evaluate India's strategic relationship with the littoral states of the Southeast Asian region through maritime engagements in the region. India's efforts to be seen as important maritime security providing power and the response of these littoral states to India's call for greater cooperation forms an important part of the paper. It argues that India's engagement in the region is dictated by national security concerns and great power ambitions. It is also driven by India's involvement in the Indo-Pacific Partnership as well as greater expectations by states such as Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand of increased Indian commitment in the support of regional maritime security efforts. While India's bilateral partnerships with Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia present a decent picture, India's Indo-Pacific policy needs more concerted efforts to aggressively pursue its strategic space as well as robust maneuvering among contesting powers to position itself as a responsible maritime power in the region.

Role of India in Global Politics

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India was primarily seen as a poor developing country. It had little visibility in Global Politics. It had little visibility in Global Politics and especially on the global economic front. Over the past decade, India has been writing a dynamic new future for itself. This paper examines how India's emerging economic position in Asia and globally is redefining its self-image and perception. A new political role is emerging. India today is one of the most influential countries in the world with a presence in all major continents.

Soft Power of India in Global Politics: A Way towards Viksit Bharat @ 2047

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With the changing scenarios in global politics and the world being in complete disarray, with the absence of any worldwide leadership and the presence of time bombs around the globe, it's time for India to facilitate its soft power to achieve its national interests. It should not be an era of war, with the advent of globalization and the emerging concept of problems without passports (terrorism, health, climate change). Soft power is a better tool for national interests with its perpetual results of fabricating the proclivity towards itself in global politics. This paper evaluates the landscape of soft power and analyzes the power platform India needs to strengthen towards its goal of Viksit Bharat. India stands with one of the highest capacities in the realm of soft power but still stands at the 29th position in the Global Soft Power Index 2024. The paper has been framed through the secondary data and the use of various indices reports. The paper finds the necessity of soft power in the non-war era and the steps to be employed by India in the realm of global politics to generate a strategized program with the methodology to achieve the target of Viksit Bharat.

Bridging Boundaries: Navigating the Dynamics of India-US Relations under the NDA-II Government

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India-US relations have evolved significantly over the past few decades, shifting from a historically complex and cautious partnership to a robust and multifaceted alliance. Despite occasional disputes and differing geopolitical interests, the relationship remains central to both countries' foreign policies, aiming for a stable and prosperous global order. India's efforts to navigate the power dynamics of 21st Century coincide with its own aspirations for great power status. Under the NDA II (National Democratic Alliance) government, India-US relations have witnessed significant strides in various domains. Both countries have strengthened their strategic partnership, particularly in defense and security cooperation. Economic ties have also deepened, with increased trade and investment flows. Additionally, collaboration in areas such as counterterrorism, space exploration, and technology has expanded. Cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts have flourished, enhancing mutual understanding and friendship. Despite occasional differences, the overall trajectory of India-US relations under the NDA government has been characterized by growing cooperation and shared interests, reinforcing the strategic importance of the partnership on the global stage.

India as a Leader of the Global South: Opportunities and Challenges

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In today's rapidly changing global platform, India has assumed a pivotal role as the leader of the Global South. When India took G20 Presidency, it basically implied its commitment to being the "voice of the Global South". India's aspiration to bridge the North-South divide by focusing on practical outcomes rather than ideological battles aligns with the changing global dynamics. India's role as the leader of the Global South carries immense significance in the evolving global order. As it advocates for South-South cooperation, India has the opportunity to shape a more equitable and inclusive world. India is a powerful country with a rich culture and heritage. With a population of over 1.4 billion people, India is the world's largest democracy. India has risen as a prime global player. India has maintained its foreign policy in a good

and balanced manner. India has been playing a central role in shaping the global governance agenda. India's foreign assistance to other developing countries, India's role in humanitarian and disaster relief operations, and the attraction as a higher education hub for developing countries in Asia and Africa, are the emerging new soft power resources.

Strategic Autonomy in the Era of Great Power Rivalry: India's Approach

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The dynamics of great power politics in the 21st century is characterized by the advanced methodologies and the utilization of sophisticated technologies. The contemporary global order has evolved into a multipolar framework, wherein India occupies a distinctive and pivotal role within the realm of international relations. In this intensified competition among the global powers, India has embraced a strategic approach centred on national interest and autonomy. This strategic autonomy approach enables India to protect its national interests, boost economic growth and strengthen security in the face of mounting power rivalries. Following its Independence, India adopted the non-alignment approach, which has since evolved significantly. Presently, the nation has transitioned to a stance of multi-alignment. The Indian Foreign Policy can be observed in its shift from the principles of Panchasheel to the contemporary Panchamrit'. The 'Panchamrit' has become the new pillar of Indian Foreign policy. This strategic shift in foreign policy is primarily because of the changing world and domestic political order. India must cultivate and preserve its relations with multiple great powers in this global landscape and protect its security, identity and national interest. In this background, the policy of 'Panchamrit' assumes heightened significance. It advocates five foundational pillars for India's Foreign Policy, and these are 'Samman- dignity and honour; Samvad- greater engagement and dialogue; Samridhi- shared prosperity; Suraksha- regional and global security; and Sanskriti or Sabhyata- cultural and civilisational linkages. When delving further into these foreign policy principles, it becomes evident that significant emphasis has been given to strategic autonomy. In this way, India maintains a balance between great powers, safeguards its national interests, and enhances its global presence as an emerging global power. Consequently, this paper thus seeks to analyse India's strategic autonomy in the 21st century in the background of ongoing great power rivalry.

India in Global Politics Special Context in Indo-Pacific Region

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The decade from the global financial crisis of 2008 to the Corona epidemic of 2020 has witnessed a real change in the global system. The basic nature and rules of international relations are changing before our eyes. The new contestation is about artificial intelligence and advanced computing, quantum information and sensing, additive robotics and brain-computer interface, advanced materials, hypersonics and biotechnology. This is not just a tough world but also a turbulent and unpredictable one. It is marked by the impact of Covid, conflicts in Ukraine and West Asia, climate events, radicalization and terrorism. There is complex geopolitics at work, such as the rise of China, the changed posture of the United States, the strategy of Russia, the impact of globalization and the power of new technologies. India seeks to navigate these stormy seas without diluting its focus on becoming a leading power. As a vishwa mitra, it seeks the well-being of the Global South and to contribute to global good. Aware that norms and rules in the Indo-Pacific are likely to change over time. China is committed to increasing its influence in the Indo-Pacific region. China's expansionist agenda and aggressive foreign policy has a direct impact on India. China's aggression in the Indo-Pacific region is a major challenge to the rules-based world order. India's role in the Indo-Pacific region has grown due to its strategic location and increasing global profile. India supports ASEAN centrality in the evolving Indo-Pacific regional architecture, but also works with groupings such as the Quad, IORA and the BIMSTEC, among others. India also supports a rule-based, open, balanced, and stable trade environment in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Navigating India's G20 Presidency: Assessing the Challenges and Achievements

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In the era of global dynamics, as nations globally grapple with a plethora of challenges that transcend borders- such as climate change, social inequality, cyber crime, cyber terrorism, poverty, gender inequality, the relevance of inter-governmental forum like G20 becomes increasingly critical. As the world finds itself at the cusp of a 'difficult geo-political moment' when divisions among nations on ideological, political, economic grounds appear to be casting its long shadow, a shared platform for dialogue, discussion and cooperation on common agendas becomes more relevant than ever. As world's largest democracy and a major emerging economy, India find itself in a particularly strategic position to shape and influence the discourse around global issues, making its participation in the G20 very significant. Being a significant voice of the global south, India plays a pivotal role in bridging the gap between global north and south. Through its leadership and economic policies, India can contribute to sustainable and inclusive global economic growth and stability for a better future ahead. In this paper the author argues that India and G20 reinforces the debate of relevance of multilateralism in a fluid global order. The G20 presidency helped India to advance its own foreign policy goals and interest including equitable power distribution and need for better global south representation in multilateral bodies. The present study is largely qualitative and content-based analysis.

Soft Power Diplomacy of India: Prospects and Challenges

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Soft power is the ability to influence others' choices without using force or money. It has become an essential instrument in international affairs. India uses media presence, educational exchanges, cultural diplomacy, and the advancement of democratic values as part of its soft power strategy. India's numerous traditions, film industry, and yoga all contribute to its rich cultural legacy, which is a major asset in improving its international standing. The country uses these cultural resources strategically in an effort to improve its standing abroad and forge diplomatic ties. Additionally, India's educational institutions draw students from all over the world, which strengthens its soft power by spreading its viewpoints and ideals throughout the world. India still has a number of difficulties in spite of these benefits. India's soft power initiatives can find it difficult to match the scope and impact of other countries' tactics as the fight for influence throughout the globe gets more intense. Furthermore, domestic problems like socio-political unrest and economic inequality sometimes make its soft power operations less successful. Furthermore, there are potential and challenges associated with the emergence of digital diplomacy, as India's attempts to project its image online run into problems with narrative control and legitimacy. This research assesses the efficacy of India's soft power diplomacy by using a qualitative methodology and policy framework analysis. It also takes into account how India's strategy may be affected by changes in global geopolitics. The results highlight the fact that although India's soft power has great potential to raise its profile internationally, its effectiveness will depend on how well it handles both internal and external issues and adjusts to the changing global environment. Soft power is the ability to influence others' choices without using force or money. It has become an essential instrument in international affairs. India uses media presence, educational exchanges, cultural diplomacy, and the advancement of democratic values as part of its soft power strategy. India's numerous traditions, film industry, and yoga all contribute to its rich cultural legacy, which is a major asset in improving its international standing. This paper examines the dynamics of India's soft power diplomacy and evaluates its opportunities and disadvantages in the current international environment.

India in Global Politics

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India's ascent on the global stage is a defining feature of contemporary international relations. As the world's largest democracy and a burgeoning economic powerhouse, India's influence is expanding across multiple domains. This abstract explores India's evolving role, examining its strategic autonomy, economic rise, and diplomatic engagements. While India's democratic values and historical non-alignment have shaped its foreign policy, the country is increasingly balancing its relationship between major powers. Domestic challenges such as poverty and inequality, continue to influence India's global ambitions. Ultimately, India's trajectory will significantly impact the geopolitical landscape of the 21st century.

India-Japan Relations in the 21st Century: A Strategic Partnership in the Indo-Pacific

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The 21st century has witnessed a significant transformation in India-Japan relations, characterized by the emergence of a robust strategic partnership that plays a pivotal role in shaping the geopolitical landscape of the Indo-Pacific region. This paper explores the multifaceted dimensions of the India-Japan relationship, driven by shared

strategic concerns and mutual interests. Key factors contributing to the deepening ties include both nations' response to China's increasingly assertive behaviour, the alignment of their security and economic agendas, and the progressive enhancement of defence cooperation. The paper highlights how this strategic partnership transcends traditional bilateral ties, positioning India and Japan as central actors in promoting a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, essential for ensuring regional stability and economic prosperity. Furthermore, the research delves into the implications of this partnership for the broader regional balance of power, emphasizing its significance as a cornerstone of a rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific. The evolving India-Japan partnership not only reflects the convergence of their strategic objectives but also underscores their commitment to collaborating on shared regional and global challenges.

India's Reach for Great Power Status

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Great Powers such as Great Britain, US, the former USSR and China in recent years have been defined by a solid industrial base, a strong economy, a military with a global reach and a vibrant scientific research community as well as military-industrial complex. India is a regional Power and for long been considered the next emergent Great Power. However, it has been slow to live up to expectations. In the last decade, India's military has been building up its capabilities including regional small-scale expeditionary capabilities, but has limited military-industrial though well-developed missile and space capabilities and virtually imports most of its needs. It has limited new weapon development capabilities and is in the process of developing these. India has taken steps to achieve power status. It is the 5th largest economy (dollar terms) and 3rd largest in PPP terms. It has increased its gold, oil and strategic metal reserves to be counted as amongst the top 10 nations. It is now developing strategic industries and has been able to employ its global soft power and regional hard power across the world. But India will need to do much more before it can be considered a Great Power.

Maritime Neighbours and India's Interests: QUAD's Strategic Role in the Indian Ocean

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The Indian Ocean, a critical region for global trade and security, is increasingly important to India's strategic interests. India's maritime neighbours, which include Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia, play an important role in creating the regional security picture. However, the area is facing new risks, such as China's growing influence, piracy, and illegal marine operations, which represent substantial challenges to India's national interests. This study investigates the strategic relevance of India's maritime neighbours, as well as the growing threats in the Indian Ocean. It also looks at the role of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) in tackling these issues. As a collective security framework, QUAD strengthens India's strategic stance by fostering a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific. Through maritime security efforts, Joint military exercises, and diplomatic participation, QUAD serves as a stabilising factor in the area. This study contends that India's partnership with QUAD is critical to protecting its interests, guaranteeing maritime security, and resisting rising geopolitical competition in the Indian Ocean. By harnessing QUAD's skills, India can successfully negotiate the region's complicated dynamics and strengthen its position as a significant maritime player.

Rediscovering East: An Evaluation of India's "Act East" Decade

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India launched the Look East Policy in the early 1990s in an attempt to rejuvenate its historic ties with Southeast Asia. The policy was critical in catapulting India's relations from Sectoral Partnership in 1992 to Strategic Partnership with the ASEAN in 2012. Under the Look East Policy India achieved considerable success in developing economic and security ties with the Southeast Asian region. With the assumption of Strategic Partnership India's ties with Southeast Asia entered a new phase which paved the way for the rebranding of the Look East Policy to Act East Policy in 2014. Through the Act East Policy India seeks to pursue the 3 C's of commerce, culture and connectivity with Southeast Asia. The policy is also a response to emerging Indo-Pacific order. With this background in mind, this paper seeks to evaluate the last ten years of the Act East Policy. In doing so the paper will provide a critical evaluation of hits and misses in the last decade particularly with reference to the paradigms of commerce, culture and connectivity and will propose the way forward for strengthening India's ties with its neighbours to the East in the succeeding "Act East" decade.

India-Malaysia Relations: From Friend to Strategic Partner in the 21st Century

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The ties between India and Malaysia can be traced back to ancient times and marked by different connection like linguistic, cultural and historical but the formal diplomatic relations was established with Malaya (predecessor state of Malaysia) in the year 1957. The two countries enjoy a strong friendship but past few decades despite having multiple challenges both nations have maintained steady cooperation in the field of Economics, investment, Defence, Education, Cultural, tourism and Parliamentary exchanges. Leaders from both the sides visited each other nations mutually. Recently when Malaysian Prime Minister Mr Anwar Ibrahim paid an official visit to India on 20 July 2024 India and Malaysia decided to upgrade its ties to a "Comprehensive strategic partnership" which reflected the elevation in the status which envisions development of multi-faceted relationships. The paper will discuss in detailed relationships and development in various sector and also discusses issues and challenges among both the nations.

India in Global Politics

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India's role in global politics has evolved significantly over the years, reflecting its growing economic, political, and strategic influence on the world stage. Here's an overview of India's position and activities in global politics: India's Role in Global Trade Agreements, Impact of India's Economic Policies on Global Markets, India-U.S. Strategic Partnership, India-China Relations and Regional Security, India's Role in South Asia, India's Engagement in the Indo-Pacific Region, India's Defense Modernization and Global Impact, Counterterrorism Strategies, India's Role in Global Climate Negotiations, Impact of Environmental Policies on Global Relations, Impact of Indian Diaspora on Global Politics, Cultural Diplomacy and Global Influence, India's Strategic Interests in the Indian Ocean Region, India's Approach to Global Governance Reforms, Human Rights Issues and Foreign Policy, India's Role in Global Humanitarian Efforts, India's Technological Advancements and Global Influence, Cyber security and International Cooperation, Impact of Global Power Shifts on India's Foreign Policy, India's Role in Emerging Multilateral Forums etc. India's role in global politics is multifaceted and continually evolving. As a major economic and strategic power, it is influencing international affairs through its economic policies, diplomatic initiatives, security strategies, and cultural outreach. Its position in global politics will likely continue to expand as it navigates both opportunities and challenges on the world stage.

Analysing the Relevance of Symbols in Changing Indian Foreign Policy

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Since assuming office in May 2014, the Narendra Modi government has overseen a remarkable transformation in Indian foreign policy. This shift is evident in the ongoing discussions and deliberations in intellectual and political circles. Within a relatively brief period, the Modi administration has managed to establish a unique legacy, driven by its ambition to elevate India to the status of a significant global player. Indian foreign policy extensively employs symbols, rituals, and ceremonies, and this approach is closely tied to the essence of the state and diplomatic representation. The symbols like the Ashoka Chakra adorning the National Flag to the National Emblem and Naval flag represent the changing nature of India's foreign policy since political signs permeate all aspects of Indian society and foreign policy objectives.

This paper aims to study the changes in the national symbols of India, in the light of recent foreign policy developments and how they represent the symbols of change and the power of a self-reliant and new India.

The Responsible Rise: India's Humanitarian Diplomacy under Modi Government

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Bestowed on the motto of Vasudhaba *Kutumbakkam*, the efforts towards humanism and humanitarian assistance has been part and partial of Indian civilisation for centuries. Throughout the history, it had provided safe harbour for millions of persecuted and exodus communities which have further increased after independence. Besides accommodating refugees, India also reach out to the neighbours in the time of crisis despite its limited resources and machineries. Along with its growing aid budge after economic liberation, New Delhi has actively engaged in major humanitarian assistance programmes by sending its men and machineries across the borders as a part of its 'Humanitarian Diplomacy', resulting immense international appreciation and strengthening its soft power posters in the region and beyond. These humanitarian assistance programme have multiplied under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi. Besides extending financial assistance worth \$48 Billion to 65 counties since 2000, India undertook many disaster and humanitarian mission under Modi administration. From assisting in the disaster rescue operation such as Operation Maitri in Nepal, Operation Dost in Turkey Operation Karuna in Myanmar Operation Kavery in Sudan to assisting the war-torn countries, India always extended its helping hand to the country in need. While, most of the Indian efforts were well appreciated by internationally, its geopolitical implication generated some kind of suspicion in the rivalry circles. In this regard, the present paper is intended to analyse India's increasing humanitarian diplomacy in transnational humanitarian assistance programme and its regional and global geopolitical implications.

India in Global Politics: Emergence from Soft Power to Major Power

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The end of cold war, decline of communism and formation of many new nations has placed the international system in a state of transition. In addition to military capability, economic strength has also emerged as a measure of a country's might. Considering its potential, India deserves to aspire for playing the role of a major power in South Asia. Since independence, India has made substantial progress in establishing its pre-eminence in the region. Its involvement in the liberation of Bangladesh, peace keeping operations in Sri Lanka, suppression of the coup in Maldives and India's active involvement in the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine are some examples of its superior power status in the emerging world order. While it is not at the receiving end of the dictates of other powerful nations of the world, it does not have the leverage to influence international affairs substantially. India's potential lies in its geo-strategic location, size and island territories in the Indian Ocean. It has vast natural resources of which only a limited amount has been exploited. It has a large reserve of human resource in terms of professionals and technically trained persons. Its economy is growing, especially with liberalisation and relaxation of governmental controls. Though the response from the developed countries is that of caution, the potential of Indian market would continue to lure foreign investors. India has achieved a high degree of self-reliance in the field of science and technology, it is yet to exploit its complete potential. Indian political system has established its democratic alignment with seven decades of successful democratic policies. India now has an electorate that is responsive to national and international concerns and has repeatedly displayed this ability. India demonstrated its nuclear capability way back in 1974 and once again in 1998 with successful nuclear tests. These are significant milestones that would enable India to consolidate its position of eminence in the world. India propagates the philosophy of peaceful coexistence amongst its neighbours. It possesses a marked resilience to provocation and does not react disproportionately. Attempts to disintegrate India intensify and gradually lose their thrust with the passage of time. Indian approach to such problems is conciliatory rather than confrontationist. Considering India's power potential, India is likely to establish itself not only as a regional power but also as a strong democratic centre by 2030 AD.

A Survey of the Relationship Between World Bank and India in the Contemporary World.

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World Bank is one of the International Financial institutions, working in the field of international development policies. Its mandate over the years has broadened to include various dimension of development. From funding basic infrastructure projects in development, the Bank has expanded its scope of operations to include funding programmes in power, education, health, sanitation and poverty reduction through a combination of project and policy-based lending. India is one of the founding members of the World Bank. The relationship between India and World Bank is historical and has many phases. During the cold war, the position of India was very crucial as India was the largest non-aligned democracy. The reputation of the Bank depends on the success of projects in India. In the phase of globalization, the partnership of India and World Bank has been accelerated and the pace is being maintained in the 21st century. The proposed paper seeks to examine the relationship between Bank and India historically and its implication in the contemporary World.

India As Global Power: Prospect and Challenges

Dr. Pushplata Dungdung, Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of Political Science, Paramvir Albert Ekka Memorial College, Chainpur, Gumla (Jharkhand)

Rising power of India in world arena has led to speculation and expectation about how it is going to become a major actor in the global politics. In this article focus is laid on the Indian foreign and economic policy shaping the India's future course and solidifying its foundation as global power being world's third largest economy. Post-Independence idealism rooted the non-alignment foreign policy during the cold war era challenged the bi-polar dominance in the global politics. Over the years India has evolved to navigate her capabilities through both idealism and realism engaging with major powers like USA, China and Russia. In recent years India has also broadened its economic diplomacy to enhance its diplomatic ties both regionally and cross-continent. India has also evolved into international roles of providing regional and global security and adapting strategies in regard to changing geopolitics and economic- military capabilities. Thus, India's evolving global priorities reflect its ambition to assert itself as significant player in global politics despite facing various challenges.

India- China in South Asia and The New Global World Order in the 21st Century

Dr. Shama Sonali, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee University, Ranchi (Jharkhand)

China and India have been competing in global politics to establish dominance in the 21st Century. The relationship between the two Asian giants goes back to ancient times when travellers from China came to India to study Buddhism and establish trade relations. After independence, both nations enjoyed a decade of cordial ties but, the 1962 war changed the whole dynamics of the bilateral ties and the South Asian geo-political scenario. The end of the Cold War in 1991 provided a more benign global environment for China and India's growth but has added an element of competition too. The 21st Century marks a new beginning in the dimensions and factors that have guided Sino-India relations and have resulted in changed dynamics within South Asia. China's all-weather friendship with Pakistan and its growing influence in South Asian countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Myanmar can be seen as a clear strategy to counter India in its backyard. The eagerness of both nations to play a dynamic and significant role in the new global world order makes the ties more defining and competitive in the 21st Century. This research paper will bring out the intertwined dynamism of China and India in South Asia and analyze how both neighbours are playing a vital role in defining the new global order through various mechanisms and the interplay of foreign policy initiatives.

Leveraging Soft Power: India's Impact on Global Governance

Jyoti, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

India's influence in global governance is gradually shaped by its strategic deployment of soft power, which leverages its rich cultural heritage, democratic values, and unique approach to cultural diplomacy to strengthen international relations. This study investigates how India employs its soft power assets to enhance its global standing and advance its interests in the realm of global governance. The research employs a qualitative methodology, drawing on primary sources such as government documents, policy statements, and official speeches, as well as secondary sources including academic literature, think tank analyses, and media publications. Additionally, this research highlights challenges, such as domestic socio-economic issues and perceptions of corruption, that can potentially hinder the efficacy of India's soft power. It argues that by addressing these challenges and further enhancing its cultural diplomacy, India can significantly fortify its influence in global governance, fostering a

more inclusive and just global order.

The Emerging Dynamics of Indo-Russian Nuclear Cooperation (2014-2024)

Nalinie Sharma, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (Punjab)

In the 21st century, India signed multiple civil nuclear agreements with several countries like the US, Russia, the UK, etc. Despite being a non-signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), India signed a civil nuclear agreement with the US in 2008, when the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) that controls the export of nuclear technology granted India a waiver at the behest of the US and allowed the latter nuclear exports to India. However, unlike the Indo-US nuclear agreement, the 2009 Indo-Russia civil nuclear cooperation agreement was devoid of any constraints such as the return of fuel and equipment supplied to India if the civil nuclear agreement is terminated. Consequently, Russia has emerged as India's most critical partner with tremendous growth in nuke cooperation. The thriving nuclear cooperation between the two countries has been identified as a "significant component of strategic partnership. During the India-Russia Annual Summit in 2024, both countries promised to expand further this area of cooperation beyond the flagship Kudankulam nuclear power project, such as in non-energy applications of nuclear technologies, nuclear cooperation in third countries, collaboration in the nuclear fuel cycle, etc. However, the Indo-Russian nuclear cooperation has caused discomfort in the US from time to time. One of the key foreign policy objectives of the Modi Government is to join the NSG which is stalled due to Beijing's hard stance, wherein India needs support of both Russia and the US. Using qualitative research methodology, the paper underscores the brilliant past and the similarly expected future journey of India-Russia nuclear cooperation. The research findings will be made through content-analysis technique and descriptive research method. Further the historical analysis and comparative method will also be applied. In brief, against all this background, using both primary and secondary data, the research paper examines India's civil nuclear cooperation journey in the last decade (2014-2024), with special reference to Russia amid emerging geopolitical dynamics and prospects.

The Russia-Ukraine War: A Catalyst for Nuclear Proliferation in South Asia

Nilesh Anand, Research Scholar, Department of Gandhian & Peace Studies, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari (Bihar)

The Russia-Ukraine war has profound implications for global security, potentially accelerating nuclear proliferation in South Asia. From a realist perspective, the conflict highlights the critical role of military power and nuclear deterrence as states prioritize survival in an anarchic international system. This is particularly pertinent in South Asia, where longstanding rivalries and security dilemmas between India and Pakistan persist. The war reinforces the belief that robust nuclear arsenals are essential for deterrence and sovereignty. As a key regional power with significant nuclear capabilities, India plays a crucial role in shaping the nuclear dynamics of South Asia. India's nuclear modernization efforts, stance on non-proliferation, and its strategic interactions with both global and regional powers will significantly influence the region's stability. This study examines how the Russia-Ukraine conflict is reshaping nuclear strategies in South Asia, highlighting the implications for regional security and the broader international order.

Geo Politics as A Factor in Indo-Pacific Region

Prof. A.K. Paricha, Retired Professor of Political Science, Berhampur University, Berhampur (Odisha)

Geopolitical has always been a factor in development debates and development co-operation. In the last decade, this competition has heightened with China's global rise- economically strategically and geopolitically. As a result, traditional global and regional powers such as United States. The European Union, Japan and Australia developed strategies to manage, balance or counter this rise. Consequently, emerging Indo-Pacific framework and strategies are shaping and dominating the discourse on global good. Political, including development co-operation. China's powerful rise and the subsequent proliferation of Indo-Pacific strategies to counter the rise has been the key driver of this dynamics. While the competition can breed division between and within countries and regions, it can also give rise to increased multi-polaristic and positive outcome. Competition and new strategies can offer opportunity to partner countries towards their own development agenda. Competition provides choice and opportunities for decision making. China's expanding geopolitical, economic and investment footprint has resulted in multiple Indo-Pacific strategies. These strategies implicitly or explicitly included as a counterweight to counter the rising influence of China. These strategies from the relationship with China, as competitive, rival and / or collaborative depending on the sphere of engagement. China views Indo-Pacific strategies with suspicion and sees them as a challenge to its interests in the region.

Multi-Alignment in the 21st Century: India's Quest for Strategic Autonomy in Changing Global Power Structures

Prof. M. Krishna Kumar, Head, Department of Political Science, University College of Arts & Social Sciences, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Telangana)

India's foreign policy has experienced a marked shift in recent years, evolving from its historical stance of non-alignment to a nuanced and dynamic strategy of multi-alignment. This paper explores India's approach to navigating strategic autonomy amidst a rapidly shifting global order, where traditional power structures are being redefined and new geopolitical challenges are emerging. India's multi-alignment strategy involves engaging with a diverse array of global and regional powers, including the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and regional coalitions such as the Quad. It enables India to balance its relationships without aligning exclusively with any one power bloc, thereby maintaining its independence while expanding its strategic partnerships. The paper argues that this shift is not merely a pragmatic response to external pressures but a strategy that reflects India's aspirations to play a more influential role in global governance. By analysing key areas of India's foreign policy—such as defence cooperation, economic partnerships, and diplomatic engagements—this paper highlights how India is leveraging multi-alignment to secure its national interests, enhance its global standing, and achieve strategic autonomy. Ultimately, India's multi-alignment is positioned as a forward-looking strategy that seeks to navigate the complexities of a multipolar world.

An Analysis of India's Soft Power in Afghanistan

Rakesh Yadav, Junior Research Fellow, Department of Political Science, NGBDU, Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh)

India has actively pursued soft power (co-optive) strategies in Afghanistan to enhance its influence and promote positive relations. India has won the hearts and minds of Afghanistan through economic aid, humanitarian assistance, educational exchanges, cultural diplomacy. Sports diplomacy has also played a pivotal role in enhancing people to people ties between the two countries. Afghanistan cricket board has been allotted three cricket home grounds in India. India is also involved in construction of cricket stadiums. Indian FMCG, Amul was the sponsor for Afghan National Cricket Team for the ICC Cricket World Cup in 2019 and 2023. As Afghanistan continues to provide a complex political landscape, India's soft will remain a crucial component of its engagement strategy despite several challenges. This paper examines India's soft power policy in Afghanistan since 2001. The method used in this research is analytical and explanatory. The research for this study is based on primary and secondary resources.

Soft Power Diplomacy: Enhancing India Maldives Cooperation

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This paper explores the significant role of soft power diplomacy in enhancing cooperation between India and the Maldives. Soft power characterized by cultural influence, political values, and foreign policy has become a keystone of India's strategy to strengthen bilateral relations with the Maldives. The paper examines how India's cultural outreach, educational exchanges, and humanitarian aid have promoted goodwill and mutual understanding. It also highlights key diplomatic initiatives and agreements that have consolidated the partnership between the two nations. By harnessing soft power India has not only reinforced its presence in the Indian Ocean region but also promoted regional stability and prosperity. This analysis highlights the effectiveness of soft power as a tool for diplomatic engagement and its potential to further deepen India- Maldives cooperation in the future.

The Impact of Global Politics on India-Russia Relations

Vidasmitha, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

The impact of global politics on India-Russia relations has been significant, influencing the trajectory of their bilateral ties. As global power dynamics shift, India and Russia have navigated challenges stemming from divergent geopolitical interests, particularly in relation to the West and China. The ongoing Ukraine conflict and

Western sanctions on Russia have complicated India's strategic balancing act, as it seeks to maintain its historical partnership with Moscow while strengthening ties with Western nations. This evolving landscape underscores the resilience and adaptability of India-Russia relations, highlighting the interplay between global political developments and bilateral cooperation in defense, energy, and multilateral forums.

A Study of China Factor in South Asia Region in the Context of India-Maldives Relations.

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Ravi Dass Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh (Haryana)

Dr. Monika Dara, Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Government College, Chandigarh

In recent years, South Asia has emerged as the center of geopolitical dynamism and power gravity. At the center of this power gravity is the hegemonic attitude of Western nations on one side and the expansionist tendency of China, which has emerged as a regional actor, on the other. India, as a vibrant and lively democracy, has always been a democratic liberal nation among its neighbours. Since independence in 1947, India has successfully addressed internal and external challenges. Whether it is relations with Maldives or the series of socio-economic development like health, education, tourism, disaster management, maritime security etc. in Maldives, Indian efforts in the opportunistic era of infrastructure there have always been appreciated. Recently Maldives is poised to become an ally for China's expansion in South Asia, which appears to be providing a strategic challenge to India in the Indo-Pacific. This research paper reflects on the efforts made to re-establish the relationship between the phases of regional stability by critically analyzing all those efforts and exploring the findings through primary and secondary data collection methods.

India's Strategic Engagement within an Evolving Multilateral Order

Akriti Khajuria, Research Scholar, Amity Institute of International Studies, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

As global dynamics shift, the boundaries between India's self-interest and the contours of the evolving multilateral order have increasingly blurred. India's rise as a key player in South-South cooperation and its proactive engagement in multilateral diplomacy suggests that the nations may have no choice but to influence this changing order to sustain its own interests. India's initiatives, such as the 'Vishwa Mitra' program, and its leadership roles in platforms like BRICS, the International Solar Alliance, and the G20, highlight its capability to forge a more inclusive and equitable global order. This research aims to analyse India's political will, the resources, and the strategic vision necessary to shape the multilateral landscape amidst complex global and domestic challenges. However, the study raises some critical questions: Can India lead in this evolving global environment? Moreover, how do India's troubled neighbourhood and intricate domestic politics impact its capacity to take a forward-leaning stance on multilateralism? The research delves into India's strategic responses to these questions, examining how its policies, diplomatic outlines, and intellectual capital are situated to influence the global order. By assessing the strategic, economic and diplomatic engagements, the paper suggests that India's active participation in shaping the multilateral order is not merely an option but a necessity for securing its national interests. Despite the complexities of its regional and domestic landscape, India's sustained engagement in multilateral diplomacy, driven by its strategic needs and global aspirations, positions it as a pivotal player in the reconfiguration of global governance. India has to continue to refine its diplomatic tools and leverage its intellectual and political resources for effective negotiations and shaping the evolving multilateral order.

India-Russia Trade and Economic Relations: Current Status and Future Prospects

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This research paper examines the current status and future prospects of India-Russia trade and economic relations. Building upon a longstanding strategic partnership, the two nations have fostered economic ties marked by significant untapped potential yet constrained by various challenges. This study analyses the current trends and patterns in India-Russia trade, identifies the key drivers and constraints of economic cooperation, and assesses the potential for future growth and diversification in various sectors. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data from diverse sources, to examine bilateral trade flows, investment patterns, and sectoral cooperation. It underscores the promising avenues for growth in established sectors such as energy, defence, and pharmaceuticals, alongside emerging areas like agriculture, infrastructure, and digital technologies. While the existing free trade agreement (India-EAEU) and complementary economic structures offer a fertile ground for enhanced cooperation, geopolitical complexities, logistical hurdles, and regulatory barriers pose significant challenges. To address these constraints and unlock the full potential of bilateral economic ties, the research proposes policy recommendations focused on streamlining trade facilitation, improving infrastructure connectivity, and fostering greater information exchange. In conclusion, this study offers a nuanced understanding of the dynamics shaping India-Russia economic relations. It highlights the imperative for both nations to proactively navigate existing challenges and leverage emerging opportunities to achieve deeper economic integration and mutual prosperity. By addressing existing constraints and proactively pursuing new opportunities, both countries can unlock the full benefits of their strategic partnership and achieve greater economic prosperity.

India in Global Politics

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Dr. Meenakshi Sharma, Department of Political Science, Gokul Das Hindu Girls' College, Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)

India plays a pivotal role in global politics, driven by its size, economic growth, and strategic location. As the world's largest democracy and a rising economic power, India has increasingly asserted itself on the international stage. Its foreign policy is shaped by a commitment to multilateralism, non-alignment, and strategic autonomy. India is an active participant in global forums like the United Nations, G20, BRICS, and the World Trade Organization, where it advocates for the interests of developing nations. India's relationships with major powers, including the United States, Russia, and China, are crucial to its foreign policy. While it maintains strong ties with Russia, India has deepened its strategic partnership with the U.S., particularly in defence and technology. However, its relationship with China is marked by competition and border tensions. Regionally, India plays a leading role in South Asia and the Indian Ocean, where it aims to counter China's influence and promote stability. India's Act East Policy and engagements with ASEAN reflect its aspirations to be a key player in the Indo-Pacific. Overall, India's growing influence in global politics is underpinned by its economic and military capabilities, diplomatic engagements, and strategic partnerships.

India's Strategic Position in the WTO: Navigating Geopolitical Challenges and Opportunities in 2024

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In 2024, India's strategic position within the World Trade Organization (WTO) is shaped by the complex interplay of geopolitical challenges and opportunities. As the global trade landscape becomes increasingly multipolar, India is leveraging its role in the WTO to safeguard its economic interests and enhance its influence. Key challenges include navigating the shifting power dynamics between major economies, particularly in light of rising protectionism and regional trade agreements. At the same time, India's commitment to strategic autonomy allows it to maintain a balanced approach, aligning with partners when beneficial while protecting its sovereignty in trade decisions. Opportunities for India include capitalizing on emerging markets and positioning itself as a leader among developing countries in advocating for fairer trade practices. Additionally, the research paper will explore the level of India's engagement in the WTO which is crucial for addressing global concerns such as climate change, digital trade, and sustainable development, where it seeks to play a pivotal role. Overall, the article will explore India's ability to navigate these geopolitical complexities which determine its success in strengthening its position within the WTO and the broader global trading system in 2024.

India in Global Politics

Dr. Aaditya Swaroop, Guest Faculty, Department of Political Science, NCWEB Centre, Jesus and Mary College, Delhi

According to the majority of economic predictions made following the worldwide financial meltdown of 2008–2009, China and India will surpass the United States of America to become the largest and second-largest economies in the world, correspondingly, by 2030. India is seen as a global power because of this, moving beyond its regional status. The current "Cold War" between the US and China, along with the COVID-19 epidemic, may bring fresh prospects as well as challenges for India.

India is going to keep its own route in its dealings with the world, one that is characterised by its cultural heritage, its fundamental national interests, and its financial achievements and skills, even as it deals with immediate economic and geopolitical concerns. This conference paper explores why India, with its emphasis on growth and development of its economy, looks for regional and international economic and security environments that support achieving these goals. First, the investigation makes the argument that India, a growing state, has stayed true to international cooperation in the domains of security and economic development. The current international regimes regulation has been followed, in the areas of trade, and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. India has moreover backed an international response to the problem of global warming.

Redefining Global Power: India's Role in the 21st Century

Dr. Ashish Kumar Thakur, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi

The philosophical foundation of India's foreign policy is based on the ideals of democracy, prosperity, non-violence, spirituality, peace, humanity, dignity, Sanskriti (culture and civilization) and commitment towards the principles of anticolonialism, non-alignment, and anti-racialism at the world stage. (Rana, 1970) The exhaustive nature of the changes in the 21st century demands a relooking into foreign policy-making—engaging states bilaterally, trilaterally or multilaterally. At a time of global turmoil and uncertainty, India took on the presidency of the G20. With the diverse and changing notion of war and security issues in contemporary times—from space to digital, the question in India's foreign policy-making is—what alternatives can India provide for a sustainable, inclusive, and humane world? The G20 presidency has come at an apt time for India, providing it with an opportunity to showcase its leadership role, capabilities and willingness to play a key role in setting norms, taking responsibility and further shaping outcomes. (Pant, 2022) The role of India as a swing state shaping the emerging world order coincided with the rise of India and the reinvention of Indian foreign policy. In this context, the article contextualizes the changing dynamics of India's foreign policy.

Indian and Russian Engagement in Afghanistan

Dr. Pravin Chand Singh, PGT Teacher, Shaheed Hemu Kalani Govt. Sarvodaya Baal Vidyalaya, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

The engagement of India and Russia in Afghanistan has been influenced by a range of factors including geopolitical, security, and economic concerns in the war-torn country. Historically, both nations have played distinct yet complementary roles. India has focused on increasing its influence through development aid, infrastructure projects, and capacity-building efforts, aiming to promote stability and counter the influence of regional rivals like Pakistan. In contrast, Russia's engagement has been more cautious and security-oriented, driven by concerns about terrorism, drug trafficking, and regional instability, and reflecting its historical experiences and strategic interests in Central Asia. In recent years, the engagement strategies of India and Russia have shifted, particularly in response to the U.S. withdrawal, followed by the Taliban's return to power in 2021. India experienced setbacks due to its non-recognition of the Taliban government and a temporary diplomatic withdrawal. Conversely, Russia has adopted a pragmatic approach, engaging in dialogue with the Taliban while maintaining relations with other regional players. India continues to emphasize soft power and development, while Russia prioritizes security cooperation and regional diplomacy. Despite differing methods, both countries share mutual concerns over terrorism and regional instability. This paper explores the dynamics of Indo-Russian cooperation in Afghanistan, examining historical context, strategic objectives, and the impact of their engagement on the broader regional geopolitical landscape. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities each country encounters as the situation in Afghanistan changes, emphasizing how their respective approaches are crucial for determining the future stability and security of the region.

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Between Shores: The Evolution and Dynamics of India-Maldives Relations

Ashish Keserwani, Ph.D. Scholar, Amity Institute of International Studies, Amity University, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

Dr. Shreesh K Pathak, Assistant Professor, Amity Institute of International Studies, Amity University, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

India-Maldives have common historical roots and have centuries-old economic and cultural ties. They enjoy close, cordial and multidimensional relationships which evolved significantly over the decades. Their connection is influenced by changes in domestic politics, geopolitical dynamics and strategic interests of both nations. This study explores their bilateral relationships from their historical ties to current dynamics. This study begins with the historical context and background of India-Maldives relations outlining key developments. It explores political developments between them covering roller coaster situations between these two nations. It also explores the strategic importance of Maldives for the security of India and the Region. This paper also covers the challenges that these two nations face in their bilateral engagements. It includes China's growing influence and increasing Islamic radicalisation. Key challenges such as maritime security concerns and the influence of external factors are also analysed. It also focuses on the subject that while there have been significant successes in different aspects such as strategic agreements, collaborations and economic aid but some ongoing challenges also need to be addressed. This paper is qualitative research in which mostly secondary sources are used but primary sources are also used to analyse the issue. This paper concludes with the current state of play and it offers potential solutions to strengthen their bond and manage conflicts.

Chabahar Port Agreement of India Brings Connectivity to the Central Asian Region

Dr. Md. Ehtesham Khan, Professor & Former Head, Department of Political Science, Magadh University, Bodh Gaya (Bihar)

India's engagement with Chabahar dates back to 2002 when discussion commenced between Iranian and Indian officials, and a roadmap for strategic cooperation was signed during president Khatami's 2003 visit to India. This project saw sporadic progress over the years, mainly due to geopolitical reason, got a booster on May 13th, 2024 as India and Iran signed a long – term agreement to further develop and operate the port. India's west coast is easily accessible from the Chabahar Port which is situated on Iran's southwest coast. In the international North-South transport corridor (INSTC), it also serves as a vital link. The long-term agreement will solidify India's expanding role in this region and specially through the INSTC, a road and rail project, the Port will provide Indian commodities a gateway to land locked Afghanistan and central Asia region and beyond. It will be in great interest for India to integrate the INSTC with Chabahar Port in Iran to access the resource rich central Asian region, because Pakistan blocking the Indian land connectivity in the region is a major challenge to India's central Asia plans. In this proposed paper I will discuss the challenges and how India is trying its best to overcome it. Thus, India's foreign policy is in the process of forming a critical balance of real politic and moral politic, so that India could be able to achieve a great power status.

India in World Politics: India's Leadership Role in A Changing World Order

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Dr. Wijeesh Ronit Saimon, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, St. John College, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)

The expansion of India as a global force in the 21st century has garnered major interest due to its leadership in a constantly changing global framework. India has had an impact on global governance, international trade, and security since its post-colonial non-alignment policies and continues to the present with its strategic alignments. “Viksit Bharat @ 2047” has been officially launched, further establishing India as a frontrunner in the battle against climate change, technological progress, and the encouragement of global cooperation. Our goal is to elevate India to the status of a global powerhouse, in addition to its status as a regional powerhouse. This study analyses India's changing role in global politics, considering and its utilisation of both soft and hard power strategies, as well as its aspirations for leadership in international organisations. This statement asserts that India's leadership in the 21st century is characterised by multiple aspects, including economic growth, diplomatic expertise, and a strategic approach that maintains a balance between established alliances and new relationships. Additionally, India advocates for a multipolar world.

India as a Global Power: Prospects and Challenges

Jyoti Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science & Humanities, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)

India is known as a regional power in the South Asian region; since 1970, India has had a status of potential power in the post-Cold War period. India is still trying to become a global power by increasing its engagement in global affairs, opening the market for business and establishing good relations with global powers and neighbouring countries. If we look at history, we find that India has played a significant role in the maintenance of peace and security in the world and also contributed

to international institutions. Even India has supported the United Nations Charter and is a follower of democratic values. After all these efforts, India is not known as a global leader. This paper aims to discover the factors that are becoming hurdles for India in getting the status of a global power. This paper also provides an understanding of the concept and elements of global power along with internal and external factors which can make India a global power in world politics. The main focus of this paper is to analyze factors that are becoming a problem for India. This paper also suggests tackling that problem and making India a global power.

Emerging New World Order: Russian Perspectives

Dr Manabhanjan Meher, Assistant Professor, Department of South and Central Asian Studies, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda (Punjab)

The US-led liberal world order that emerged after the end of the Cold War has been shaken in last few years. The Russian special military operation in Ukraine on February 24, 2022 represents a major historical turning point in this context. By that time, the Ukrainian conflict had been going on for almost eight years, if not even longer. Following the dissolution of the USSR, the US and its allies embarked on a course of a military and political takeover of the former Soviet sphere of influence, and NATO became the main instrument in achieving this. The United States' pursuit of Ukraine's membership in NATO began almost as soon as Ukraine became independent. The West believed that Russian leadership didn't have the right to set conditions and must only follow the rules set by the stronger and more successful Western community. This is how the EU eventually got involved in the current Ukraine war. In the meanwhile, Russia has also failed to hold together the rapidly coming apart post-Soviet space that Moscow has perceived as a natural and lawful sphere of its interests. Russia's current official vision of world order is based on the concept of multipolarity/polycentricity, and this approach has remained relatively consistent since the mid-1990s. The multipolarity was proposed by Russia's then-minister of foreign affairs, E. Primakov, in 1996. In 2007, speaking at the annual Munich Security Conference, the Russian president criticized the unipolar world order and fixed Russia's status as a supporter of an exclusively multipolar system of International Relations. This paper would highlight the nuances that led to rise of such confrontations among the major powers. It also study responses of Global South countries in such conditions and the role in multipolar world order.

From Regional Power to Global Influencer: India's Political Evolution

Parsuram Sahoo, PhD Research Scholar, Department of Politics and International Studies, Pondicherry University, Puducherry

This article examines India's transformation from a regional power to a global influencer in global politics. It explores India's economic rise, establishing it as one of the world's largest and fastest-growing economies, significantly impacting global trade and investment. India's strategic alliances with major powers, including the United States, Russia, the European Union, and Japan, highlight its geopolitical clout and commitment to regional stability. In South Asia, India's leadership is evident through its roles in SAARC and BIMSTEC. The article highlights India's advanced defense capabilities, responsible nuclear stance, and contributions to global security. India's proactive climate change efforts, including ambitious renewable energy targets and leadership in the International Solar Alliance, showcase its commitment to sustainability. India's active participation in the United Nations, advocating for reforms and contributing to peacekeeping missions, underscores its dedication to multilateralism. The article also discusses India's soft power, cultural heritage, and the influential Indian diaspora. Additionally, India's leadership in global trade and the technology sector is emphasized, demonstrating its influence in organizations like the WTO. As the world transitions to a multipolar order, India's balanced approach to leveraging both hard and soft power positions it as a pivotal player poised to shape the future of global politics.

India's Growing Influence in Global Governance and Multilateral Diplomacy

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India's expanding role in global governance and multilateral diplomacy signals a pivotal transformation in the international landscape. As the world's largest democracy and a rapidly growing economy, India has increasingly asserted its presence on the global stage. Its active participation in multilateral forums such as the United Nations, G20, BRICS, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) reflects its strategic intent to shape global norms and policies. India's leadership in climate negotiations, its role in advocating for developing countries' interests, and its push for reforms in international institutions like the UN Security Council demonstrate its commitment to a more equitable global governance structure. India's diplomacy has evolved from a non-aligned stance to a more assertive and pragmatic approach, seeking strategic partnerships while maintaining its strategic autonomy. The Indo-Pacific region, in particular, has become a focal point of India's foreign policy, where it seeks to balance relationships with major powers such as the United States, China, and Russia. Furthermore, India's initiatives in vaccine diplomacy during the COVID-19 pandemic and its emphasis on digital governance and cybersecurity highlight its adaptability to new global challenges. As India continues to rise, its influence in shaping the global governance architecture is likely to expand, making it a key player in the evolving geopolitical landscape.

India in Global Politics

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India's growing economic and military prowess has significantly enhanced its global standing, enabling the country to play a more influential role in international relations. This paper examines India's evolving position in global politics, exploring its relationships with major powers, regional dynamics, and multilateral institutions. We analyze India's strategic partnerships with the US, Russia, and China, as well as its engagement with regional organizations like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). Furthermore, we discuss India's participation in global governance frameworks, including the United Nations, the G20, and the BRICS grouping. The paper highlights India's diplomatic efforts to address pressing global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, and pandemics, while also pursuing its national interests. As India continues to rise as a global player, this paper provides insights into its complex and multifaceted role in shaping international relations.

India in Global Politics

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India is a rising global power that has a significant influence on how modern international relations are shaped. India has become a major force in world affairs thanks to its strong military, strategically located, and quickly expanding economy. Its foreign policy, which is distinguished by a combination of historical non-alignment and strategic pragmatism, shows a sophisticated approach to international problems ranging from climate change to regional security. India's participation in international organizations like the G20, BRICS, and UN highlights its determination to form a multipolar global order. India also plays a significant role in regional stability and global governance, as seen by its strategic alliances with the US, Russia, and the EU, as well as its regional initiatives in South Asia and the Indian Ocean.

India's Advancements and Their Influence on the Indo-Pacific Economic Decoupling Dynamics

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The Indo-Pacific region, stretching from India to Chile, is witnessing significant economic expansion alongside increasing competition between the US and China. This article examines the economic decoupling suggests that the United States and China may develop divergent standards and technologies, leading to the establishment of increasingly separate and independent supply chains in the future and ultimately, they challenge how companies expand, plan, function, distribute resources, and recruit talent worldwide. The significant consequences of economic separation between the U.S. and China regarding countries in the Indo-Pacific region. It emphasizes the intricate and diverse effects on trade, investment, technology, geopolitical relationships, and economic development, while also acknowledging the possibility for these countries to discover chances through diversification and regional collaboration. In this article explores the India's approach to economic decoupling in the Indo-Pacific region is multifaceted, aiming to lessen dependence on specific countries, particularly China, while simultaneously boosting its presence and influence in the region. Nevertheless, a dedication to sustainable development, strategic investments, and international diplomacy will be crucial in shaping its future position in the global arena.

India's Non-Alignment Strategy: Neutrality to Global Influence in the Multipolar World Order

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The geopolitical strife in the multipolar world order has created stress and a volatile balance of power, leading to conflicts. India's role in world affairs and its diplomatic reach have echoed as the voice of the Global South. India's rise as a global power with non-alignment and a humanistic approach has impacted global affairs towards an egalitarian, inclusive and representative world order. The strategic balancing between Russia and the U.S, its independent stand on engaging with Russia amid Western sanctions, Russo-Ukraine war, the balancing between Iran and Israel, engaging with Sunnite Saudi Arabia and Shiite Iran, the call for restraint on the Israel-Palestine conflict are reverberations of its deep-rooted philosophy of Non-alignment. The inclusion of the African Union in G-20 during India's presidency, vaccine supply to the necessary nations, and unwavering commitment to UN peacekeeping missions are exemplars of its Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (World Is One Family) ideology. The influential rise of India as Vishwa Mitra (friend of the world), which has gained the trust of nations while maintaining its strategic autonomy, is the result of its nonaligned foreign policy for decades. As a nonaligned power, India will shape the multipolar order emphasizing peaceful coexistence among nations for a sustainable future.

India's Emergence as a Global Leader: Opportunities and Challenges

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India: the world's most populated country with more than 1.4 billion people. After 4 to 5 years it will become world 3rd largest economy. Every year record no. of FDI is received by India. After COVID a no. of companies in world are using China + 1 policy which is helping India in its growth story. India will receive around 125 billion dollars + remittance and huge boost in exports. Its shows that India is getting more opportunities in global world. But there are some challenges which are hindrance in India's way. Global conflicts like Russia Ukraine war, Israel Gaza war, Border tensions with China, Recent Bangladesh political crisis, and weak economic position of its neighbours. In this time of instability whole world watching towards India as a hope for peace. Because India enjoy special kind of relation with USA, Russia and Israel. India can bring on them negotiation table. But these relations also build up much more pressure on Indian foreign policy. This paper will discuss India's role and what kind of opportunities and challenges it have to face in present global scenario.

India-Tajikistan Relations Through the Prism of the Connect Central Asia Policy

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India and Tajikistan share deep-rooted historical and cultural ties. Tajikistan, once part of the Kushana and Persian Empires, had close cultural links with India. During India's Islamic era, the Persian language and Sufism from Turkestan became integrated into Indian society, laying the foundation for modern cultural and linguistic cooperation. Tajikistan's strategic location makes it crucial for India's Connect Central Asia policy, often referred to as India's 'Gateway to Central Asia.' The Wakhan Corridor, a narrow strip in Afghanistan, separates India from Tajikistan. However, a significant challenge to strengthening bilateral ties is the lack of direct connectivity. Tajikistan's proximity to Afghanistan has made it susceptible to the spread of terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking. Similarly, India faces threats from radical forces supported by Pakistan within its borders and in Afghanistan. Therefore, cooperation between India and Tajikistan in security and defense is vital for their economic and political relations. Simultaneously, India is working to overcome this connectivity gap by investing in the Chabahar port in Iran and the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC). Additionally, India's substantial humanitarian and development assistance to Afghanistan aims to stabilize the country, as a stable Afghanistan is crucial for India to achieve its goal of connecting with Central Asia. This paper will evaluate the significance of Tajikistan within India's extended neighbourhood policy and critically examine the regional factors influencing their relationship.

India's Strategic Shield: Defending Sovereignty in the Face of CPEC's Advance

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The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a key component of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), has significantly reshaped South Asia's geopolitical landscape, particularly impacting India's strategic interests. This study examines the implications of CPEC for India, with a focus on its internal security and regional influence. The corridor's route through the disputed Gilgit-Baltistan region, claimed by India as part of Jammu and Kashmir, poses a direct challenge to India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The increased Chinese presence in Pakistan, facilitated by CPEC, heightens India's security concerns, potentially leading to enhanced military and intelligence cooperation between China and Pakistan against Indian interests. In response, India has prioritized infrastructure diplomacy, developing alternative economic corridors and strengthening regional connections with Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Nepal. This study employs a qualitative analysis. This study assesses the effectiveness of India's countermeasures, including the strategic development of Chabahar Port in Iran, in mitigating the security risks posed by CPEC and preserving its strategic autonomy in South Asia. By critically analyzing these dynamics, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolving geopolitical landscape in South Asia and to inform policy-making on India's strategic responses to the challenges posed by CPEC.

India's Vision 2047: The Role of BRICS in Shaping a Viksit Bharat

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In the contemporary global, India is a developing country by having large strategic partnerships in various parts of the world. As an intergovernmental organization, BRICS plays an important part for India. With the help of it, India can mention her international image forward and can impact in the goal of VIKSIT BHARAT 2047. In this process, India can prioritize her economic co-operations on the aspects of trade, finance, and infrastructure development. By strengthening the ties with the members of BRICS, especially with Brazil and South Africa can help India to escape from the dominance of the superpowers. At the same time, India can show her the soft powers through culture, democratic values, and technological advancements. Even though there are geopolitical issues; by enhancing these strategies India might be able to balance her diplomacy as well as increase her own development. Document Analysis is a research method where you carefully examine and interpret several types of documents—like written, visual, or digital materials—to understand their meaning and gather useful information. It is commonly used in fields like social sciences, history, education, and organizational studies. This study examines about the relationship between BRICS and the futuristic India 2047.

India as a Leader of the Global South in the Times of Industry 4.0

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The world is changing very fast with increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, Internet of Things (IoT), 5G communications, Robotics etc. The use of these technology has led to the world in the era of fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0). India is home of the largest young population, and a large number of populations is English speaking, in the digital literacy India is also growing day by day, these advantages place India in strong position to lead the Global South. However, there are numerous obstacles in the way, such as digital divide, socioeconomic inequality, even though India is making collaboration with Global South Countries. This paper investigates Indian efforts such as Aadhar, Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Digital India Program to show how these might serve as models for countries in the global south. The study to the conclusion that India may lead the Global South through cooperation with nations with investment in innovative industry 4.0 technology, and appropriate legislation. Additionally, a fair and inclusive digital economy will be the end outcome.

The Academic Polarity: India's Prospect in Shaping Multi-Polar World Order and Narratives

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This research paper endeavours into dynamic landscape of academic polarity at global world order. Out of many global poles such as strategic, military, scientific etc. academic pole plays a greater role in creating the narratives at global level. Those narratives decide the global order as well as plays a crucial role in creating 'terminologies' that is used in the subjects of Political Science and others. It thus sets the tone of global voice which is influenced further. In an era marked by geopolitical shifts and a departure from unipolar dominance, this study seeks to unravel India's prospects as a significant player in the global intellectual arena. Through a comprehensive analysis of historical trajectories, current academic trends, and geopolitical considerations, the paper explores the factors influencing India's emergence as a potential pole in the multipolar order and especially in academic pole. Special attention is devoted to India's unique narrative contributions and their impact on

shaping global discourse. By investigating the interplay of academic prowess, diplomatic initiatives, and narrative influence, this research aims to provide insights into how India can strategically position itself in the academic multipolar world, contributing substantively to the ongoing discourse on the reconfiguration of international relations and global narratives. It thus aims to bring the academic pole towards more centre than western.

The Re-emergence of Quad: Analyzing the Politics of Balance of Power Between India and China

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The rise of China has changed the regional dynamics of the Indo-Pacific and South Asian region, and lead to the geopolitical competition between major powers of the 21st century. In 2007 Australia, India, Japan and the United States initiated QUAD, a multilateral initiative as a counter-response to China's growing hegemony in the Indo-Pacific region. Even though, the QUAD initiative limited to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, the recent meetings between Australia, Japan, India and US created security and strategic concerns for China in the region. China considers this initiative as a threat and declared it as a process of establishing an Asian NATO against its economic and strategic interests. However, India-Australia-Japan claimed it as an economic and democratic initiative to create free-transparent and interconnected Indo-Pacific region. The fight against terrorism and connectivity is the major concern for India. However, India can use this collaboration to balance the power politics in the Indo-Pacific region against China's domination. The multilateral cooperation on strategic and military lines will boost India's position in the South Asia and Indo-Pacific region. The main objective of this paper is to analyze the rise of China and its impact on major superpower countries in the world including India. This paper examines the formation of QUAD and its implication for China. It also analyzes the politics of balance of power between India and China in the south Asian region.

Positioning Iran: Geopolitical Interests in the BRICS Bloc

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Iran was extended a formal invitation to join the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) alliance, along with five additional countries, at the summit held in South Africa in 2023. Simultaneously, Iran formally became a member of BRICS in January 2024. Its entry into BRICS can be seen as a strategic step that is expected to significantly contribute to global economic growth as Iran being the world's second-largest gas reserves and the fourth-largest oil producer. The inclusion of Iran in BRICS comes at a time when the country has been grappling with sanctions imposed by Western nations, which have hampered its ability to fully exploit its energy potential. By joining BRICS, Iran gains a valuable platform to address these challenges, foster economic development, and integrate with emerging economies. Iran's membership in BRICS is set to bolster its global influence as the alliance represents 46% of the world's population, amplifying Iran's presence and influence on the international stage. This paper aims to analyze Iran's geopolitical interests in the regional and global level. The study evaluates the coherence of Iran's strategic ambitions with the shared objectives of BRICS members. It will also explore Iran's integration into BRICS and its implications for India.

India-Russia Relations: An Analysis of Growing Bilateral Partnership

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Russia has been a long-standing partner of India. Since its independence, India has been maintaining a very good bilateral relationship with Russia. In 1991 when the former USSR was disintegrated, it lost its superpower position. Russia became weak. The United States of America only then enjoyed supremacy in world politics. But in due course of time in the 21st century, world again became multipolar. China's rise along with developments in Japan, South Korea, India and even in Russia created a new world order. Both India and Russia believe and support a multi-polar world order. In this paper, an attempt has been made to discuss the relationship between India and Russia (former USSR) during the cold war period. The significance of "The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation" of 1971 between India and USSR has been vividly analysed. In the subsequent discussions, a thorough review of India-Russia strategic partnership has been made. As it is known President Putin in his visit to India in 2000 signed the strategic partnership. Again in 2010 during his visit to India the strategic partnership was elevated to the level of "special and privileged strategic partnership". Thus since 2000, India-Russia ties have acquired a qualitatively new character. Thus an improved cooperation between two countries is marked in almost all areas including political, security, defence, trade and economy. The recent agreement on military technical cooperation for the decade, 2021-2031 is a major milestone. Intensifying the trade and economic relations has been intensified as a priority area by both countries. India's major items from Russia include oil and petroleum products, fertilizers and mineral resources etc. Major items what India exports to Russia include pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals, electrical machines and mechanical appliances, iron and steel etc. the bilateral trade between the two countries has reached more than USD 65 billion. The "Annual Summit" between the Indian Prime minister and the President of Russia Federation has remained a dialogue mechanism between the two countries. Besides both the countries cooperate closely at several multilateral platforms such as the UN, G20, BRICS and SCO. In addition, there has been a delineation of India-Russia deep and historical "culture linkage": How writer like Leo Tolstoy had profound influence on Indian literature and thought; and how Indian cinema remain popular in Russia. Overall, in this paper a vivid analysis of the strong bilateral partnership between India and Russia has been made. Mainly the study is a descriptive analytical one.

Geopolitics of The Indo-Pacific Region And Its Impact On India

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The only constant in life is change believed to be said by HERACLITUS gives us the entire clarity of the laws of nature. Change is as natural as our life and it remains in a state of flow. Every change brings opportunity. Grabbing and grappling with such opportunities depends on the player to convert it for its benefits and strengthen its side. Indo-Pacific is among the most vibrant subjects under discussion in the present scenario. Its present importance and formation of this terminology "Indo-Pacific" has a direct relationship with the changes in the last decade. According to the Oxford geopolitics means the political relations between countries and groups of countries in the world as influenced by their geography. This Indo-Pacific becomes strategically very important due to the influx of the same element, the water in a certain region from different sides. Major Powers including America, France and also Japan have a vital role to play. All countries have different perspectives and want from Indo- the Pacific region.

War and Peace in the 21st Century World Order

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The history of development is one marked by insecurities, violence, and persistent conflict. It is not surprising, therefore, that development is now thought of as one of the central challenges of world politics. However, its complexities are often overlooked in scholarly analysis and among policy practitioners, who tend to adopt a technocratic approach to the crisis of development and violence. This paper tries to bring together a wide range of discussions aiming to investigate different aspects of the history of development and violence, and its implications for contemporary efforts to consolidate the development-security nexus. From environmental concerns, through vigilante citizenship, to the legacies of armed conflicts during and after decolonization, the different aspect of discussion reconstructs the contradictory history of development and critically engage contemporary responses and their implications for social and political analyses. In examining violence and insecurity in relation to core organising principles of world politics the quest is to engage the problems associated with the nation state and the inter-state system and underlying assumptions of the promises of progress. The inferences will offer a range of perspectives on the contradictions of development, and on how domination, violence and resistance have been conceived. At the same time, it exemplifies the relevance of alternative methodological and conceptual approaches to contemporary challenges of world peace.

India's Hydropower Diplomacy with Nepal and Bhutan: Challenges and Opportunities

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Nepal and Bhutan is a neighboring country of India. Both the country Nepal and Bhutan have huge Hydropower capacity, Nepal has 84000 MW capacity and Bhutan has 30000 MW capacity. Hydropower project is being developed by India in Bhutan. Bhutan is supplying electricity from Chukha, Kurichhu and Tala Hydropower projects in India, but India's relation with Nepal is not good in Hydropower project. Hydropower has been a significant area of cooperation and bilateral relations between these countries, driven by India's demand for clean energy and the abundant Hydropower potential in Nepal and Bhutan. One of the main challenges is the complex nature of Hydropower projects, involving technical, environmental, and financial considerations. Developing large-scale projects requires significant investments, including infrastructure development, transmission lines, and grid integration. These challenges can sometimes hamper the progress of hydropower collaboration. Additionally, there can be geopolitical challenges and concerns related to national sovereignty and water resource management.

India in Global Politics

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India's rise as a major power in global politics is a significant development in the 21st century. With its growing economy, strategic location, and increasing global influence, India is poised to play a crucial role in shaping international relations. India's foreign policy priorities include promoting regional cooperation, strengthening ties with major powers, and addressing global challenges such as climate change and terrorism. India is a key member of various international organizations such as the United Nations, BRICS, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. It has also been actively engaged in regional initiatives such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). India's relations with major powers such as the US, China, and Russia are critical to its global engagement. While India has sought to maintain strategic autonomy, it has also pursued partnerships with these countries to advance its economic and security interests. As India continues to rise on the global stage, its role in promoting multipolarity, countering terrorism, and addressing global challenges will be closely watched. With its rich cultural heritage, diverse democracy, and growing economic clout, India is well-positioned to make a significant impact on global politics in the years to come. India's growing influence is also reflected in its increasing participation in global governance, its leadership in regional organizations, and its contributions to international peacekeeping and development efforts. As India's global footprint expands, it is likely to play an increasingly important role in shaping the world order and addressing the complex challenges of the 21st century.

India's Cultural Diplomacy and Global Leadership

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Cultural diplomacy is a vital element of foreign policy, enhancing international relations and advancing national interests. Despite its modern terminology, the practice has a long history. In today's globalized world, India has effectively integrated cultural diplomacy into its soft power strategy to reinforce its global and regional influence. Key initiatives like International Buddha Purnima Diwas, cultural centres abroad, and agreements with neighbouring countries highlight this approach. The role of cultural diplomacy is strategic in enhancing India's global influence and achieving its foreign policy objectives. Cultural diplomacy, leveraging India's rich cultural heritage, has become a cornerstone of its soft power strategy. India's cultural diplomacy includes key initiatives such as the International Day of Yoga, the global reach of Bollywood, and educational exchange programs. These efforts have significantly improved India's international image, strengthened bilateral relations, and fostered mutual understanding. This paper explores India's historical and current use of cultural diplomacy, its successes, and future challenges in solidifying its role in India's diplomatic practice. The findings of this study highlight the profound impact of cultural diplomacy on India's rise as an influential global leader.

Geopolitics of Oil And Terrorism In West Asia

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In the contemporary world, the energy sector is an integral part of defining the foreign policies of many sovereign states. The West Asian region possesses more than 40% of the world's oil reserves, making it a major source of income for many states. The discovery of oil reserves led to major infrastructural and economic developments in the region; the world's dependency on energy created an opportunity for West Asia to establish trade relations with major powers including the US, China, Russia and India. In the recent past, China has made a partnership with Iraq under the 'oil for projects', where China promised to develop infrastructure in Iraq for oil. Similarly, Russia signed an agreement with Iran for oil cooperation. Regional organisations like ASEAN have signed an MoU with the Government of Brunei Darussalam in the year 1997, establishing the Trans – ASEAN Gas Pipeline Project for regional energy security. The emergence of extremist groups, the intervention of major powers and political instability in the region led to geopolitical competition among major powers. With the declaration of the Global War on Terrorism, extremist groups like ISIS and Al-Qaeda emerged to counter the US intervention in the region, leading to widespread violence, where there was a majority of attacks on non-combatant targets. The terrorists target oil fields and other installations of the energy sector aiming to affect the national economy and inflict more collateral damage. The resources are also stolen and sold in illicit markets, helping in funding the terror activities. This study focuses on energy geopolitics between major powers in the West Asian region. It also examines the role of energy resources in political instability and its relation with the violent non-state actors in the region.

India's Strategic Engagement in the Indo-Pacific Region: Exploring Key Partnerships and Challenges with a Special Focus on Japan

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The Indo-Pacific Region has emerged as a critical geopolitical hotspot today, forming a central pillar of India's foreign policy. The paper investigates India's strategic role in the region, highlighting vital regional strategies and challenges. The study begins with an in-depth discussion of India's evolving geopolitical and economic interests in the Indo-Pacific. The paper then examines the India-Japan partnership as a case study, focusing on crucial initiatives like the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC), the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) and joint defence and maritime security collaborations. These elements are assessed to understand their impact on regional stability and India's broader Indo-Pacific strategy. The paper situates the India-Japan partnership within the wider context of India's Act East policy and Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) vision, exploring how these strategies enhance regional cooperation. The paper concludes by addressing the challenges India faces in the Indo-Pacific region, especially its tensions with China. By comparing the India-Japan partnership with other regional alliances, the study shows how these relationships shape India's regional strategy. The paper underscores the importance of strategic alliances in dealing with regional challenges and advancing broader geopolitical goals.

SAGAR Initiative in the Indian Ocean Region: A Study of India's Benign Foreign Policy

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Indian Ocean region (IOR) has always been in the spotlight of the geopolitics of plentiful countries, not merely those ringed by the Indian Ocean like India, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, and Iran but also those who are positioned far away like Russia, United States of America, United Kingdom, France and many others from the IOR. In International relations, zero-sum game theory is a mathematical depiction of a situation where the gains of one are commensurate to the loss of another. This theory finds its truism in the Indian Ocean Region, where, antagonism, jealousy and conflict between two great powers of the contemporary world order, namely, the United States of America (USA) and China exists. They aspire to influence the dynamics of geopolitics around the Indian Ocean in a way which serves their national interest while striving to 'knock out' the other. Regional powers like India too have a stake in the region and aspire to play their constructive role, which however, differs from the anarchical approach of the super powers. India stands unique, as is evident from the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's speech, whereby he has stated that, 'India's foreign policy has always been shaped by its ancient ideology of 'Vasudev Kutumbakam' (the world is one family). India led initiatives like 'Security and Growth to All in Region', 'Vaccine Maitri' and building friendly relations with countries of the Indian Ocean like Iran not only helps India to contain Chinese influence in IOR but also accommodate security to littoral states and aid them in to fight against piracy attacks, terrorism and illicit drug trafficking. In this context, this paper seeks to analyse the great power rivalry in the region also while assessing India's positive role in the power struggle in IOR.

India's Role in Indo-Pacific Maritime security: Challenges and Strategic Choices

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Indo-Pacific region has emerged as a crucial geo-strategies for trade, investment and energy supplies. India's economic interest is critically dependent on the security and stability of sea lane of communications which carry 95% of nation's trade by volume and 68% by value. India's strategic position with its extensive coastline and maritime interest coupled with growing economic and naval capabilities, make it a key player in ensuring the security and stability in Indo-Pacific region. This paper examines challenges and strategic choices that India faces in securing its interest in the Indo-Pacific region characterized by dynamism of complex interdependence as well as security dilemma. This paper also extrapolates India's role in the Indo-Pacific maritime security architectures such as QUAD, IEPF and AUKUS in analyzing the strategic choices and challenges presented by maritime disputes, naval engagement, Chinese assertions, contested territorial claim and non-traditional security threats such as piracy, cyberattacks, weapon proliferation and maritime terrorism. By identifying specific naval measures needed to enhance our Geo-Political and economic interest, this paper also brings in ideas for promoting maritime cooperation while reducing prospect for conflict under ambit of global Admiralty law in the region to realize free and open Indo-Pacific.

Balancing Friction in Modern Geopolitics: India-China Relations and the Tibet Crisis

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The research places China's 1959 annexation of Tibet in perspective and looks at how India granted the Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugee's shelter. With a special emphasis on the Tibet question, a crucial and persistent driving force behind bilateral conflict, this study explores the complex and changing dynamics that govern India-China relations. The research tries to clarify the fundamental causes sustaining the war by looking at the diplomatic exchanges, military posture, and political responses from both countries. The 2020 incident in the Galwan Valley of India-China skirmishes serves as an example of how the Tibet problem still affects bilateral ties today and occasionally sparks border disputes and international squabbles. The strategic effects of the Tibet question on international diplomatic relations, border security, and the equilibrium of authority in the area along with the Chinese cultural hegemony over the Tibet region are examined in this study. It also looks at how these occurrences have affected international relations. It also looks at ways to resolve conflicts and participate in cooperative efforts, giving readers a more nuanced picture of how the Tibet problem fits into the larger picture of India-China relations. This study adds to the conversation on maintaining an intact and positive bilateral relationship in the face of persistent past disagreements and current geopolitical problems utilizing a thorough examination. Overall it studies the Indian political response to the above mentioned issues in context of India's Geopolitical strategies in Asia.

Global Politics in India

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With its roots in post-independence idealism, India's non-aligned foreign policy has had a major impact on international affairs. India, under the leadership of individuals such as Jawaharlal Nehru, adopted non-alignment during the Cold War and was a key player in the Non-Aligned Movement, which aimed to challenge the U.S. and the Soviet Union's bipolar dominance. As evidenced by India's neutral attitude throughout the Iran-Iraq War and its efforts at mediation in South Asia, this approach extended to regional dynamics. With changing international dynamics and growing economic and military might, India has found it difficult to remain non-aligned throughout time. Idealism and realism continue to clash, which is indicative of larger international conflicts over foreign policy. India is still navigating these challenges while interacting with superpowers such as China, Russia, and the United States. India's growing economy, development of democracy, strategic ties with Europe and Asia, increase in voters, etc. are making India's place important in global politics. India's relations with the US, China, France, England, Germany, Russia are doing an important job of highlighting the growing power of the nation. This paper will highlight the growing importance of India in global politics.

India-China Relations: a Troubled and Non-accommodative Co-existence

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India-China relationship has been on an adversarial disposition, despite the spirit of peaceful coexistence envisaged in the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954. After the 1962 war, the relationship between the has been a troubled and non-accommodative co-existence marred by a mix of hostility, distrust, border skirmishes and security concerns and intermittent instances of cooperation including efforts at maintaining peace at the disputed border. Peace and productive engagements between India and China has been increasingly elusive as marked by the May 2020 border skirmishes and subsequent disengagements. Among other things one of the key reasons for the scarred relationship has been the failure to accommodate each other in a peaceful manner symbolically, territorially, economically and institutionally. Increasing instances of border skirmishes, symbolic disapproval, unfriendly associations against each other, and below potential economic ties between the two constitute a major challenge to peace and security. This paper analyses the troubled and the non- accommodative character of India-China relations by drawing inferences from the accommodative framework in international relations.

Evolution of Ways of Political Mobilization in Indian Politics

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Political mobilization means when people are organized in collective political activity for any particular political objective. Political Mobilization in a gigantic and diverse country like India has not been very easy and tools used for this purpose have evolved with the development of technology. After independence, people-to-people contact and small gatherings were important parts of mobilization but, now in the 21st century where mass political mobilization has become a norm with the use of the Internet and social media platforms as well as mass public gatherings. An increase in the level of literacy and socio-economic changes in Indian society has also played a crucial role in this process. Democracy in India has not only survived but strengthened and deepened because of the active political involvement of people in the political process through mobilization on significant issues. Political communication is vital in mobilizing people on different issues and various tools have been used for this communication and mobilization process. In this research paper, the evolution of ways and tools used in political mobilization from traditional ways of mobilization to modern means of communication has been studied.

India's Strategic Response to the Indo-Pacific Power Shift: Opportunities and Constraints

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The Indo-Pacific region has become a central focus of global geopolitics, with significant power shifts driven by China's rise and the evolving roles of the United States and other regional actors. India, as a key player in this region, has crafted a strategic response shaped by both opportunities and constraints. This paper examines India's approach to the Indo-Pacific power shift, analyzing its diplomatic, economic, and military strategies. India's reaction is yet restrained by major limitations. The report discusses issues like India's economic reliance, China's expanding regional influence, and domestic political and economic constraints. It also examines how India's cautious approach to formal alliances and strategic autonomy contribute to the complexity of its Indo-Pacific strategy. This study offers an elaborate insight of India's navigating through the complex power dynamics of the Indo-Pacific. India attempts to demonstrate its influence without going to war by striking a balance between its strategic goals and the realities of its limits. The results provide light on India's changing involvement in regional security as well as the wider ramifications for the balance of power in the world.

India and China's Geopolitical Competition and Great Game in the African Region

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Africa has emerged as a crucial battleground for geopolitical competition between major powers, drawn by the continent's massive economic potential, youthful

population, changing demographics, and growing influence worldwide. The presence of rival powers, particularly China and Russia, in Africa has influenced other states, like the United States and European countries, to increase their engagement in the continent. However, over the years, the two major Asian powers, China and India, have increased their participation and activities in the African continent. Historically, India has maintained strong ties with Africa, rooted in its support for anti-colonial movements and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), establishing itself as a partner committed to mutual respect and development. On the other hand, China's involvement has been marked by large military support as well as investments through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which has led to the perception of "debt trap diplomacy." Several countries including Ethiopia, Angola, Sudan, Congo, Kenya and Nigeria are depending on China for defence and economic assistance. India places a strong emphasis on community involvement and skill building, in addition to technology transfer and a people-centric approach like the "Vaccine Maitri" program, which provided essential aid during COVID-19 to many African countries such as South Sudan and Congo. Meanwhile, China's investments in Africa have brought significant benefits, including infrastructure development and economic growth. This paper explores the geopolitical competition between India and China in Africa, highlighting the implications for the US and the potential for collaborative frameworks that could redefine their partnerships in the region.

India in the Emergent Multipolar World Order: Dynamics and Strategic Challenges

Sweetie Kumari, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Veer Kunwar Singh University, ARA (Bihar)

India has a middle power status and a rising power mindset. The emerging multipolar world manifests opportunities as well as challenges to India's foreign policy. The newness quotient is Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 'economy first' approach rooted in his desire to create external conditions necessary to ensure domestic economic progress. He has displayed dynamism while engaging all major powers, promoting and reintegrating India with the global economy, promoting greater cooperation with South Asian neighbours and renewing strategic connections in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa. Pragmatism in India's foreign policy is seen in Indo-US relations reaching a new level or in cooperation with China on climate change while opposing its territorial claims in the South China Sea and One Belt One Road Project. To counter China, India has sought close strategic partnerships with the USA and its allies and main partners in Asia-Pacific while retaining its strategic autonomy. A major challenge to India's foreign policy is the downward spiral of relations with Pakistan.

India in Global Politics Special Context in Indo-Pacific Region

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The decade from the global financial crisis of 2008 to the Corona epidemic of 2020 has witnessed a real change in the global system. The basic nature and rules of international relations are changing before our eyes. The new contestation is about artificial intelligence and advanced computing, quantum information and sensing, additive robotics and brain-computer interface, advanced materials, hypersonics and biotechnology. This is not just a tough world but also a turbulent and unpredictable one. It is marked by the impact of Covid, conflicts in Ukraine and West Asia, climate events, radicalization and terrorism. There is complex geopolitics at work, such as the rise of China, the changed posture of the United States, the strategy of Russia, the impact of globalization and the power of new technologies. India seeks to navigate these stormy seas without diluting its focus on becoming a leading power. As a *vishwa mitra*, it seeks the well-being of the Global South and to contribute to global good. Aware that norms and rules in the Indo-Pacific are likely to change over time. China is committed to increasing its influence in the Indo-Pacific region. China's expansionist agenda and aggressive foreign policy has a direct impact on India. China's aggression in the Indo-Pacific region is a major challenge to the rules-based world order. India's role in the Indo-Pacific region has grown due to its strategic location and increasing global profile. India supports ASEAN centrality in the evolving Indo-Pacific regional architecture, but also works with groupings such as the Quad, IORA and the BIMSTEC, among others. India also supports a rule-based, open, balanced, and stable trade environment in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Situating India in the Global Green Energy Transition

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The journeys of nations in search of resources date back centuries—the politics of resources led to the conquest of many countries and regions in the past. In modern times, the availability of oil has led countries to conquer the new world. However, from the second half of the twentieth century, countries favor cooperation rather than conflict over resources. In addition to cooperating in distributing conventional resources such as oil and coal, countries are now endeavouring to cooperate in developing and distributing green energy with a focus on sustainable development and environmental protection. As a growing economic power, India already ranks third in energy consumption after China and the United States. It is therefore crucial for India to cooperate with the global efforts towards a green energy transition. India is currently developing various projects for this purpose at the national level and is involved in bilateral and multilateral engagements at the global level. The aim of this article is therefore to analyse where India stands today in its efforts towards a global green energy transition. It analyses India's efforts at national and international levels. This study uses a literature review method based on secondary sources.

India and China in the Indian Ocean: New Power Projections

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The importance of the Indian Ocean both economically and strategically for India and China is more amplifying than ever. The Indian Ocean is one of the busiest trade routes in the world. It is so indispensable for strategic reasons for many countries. It has been a tendency of powerful nations to entrench a stronghold in the Indian Ocean. The overwhelming presence of US navy in the Indian Ocean is an undisputed fact. With the emergence of two gigantic powers—India and China, the Indian Ocean has become a hot flashpoint today. The increasing maritime activities of India and China has its imperatives and challenges. This opens up new power dynamics, at least in Asia. China's economy relies heavily on the Indian Ocean—Malacca Strait. China intends to free itself from the Malacca Dilemma. China is cognizant of the possible havoc its rival powers can wreak in the event of full-scale clash. Befriending the south Asian countries barring India, and launching new projects by China such as Sino-Myanmar pipelines connecting Myanmar's Sittwe and China's Yunnan are the glaring acts of its new power projection. It is a fact that the Indian Ocean is so intrinsic to the whole-body structure of India. The question of India's prosperity and national security being inveterately tied-up with the Indian Ocean is beyond question. The Indian Ocean is not a military free zone. The surging maritime activities of China in the Indian Ocean is a most concern for India. India is magnifying its military build-up in the Indian Ocean. Belligerent activities in the Indian Ocean is the root of new power contention in the region. This research paper attempts to address some fundamental questions: (a) Why is the Indian Ocean becoming a zone of new power rivalry between China and India? (b) What are the challenges and the possible outcomes of power confrontation in the Indian Ocean?

India's Strategic Role in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: Opportunities and challenges

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India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) represents a significant chapter in its foreign policy, reflecting the country's evolving role in regional and global politics. As a full member since 2017, India's participation in the SCO has been driven by strategic interests, including counterterrorism, energy security, economic integration, and regional stability. India's membership in the Shanghai cooperation organisation (SCO) represents a strategic pivot towards Eurasia, complicating and enriching its foreign policy landscape. This paper examines the objectives of India in joining the SCO, multifaceted implications of India's SCO engagement moving beyond traditional security concerns to encompass economic, political, cultural and strategic dimensions. By analyzing India's strategic objectives within the SCO, the research sheds light on the complex interplay between national interests and organizational goals. The paper explores the challenges and opportunities posed by the SCO, including balancing competing geopolitical interests, fostering economic cooperation and addressing regional security threats. In doing so, it contributes to a deeper understanding of India's evolving role in the SCO particular and in Eurasian geopolitical order. It also assesses the implications of India's role in the SCO for regional and global politics.

India and its Role in Revival of SAARC

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India has been one of the founding members of the SAARC and it is expected to play an important role in reviving SAARC that has been ineffective since many years. All hopes even faded when no further SAARC summits were held after 2015 on issue of Pakistan's refusal to cooperate in connectivity projects with India. The presence of China through strategic encroachment in the SAARC member countries through BRI initiative has also affected the effective functioning of the SAARC as a tilt can be demonstrated towards China by member countries. During the COVID period, India played an important role in helping its SAARC neighbors and even opted for online meeting with other member countries. It sent a strong message to the world that India, with its resources and capabilities, is always eager to help its neighbours and improve regional connectivity with its neighbours and enhance its process of the Neighbourhood First Policy of 2014. Though, BIMSTEC and the BBIN were seen as an alternative to SAARC but it has been realised that that a regional grouping can always play an important role concerning several issues on common regional problems faced by several countries of a particular region. Against these backdrops, the paper analyses the issues for failure of SAARC even after so many years of the formation. It also scrutinizes the role and strategic encroachment of China in South Asia. The paper examines the role of India, as a big brother, in reviving and resuscitating the functioning of the SAARC that can reach milestone as a regional grouping. The paper ends with suggestions and recommendations concerning India, SAARC and other South Asian countries.

From Friendship to Friction: A Critical Analysis of India-Nepal Relations

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Nepal is a small but beautiful country that is situated in the Himalayan region of South Asia. It is located between India and Tibet, and after the occupation of Tibet by China, it served the purpose of a 'buffer state' between the two countries. The country in bloom is like 'a flower blossoming between two rocks' because, while to the north of Nepal lies China, the other three boundaries are shared with India only. The border with India lies to the east, west, and south, which remains quite open and allows free and easy access. Both countries share a border of over 1,850 kilometres with five Indian states. Some of the states have North Indian origin, such as Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand. The bilateral treaty of peace and friendship signed between India and Nepal in 1950 is the basis of the special relationship. Thus, since that time they have warmed relations, those relations revealing the history of both the countries. Many measures have been taken by the two states that contributed to the reinforcement of their security collaboration. Such relationships are very seldom witnessed in historical records. These two free sovereign nations have indeed become precisely interdependent due to political, economic, cultural, and other relations that exist between the two countries. Since the two countries share a border, the relationship is too intimate, and therefore, there are some prosaically ties developed and fused. People-to-people contact and political diplomatic relationship are equally relevant in the India-Nepal case. Unfortunately, this warm bilateral relationship between India and Nepal has been in for a very long time, but recently we have come across a few strains in the relationship. Indeed, for quite some time now, a polarity has been observed in the relations between India and Nepal. There are many major reasons for the change in these relations, the main ones being: border disputes, economic relations, trade relations, policy interference, changes in the dynamics of international politics, water resource sharing, and social, cultural, and people relations. The Kalapani Dispute is one kind of territorial intercourse between countries, and Nepal has a strong objection to it. The Lipulekh and Limpiyadhura road project that India officially started in mid-2020 escalated the tensions. Trade relations and many other matters of economic interdependence, like the huge deficit in Nepal- India trade relations, have given rise to tensions. Some examples include the unofficial blockade of Nepal by India in 2015-2016 which tested the relations and attempted to cut the supply of essential goods such as fuel and medicine. It seems counterintuitive to prophesy that India's closer relations with China in the BRI project will alter global relationships. Trade and transit between Nepal and China were formalized in a new treaty in 2016 cutting reliance on India. Disputes in water resource management, especially about the construction of dams, have also been on a continual rise. Another factor that affected relations across cultures and people-to-people relationships was anti-Indian sentiments. Solving them calls for diplomacy, bilateral partnerships, and economic projects, besides people-to-people relations.

Decoding the US-China Great Power Politics and the New Emerging World Order

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With the decline of US power, the emergence of multipolarity, and the rise of authoritarian states, the liberal world order faces a profound crisis. However, these are not the only factors behind the diminishing influence of the US-led order. The paper will examine in detail the reasons for the crisis, some internal others external referred as 'Polanyi crisis' and the 'E.H. Carr crisis', of the liberal international order, after providing a theoretical backgrounder of the liberal world order itself. This unique change at the international level is broadly the result of the great power politics among the world's two most powerful states and a result of the confrontation between the liberal world led by the US and the autocratic world spearheaded by China. This paper aims to analyze the crisis in the liberal international order, examining the role of US-China power. China, along with its allies like Russia, Iran, and North Korea, pose a serious threat to the existence of such a system. Hence, the paper will explore the rise of China, paths to alternative Chinese world order, and implications for the US-led order. The rise of other powerful non-western non-Sinic states, particularly India, exploring their role as a balancer of sorts in the international system and acting on their own, not to the US or Chinese envisaged world order.

PANEL - 5

Social Science In India: Challenges And Prospects

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Social science research in India has had a chequered history. Today social science research in India has grown manifold and as of 2024, there are 1113 universities in India with more than 500 departments of social sciences as per the latest statistics from the website of India's HRD ministry. In India the development of social science research is directly an outcome of the processes of modern education, the setting-up of universities and the academic interests of Indian intellectuals in writing issues concerning the people of the country during the colonial period. In the pre-independence phase social science research was mostly university centric and after the independence of India many institutes of research came up which have also contributed towards the development of social science research. Some NGOs and policy research initiatives have also produced specific development focused research products but generally do not have longer term interest in research and the quality of their research is not yet established. Finding out the major challenges and prospects of social science research in India is the theme of this article.

Analysing Academic Social Responsibility in Social Sciences in India

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One of the most significant aspects of human being is having social responsibility. It addresses a number of societal issues that need immediate attention in order to live a safe, secure, and sustainable life. Even though the idea of social responsibility has a long history, it has evolved over time to include corporate and academic sectors in its broader scope of responsiveness. In the modern era, it is necessary to review the idea of social responsibility by looking at it from fresh academic lens. In this context the significance of Social Science as a discipline can be determined in terms of the social responsiveness of the teachers, students and the researchers of this discipline. Since, Social Science comprises in its broader canvas the study and analysis of society, state, politics and economy, social actors and factors, social debates and dialogues, therefore the role of the academia of Social Sciences becomes inevitable while addressing such issues. This paper examines some questions in the context of social responsibility of Social Sciences in India. One, is Social Science in India capable of addressing the concerns of Indian society? Two, to what extent is the academic world associated with this discipline able to fulfill its social responsibilities? Third, are the students and researchers of Social Sciences in India able to maintain the social relevance of this discipline, which should be reflected in their social responsibilities? Apart from this, this article also tries to explore the future possibilities of study and research of Social Science in the context of social responsibility in India.

Rethinking Ontology and Epistemology in Political Science

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Teaching and learning of ontology and epistemology, is one of the important dimensions to understand any socio-political phenomenon, with which Political Science primarily deals with. Ontology is generally referred to the 'nature of being'. It constitutes the elementary structure of the world, what exactly does it signify to exist in that world. Epistemology is defined as a 'theory of knowledge'. It constitutes those processes, applied to gather knowledge about any phenomenon. Where ontology entails the very nature of social and political reality, epistemology presents those positions from where knowledge about the nature of those social and political realities can be gained and justification can be made. There are two ontological positions remained a matter of debate and discussion namely- 'foundationalism' and 'anti – foundationalism'. In case of epistemology, three epistemological perspectives can be mentioned: objectivist, constructivist and subjectivist. There is a close relationship between ontology and epistemology, though there is not any unanimity found amongst the scholars, regarding the nature of their relationship. Steve Smith, Darek Gregory, Deborah Dixon, John Paul Jones III, have considered ontology as grounded in epistemology. Whatever be the nature of their relationship, it is for sure that the role of epistemology and ontology is vitally important as they foster the spirit of reflexive learning and critical analysis. Though certain issues are there, in understanding these meta-theoretical concepts, definitional ambiguities, contested nature of directional relationship between the two, peripheral position of these concepts in the teaching and learning of political science and 'prescriptive nature' of teaching ontological and epistemological questions, the phenomenon known as "path dependency"- are some of the issues. Need is to develop a pluralistic political science as teaching means alerting students to think from different ways.

Neo-liberalism and the Decline of Social Sciences in Indian Universities

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The criticism of the welfare state accused the state of encroachment into multiple spheres of life infringing upon individual rights and market potential. This marks the beginning of the gradual transition of the world into the neoliberal order. The creation of neoliberal political programme, was later materialised through a transatlantic network of funders and sympathisers of the market-driven ideology. In the late 1970s the economic mouldings of the neoliberal order could be seen in terms of market liberalisation and fiscal disciplines imposed in countries including Indian and structural adjustment policies along with privatization were introduced. David Stedman Jones argues that a transatlantic network of business, fundraisers, policymakers, and academics spread neoliberal ideas between the 1940s and 1970s. Using ideas from Wendy Brown, Philip Mirowski, and Ronald Barnett, the paper explores how neoliberalism's rise, especially in economics and pharmaceuticals, has marginalized social sciences and humanities. This paper further aims to analyze the march of neoliberal rationality in academia especially the universities through the distinction between university of culture and university of excellence and how this strive towards excellence has become detrimental for the flourishing of social sciences creative thinking and ethical-values in India.

Use of AI in Social Media to Influence and Determine Voting Behaviour in India Since 2014

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In a democratic country, electoral politics has utmost importance. And understanding the elections, scholars have different approach to study it. The most common way has been to conduct surveys to study the determinants of electoral behavior. People elect their representatives in elections by exercising their choice and for determining this choice several factors have significant role. In India, the major determinants of voting behaviour has been caste, class, tribes, gender, religion, language and ethnicity. However, in the contemporary electoral politics social media has its impact on the voters especially the youth of the country. Not only it encourages populism but also it has been used as a tool to attract or manipulate people's perceptions towards party and party leaders. During General Elections of 2014, 2019 and 2024, AI based apps in social media has played a crucial role in campaigning of political parties and leaders and have also impacted voting pattern. Knowing candidate's inclination, AI based applications facilitates to solidify or influenced the voters through disinformation. Considering the users of these social media sites such as X (earlier Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and YouTube have made this new method of communications accessible to all sections of the society and has given opportunity to political leaders to popularize their ideology and mobilize public opinion. This article will investigate the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in social media platforms to predict and analyse voter preferences and views. This entails analysing data from social media interactions such as- posts, comments, like or shares to gain comprehensive knowledge of public opinion and voting behaviour. It further attempts to analyse the changing pattern of voting behaviour of youth of the country. For analyzing the paper, the study will be comparing impact of social media in 2014, 2019 and 2024 general elections with the support of official data, data from think tanks and secondary sources.

Examining Political Corporate Social Responsibility: The Twenty 20 Experiment In Kerala

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The genesis of the Twenty20 experiment in Kizhekkambalam Panchayat, located in Ernakulum district, Kerala, is rooted in the unique approach of the political party Twenty20. Founded by the Anna-Kitex Group, Twenty20 aims to blend corporate social responsibility (CSR) with local governance. Frustrated by traditional political practices, the party sought to bring about tangible improvements in the community by leveraging corporate efficiency and resources. This experiment, launched in 2015, focuses on enhancing local infrastructure, healthcare, education, and overall quality of life. By prioritizing transparency, accountability, and community involvement, Twenty20 endeavors to set a new standard for grassroots governance and sustainable development in Kizhekkambalam Panchayat, Ernakulum district, introduced several key reforms aimed at transforming the local community: Infrastructure Development: Significant improvements in roads, drainage systems, and public utilities. The Panchayat focused on constructing durable roads, modernizing street lighting, and upgrading waste management facilities. Healthcare Initiatives: Establishment of better healthcare facilities, including the introduction of mobile health units, regular health camps, and improved sanitation practices. Efforts were made to ensure clean drinking water and proper waste disposal. Educational Enhancements: Investment in local schools to provide better infrastructure, modern teaching aids, and extracurricular activities. Scholarships and financial aid were provided to deserving students. Employment Generation: Creation of job opportunities through local industries and vocational training programs. Initiatives to support small businesses and self-employment ventures were also introduced. Agricultural Support: Introduction of modern farming techniques, provision of high-quality seeds and fertilizers, and establishment of farmer support centers. Emphasis was placed on sustainable and organic farming practices. Digital Governance: Implementation of e-governance systems to ensure transparency and efficiency in administrative processes. Online portals for public grievances, service requests, and community engagement were established. Social Welfare Programs: Launch of various welfare schemes for the elderly, differently-abled, and economically disadvantaged groups. Free housing projects and financial aid for essential services were part of these programs. Environmental Conservation: Initiatives to promote green energy, tree plantation drives, and conservation of local water bodies. Efforts were made to reduce pollution and promote eco-friendly practices within the community.

Social Sciences In India: Challenges And Prospects

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Social science research in India has had a chequered history. Today social science research in India has grown manifold and as of 2014, there are 677 universities in India with more than 500 departments of social sciences as per the latest statistics from the website of India's HRD ministry. The establishment of social science research in India has not been an easy process because problems and challenges related with social science research continues even till date. One of the main reasons for the variable research quality is the lack of proper institutional support. Although a number of Indian social scientists have achieved eminence in the international social science community, a majority of the institutions are yet to make a mark in the international academic community. Research organisations recruit university graduates, but do not invest in further research capacity building and training. Some NGOs and policy research initiatives such as think tanks have also produced specific development focused research products but generally do not have longer term interest in research and the quality of their research is not yet established. Thus, the future of Social Science Research depends on how we overcome these challenges.

Social Science In India: Challenges And Prospects

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In the last decades of the 20th century, the British government established a modern university education system in India. Based on European theories and concepts as well as British liberal education, social science played a significant role in college education. However, because he established the foundation for real social inquiry in the discipline of sociology, Emile Durkheim is recognized as the father of social science. In India, social science is an academic field that focuses on the operation, evolution, and interconnections of human society. It is investigated at universities, government research institutes, and independent research organizations, and it is taught at various educational levels. Methodological issues and difficulties evaluating the caliber of research are problems for social science in India. Social science research is also produced by certain NGOs and policy research projects. The history of social science research in India is nuanced. The social science fields of Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Geography, History, Politics, Psychology, and Sociology are among the popular ones in India. The fields of criminology, gender studies, and communication and media studies are more recent contributions to the area. Because social science research sheds light on the needs and desires of human society, it can assist in the formulation of government policy. Gained understanding can also improve day-to-day decision-making. The social sciences face a huge task that will determine their own future: comprehending, predicting, and assisting in guiding and preparing our society for the necessary adjustments. Technological change, administrative data developments, integrated research capability, respect for research ethics, democratization of social research, and sense of purpose are the six major methodological problems facing the social sciences in the twenty-first century. This understanding helps innovators and entrepreneurs comprehend system capabilities, important system contexts, and dynamics, such as economics, productivity, institutions, skills, training, and cultures.

PANEL - 6

Institution And Processes of Political Representation In India It's Time To Celebrate The Indian Voter

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The right to vote is a fundamental right and the Indian Constitution, under Article 326, ensures universal adult suffrage, allowing every citizen aged 18 and above to participate in the democratic process. The act of 'Voting' embodies the essence of democratic governance, wherein the collective will of the people shapes the nation's trajectory. It is a tool that allows individuals to shape societies and hold leaders accountable to the people they serve. Ensuring fair, inclusive, and secure voting process is vital for the health and legitimacy of any democratic system. Correspondingly to encourage more people to participate in the electoral process, India celebrates National Voters' Day. It is a significant event in India's democratic calendar. The verdict of 18th Lok Sabha general elections gives extensive expanse to celebrate the determined Indian voter and reject the accusation of shouldering partisanship and prejudiced voting. As India has evolved politically, socially, and economically, so too have the aspirations and preferences of its voters. Indian voters are more informed than ever. Indian voters are also diversifying their sources of political information and becoming more sophisticated.

Shaping Impact Barriers and Women's Political Representation: Navigation

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India, the world's biggest written constitution and the largest democratic country, has a detail Constitution with its core values of liberty, equality and justice. However, despite having a democratic representative government, the representation of half the population still remains low or minimal in higher level of politics. During the 78 years of Independence Indian politics has witnessed the coming to power of only one woman Prime Minister and two women Presidents. The absence of reservation policy in national politics for women, patriarchal attitude of the society, economic constrain, lack of internal democracy within political parties & socio-cultural barriers hinders the political involvement of women. The main aim of this research paper is to navigate the barriers faced by women during the course of their political journey and how it hinders their ability to reach the higher levels of politics. The paper also aims to provide strategic recommendations that can aid in empowerment of women in politics. This Paper is based on Secondary Data from newspaper articles, publication from government sources, Journals, Magazines, Election Commission of India data and various report of Gender Gap Report, Inter Parliamentary Union Reports and other relevant sources. The aim of the study is to facilitate involvement of women in political sphere which would further boost their representation and advocate reforms which align with the ultimate SDG Goals of reducing Gender Inequality (SDG goal 5) and Reduced Inequality (SDG goal 10).

Socio-Political Development of The Tribes in Andaman And Nicobar Islands-A Critical Appraisal

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The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, located in the Bay of Bengal, are home to a diverse range of indigenous tribes with unique cultural and social structures. The socio-political development of these tribes, including the Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarwa, and Sentinalese, has been significantly influenced by a combination of historical events, colonial policies, and post-independence government interventions. The interaction between these tribes and external forces has led to profound changes in their traditional way of life, posing challenges to their cultural preservation and autonomy. Historically, the tribes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands lived in isolation, with minimal contact with the outside world. Their societies were self-sufficient, with intricate social structures and practices tailored to their environment. The arrival of the British in the 19th century marked the beginning of significant socio-political changes. The British colonization of the islands led to the displacement of tribes, exposure to diseases, and the imposition of foreign governance structures. The introduction of the penal settlement in the Andaman in 1858 further exacerbated these disruptions, as it brought an influx of non-tribal settlers, which intensified the marginalization of the indigenous population. The contemporary socio-political scenario of the tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is characterized by a struggle for autonomy and cultural survival. While the Indian government has taken steps to preserve the unique identity of these tribes, there is an ongoing debate on the balance between development and preservation. The encroachment of modernity into tribal areas has led to a gradual erosion of traditional practices and knowledge, posing a threat to the cultural heritage of the tribes. Hence, this paper would try to bring out the socio-political status of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Tribes and also bring some solutions for the speedy upliftment of Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Road to 2047: Challenges and Opportunities for Women Prisoners in Uttarakhand

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As India marches toward 2047, celebrating 100 years of independence, the vision of a "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) must encompass a reformed criminal justice system that addresses the unique challenges faced by women prisoners. This paper investigates the status and challenges of women prisoners in Haridwar and Dehradun jails in Uttarakhand, a region often overlooked in national discourse. It examines key aspects such as basic amenities, prisoner demographics, and the level of awareness regarding human rights and legal rights. This study is set against the backdrop of India's recent transition from the colonial-era Indian Penal Code (IPC) to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, a landmark legal reform aimed at modernizing the criminal justice system. This reform represents a significant step toward addressing systemic inefficiencies and aligning the legal framework with contemporary values of justice and human rights. Through a mixed-method approach, including qualitative interviews and quantitative data analysis, the paper sheds light on the current conditions within these prisons. It identifies systemic shortcomings in the provision of essential services such as healthcare, nutrition, sanitation, and legal aid. Additionally, the paper explores the extent to which women prisoners are informed about their legal and human rights, revealing significant gaps in awareness that hinder their ability to seek justice and rehabilitation. Despite these challenges, the paper identifies opportunities for reform, offering policy recommendations aimed at improving the living conditions and legal support for women prisoners in Uttarakhand. Ultimately, this paper argues that addressing the needs and rights of women prisoners is crucial to achieving the broader vision of a developed and inclusive India by 2047, aligning with ongoing legal reforms that signal India's commitment to justice and equity for all.

Analysing the Political Influence of BKU in Western Uttar Pradesh's Sugarcane Belt

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The Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) has played a crucial role in shaping the agrarian politics of Western Uttar Pradesh's sugarcane belt, a region that has significant economic and political importance in India. Founded in 1986 by Mahendra Singh Tikait amidst growing agrarian distress, the BKU emerged as a powerful political force, playing a key role in the 1989 elections that led to the Congress government's downfall, and has since become a strong advocate for farmers' rights. This paper analyses the BKU's political influence, focusing on its impact on policy decisions, electoral outcomes, and the socio-economic conditions of the region. Through a detailed analysis of historical and contemporary events from secondary sources, the study explores the BKU's role in shaping agricultural policies, particularly regarding sugarcane pricing, subsidies, and payments, and its broader impact on farmers' livelihoods. Additionally, the paper investigates the BKU's electoral influence, assessing how its mobilization efforts have swayed voting patterns and political alliances in the region. The findings reveal that the BKU has not only been successful in advocating for farmers' rights but has also become a key player in the political governance of Western Uttar Pradesh. Its influence has contributed to shaping the region's political landscape, making it an essential actor in any discussion about agrarian politics in India.

Identity Politics in Himachal Pradesh with Special reference to Caste, Tribe and Gender

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Identity has become an important phenomenon in the modern politics. In India, the rise of Dalit politics, especially the SP and backward class politics following the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report; linguistic organisation of Indian states from the 1950s, and rise of the BJP, and the active role of the organisations like the RSS; and the ethnic conflict, insurgency, and autonomy movements in several parts of the country are examples of the identity politics in India. A Small hilly state Himachal Pradesh, situated in the western Himalaya, politics has always been dominated by Rajputs and Brahmins as the upper caste population is the highest in the state. According to the 2011 Census, around 51 percent of the population of the state comprises of upper castes, of which 33 percent are Rajput and 18 percent are Brahmin. This can be used to understand why Six out of Seven chief ministers in Himachal Pradesh have been Rajputs and one from Brahmin. Among the other castes, SCs constitute 25 percent of the population, the share of ST communities is five percent, and OBCs around 13-14 percent, with the remaining five percent belonging to other castes and communities including Muslims and Sikhs. Among 68 Assembly seats, 17 seats reserved for SC and 3 Seats (Bharmour, Lahoul and Spiti, Kinnour) reserved for the ST. Among four Lok Sabha Seats, one Seat (Shimla) seat is reserved for the SC. Gender also play an important role in the state politics. After the 50 years of the formation of the State, Women representation are still now lower than 5 percent except fifty percent reservation in Grassroots politics. Based on secondary sources this paper analysing the identity politics in Himachal Pradesh.

Impact of MNREGA on Financial Independence and Socio-Economic Status of Differently-Abled Persons -A Special Reference to Tamil Nadu

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The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an employment guarantee initiative in India that aims to enhance the livelihood security of rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment each year. MGNREGA has become a significant tool for inclusion and job opportunities in India's rural areas. Tamil Nadu became the first state to employ a differently abled person in this act. This research paper explores the economic empowerment benefits of differently-abled persons through their participation in MGNREGA. This paper examines how important this act is in facilitating the financial independence of Differently-abled person and uplifting their socioeconomic status to satisfy the minimum income of their self-worth. It also analyses the participant's disparities in the field of work and the feasibility of work in the field. And suggest policy measures to strengthen the inclusion of differently-abled persons in this act, contributing to their economic empowerment. This paper also finds the importance of "strategy vulnerable groups" "participation in Tamil Nadu through this act. This research collects secondary data from government websites and newspaper articles.

Political Representation of Women in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand: A Comparative Study

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The political representation of women in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand has improved significantly since its formation, reflecting social, economic, and political changes. Although women's representation has improved at the grassroots level due to reservation, they still lack presence in higher political positions. Chhattisgarh has the highest percentage of women participation in politics since its formation at 14%, followed by Jharkhand at 10% and Uttarakhand at 7%. Despite various movements indulging women in Uttarakhand, their participation in politics is less visible. Jharkhand has seen a rise in tribal women taking more account into politics. Female voter turnout in these states has surpassed males, making women's representation more effective. The paper examines the political representation of women in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand, focusing on factors like cultural norms, economic barriers, and political party dynamics. It also evaluates local reservation policies and compares women's political representation in these states.

The Tribal Identity Crisis in India: A Struggle for Rights and Recognition

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The indigenous peoples of India, often referred to as tribals, maintain a profound connection to their ancestral lands, which are integral to their identity and culture. These tribal communities of India, constituting a significant part of the nation's cultural and social fabric, face a profound identity crisis in the wake of rapid modernization, economic development, and socio-political changes. This crisis is deeply rooted in the historical marginalization, displacement, and erosion of traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. Despite constitutional safeguards and affirmative action, tribal communities continue to grapple with issues of land rights, autonomy, and the preservation of their heritage. This paper explores the complex dimensions of the tribal identity crisis in India, focusing on the struggle for land rights, cultural preservation, and political autonomy. It also examines the impact of historical and contemporary policies on tribal communities, highlighting the systemic barriers that hinder their access to justice and equitable development. Furthermore, the paper also critically analyses the role of tribal activism and external advocacy in addressing these systemic issues, arguing for the need for an inclusive development perspective that upholds the rights and aspirations of these communities.

Indian Federalism and Ethnic Diversity: Balancing Autonomy and Unity

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India can be considered as the museum of ethnic diversities. Ethnicity can be related to the common ancestry or shared cultural features of people living in a country. In the post-cold war period, ethnic conflicts have increasingly shaped the political deliberations in the world. India's federal system has been crucial in managing and accommodating the diverse ethnic, linguistic, and cultural identities that characterize the nation. India's federal structure, characterized by its vast ethnic diversity, presents a unique model of governance where autonomy and unity coexist in a delicate balance. This paper explores the dynamic interplay between federalism and ethnic diversity in India, focusing on how the constitutional framework and political institutions accommodate various ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups. The study examines the mechanisms of power-sharing, state autonomy, and the role of central and state governments in managing ethnic identities and regional aspirations. It also analyses the challenges posed by demands for greater autonomy and the potential for secession, highlighting how federalism has evolved to address these issues.

Protest to Power: AAP's Emergence and Analyzing Shifts in Delhi's Voting Dynamics

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This research paper investigates the emergence of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and its transformative impact on the electoral landscape of Delhi. It traces AAP's electoral trajectory from its unexpected victory in the 2013 Delhi Assembly elections to its resounding success in 2015. The study underscores the party's innovative approaches to voter mobilization, its focus on public welfare—particularly in the realms of education and healthcare—and its robust anti-corruption stance. By examining voting patterns, party vote shares, and electoral trends, the research provides a comprehensive analysis of how AAP has redefined Delhi's political dynamics. Furthermore, the paper delves into the party's influence on historical parliamentary and assembly elections, shedding light on the factors driving shifts in voter preferences and realignments among political parties.

Status of Local Rural Governance in India: Emerging Structural Fault Lines and Remedy

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The foundation for rural local self-government was laid after independence, drawing inspiration from Gandhiji's idea of Swaraj in India. But, the activeness and quality efforts seem to be lacking even in the twenty-first century in the context of local rural administration, which was required from the start. Even now, there are still a number of rural governance-related aspects and places that need attention. In order to ensure local rural governance, major structural reforms are currently needed and have been felt for a long time. In addition, it's important to recognize the new actors who enable governance. The government has launched many ambitious schemes like NRLM, DDUGKY, Rurban mission etc. To run such ambitious schemes, skilled people of that area are also being recruited but in this whole process, how the block development officer (B.D.O), Chief Development Officer (C.D.O) implement such schemes and how they follow up on it is a subject of research. Even though we have reached many milestones in India's 78-year path to independence, including the introduction of numerous new technologies and ground-breaking ideas like e-governance, there are still more steps we need to take to ensure effective rural governance. There must be reforms. We need to go over our list of priorities again to ensure sound governance mechanism. Also, there is a need for numerous structural improvements. Improvement is still needed in many areas, from the village level to the block development office and district level, to ensure rural governance. For instance, there is a general lack of knowledge of the amenities offered by the government at the village level and information about the laws that safeguard the rights of the people. Aside from this, it is necessary to alter the selection procedure for government workers who often deal with citizens' representatives and villagers. In order to establish a transparent system, it is crucial to guarantee villagers participation in the Block and District Development Committee and likewise any other decision-making bodies connected to villager's development. The researcher will discuss the rising fault line and its resolution in this research paper while also examining the state of rural governance in the twenty-first century.

Tribal Development and Their Economic Rights: A Reflection on FRA and Its Falsehood Claims in Mayurbhanj District of Odisha

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Forest rights of tribes are indispensable means for their development. The dependency of tribes on forests has ensured their multiple security needs and their identity. The symbiotic relationship between tribes and forests became legalised with the emergence of the FRA Act, 2006 in India. The important aim of this act is to give justice to the victims of 'historical injustice.' However, the status of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, from 2008 to the present day has not become able to get much applause. Forests, for tribal community, are not only important from an environmental perspective, but also are significant sources of their social, economic, political, and cultural enrichment. Effective execution of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 will ensure economic rights of tribal community which is necessary for better livelihood standards for them. The present study has analysed tribal development concept from a rights- based approach, especially the economic rights of tribes. The study area for this work is Mayurbhanj District. Out of total population of this district 58.72% are tribal population and this is the largest district in terms of population in Odisha. It is a kind of reality check of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Mayurbhanj District.

Spatial Belonging and Marginality: Understanding Urban Evictions in Shillong

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The right to locate and participate freely in urban spaces is fundamental in all modern societies. This paper explores the theme of belonging and urban marginality by focusing on the ongoing issue of eviction of the Sikh Harijan community in Shillong from their current place of inhabitation known as Punjabi Lane, located in the commercial hub of the city, Barabazaar. Urban common space is not neutral and it has its own politics of inclusions and exclusions. Thus, one's capacity to appropriate, participate and experience urban common spaces is varied. By looking at this case of eviction and re-location of the Sikh Harijan community in Shillong, the paper tries to understand the construction of spatial identities and how far does the larger commodification of public space, surveillance mechanisms and access to public goods is dependent on one's location within the city space. The paper further explores the complexities and challenges of legitimately claiming belonging and inhabitation rights by the urban poor through the contours of legality and citizenship. Also, the paper highlights the need for a new imagination in the public and political discourse to expand and open the 'rights to the city' to all.

Electoral Reforms and Constitutional Protection of Voting Rights in India - An Analysis

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Constitutional protection of voting rights and electoral reforms in India are essential components of the country's democratic framework. This analytical study aims to examine the importance of constitutional guarantees for electoral rights and the need for electoral reforms in the Indian context. It examines the historical background of electoral rights in India, analyzes relevant constitutional provisions, assesses recent developments in electoral reforms and assesses their effectiveness in promoting inclusive and transparent elections. The study also identifies challenges and suggests possible solutions for strengthening constitutional protections of electoral rights and implementing meaningful electoral reforms in India.

18th General Election 2024: A New Era of Coalition Government in India

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The 18th general election probably marks the end of a cycle and beginning of a new era of coalition politics. The 2024 election indicate a return to the phase of coalition politics. We did have a coalition government for the last decade. A Coalition is not curse to politics in India and we have seen many governments at the centre before 2014, running on the basis of a large coalition. There were several factor like social justice as well as the fear about the survival of the Constitution which were responsible for the poor performance of the BJP in 2024 general election. Unemployment was a major concern for electorate. There are three very important development that have arisen from the 2024 Lok Sabha verdict. First, we will now have a very strong opposition that has been eluding us for many years. Second, the Bhartiya Janta Party will have a chance to find the positive form a coalition. Third, as a nation, the electorate has attained a maturity that is becoming scarce in even established democracy elsewhere. The purpose of the paper is to analyse why voters turn to alternative appeal. The BJP was successful in getting majority on its own for long, but will now have to be pragmatic when running the nation. It will have to listen to its partners and even the position given the ground reality.

Role of Mandal Commission on Equality and Representation and Its Impact on Social Strata: Investigating OBCs in Post Liberalization

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From colonial times to independent India a lot of movements, agitations and mobilization is seen. Mandal Commission is generally marked as important for the study of Other Backward Castes (OBCs) which works as the breaking barrier and unmasking the new horizontal and vertical inequalities in society. Since caste is a key factor that plays a crucial role in the Indian social and political landscape and after Mandalisation it saw many changes mainly due reservations in government offices and educational institutes so it is necessary to have a Systematic research to check the role of caste and how it changes its shape over a period of time that would be helpful for the policy-making and governance. This research paper contextualizes the 'backwardness' criteria by giving consideration to all the factors including income, region, population, etc. Through this, we can analyze the upcoming trends in the politics of India, the level of democracy, and how OBC communities shed on their political significance including the third wave of democratization assessing their mobilization and aggregation based on Caste. This paper is not only limited to Caste as political

identity but also assess the socio-economic condition post Mandal era .It further explores the challenges they face, and the need for inclusive policies to address their specific socio-political issues.

Politics of Marking Boundary: A Study of the Demand for Inner Line Permit System in Meghalaya

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Boundary and the politics of identity is premised on the conceptual recognition of the idea of differences, which may include categories like race, language, religion, culture and so on. Therefore, boundaries not only reflect visible distinctions but more significantly the psychological imagination of differences which are not realized in forms of concrete ascertainable empirical realities. Contemporary movements demanding an Inner Line Permit System in the state of Meghalaya have gone back to an idea of marking exclusive boundary and re-entry in the politics of North East India. The history of North East India was formed with the idea of Marking Boundary among certain groups of ethnic communities in North East India and its implication in present context. The study on Inner Line Permit system in North East India preserve the cultural, tradition, belief, custom and social value of the inhabitant in this region. The present paper attempts to explore and examine the political, economic, and demographic circumstances in multi-ethnic diverse societies in North East India with respect to the demand made for the Inner Line Permit system in the state of Meghalaya. In this article, the paper deals with the failure to comply with the demands all too frequently results in interethnic conflict creates political instability and disturbance of societal harmony.

Unveiling Caste Discrimination Among Dalits in Jammu and Kashmir

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This paper will look into the underreported issue of caste discrimination faced by Dalits in the unique socio-political context of Jammu and Kashmir. The caste-based discrimination extends its roots into the region, influencing the lives of Dalits in multifaceted ways. The research aims to uncover the various manifestations of caste discrimination and untouchability practices prevalent among Dalits in Jammu and Kashmir, shedding light on the nuanced dimensions that differentiate this experience from the more commonly studied instances in other parts of the country. The study also examines the historical and cultural factors that contribute to the persistence of caste-based discrimination, taking into account the unique geopolitical landscape of Jammu and Kashmir. It explores how political instability, armed conflict, and regional tensions intersect with caste dynamics, creating a complex web of challenges for Dalits in the region. Furthermore, the paper discusses the role of legislation and government policies in addressing and mitigating caste discrimination in Jammu and Kashmir. By unveiling the untouchable realities faced by Dalits in Jammu and Kashmir, this paper seeks to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of caste dynamics in diverse socio-cultural contexts. The findings and insights presented aim to stimulate dialogue, raise awareness, and inform policy interventions to promote social justice and equality for Dalits in the region.

Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals: Awareness Strategies, Implementation and Issues in the Panchayati Raj Institution of India

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India among many other countries of the world which are members of the United Nations is working towards the implementation of the 2030 agenda for SDGs adopted by the UN. This research paper attempts to analyze the progress of India regarding Localised Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs), outlined by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. LSDGs are nine themes focussed on Poverty-free, healthy, water-sufficient, secure, self-sufficient, Good governance and women and Child-friendly villages. This research paper aims to understand and assess the performance of India in achieving the SDGs 2030 by the mapping of 29 subjects under the Eleventh schedule of the constitution, SDGs and LSDG themes. To determine, if the efforts are being made in the direction of achieving the SDGs, it is of utmost importance that we start by studying the grassroots structure of the democracy which are Panchayati Raj Institutions. While studying we attempt to also study the effectiveness of localization of the SDGs, to reach all villages and assess the benefits of all people, the success of IEC strategies. With this, we aim to identify the various challenges and suggest the way forward for the localization of SDGs with PRIs. LSDGs by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has placed considerable emphasis on behavioural change among the rural population which holds utmost importance for its adaptability.

Why Voting is Necessary but Not Sufficient for a “Republic”? Exploring the Linkages between Democratic Accountability and Electoral Participation in India

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The paper explores the relationship between democratic accountability and electoral participation in India. It is argued that the true meaning of the word “republic” enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India can be realized when the principle of democratic accountability is ensured not just in a theoretical sense but also in practice. The paper seeks to uncover and fill the gap between theoretical and practical understanding of democracy, particularly concerning the value of democratic accountability in the Indian context. In doing this, it brings in the conceptual difference between the process of voting and electoral participation, which is important in understanding why the process of voting alone is not sufficient to ensure accountability. It is important to work with both procedural as well as substantive understandings of democracy to ensure popular sovereignty, which is crucial for being considered a true “republic.” The paper comes up with the understanding of “effective” or “enlightened” participation to ensure substantive democratization, which can go a long way in strengthening the linkages between citizen, government, and electoral participation, making democracy not a stagnant but a dynamic process where people are actually empowered, and the value of democratic accountability is meaningful.

The Gorkha Community in Assam: Navigating Identity, Representation and Social Challenges

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Gorkha Community is known for its rich cultural heritage and strong martial traditions, over the years, they have maintained a distinct identity in Assam while contributing to the socio-political fabric, and are respected for bravery and significant presence in Indian and British armies. The Gorkha community in Assam are a vibrant community that enriches Assam with its unique traditions, languages, and cultural practices. Despite their significant contributions to the state's armies, politics, culture, and economy, they often find themselves marginalized, struggling for recognition and rights. Politically, the Gorkhas in Assam struggle with underrepresentation, and their voices are often unheard in the state's legislative and administrative processes. Socially, Gorkhas in Assam encounter various forms of discrimination, particularly in access to education, employment, and other essential services. These socio-economic disadvantages limit their opportunities for advancement; therefore, this study explores the socio-political status of the Gorkha community in Assam within the current context. This study highlights the political status of the Gorkha community by examining their citizenship and identity crisis, the challenges they face in asserting their cultural identity and assimilation, political underrepresentation, and the ongoing demands for Scheduled Tribe status and settlement rights. Additionally, the study reviews the social status of Gorkhas in Assam, focusing on the impact of economic disparity, limited access to education, social discrimination, and unemployment within their community.

Evolving Identities: The Impact of Post-Colonial Dynamics on the Tiwa Community in Assam

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Post-colonial Assamese society has been shaped by various factors, including language politics, sub-nationalism, insurgency, immigration, and ethnic and tribal revivalism. These aspects have significantly contributed to the formation of Assamese society. The Tiwa community in Assam has been influenced by post-colonial factors such as ethnic revivalism and identity politics. During the Assam movement, the Tiwa community faced numerous challenges regarding their identity, leading to various socio-political changes. This includes the emergence of political organizations and demands for separate administrative powers, driven by Tiwa identity politics. Additionally, the development of Tiwa civil space, heightened identity consciousness, and changes in social and cultural aspects reflect the impact of post-colonialism.

The Tiwa community's prevailing identity is not a result of a single historical moment but is shaped by a blend of pre-colonial and colonial influences. Post-colonial identity formation among the Tiwa people continues to be affected by modernization, Sanskritization, and advancements in communication and technology. Therefore, this paper will attempt to explore the identity formation of the Tiwa community and their Socio-Political transformation from the Post-Colonial Perspective.

Political Participation of Women in North East India

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The political participation of women is the key to qualifying as a society of being a genuine democracy and a hallmark for gender equality. For it not only facilitates women's direct engagement in the public decision making but also ensures better accountability to women. India as the largest democracy and home to a great diversity which is seen in the structures of the society vis a vis of kinship and its descent. The diversity of Indian society can be seen, especially in India's North East where female literacy is much higher than the national average and female mobility with a negligible female infanticide ratio but the political participation of women is surprisingly low as the eight states in North East India have never had a female Chief Minister or even a contender till today. The paper seeks to study the causal factors for the low political participation of women in North East India and analyses the interplay of power structures in political communities of essential tribal society and highlight the determining socio-cultural and psychological factors that hinders women participation in the region.

An Analysis of Political Participation of Indian Youth

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People's Political Participation makes democracy stronger and more stable. It is also a medium to improve the political socialization of a country. The Representative Political System is the essence of any democracy. Sadly, it has been observed that youth in India are not engaging in the political process of the country. The Election Commission of India has clearly stated that only 38% of the eligible first-time voters have registered to vote in the 2024 elections. It may undermine the entire political system of our country. It is a major concern in the process of development of our country. Hence, it is imperative to analyze the causes behind the lack of youth participation in the political processes. This paper is an attempt to examine the political participation of Indian youth, assess the causes behind their lack of political participation, and suggest measures to make the political system of our country more inclusive and stable.

Ethnic Revivalism in the Darjeeling Hills: Changing Dynamics of Nepali/Gorkha Identity in Regional and National Contexts

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Identity is a fluid concept, with ethnic identity serving as a primary marker of an individual's self-perception and worldview. Ethnicity has driven many political movements globally, and the Darjeeling hills are no exception. This study shall focus on the hilly regions of the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, which has been the centre of a longstanding political demand for the creation of a separate state of Gorkhaland based on Nepali/Gorkha ethnic lines. However, since the 1990s, the Darjeeling hills have witnessed rising consciousness of sub-ethnic identities within the larger Nepali/Gorkha conglomerate, referred to as sub-ethnic revivalism in this study, followed by a renewed vigour in safeguarding their own unique sub-ethnic identities. The role of the state in providing affirmative action benefits to the indigenous people in the region cannot be overlooked in this regard. Based on the findings from fieldwork, this study shall make an attempt to assess the impact of sub-ethnic politics of the region on local and regional politics. The paper shall also seek to explore how these dynamics intersect with the broader Indian nation-state and the implications for identity politics.

Territorial Autonomy through Asymmetric Federalism in India: A Study of Bodoland Territorial Council

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In multicultural democracies, the revival of secessionist and ethnic movements underscores the ongoing struggle for autonomy and ethnic assertion. An emerging trend of accepting the principle that ethnic diversity of a society must be recognized institutionally, often through adopting a federal system. This paper mainly focuses on the strategies adopted by Indian state to accommodate ethnic diversity in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) of Assam under the Sixth Schedule areas within the framework of asymmetric federalism. The attempt has been made to understand the two objectives, a) To understand the reoccurring demand for autonomy based on asymmetric federalism b) To examine territorial autonomy solution, implicit asymmetric federal arrangements have contributed to (un)successful governance of multi-ethnic societies. Interviews with local political leaders and civilians reveal that the Bodo community feels their demands have not yet been fulfilled, leading to continuous struggle for autonomy, while non-Bodo communities living in the region expressed concerns that autonomy may create condition of discrimination. The study concludes that the BTC exemplifies a failed case of asymmetric federalism to accommodate ethnic diversity in India because the majority of population are non-tribal rather than schedule tribes. It suggests that in such mixed-population areas, non-territorial representation might better address ethnic diversity than the current territorial autonomy approach.

Challenges to Political Apathy among Indian Youth: Bridging the Gap

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Political apathy among Indian youth is an issue of growing concern, especially in a nation where over half the population is under 25. Despite their potential to significantly influence the country's political landscape, many young Indians remain disengaged from formal political processes such as voting, running for office, or participating in political parties. This apathy can be attributed to several factors, including disillusionment with corrupt practices, a lack of trust in political institutions, and a feeling of powerlessness in the face of entrenched political elites. This paper explores the underlying causes of political apathy among Indian youth, examining both societal and systemic barriers that discourage their active participation. It also considers the impact of education, socio-economic status, and digital media on their political engagement. Furthermore, the paper discusses the potential long-term consequences of youth disengagement on Indian democracy, including the perpetuation of existing inequalities and a weakening of democratic institutions. In addressing these challenges, the paper proposes strategies to bridge the gap between Indian youth and the political sphere. These include reforms in civic education to foster political literacy, initiatives to make political institutions more transparent and accountable, and the creation of platforms that encourage youth involvement in policy-making processes. By empowering young people and addressing the root causes of their apathy, India can harness the full potential of its youth to create a more vibrant and participatory democracy.

Changing Dynamics of Grass-roots Democracy in Jammu and Kashmir: Post Abrogation of Article 370

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Local self-governance offers local communities a vital role in the political development process at the grassroots level, ensuring meaningful public participation in decision-making and symbolizes the essence of democracy. Jammu and Kashmir's experience with local self-government is unique due to its special status under Article 370, which prevented the implementation of the seventy-third amendment act that was adopted across India. In the late 1950s, the former State of Jammu and Kashmir took a pioneering step by enacting the Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Act of 1958. However, this act had limitations, as it established only a two-tier system consisting of village and block levels. In the mid-1970s, a Single Line Administration model was introduced to facilitate planning at the district level. Yet, it soon became apparent that a more robust and effective Panchayati Raj framework was needed to enhance developmental planning. This realization led to the introduction of the Panchayati Raj Act in 1989, marking a significant advancement in the region's approach to local governance. This paper will explore the profound changes occurring in the villages of Jammu and Kashmir after abrogation of Article 370 and the experiences ahead. Historically, the region had been disconnected from grassroots democracy, with block-level and district-level institutions remaining unfamiliar concepts. The advent of BDC and DDC elections represents a watershed moment for local communities, who are encountering democratic processes and institutions that were previously non-existent in their governance experience. The newfound awareness and participation in these local democratic structures signify a major shift in their political landscape.

Political Journey of Scheduled Caste After Independence in Eastern Vidarbha, Maharashtra

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After a century of dark nights, Golden Dawn was germinated on the 15th of August 1947 for the Indian people and adopted a democratic form of government to rule. Diversity is a unique part of our country, caste is one of them. Scheduled caste community is a major part of the population it constitutes nearly 16% as of the 2011 census. Eastern Vidarbha region is an important part of Maharashtra state, scheduled caste played a crucial role in politics after independence. This study investigates the political journey of scheduled castes in the eastern Vidarbha region, Maharashtra state. A mixed methodology approach is used for this research, with data collected from the election commission, census, and various government reports. This study explores the political evolution of scheduled castes in the eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, tracing their journey from independence through political participation, leadership, and policy impact. The findings indicate a gradual but significant increase in political representation and influence, alliances with larger political parties. However, challenges such as social discrimination and economic disparities still prevent full political integration. This study emphasizes the need for sustained efforts to address these issues to ensure equitable political participation of scheduled castes in the eastern Vidarbha region, Maharashtra state.

Revisiting the Diaspora and the Pursuit of the Hmar Ethnic Groups in North-East India: A Liberal Multicultural Study

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Group-differentiated rights and recognition of diverse culture among the demography of north-eastern part of India somehow renders a higher possibility of racial segregation, alienation and cultural disintegration. This study focuses on the pursuits of individual autonomy and the authenticity of subjugated standards of morality among cultural groups. The continuous pursuit in implementation of Article 244(A) of the Constitution of India for territorial self-governance and autonomy with Article 275(1) as its tool to march towards development in the neglected grassroot areas of indigenous ethnic groups laid out a more radical resurgence. The basic key findings includes community cohesion, groupthink, ethnic hierarchy, miscalculation of decision-makers, stereotypes, collective mind guards and self-censorships whether it be within cultures or in hierarchical structure of the decision-making processes. This paper would specifically focus on the issues of the Hmar diaspora that have a massive impact on the geo-politics of North-east India. Claims of recognition, language rights, territorial sovereignty and autonomy against the model of assimilation and acculturation processes by the mainstream ethnic groups of the region had been the sole reason of non-conformists Hmar ethnic. Hence, probable conditions that could encounter future resurgence would be highlighted in this paper.

India's Party System in the Light of 18th Lok Sabha Elections

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Political parties are links between citizens and State and function as the fulcrum of political process. Although after India became independent Western analysts believed that democracy will not survive for long in an overwhelming poor country with high illiteracy rate, Indian democracy has belied dismal predictions. Indian political parties and party systems have played a central role in sustaining and deepening India's democracy. India's party system has been configured by changing societal, institutional and political dynamics; in turn, it has also shaped them. How should one characterize the current party system in the light of recent electoral and party politics? This paper argues that despite the BJP not getting a clear majority in the 18th Lok Sabha election on its own, it would be premature to conclude that the party system has transitioned into a new one. The BJP continues to be the defining pole of the system and the two regional parties supporting the BJP need the BJP as much as BJP needs them. The vote share of the BJP has seen minor dip in the 18th Lok Sabha election resulting in a loss of seats (63) due to the First Past the Post (FPTP) electoral system. Data shows that the core social support base of the BJP remains intact. Narendra Modi remains the most popular leader in the country. Moreover, the improved electoral performance of the Congress and minor increase in its vote share does not change the long-term secular decline of the Congress; its organizational erosion continues and particularly in Hindi heartland it needs the backing of regional parties to stay electorally relevant.

Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development: Growth Story of Democratic Decentralization

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In India, Panchayats and Rural Development are like Siamese Twins. We cannot imagine one without the other. Successive governments at the Centre and State have realized that the panchayat raj institutions are the medium through which rural development can be achieved. Since Independence, a number of development schemes have been conceived by central and state governments and have been implemented successfully by panchayat raj institutions. 73rd amendment has institutionalized Panchayat Raj system by giving a Constitutional status to these organizations. This has provided panchayats with ample constitutional and legal framework to work for the betterment of rural people. The pace of rural development since the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act has also gone up. By formulating plans, implementing those plans, through capacity building and by identifying economic and human resources, by empowering self-help groups and increasing community participation, the panchayats are playing a monumental role in rural development. Political accommodation and representations of various sections of the society through reservations for women and weaker sections has been the hallmark of these Panchayat Raj Institutions. The present paper tries to analyze the mechanism through which panchayats engage in rural development activities and how political representation of various sections have helped to usher development at village level. This paper also tries to analyze various rural development schemes that have been initiated by the central and state governments in which panchayats have taken an active part. This paper also tries to identify the challenges of panchayats in its endeavour to succeed in implementing the rural development schemes.

Evaluating the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015: Stakeholders' Role in Safeguarding Child Rights for India's Future

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In India, approximately 42 per cent of the population is under 18 years of age, and a maximum of them are vulnerable and getting victimized by social circumstances. To protect the rights of these vulnerable children, in India, we have a comprehensive juvenile justice system that is based on the principle of promoting, protecting, and safeguarding the rights of children. Recognizing the vulnerability of children and the need for special and different treatment, the juvenile justice system started with the enactment of The Juvenile Justice Act 1986, which was amended in 2000, 2006 and now we have JJA, 2015 which repelled the existing acts. The JJ Act is unique in its focus on reformation and rehabilitation rather than penalization, it distributed the responsibility upon different stakeholders, who have specified roles and responsibilities that lead to the effective functioning of JJA and thereby achieving the goal of ultimate rehabilitation of children. The study attempts to analyse the stakeholders' role and responsibilities in achieving the objectives of the JJ Act, 2015 and how it contributes to India's future.

Impact of Delimitation Commission on Youth Participation

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This research paper focuses on the impact of electoral boundaries on youth participation in governance. The study views youth participation in governance as a means of promoting democratic values of active citizenship. This research paper is based on a qualitative approach in a single case study of Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. The research found that meaningful support is needed for youth participation in governance. Electoral boundaries play a crucial role in the governance system, but they have been heavily manipulated, resulting in a negative impact on youth participation. The results also highlighted that youth participation in governance can make a significant contribution to the democratization of the governance system. Inclusivity and civic education remain important for effective partnership between youth and political institutions related to governance. Diversity is needed to promote a culture of participation and instill a sense of responsibility among youth to manage political and economic changes.

A Political Status of Working Youth in Indian Politics: An Excellent Leaders for Next Generation

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In these research paper there is a systematic analysis of working youth in Indian politics. The research seeks to examine the role of working youth in Indian politics and what are the factors which affects the youth for inspiring towards politics and apathy towards politics. Everyone knows that India has a huge population of youth with a high potential for development of nation. In spite India has a huge population of young generation there is less representation and participation in Indian politics by

youth. There are some obstacles which are in front of youth like family and society factors and many more. But youth has a potential to reform the rigid societal structure and political structure which is in depth rooted and it is necessary to change it and plant a new welfare visionary society and politics which lead towards a progressive and developmental path. The active involvement by youth in Indian politics which leads to emergences of excellent leaders for the next generations and establishment of extraordinary welfare state.

Dalit Divides: Exploring the Complexities of Internal Differentiation

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Social stratification and inequalities are pervasive in societies, manifesting through gender, caste, race, and class. Caste stratification is a persistent reality in Indian society, with variables varying across regions in terms of economy, caste, religion, language, and more. Notably, divisional and hierarchical differentiation exists within the Dalit community. This research paper investigates the intricacies of internal hierarchical differentiation within Dalit communities. Recent developments, such as the Supreme Court's August 1, 2024, judgment permitting sub-categorization of Scheduled Castes in reservations, highlight the need for a nuanced understanding of these dynamics. This study aims to contribute to the discourse on caste stratification and its implications for social justice and equality.

Representation and Realignment: The Impact of Coalition Politics on Indian Democracy

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The impact of coalition politics on Indian democracy is profound and multifaceted, influencing both representation and political realignment. This study explores how coalition politics, characterized by forming alliances between diverse political parties, has reshaped the Indian democratic landscape. Historically, the rise of regional and smaller parties has disrupted the dominance of national parties, leading to more inclusive representation but also creating a fragmented political space. Coalition governments, while broadening political participation, have introduced complexities in governance and policy-making. The study examines key coalition experiments, such as the Janata Party, the National Front, the United Front, the United Progressive Alliance and the National Democratic Alliance to illustrate how shifting alliances affect policy coherence and governmental stability. It also addresses challenges including governance inefficiencies, policy compromises, and public trust. The future outlook suggests that while coalition politics offers a platform for diverse representation, it also necessitates ongoing reforms to ensure democratic integrity and effective governance. This analysis underscores the dual role of coalition politics in both enhancing and complicating democratic processes in India.

The Pasmanda: Exploring Socio-Political Dynamics of Backward Muslims in India

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The socio-political expression of backward Muslims in India, often referred to as 'Pasmanda,' has become a critical focus in discussions about casteism within the Indian Muslim community. Comprising a significant portion of the population, these Dalit and backward Muslims have long been marginalized, facing both internal and external socio-economic disadvantages. The lack of comprehensive data has historically obscured these challenges, but the Sachar Committee report brought to light the pervasive discrimination and poor socio-economic conditions faced by these communities, underscoring the importance of considering caste in analyzing the political behaviour of Indian Muslims. This paper explores the complex dynamics of social stratification and examines how casteism influences the socio-political experiences of backward Muslims in the context of India's populist political culture. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the lived experiences and political representation of marginalised groups by focussing on these dimensions.

Political Participation of Dalits: A Study on Bagdi Community in West Bengal

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The political participation is the most important process of any democratic society, that engage citizens with the political system to influence decision-making and governance. Through participation, citizens can influence policy development and implementation, ensuring that policies are more aligned with the needs and aspirations of the citizen. Specially for the marginalized communities, political participation can be a powerful tool for social empowerment. As of 2011 census India is home to over 200 million Dalits and they are playing an important role in contemporary Indian politics. The Bagdi community is a prominent Dalit group in West Bengal, has historically faced social, economic and political marginalization. This research article explores the levels of political awareness, electoral participation, and representation among the Bagdis in West Bengal. It also focused on the socio-economic conditions of the study community. The Bagdis' political participation within the broader framework of Dalit politics in India, this article contributes to the ongoing discourse on the intersection of caste and politics. In this research article, I have used a mixed-method approach combining qualitative and quantitative method for explores the political participation of the Bagdi community in West Bengal.

Political Yatras: A Possible Victory in Tamil Nadu

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This research paper explores the strategic significance of political yatras in Tamil Nadu, focusing on their potential to influence electoral outcomes in a state known for its unique political landscape. The study analyses the historical context of political yatras in India and their evolution as a mass mobilisation, communication, and voter engagement tool. Political yatras, and mass media mobilisation are the best forms of mobilising people to attract them to the field of electoral campaigns. In Tamil Nadu, many political parties play crucial campaigns before the elections and create political waves with their strategy, such as the "Namaku Naame" campaign"- DMK "En mann en makal"- BJP are successful patterns in the current scenario of politics. This paper analyses how the political yatras make an impact towards the people and how the parties strategically attract people's sentiments through the mass media and communicate their electoral agendas. India has seen many political yatras but how effectively are the leaders leading the yatras into successful patterns? This paper also examines the political yatras the leaders in Tamil Nadu led by their significant patterns and strategies followed by the leaders into success.

Issues of Indian Democracy through the Lens of Marginal Political Parties

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In India, there are numerous political parties active at the local level. They control a significant percentage of the voting share which has a determining role in the formation and working of the current national and state governments. They compel the national and state parties to compromise with cleavages. The Marginal parties have created their space at the local level to fulfil the local aspirations of particular sections of society. It is important to know whether their development in India contributes to the health of the Indian Democracy or not. The study aims (a) to understand and evaluate the emergence and role of the marginal parties as a window for the micro-communities to decide the politics at the state and national level, (b) to understand the role of marginal Parties in deepening the Indian democracy at the grassroots level as well as to analyse flaws of the marginal parties' system as political institutions. Descriptive, empirical, and comparative methods have been adopted to analyze the phenomena of the local parties in Indian politics. The result of the study shows that small communities and local people want marginal parties, constituted by their community members, the people at the periphery level want the marginal parties to be there, based on geographical area for their development and at times to protect their micro interests at the cost of the larger national interests. The rise of a multiparty system and coalition government in Indian politics raised the growth of the marginal parties in India.

Decentralization without Evolution: An Exploration of the Realities of Devolution in India

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In the early 1990s, India reformed its public administration system in line with New Public Management (NPM) principles towards a more decentralised system. The main objective of the reform process was to achieve decentralised 'sound governance' and a more efficient public management system through the devolution of powers to the subnational governments. Although the constitutional reforms were adopted in 1992, devolution has not yet been fully implemented in India. This non-implementation

of the constitutional provisions of devolution, almost three decades after the reforms, brings into question the government's commitment to the devolution of powers and responsibilities. Against this background, this paper critiques this state of affairs and identifies the factors responsible for the non-implementation of the provisions of devolution of powers to subnational governments. This paper's central thesis is that the devolution of powers enhances local democracy and citizen participation. Devolution, therefore, has the potential to achieve the intended benefits if implemented properly in the country. This study is descriptive in nature and provides a detailed analysis of the devolution processes in India.

The Future of Multilateralism in an Era of Nationalisms

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The resurgence of nationalism across the globe presents a profound challenge to the established norms of multilateralism that have shaped international relations since World War II. This paper explores the impact of nationalist ideologies on global governance, particularly how they disrupt the functioning of multilateral institutions like the UN, the WTO, and regional alliances. By examining case studies from major powers, including the United States, Europe, and emerging economies, the analysis reveals how nationalist policies are undermining international cooperation on critical issues such as trade, climate change, and security. The study also investigates the adaptability of multilateral institutions in the face of these challenges, questioning whether they can reform and remain relevant in a world increasingly dominated by state-centric policies. Furthermore, it considers the potential emergence of alternative frameworks for global cooperation that might better accommodate the current geopolitical realities.

Growth of Indian Democracy in Multi-Party System

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After a long journey of Indian Independence movement, the constituent assembly started functioning in December 1946 and completed this pious document on 26th November 1949. This sacrosanct constitution was enacted on January 26, 1950 and since then our multiparty system played important role in evolving the future of Indian Polity. The first general election of the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas were held in 1952 and thereafter every five years periodic elections at the center and in the states were conducted barring few midterm elections. From 1952 to 1967 India witnessed the dominance of the congress party and opposition parties gained marginal seats in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas although Bhartiya Jan Sangh, CPI and Socialist Party etc. were making efforts to build their strong holds in several states. After 1967, for a brief period the congress at the centre became weak due to the bifurcation of congress in 1969 due to the internal conflict. This was reflected in 1969 when N.Sanjeeva Reddy lost the presidential election and V.V. Giri became the president of India. In 1971 election, congress again gained popularity due to India's victory in 1971 in Indo-Pak war and the popular decision like nationalisation of banks and coal mines etc. These developments again made congress a strong party but due to several agitations, movements and the declaration of national emergency in 1975, congress again became unpopular. In 1977 election for the first time the opposition parties were able to dislodge congress at the center and the Janta dal was formed government at the center under the leadership of Morarji Desai. The year 1980 witnessed the revival of congress in the centre and in the states through several regional parties expanded their influence in their respective states. During the roles of Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Narshimha Rao the role of congress party was strongly felt in the centre but the regional parties became important in several North and South Indian States. From 1998 to 2004 the culture of multiparty system was exhibited in the ruling party at the centre and the coalition partners were able to get important ministries in the Union Cabinet. From 2004 to 2014, at the center congress ministries under Manmohan Singh was formed although opposition parties too gained sufficient seats in the Lok Sabha elections. The period 2014 to 2024 BJP got fully majority and the role of opposition parties at the central level contracted. In 18th Lok Sabha election BJP would not gain majority on its own but the NDA alliance got satisfactory majority to form the government. However the opposition party too secured seats in good number and the Indian Democracy witnessed a true picture of multiparty system. The perusal in the working and growth of Indian Polity clearly indicates few trends. Firstly, opposition parties have gained popularity in a number of regions due to factors like language, region, caste, creed and religion etc. secondly, single party dominance is becoming weak and the national parties prefer fighting elections in Alliance which we are looking in the name of NDA, UPA or INDIA. Thirdly, in a number of recent major decisions the Ruling party had to withdraw the relevant notifications on the pressure of alliance partners. Last but not the least important trend is that the alliance governments have become a sine qua non in the formation and functioning of centre and state governments in Indian Polity like several countries in Europe and Asia.

Caste and Indian Democracy

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Social Stratification is a universal Phenomenon. In all the societies of the civilized world. Social Stratification is in existence, in India Social Stratification is different and it is based on caste. After Independence we have adopted a liberal democratic set up and it was assumed that gradually the caste system will be weakened, caste system was not weakened rather than it has become the easiest way to capture vote and to win election in India. In second week of January 1957 India's leading Anthropologist, M.N. Srinivas addressed the Annual Science Congress in Calcutta on the subject of 'Caste in Modern India'. He said 'My main aim in this address is to Marshal evidence before you to prove that caste has become much more powerful in certain respects that is ever was in Pre-British time Universal adult franchise and provision of safeguards for backward groups in our Constitution have strengthened caste appreciably. In our country there was Politics of Mandal and Kamandal in 1990. Report of Mandal Commission was submitted during of Janta Government. It is well known that congress govt. of Indira and Rajiv Gandhi respectively sought to give it a quiet burial. It was Prime Minister V.P. Singh who implemented the report of Mandal Commission. After 33 years Now Caste census is again a "Burning Topic of Indian Democracy." Rahul Gandhi leader of opposition, if demanding for caste census and wants to be masiha of OBCs.

Participation of Tribals in Gramsabha: A Study of Nuapada District of Odisha

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Strengthening the Panchayat system is one of the critical governance challenges in today's India. While India signs in the world in terms of its increasing per capita income, the vast majority still have no access to basic minimums of life. We thought that by reviving the Gram Sasan and its executive body Gram Sabha 'poverty would be in history' in our country. The 73rd Amendment, undoubtedly paved the way for a fundamental change in the distribution and delivery of public goods in rural areas, though people's trust in these grassroots institutions is yet to become solid. However, a radical restructuring of governance space in a substantive sense needs time. The objectives of the study are based on the following research framework. Quality of political participation and therefore, public life itself will be substantially transformed only when people come forward to collectively debate and deliberate on issues of common concern and are provided with decision-making powers to give effect to the shared concerns. Gram Sabha is one such grassroots institution that has been empowered by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. It has enormous powers concerning the control and management of natural resources within its jurisdiction in Scheduled areas and non-scheduled areas where the Forest Rights Act is used by the Forest Dwellers and scheduled tribes to sustain their livelihoods. The present study is an attempt to examine the nature of the participation of tribals in a Gram Sabha in a tribal majority non-scheduled area. Forest Rights Act in such geographical spaces requires an active citizenry to yield results. Many research studies suggest that Gram Sabha made a slow and cautious beginning in Odisha. The strong political will which gendered the Panchayats by introducing a post of Naib Sarpanch and one-third reservation for women much before the 73rd Amendment Act came into being had not sustained itself all through the implementation phase. Therefore, this research study is an attempt to find out whether Gram Sabhas have capacitated the tribals or not with the help of micro-level research. The present study confines itself to a tribal-dominated district, Nuapada of Odisha. The study has identified the Komna block as the sampled area which houses the largest tribal population in the district.

One Nation, One Election: A Paradigm Shift in Indian Electoral Politics

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Liberal democratic state chooses their representatives through the mandate model of elections. Free, fair elections facilitate the growth of democracy. Joseph Schumpeter in book Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy (1942), has put 'democracy means only that the people have the opportunity of accepting or refusing the men [sic] who are to rule them'. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word 'elections' means 'the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position, especially a

political position, by voting. Elections are crucially essential part of democracy. One of the intangible benefits of voting is its contribution “to the personal development of the elector”. In a political system, corrections in terms of process and practices as ‘reforms’ are necessary in face of changing times. Reforms leads to change and one such reform is the reform in the electoral processes that looks to bring synchronization of the elections of the two levels of elections, one at the national level of Lok Sabha and the other of the state level, Vidhan Sabha elections. Both the levels of elections follow the same electoral process of First Past the Post system (FPTP). The idea of simultaneous elections is popularly known as ‘One Nation, One Election’. Simultaneous elections mean that holding the elections together at the same time. The significant 61st Amendment Act, 1989 to the Indian Constitution reduced the voting age in India from 21 to 18 years leading to a massive increase in the size of the eligible voters in the country. In Indian democracy there are constitutional body which is responsible for the conducting elections for the different levels namely, the Parliament, the Legislature of states and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections of the country in accordance to Article 324 of the Indian Constitution. Simultaneous Elections are set to be premised on the theory of reform that is the institutional theory which focuses on formal and informal rules and structures that shape the society. So Simultaneous Election takes into consideration bringing the cycle of conducting the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha Elections in synchronisation or holding elections concurrently. Simultaneous elections in countries around the world namely, Belgium, Sweden, South Africa, and Indonesia are the best examples to be studied for comparing electoral laws and constitutions of the respective countries. Howsoever political consensus among parties is a must in order to ensure that political will of the key actor in democracy supports simultaneous election. The political consensus will require greater deliberations.

The Culture of One-Party Dominance in Sikkim

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The culture of one-party dominance in India started with the hegemony of Indian National Congress in the early years of independence as they dominated the entire electoral politics for almost two decades. The dawn of the Coalition era by the Janata Dal government led by Morarji Desai for the first time challenged the Congress hegemony in 1977. Since then, the coalition era started in Indian politics. But with the arrival of BJP government in 2014, it has again somewhere marked the revival of one-party dominance system in Indian political landscape. Sikkim, the 22nd state of the Indian Union was once a tiny Himalayan Kingdom ruled by the Namgyal Dynasty. The merger of this tiny kingdom with the Indian Union marked the dawn of democracy in 1975. Since then, the state has so far witnessed a unique culture of one-party dominance system which is established solely by the Regional Parties. So therefore, the paper will be focusing on the reasons that has led to the establishment of this trend in the state political landscape. The paper is mainly based on primary and secondary data, and the information is mostly drawn from the books, journals, articles, research papers etc.

Recent Youth Politics in India And Democracy

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Today, social media is playing important role as a tool of strength democracy in country. Simple reason for this is social media reach to most of the people of country. This ability of social media is successfully utilized by politician and political agenda-based groups. They are fully active in social media and many times dominate discussion in it. Result is now Facebook, twitter, Instagram are becoming center of making political consciousness. And prime target of these social media is youth of country. because they spend a lot of time in these platforms making variety of content. So, concern for democracy in India is about abuse of these platform by politically motivated groups to mobilize youth politics to drive their anti- state agenda to fulfill their interests.

Understanding Cultural Behaviour of Maithili People: A Case Study of Malda District

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This article explores the cultural behaviour of a particular community specially Maithili people at Malda district, West Bengal. In the new digital era information is needed by teachers and students alike. Doctors, engineers, lawyers, researchers and people belonging to every profession needs information for their professional practice to help their customers or clients, who in turn require information for decision making. In this paper insights gained about the information-seeking behaviours of Maithili People in some regions under the Malda District, based on focus groups conducted with members of that community. The findings suggest that participants' information seeking behaviours precise into three general categories i.e. tradition, culture and modernity. Information seeking behaviour is to be aware about the information needs and information behaviour patterns of a particular community and to make necessary arrangements to fulfil their information needs for their satisfaction and development. Maithili Language speakers are generally referred to as Maithili and they are an Indo-Aryan ethno-linguistic group. There is an estimated 5 (Five) crore Maithili's in India. According to 'Statistical Account of Bengal' (1871) by W.W. Hunter, Maithili Brahmins are identified as migrant communities. It is reported that they compelled to shift from their ancestral motherland for various socio cultural and economic reasons. Sometimes there was some clear marks of political paradigm shift also existed as the cause. From Mithilanchal and Northern Bihar, districts like Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsa; the Maithili people gradually crossed river Ganges from the eastern bank and found their new place of livelihood in different districts of West Bengal. Malda is one of them. There are many rural regions in the district Malda, which are largely populated with Maithili people. In this article, we encompass the outcomes relating to the cultural tradition & modernity of the Maithili People. Furthermore, this study depicts the patterns of cultural behaviour of this community in the said areas.

Democratic Dimension of Geo-economic Space in Northeast India: Challenges and Opportunities after Globalization

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The continuous geographical marginalization of Northeast India and integrative economic space building were simultaneously working in the postcolonial era. Aberration of spatial understanding clustering with taxonomic perseverance of perfect development policy affected the region unevenly leading to the discordant democratic development. Development and economic integration remain the key in the Look East and Act East policy in the era of globalization. The integration is aimed to further link the historically marginalized region to the mainstream of the developed mainland of India. The narrow connectivity through the Chicken's neck is aimed to be diversified incorporating new trading and contact routes through diverse prospects. Stefano Bartolini astoundingly claims the discordant relationship between new and old peripheral territorial domains are integrative and disintegrative in certain points. The process of nation building and making peripheral spaces into new cores are challenging as linkages between old economies and societies were progressively cut. Borrowing from Bartolini it is well realized that the process is dominantly interactive within the communities but it can also be obvious that building new economic integration can obfuscate the lived experience of the communities. Border communities of Northeast India can identify themselves into certain alien economic space which inflicted them into divergent community centric schisms delving into undemocratic political atmosphere. The modus operandi of Northeast India's development programme is to avoid and solve the cross-local cleavages but the functionality and precarity of this diverse region unevenly responds to integrative schemas. Government and the diverse Political societies existing in the region need to function in tandem with the “third space” as Edward Soja advanced ensuring the spree of socio-spatial justice. Understanding the democratic dimension is a tricky affair of demographic and democratic permutations and combinations inculcating into assuring lived experience of people and absorption of geo-capacity. Conjugation of spatial perspectives and democratic eminence must be primary cord of the paper. The paper can be classified into three broader dimensions-1) Conceptualization of Democratic development in terms of North India, 2) Theorization of space to classify Geo-economic space of Northeast India, 3) Relevant cords and discordant factors in the existential framework.

Coexistence in Multi-Cultural Northeast India: The Need for Dialogues and Reconciliation

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Historically, the North-eastern frontier region of India has been regarded as a miniature version of India, characterized by unique socio-cultural identities and a pluralistic culture. This area consists of eight states, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. Historical records do not indicate the existence of the Northeast region. However, certain hills and plains are divided by ethnic enclaves that are administered by a chieftainship system and minor kingdoms. Their historical diversity was accompanied by coexistence. The pre-colonial era witnessed instances of cultural interchange and interdependent economic interactions among the tribes. Through the consolidation of these territories under a single government, the British annexation program was thought to further enhance

this coexistence. This led to the restructuring of the Northeast, which raised concerns about the multicultural coexistence in the part. Notwithstanding the reorganization, the north-eastern region continues to face challenges in resolving issues related to identity, aspirations for homelands, border disputes, ethnic cleansing, and cross-border migration. Hence, it is necessary to engage in a multicultural discourse and reconciliation. This study aims to construct a multicultural framework based on historical data to promote cohabitation and provide a favourable environment for collective development in the frontier regions of India.

Fishing Community in Kerala and Major Issues: A Study on Model Fishing Village Project

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The fishing community is an indispensable section in Kerala's political, social and economic sectors. Unfortunately, this community is facing many problems. For their improvement, the central and state governments have been implementing many projects in different periods. This study aims to evaluate the current living conditions of the fishing community and learn about their important problems. and learning critically. The state government plans projects totaling Rs 5,400 crore to rehabilitate environmentally sensitive coastal areas in the state. The model fishing village will be developed holistically, with the coastal community's social and economic well-being in mind. Chellanam is one of ten coastal areas designated as being severely impacted by sea erosion along Kerala's coastline. The problems became more severe after Cyclone Okhi slammed the coast in December 2017. The master plan for the community addresses essential themes such as economic security, protection of life and property, sustainable agricultural and fish production, and the development of social and physical infrastructure, including healthcare. A ₹344-crore project to defend the Chellanam coast with tetrapods is rapidly underway. The tetrapod projects will span over 7 km of the most susceptible coastal parts in the first phase, followed by the construction of groynes in the second phase. This study critically studies the project and the major problems faced by the fishing community.

Constitutional Conventions and Values essential for a Developed Nation

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Generally, the main aspect attached to a developed nation is the economic prosperity of that society. The economic aspect includes per capita income, GDP, the level of industrialisation and the infrastructural facilities. However, apart from this, there are non-economic factors also like access to quality education, health, complete social equality and freedom to participate in all the societal activities, which enables an individual to enjoy a decent standard of living. The nations like United States, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada etc. are regarded as the developed nations. Aristotle, father of Political Science, said that the life of an individual is influenced by the constitution of the state. The constitutional conventions and values shape the general nature of the society. Though they are the customs, ideals or principles which are observed in the political sphere but at the same time they shape the economic as well as social life of the society. The paper argues that there are certain constitutional conventions and values which are to be followed by a society so that it can become developed. The article through analysis of the political systems of the major developed nations seeks to discover these essential conventions and values.

Marriage In Mizo Society: A Clash Between the Custom And The Church

Dr. Ruthi Hmingchungnungi, Guest faculty, ICFAI University, Aizawl (Mizoram)

Marriage is a procedure that requires the agreement between two families, i.e., male and female families. After the agreement, they have to go through religious wedding rituals to receive blessings from God through religious leaders in religious institutions. Typically, a wedding that was conducted in court did not much receive support from the masses. However, the Indian government has approved several marriage-related regulations, including some religious-based laws. For example, Hindu Marriage Act, Indian Christian Marriage Act, Muslim Marriage Act, so on and so forth. In the state of Mizoram, although majority are Christian, there were different denominations. These different denominations conducted marriage in their own church by their own laws. The state government has passed 'Mizo Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance of Property Act, 2014' and this was in function till today. A revision process is still going on and this paper will cover the different issues that have come up between the Churches and the authorities with regard to marriage system amongst the Mizo.

Gram Sabha : A Space of Democratic Participation

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Democracy is considered as one of the best forms of governance because it ensures the participation of the people in the decision-making. Participation and deliberation by the people of the country is the essence of democracy. India being a democratic country felt the need of the people's participation in national growth after independence and this can only be possible through decentralization of power. In India the Panchayatiraj system is identified a prime instrument of decentralization through which democracy becomes truly responsive and representative. The Panchayatiraj institutions are the effective means to bring 'grass root democracy' which encourages local people to participate in decision-making, carrying out responsibilities and being accountable to themselves in public affairs. But it has been observed that the 'grass root democracy' is meaningless without the participation of the people. With the implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, the Gram Sabha has become as a core of participatory structure at the Gram Panchayat level. It can be named as 'Citizen's Council' or a forum for direct democracy in India. Gram Sabha came to a prominent position ensuring people's participation. This paper makes an attempt to understand the concept of Gram Sabha as an Institution of Decentralized Democracy from a theoretical as well as practical perspective.

Political Representation of Women Elected Representatives in Local Governance: Insights from Local Governance Institutions in Gujarat

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Following the 1992 passage of the 73th Constitutional Amendment, India had formalized the presence of women in grass root democracy in rural India through the policy of 'gender quotas' (reservations). Subsequently, the Government of Gujarat enacted the Gujarat Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 in conformity with the 73th Constitutional Amendment. The available literature concludes that gender and other forms of identity based inequalities- class; caste, religion etc. became resilient and hindered political advancement of women in local governance in the state of Gujarat. The presence of such intersecting forms of inequalities in rural local governance, makes Gujarat an interesting case study for the examination of despite these constraints, are Women Elected Representatives (WERs) successfully able to negotiate and remake 'political space' for themselves within everyday life situations? Drawing upon the qualitative ethnographic fieldwork based accounts of the lives of WERs of 50 local government bodies in four districts of North Gujarat, the current study reveals that the participation of women in rural local bodies varies widely and various social, attitudinal and structural barriers shape this in a distinct way. Moreover, intersections of class, caste and religion affects women's ability to participate effectively in grass root democracy in spite of various initiatives by the state government. The study contributes to the existing literature on gender inequalities and local governance and suggests strategies to maximize political representations of WER in Institutions of Local Governance.

An Analytical Study of the Mizo Youths' Perspectives on the Political System

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The attitudes towards the political system have an important role in shaping the functioning and stability of a society. They are the collective beliefs, values, norms, and practices that guide citizens' interactions with their government. A nation's political culture and the attitudes of its citizens towards its political system can influence everything from election outcomes to policy decisions and social cohesion. These factors shape the beliefs, behaviours, and interactions with the citizens and their government that eventually decide the level of trust, involvement, and collaboration of a country. Societies can seek to establish resilient and responsive political institutions that represent the collective ambitions of the citizens by fostering a positive political culture and encouraging informed engaged citizenship. The paper examines and looks at Mizo youths' perspectives on the political system. The study intends to identify young people's attitudes, opinions, and concerns regarding local and national governance through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including surveys and interviews. The study identifies the perceptions of the Mizo youths towards the government in terms of transparency, accountability, level of trust, representations, etc. This study gives insights into possible areas for reform to improve youth political efficacy and democratic engagement, as well as a fuller understanding of how younger generations view the political system.

Political Participation of the Kabui (Rongmei) People in the Valley of Manipur

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The paper examines the political engagement and electoral participation of the Kabui (Rongmei) tribe in Manipur, focusing on the 12th Manipur Legislative Assembly and the 17th Lok Sabha elections held in 2019 and 2022. The study reveals a high voter turnout and active involvement in election campaigns, with significant participation in house-to-house canvassing and local political activities. Despite a low percentage of formal party membership (11%), the community demonstrates a strong inclination towards political engagement, with many individuals participating in municipal and panchayat elections. The research also explores the sources of political information, noting a reliance on television and newspapers, alongside the increasing use of social media. The findings suggest a complex landscape of political participation, characterized by a majority of respondents identifying as transitional actors or spectators rather than active gladiators in the political arena. Overall, the study contributes to understanding the dynamics of electoral behaviour and civic engagement within indigenous communities in Manipur.

Encouraging Political Participation and Empowerment of Women : A Stepping Stone in the Pathway of Viksit Bharat 2047

Ms. Garima, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Patliputra University, Patna (Bihar)

Mahatma Gandhi says “ Women’s marvelous powers are lying dormant, if the women of Asia wake up they will dazzle the world”. The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 is to ensure gender justice, equality and full participation of women in shaping India’s socio-economic, political and cultural landscape. But, when it comes to the position of women in today’s Indian politics, the figures are very depressing. As we know that Political participation is the hallmark of a democratic set up. Effectiveness of the democracy depends on the extent to which equal and effective participation is provided to its all citizens. Though our constitution guarantees equality to women yet their political participation is abysmally low. Women’s political participation is quint essential for gender equality and genuine democracy. It is thus necessary to examine the gender balance in women’s political participation from policy formulation to decision making. Therefore, this study attempts to evaluate the factors that facilitates and restraints political participation of women and delves into the comparative study of women representation in India’s Parliament, State Legislature and at the Local Self Government Institution levels. The present work will seek to identify impediments faced by women in participating in Indian politics and will suggest the strategies for accelerating the process of political participation and empowerment of women by demolishing social and economic barriers.

The 50th Statehood of Sikkim

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The 50th anniversary of the state of Sikkim is approaching, and on May 16th, 2025, Sikkim will celebrate 50 years of statehood. The Prime Minister has been invited as Chief Guest, and the anticipation is palpable in the capital. This commemoration represents not only Sikkim’s journey towards statehood and democracy but also a significant milestone in its growth and accomplishments. As the 22nd state of the Indian Union, Sikkim has made tremendous progress since 1975. The milestone symbolises Sikkim’s progress and successes. However, the current government needs to address two crucial tasks: the pending issue of Limbu-Tamang Assembly seats within the scope of Article 371F of the Indian Constitution and climate change-related disasters. These two tasks will serve as a litmus test for the strength of democracy in the state. This paper aims to uncover and spotlight a critical issue that the state is currently facing.

Bridging Nations: The Constructivist Analysis of Longwa Village’s Geopolitical and Economic Impact on India and Myanmar Relations

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This paper examines the geopolitical and economic significance of Longwa village, located on the Indo-Myanmar border, through the lenses of Constructivist Theory and Geoeconomics. Longwa’s unique position, with its cultural and familial ties straddling both nations of India and Myanmar, serves as a microcosm of the broader social and political dynamics that define borderland regions. The study explores how cultural identity, social norms, traditional practices, and economic interactions influence cross-border relations and contribute to regional stability. Utilizing qualitative analysis based on field surveys and interviews with residents from both sides of the border, this paper argues that Longwa plays a pivotal role in fostering mutual understanding, cooperation, and economic integration between India and Myanmar. The findings reveal that shared cultural practices and traditional norms significantly enhance mutual understanding and cooperation, transcending the physical border. The study highlights how cultural festivals, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, and a strong sense of Konyak identity contribute to a unified community despite national boundaries. From an economic perspective, Longwa serves as a vital hub for cross-border trade, development projects, and economic policies that influence regional stability and cooperation. Ultimately, this research emphasizes Longwa’s potential as a model for leveraging cultural and economic ties to strengthen international relations in borderland areas.

Human Security and Dynamics of Public Confidence in Manipur (Trust deficit on state actors in contemporary)

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Democracy and good governance are very imperative for providing human security which is a means to ensure security for its people. Human security is not a concern with weapons – it is a concern with human life and dignity. So, human security means safety for people from both violent and non-violent threats. It is said, human rights are violated in many ways due to insurgency-prone states. In searching for insurgency outfits in the locality, many innocent people face torture and inhumane acts by police and paramilitary forces. Besides, the present ethnic conflict seems to develop a new dynamic of people’s confidence in the governance both at the centre and state as well. A big misconception and mistrust appeared on the state actors by different ethnic groups. As such, public relations with state actors have not been up to the desired one since long back that affects human security. This paper attempted to analyse the impact of the present ethnic conflict on public confidence in the state and paramilitary forces. To study the nature of human security in this conflict. It is often said that Assam rifles are real friends of the hill whereas valley people have lost trust in them. On the vice versa hill people do not have confidence in state forces. Lots of chaos and conflict is still ongoing in the state.

Empowered Voices: Muslim Women’s political participation and representation

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Muslim Women picture is something different in India because they have secondary place in the religion and society. Women are challenging multiple layers of marginalization including into caste, class, religion, Gender and socio-Economic, educational status which hinder their political participation and representation. This study Explore the empowering voices of Muslim Women in Indian politics, examining their experiences challenges and Strategies for participation and representation. This paper examines the political participation and representation of Muslim women in India. A group that her long been Marginalized and excluded from political process. We can see the participation of Women in politics in two stages; first one is direct participation in election and second one is participation in voting process. Population of Women is increasing but those are not active in the politics. it means the active role of Women in politics in decreasing. Political Participation and Representation is a prerequisite for the development of Women in post independent India. In The light of the fact there is requirement of micro community-based study. This research is important to understand the political participation and Representation of Muslim Women. A special reference to Muslim Women focuses on the participation and Representation in Indian politics. This research as well as both Qualitative and Quantitative Methods. The secondary sources and information used, like articles, Research journals, Magazine, government’s reports, websites. This paper identifies key barriers to their participation.

Evaluating the Impact of Mohalla Clinics on Primary Health Care Delivery in Delhi: A Qualitative Analysis towards Viksit Bharat 2047

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The “Viksit Bharat 2047” vision represents India’s ambitious goal to become a developed nation by 2047, with health care being a critical component of this development. Within this framework, the Mohalla Clinics initiative in Delhi has emerged as a pivotal model for enhancing primary health care delivery, particularly for underserved populations. This paper presents a qualitative analysis of the impact of Mohalla Clinics on primary health care delivery in Delhi, exploring their role in achieving the

broader objectives of public health policy in India. The study utilizes a qualitative research methodology, including an in-depth analysis of healthcare providers and patient satisfaction. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key patterns and themes related to accessibility, quality of care, patient satisfaction, and the overall effectiveness of the clinics. The findings reveal that Mohalla Clinics have significantly improved access to primary health care services, particularly among low-income and marginalized communities. Patients reported high levels of satisfaction with the quality of care, citing the clinics' proximity, affordability, and the respectful treatment received from healthcare providers. However, challenges such as resource constraints, workforce shortages, and the need for better integration with larger health systems were also highlighted. These insights underscore the potential of Mohalla Clinics to contribute to the "Viksit Bharat 2047" vision by addressing critical gaps in urban healthcare delivery. This study concludes with policy recommendations aimed at optimizing the functioning of Mohalla Clinics and ensuring their sustainability as a model for primary health care in urban India.

Aam Aadmi Party: Construing Populist Politics and Policies in the NCT Delhi

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The proposed paper examines the emergence and development of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) in the political arena of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, with a specific focus on its populist political strategies and objectives. The prevailing popular dissatisfaction with conventional political elites and corruption led to the emergence of AAP. This proposed paper also conducts a rigorous analysis to investigate how AAP's populist techniques, including the use of anti-corruption rhetoric, direct interaction with common people, and the promotion of welfare initiatives, have reshaped the political discourse in Delhi. The discussion provides valuable insights into the impact of populist politics on regional governments and policy implementation. Additionally, it also underscores the intricacies of contemporary Indian politics, as populism emerges as a dominant force that shapes specific expectations and political outcomes.

Swachh Bharat Mission: Evolution And Historical Overview

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The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) targeting removal of Open Defecation (OD), promoting cleanliness and hygiene, and improving the overall living standards of people across the country. One of the key objectives of the mission is to improve the health and well-being of rural women, who are often the most affected by poor sanitation and hygiene conditions. In 2014, the current Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, launched the SBM as a national campaign coinciding with the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi with an objective to achieve a clean and hygienic India by October 2, 2019, to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Father of the Nation. Prime Minister Narendra Modi focused on the issues of sanitation, hygiene and open defecation. He requested to the people of our country that 'Swachhata' (sanitation) must become a movement in coming years. He referred to the Gandhian way of 'Satyagraha' and coined a new term 'Swachhagraha'; which means that spirit of making the motherland clean and hygienic which should become a movement for all. India is said to have cities Harappa and Mohenjo Daro which exhibited certain evidences of proper drainage system. Taking cue from the same, Government of India came up with a new mission that is Clean India Mission in 2014. The paper presents a historical overview of sanitation in India. It analyses various steps and policies, programmes and initiatives towards sanitation and hygiene from Indus Valley Civilisation, Vedic Age, during different Kingdoms in India, colonial era and Post-independence period. It also discusses various objectives, components, challenges and commitment of Government towards SBM.

Political Economy Concession of FRA 2006: Combating Between Tribal Augmentation and The Fate of the Forest in Scheduled Areas

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A political-economic system defines the relationship between political and economic institutions and the allocation of policies in a country. Determining the distribution of economic power among the social classes and its impact on state policies to make the political economy more fundamental and democratic. Tribal is closely associated with the forest and its ecological system. Still, their struggle to protect and preserve has been a prolonged experience since Independence; due to the veiled development process, the underprivileged tribals always remain deteriorated from the planning process. The political undercurrents of economic policy-making toward tribals and tribal development planning are captured in this article from a historical perspective. It focuses on the Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006 and its effects on the environment and tribal development. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have legal protections under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 to ensure they can access the forest resources they depend on for survival, shelter, and cultural maintenance. This paper explores whether a recently enacted, politically motivated law will stimulate tribal economic growth and environmental sustainability. It has been argued that the Act will not improve conservation efforts or help tribal communities. Instead, it's a smokescreen to draw in outsiders for a potentially disastrous non-tribal intervention.

Pesa Act And The Politics Of Decentralization: A Study Of Its Implementation In Scheduled Areas

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The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) aimed to decentralize power and empower tribal communities in Scheduled Areas. However, its implementation has been irregular and contested. This article examines the politics of decentralization in Scheduled Areas, exploring: the historical context and provisions of PESA, the challenges and opportunities of implementing PESA in diverse tribal contexts, the role of state and non-state actors in shaping PESA's implementation, case studies of successful and unsuccessful PESA implementation, the impact of PESA on tribal self-governance, resource management, and social justice. Through a critical and nuanced analysis, this article reveals the complexities and contradictions of decentralization in Scheduled Areas, highlighting the need for more effective and inclusive implementation of PESA to truly empower tribal communities.

Institutions And Processes of Political Representation and Women's Electoral Participation In India

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Members of Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the lower house of India's Parliament are elected by being voted upon by all adult citizens of India, who crossed 18 years from a set of candidates who stand in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency Political representation is the act of making present something that is not physically present in the political realm. It involves the formation of a legislature or an election to represent the interests of the people, the nation, or the national interest. It is a complex concept that combines both the practical aspects of governance and the abstract idea of the people as a sovereign entity. Political representation resolves the dilemma of the people being both rulers and subjects by delegating power to representatives who carry out the activities of governance while being restrained by constitutional provisions and future elections. Following Independence, women's participation as voters was not immediately enthusiastic. It increased gradually, however; in the last Lok Sabha election of 2019 and 2024, almost as many women voted as men—a watershed in India's progress towards gender equality in politics which has been called a "silent revolution of self-empowerment". The increased participation, especially since the 1990s, is attributed to a number of factors. First, higher levels of literacy among women and their greater participation in the workforce have contributed to increasing their political awareness and confidence to cast their vote. Second, the growth of the electronic media and the digital revolution have expanded the reach of awareness campaigns about voting rights, conducted both by Election Commission of India and other organisations. Third, the Election Commission has adopted institutional measures to encourage women to vote, such as ensuring safety by guarding against intimidation, and providing separate queues for women at polling booths. Women-friendly 'pink booths' are set up where the entire staff including election officials, police and security personnel, are female. With heightened security measures during elections over the years, violence and intimidation of voters on polling day has largely declined, encouraging more people to participate, and not only the women. Fourth, reservations for women in Panchayats and municipalities have also helped enhance female inclusion in the structures of power at the local level. Fifth, political reforms, technological transformation, and notions of women's rights are gaining momentum and encouraging more women to vote.

Issues And Challenges Of 'One Nation, One Election' In Indian Perspective

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“One Nation, One Election.” This proposed change aims to synchronise national, state, and local election timings to reduce frequent election cycles. The analysis shows that synchronised elections could save significant costs for state and central governments by reducing expenses related to election administration, security, and disruptions in governance. Estimated annual savings could exceed ₹45 billion. The effect on state governments varies; while national issues might overshadow local concerns, state administrations could benefit from more governance-focused time rather than electioneering. This might decrease voter fatigue but could limit expressing dissatisfaction with state governments at different times. From an industry standpoint, synchronised elections offer more stable policies and less political uncertainty. Overall, simultaneous elections promote better governance focus and enhance political and economic stability. The notion of One India, One election stands as an admirable concept, yet its potential to alleviate issues requires in-depth discussion. Despite the announcement of the 2019 General election, this idea remained unimplemented. However, if executed with precision, it holds promise to transform India’s electoral system, addressing the urgent need for capable administrative personnel and robust security measures. Highlighted by the standing committee, there’s a call to reduce election frequency to grant both the government machinery and the election commission time for other crucial administrative tasks. While an immediate shift may not be feasible, it’s vital to deliberate and seek pathways for its eventual adoption. In today’s political sphere, every action often gets interpreted as a strategic move to secure votes or undermine opponents. Critics question that why the above-mentioned committees never saw the imposition of President’s rule for whatever time in states, to save money for the exchequer and ease the burden on the government machinery, as a disproportionate step when compared to people’s right to be governed by an elected government at all times. The same holds true for the recommendations regarding the swearing-in of new houses that will remain operational for the remainder of the time. If the Model Code of Conduct allegedly impedes developmental activities, the remainder term might also obstruct such activities if the concerned government is there at the helm, only for three years rather than the conventional five. It is also claimed that our lack of election synchronisation is a tenet of our evolution as a democratic polity with a federal framework. It is further alleged that the successive committees formed on the topical issue merely stood on the shoulders of their predecessors, in recommending various ways to conduct simultaneous elections. They did not add any fresh perspective to the discourse as much as they revisited and reiterated established perspectives without broadening the discussion. Some critics also contend that by disrupting the simultaneous elections in 1968 and 1969, Article 356 of the Constitution set off a series of out-of-sync elections across the nation. As is the case, in the event that the constitutional machinery in a state fails, the President assumes the authority under Article 356. The mechanism states that if the President is convinced that a situation has developed in which the government of a state is unable to function in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution after receiving a report from the governor of a state, the President may either declare that all of the governor’s powers have been transferred to her or that the legislature’s powers are now exercisable only with the permission of the Parliament. This is referred to as President’s Rule in common parlance. The Supreme Court had ruled in the famous case of *SR Bommai v. Union of India* (1994) that the President’s authority to dissolve a state government under this article is not unlimited and should only be used after such a proclamation has been approved by both houses of Parliament. This served as a check on the president’s authority to dissolve a state legislative body, as it had been in 1968, 1969, and various cases after. On the other hand, the proponents of ONOE argue that since it would be easier for individuals to cast multiple ballots at once, during simultaneous elections, it might potentially improve voter turnout as well, also reported by the Law Commission itself. The implementation of “One Nation, One Election” will let the government to concentrate more on critical governance issues as opposed to being perpetually arrested in election mode, which often delays the implementation of welfare policies.

PANEL - 7

Uniform Civil Court: Politics And Policy Uniform Civil Code with Special Reference to Constitutional Provisions: A Way Forward for Fostering Gender Equality

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The Uniform Civil Code has been remained as the most debatable topic for last few decades. Uniform Civil Code implies One Nation One Law principle which is applicable to all the section and community irrespective of their caste, religion and other social system. This is the most remarkable and best ever decision of Indian govt. for ensuring gender equality and justice. The constitution of India has the provision of UCC under Part-IV, Article-44 as a directive principle which is non-justiciable in nature. It is a strongest weapon in the hand of women to fight against the evil practices like bi-gamy, poly-gamy, divorce, property inheritance, succession, adoption, maintenance and other related problem. The govt. strives to implement UCC in an efficient and effective way to securing the equality enshrined in article-14. But govt. has been facing various challenges on this way. Still, govt trying it level best to implement it because this law not only highlighted the women’s right issue but also helped in maintaining and establishing a religious, socio-cultural diversity. And it is a matter of national integrity of our nation.

Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Policy

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The state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens, a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. So, states article 44, which is one of the 16 articles enshrined in Part 4 of the constitution of India Under the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 44 was introduced in the constituent assembly by B R Ambedkar and was unanimously passed on the same day. However, amendments were moved by some Muslim members, that provisos should be added, namely, “provided that any group, section or community or people shall not be obliged to give up its own personal law in case it has such a law”. The article was also criticized on the basis that a Uniform Civil Code would not be feasible for a diverse country like India. Ambedkar responded to this by saying that we already have a uniform criminal code, Law of Transfer of Property etc. that are applicable through the country. Governments from time to time have tried to bring a law to this effect. But the provision of Uniform Civil Code still remains among the Directive Principles of state Policy. There have also been judicial interventions in this matter especially in the famous Shah Bano Case of 1985. The question of personal laws contradicts with the provision of Personal laws in the constitution. This paper tries to chalk out a policy framework for the feasibility and implementation of Uniform Civil Code in India.

Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Provision

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Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution states that the state should try to ensure a uniform civil code (UCC) for all citizens. But in practice, it has more challenges on the ground of diversity in India in every aspect. such as: Religious Diversity and Sentiments, Lack of Consensus and Political Will, Social and Cultural Implications, Complexity of Existing Laws, Enforcement Issues, Economic and Social Justice Considerations, discrimination, Economic Implications, communal tensions So, the history of UCC in India has always been debatable, political, or polarized from 1951 to the present in the Indian political system and Indian socio-legal landscape. The philosophy of the Indian constitution reflected the ideas of equality, justice and promoting secularism, but without uniformity in law, it will not seem possible. The purpose of the purpose of the proposed research paper is to examine challenges before implementing the UCC in the context of Indian politics and constitutional provisions. On the 78th anniversary of independence, we are still facing conflict on these issues because of a lack balance between uniformity and diversity, between individual rights and community rights, and between tradition and modernity.

Uniform Civil Code: A Quest to Ensure Social Equality

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The Uniform Civil Code (Uniform Civil Code) represents a quest to ensure social equality by unifying personal laws across India, which are currently based on various religious practices. The quest is reflected through consistent debates from the colonial period to the present times. The Lex Loci Act, 1850; the Hindu Code Bill etc; emphasized the need and significance of uniformity in codification of Indian law. Proponents argue that the Uniform Civil Code can help achieve true equality by standardizing laws related to marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption, thereby eliminating disparities and discriminatory practices entrenched in different religious codes. However, this quest is complex, as it involves balancing the goal of uniformity with the need to respect and preserve cultural and religious identities. Implementing the Uniform Civil Code will lead to significant socio-political challenges, including resistance from communities concerned about losing their deeply held traditions and practices. In this paper an attempt is made to know the history of Uniform Civil Code, to study constitutional and government’s efforts concerning Uniform Civil Code, and; to examine major judicial cases related to Uniform Civil Code and the opinions of renowned judges and scholars on the subject.

The Implementation of Uniform Civil Code in Assam: Challenges and Opportunities

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The concept of a Uniform Civil Code has long been a topic of significant debate in India, symbolizing the tension between the ideals of legal uniformity and the realities of cultural diversity. Enshrined in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, the Uniform Civil Code envisions a single legal framework governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption for all citizens, irrespective of their religion or ethnicity. While the idea of a Uniform Civil Code has been a subject of debate across India, its potential implementation in Assam presents unique challenges and opportunities due to the state's diverse demographic composition. Assam is a microcosm of India's broader cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity, with a population that includes numerous indigenous tribes, ethnic groups, and religious communities, each with its own distinct customs and legal practices. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution grants significant autonomy to certain tribal areas in Assam, allowing them to maintain their customary laws and practices. This legal pluralism, deeply rooted in the social fabric of the state, raises critical questions about the feasibility and desirability of implementing a uniform legal code. At the same time, proponents of the Uniform Civil Code argue that it could serve as a powerful tool for promoting gender equality and social justice, potentially addressing disparities and injustices that arise from the existing patchwork of personal laws. The debate over Uniform Civil Code in Assam, therefore, is not merely a legal or administrative issue but one that touches upon the core values of cultural identity, autonomy, and national integration. This study aims to explore the complex dynamics surrounding the implementation of Uniform Civil Code in Assam by examining the specific challenges posed by the state's unique socio-cultural landscape and the opportunities that such a reform could offer. Through a detailed analysis of legal frameworks, community perspectives, and political discourse, this research will provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential impact of Uniform Civil Code in Assam, contributing valuable insights to the broader national conversation on this critical issue. While the Uniform Civil Code is envisioned as a means to ensure equal rights and social justice across all communities, its implementation in a diverse and multi-ethnic state like Assam presents a unique set of challenges. Assam's legal landscape is characterized by a complex interplay of customary laws, religious practices, and constitutional provisions, particularly those protected under the Sixth Schedule, which grants autonomy to tribal communities to govern themselves according to their traditions. The problem at the core of this study is the potential conflict between the goal of achieving legal uniformity through the Uniform Civil Code and the need to preserve the cultural and legal autonomy of Assam's various ethnic and religious communities.

Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Policy

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A common civil code will help the cause of national integration by removing disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies." - Justice Y.V. Chandrachud. The Paper examines the continuous discussions and key advancements around India's Uniform Civil Code. The Uniform Civil Code aims to replace current individual regulations based on religion with uniform regulations applicable to all. Proponents acknowledge that it would foster public solidarity and promote gender equality, particularly by ending practices that victimize women. For instance, NFHS-5 estimates show that 23.3% of women in the 20-24 age bracket were married before they were 18, highlighting the need for uniform marriage laws. Nonetheless, the Uniform Civil Code is additionally questionable. Pundits are concerned that it could harm India's social and religious diversity by imposing the same regulations on all communities, potentially infringing on the rights of religious minorities and leading to social unrest. The discussion reflects bigger political contrasts about whether the Uniform Civil Code is a stage toward progress or a method for forcing the majority's will. Executing the Uniform Civil Code in India is challenging due to the country's vast social diversity. The focus of the conversation has evolved from emphasizing national unity to legal equality and, currently, to gender justice. The paper also compares the adoption of a Uniform Civil Code in different countries, highlighting the positive and negative consequences, and emphasizing the need for careful consideration of its social and legal implications.

The Uniform Civil Code: Aligning Policy With The Vision Of A 'Viksit Bharat @2047'

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The study examines the relationship between the Uniform Civil Code and the vision of "Viksit Bharat @2047," which represents India's goal of being a developed country by its 100th year of independence. The Uniform Civil Code, which seeks to provide a standardized legal structure for all individuals regardless of their religious affiliation, has been a highly debated matter in Indian politics and culture for a considerable period of time. This study explores the historical backdrop, constitutional significance, and continuing controversies surrounding the Uniform Civil Code. It examines the perspectives of both its proponents, who consider it a secular and inclusive reform, and its detractors, who express worries about its possible effects on religious freedom and cultural identity. The research contends that the Uniform Civil Code serves not just as a legal reform but also as a crucial measure to promote social cohesion and reduce political influence in Indian society. This aligns with the larger socio-economic and cultural goal of achieving a developed India by 2047. The paper examines significant legal cases and the influence of political organizations such as the BJP and Sangh Parivar, and tries to identify obstacles to the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code. It then suggests a way forward that aligns with the Prime Minister's vision of a fair, united, and forward-thinking India, where legal equality fosters progress throughout the nation.

Uniform Civil Code in India: Article 44 of the Constitution and Challenges Ahead

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The Uniform Civil Code was introduced to create a common law for everyone in India. This single code aims to unify all personal laws followed by different religions and communities of India. The Uniform Civil Code is listed under Article 44 of the Indian Constitution and is states, 'The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India'. The Uniform Civil Code will unite all the Indians as one. In the Shah Bano Case of 1985, the Supreme Court of India gave a historical verdict, favouring maintenance given to an aggrieved divorced Muslim woman. Shah Bano was just one of the hundreds and thousands of Indian Muslim women suffering from discriminatory religious laws. The primary aim of the Uniform Civil Code is to promote gender equality. Personal laws in religious communities are patriarchal and often disadvantage women in matters of marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Common civil laws would encourage a sense of unity and national integration. Geographic Dissent: Investigating UCC contrasting Responses in North and South.

Uniform Civil Code and Personal Law: An Indian Perspective

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India has her heart and soul in the religious-cultural diversity where Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Christianity are the major religions, for which India, as a diverse and pluralistic society, is home to a multitude of religious communities, each governed by its laws in matters relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance, and other family issues. These personal laws, rooted in religious texts and traditions, have been a cornerstone of India's legal framework since Independence. The debate surrounding the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India has been a longstanding and contentious issue, reflecting diverse perspectives, interests, and concerns. The main objectives of this article are to examine the historical context of Personal laws and analyze the Constitutional provision under article 44, which is entitled "The State shall endeavor to secure for all citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India." It also discusses the ongoing initiatives, recent developments, and prospects for advancing the UCC in India. This paper discusses the potential benefits and drawbacks of implementing a Uniform Civil Code.

Political Impact of Uniform Civil Code in India

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The implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India has long been a contentious issue, reflecting deep-seated socio-political and cultural divides. This study explores the political ramifications of adopting a UCC, emphasizing its potential to reshape the country's legal landscape and its implications for India's diverse religious and cultural communities. The analysis delves into historical contexts, examining the origins and evolution of personal laws in India, and the constitutional mandate for a UCC. It critically assesses the political discourse surrounding the UCC, highlighting the divergent perspectives of major political parties, religious groups, and civil society. Furthermore, the study investigates the impact of UCC on national integration, gender equality, and minority rights, drawing on comparative insights from

countries with similar legal pluralism. Through a multidisciplinary approach, combining legal analysis, political theory, and empirical data, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the UCC's potential to foster a more unified yet pluralistic Indian polity. The findings underscore the need for a balanced approach that harmonizes the principles of secularism, social justice, and cultural diversity, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and cohesive nation.

Binding Indians in One Law Irrespective of Caste and Religion

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When the codification of Indian law took place after the Lex Loci report of October 1840, personal laws related to Hindus and Muslims were kept outside codification. The Personal law involves succession inheritance marriage and religious ceremonies. Goa was separated from British India by the Portuguese. Therefore, Goa got the common family law known as Goa civil code until 2024 Goa is the only state with uniform civil code. There were many attempts made by the central government to bring a uniform civil code but they were unable to make law. Dr B.R. Ambedkar was the first law minister to bring the law on uniform civil code. He was in-charge of presenting this bill. But in parliament, he fails to pass this bill because of heavy criticism from the opposition. The uniform civil code is the most controversial issue of the 21st century and in Indian politics. the major hurdle are country's diversity and different religious laws. The Indian constitution in part 4, article 44 clearly states that the state shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. A uniform civil code guarantees gender justice, equality and dignity of women with the sole intention to promote national integration.

Idea of Uniform Civil Code and Goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Politics and Policy

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Part IV of the Constitution of India describes the Directive Principles of State Policy. According to Article 44, "the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. "The idea of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India is part of a legal and political debate. The aim of UCC is to implement a uniform legal framework for different religions and communities, so that the same rules apply in marriage, divorce, inheritance, and other personal matters of all the citizens. Currently, there are different legal provisions for people of different religions in India, such as Hindu law, Muslim personal law, etc. From a political point of view, UCC is a sensitive topic. On one hand, it is considered a step towards equality and justice, which can end religion-based discrimination. On the other hand, many political parties and religious groups see it as a curb on religious freedom and are against it. Since independence, it has been debated for many years, and it has become an important issue of politics. Governments and political parties put forward their views in favour and against it, which reflects different views in the society. The debate on UCC is ongoing and it also challenges the diverse fabric of Indian society. A large section of country believes that the civil code under which we are living is actually communal and discriminatory. The laws which divide people on the basis of religion become the cause of unrest and such laws must have no place in modern society. Now the country demands that there should be a secular civil code. If we have to realise the goal of a developed nation, we need to take strong steps towards the UCC.

Uniform Civil Code: Its Policies and Politics

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Uniform civil code is a legal framework which helps to bring equality and unity among the country by replacing all personal laws of any religion. UCC is mentioned in Article 44 of DPSP in part IV of the constitution. India is a diverse country consisting of many religions and every religion is guided by their own personal laws which gives rise to the complexity in the working of the constitution. UCC law will replace the personal laws to reduce the complexity and make compulsion to Indian citizens to follow the same rules, regardless of their religious affiliation. The PM of India stated to move towards 'secular civil code' that is implementation of UCC. Even the apex court of India is emphasising on implementation of UCC throughout the country because it would help in reducing the burden on judiciary and apex court judgement of UCC came through various landmark cases. But this law also has many criticisms, mainly the violation of fundamental rights article 25 that is right to practise religion and second main criticism is of minorities that it takes away their sense of self and variety and imposes a majority or homogeneous law. From this we can see that this unification of personal law has always remained a major topic for creating conflict between opposition and ruling party. The implementation of this law is also a complex process which would take years to complete. Let's see UCC implementation brings up a positive impact among the citizens or it brings negative consequences.

Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Policy

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The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) represents a significant and contentious aspect of legal reform in India, aimed at replacing personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community with a common set governing every citizen. This abstract explores the interplay between politics and policy in the context of the UCC, focusing on its implications for national integration, secularism and legal equality. The UCC is rooted in the Indian Constitution's directive principles, which advocate for uniformity in personal laws to ensure equality before the law. However, the pursuit of a UCC has been fraught with political and social challenges. Politically, the UCC is often a subject of debate, with parties aligning along ideological lines either in support of a secular legal framework or in defence of religious diversity and personal autonomy. The policy-making process surrounding the UCC is influenced by these political dynamics, as well as by socio-cultural factors that reflect the diverse religious landscape of India. This discussion delves into the historical evolution of the UCC discourse, examining how various political actors and policies have shaped its trajectory. It also considers the implications of the UCC for India's legal system, including its potential impact on social justice, minority rights, and national cohesion. By analysing the intersection of politics and policy in the UCC debate, this abstract highlights the complexities and challenges inherent in implementing a uniform civil code in a pluralistic society. India does not have a Uniform Civil Code. Instead, it has a pluralistic system where personal laws vary based on religion. The UCC remains a subject of significant legal, political, and social importance in India, reflecting broader debates about identity, secularism, and the role of law in a diverse society.

Uniform Civil Code for a Gender-Just and Developed India

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The Uniform Civil Code has been at the centre-stage of Indian politics. Article 44 of the Indian constitution provides that 'the state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India'. The Supreme Court's judgement in the Shah Bano case (1985) was an inflection point in this regard, that reignited the debate on the Uniform Civil Code (UCC). The top court in this case remarked "it is a matter of regret that Article 44 of our Constitution has remained a dead letter". The debate on the Uniform Civil Code revolved around three major constitutional aims: Secularism, Gender Justice and National Integration. The demand for a UCC dates back to the Indian National Movement, the All India Women's Conference demanded the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code as early as 1937. However, it got a renewed push after the landslide victory of its ideological proponent, the Bhartiya Janata Party in 2014. Indian government and the citizens of this great nation have committed to transform India into a developed country by 2047, when the nation will be celebrating a hundred years of independence. We must bear in mind that development implies not only economic transformation but also socio-cultural and legal transformation based on the modern principles and virtues of justice, equality, equity and humanism. Gender-discriminatory laws and customs including personal laws must be reformed, rationalised and repealed, and the foundation of a developed India should be laid on gender-just laws and statutes.

Geographic Dissent: Investigating UCC contrasting Responses in North and South

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UCC advocates for one country one law which aims to standardize personal laws irrespective of religion. With over 1.45 billion population and over 22 scheduled languages and multiple religions and customs, it has both advantages and disadvantages. This paper analyses the reasons for contrasting responses to the UCC in

Northern and Southern part of India. It also delves into the historical, cultural and geographical aspects that has shaped the disparate regional responses. With contrasting historical legacies, the northern and southern part of India showcases complex and eclectic responses. Hence this paper delves into contrasting regional perspectives and also explains the geographic dissent encircling UCC. Therefore, with the primary goal of implementing uniform legal framework, it also examines the challenges in implementing in India which is a country with co-existence of many different cultures. This paper is based upon qualitative comparative analysis of complex responses to UCC in Northern and Southern part of India. This paper emphasises in considering the regional contexts and identities in drafting national policy especially in delicate aspects like personal laws.

Uniform Civil Code in Uttarakhand: Challenges and Opportunities

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The proposal for implementing a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in Uttarakhand reflects India's broader goal of ensuring equal legal rights across its diverse communities. Uttarakhand, with its varied religious and cultural demographics, presents a unique case for the potential benefits and challenges of a UCC. The objective of this study is to explore the implications of UCC implementation in Uttarakhand, considering both the socio-legal challenges and opportunities it may present. The study utilizes a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative analysis of legal texts and policy documents with quantitative surveys of public opinion across different communities in Uttarakhand. Primary data was collected through interviews with legal experts, community leaders, and government officials. Secondary data was gathered from existing literature on UCC in India, particularly in states with similar demographics. The study concludes that while a UCC could streamline legal processes and promote gender equality in Uttarakhand, it also faces significant challenges. These include resistance from religious communities fearing erosion of their traditional laws and the potential for increased social tensions. However, with careful implementation and widespread public consultation, the UCC could serve as a model for other Indian states, balancing the preservation of cultural diversity with the need for uniformity in civil laws.

Uniform Civil Code for a Gender-Just and Developed India

Ashish Anand, Research Scholar, Centre for Political Studies, JNU, New Delhi

Dr Tapan Kumar Bihari, Centre for Political Studies, JNU, New Delhi

The Uniform Civil Code has been at the centre-stage of Indian politics. Article 44 of the Indian constitution provides that 'the state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India'. The Supreme Court's judgement in the Shah Bano case (1985) was an inflection point in this regard, that reignited the debate on the Uniform Civil Code (UCC). The top court in this case remarked "it is a matter of regret that Article 44 of our Constitution has remained a dead letter". The debate on the Uniform Civil Code revolved around three major constitutional aims: Secularism, Gender Justice and National Integration. The demand for a UCC dates back to the Indian National Movement, the All India Women's Conference demanded the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code as early as 1937. However, it got a renewed push after the landslide victory of its ideological proponent, the Bhartiya Janata Party in 2014. Indian government and the citizens of this great nation have committed to transform India into a developed country by 2047, when the nation will be celebrating a hundred years of independence. We must bear in mind that development implies not only economic transformation but also socio-cultural and legal transformation based on the modern principles and virtues of justice, equality, equity and humanism. Gender-discriminatory laws and customs including personal laws must be reformed, rationalised and repealed, and the foundation of a developed India should be laid on gender-just laws and statutes.

Uniform Civil Code Bill and Uttarakhand: An analytic Study

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Uniform civil code bill is a proposal to replace the personal law of all communities in India to establish a uniform legal framework for all citizens. If implemented the code will replace the existing personal laws that were based on religious affiliations. Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State policy says that, The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. Once a state drafts and implements its own version of the uniform civil code, the inheritance rights of people would be the same, irrespective of their religion or community. The code basically proposes putting in place a standard set of laws for everyone. Uttarakhand has now become the first state in independent India to have a Uniform Civil Code after President Draupadi Murmu Approved its UCC bill 2024. February 08, 2024 the Uttarakhand state Assembly passed the UCC bill on February 7, 2024 a day after chief minister Pushkar Singh Dhami introduced it in the lower house.

Politics and Policy Implications in India: The Uniform Civil Code

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In India, the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), which sits at the nexus of politics, law, and religion, is a hotly contested topic. The UCC seeks to replace personal laws—which are derived from the religious and cultural practices of different communities—with a single body of rules that handle personal issues including adoption, divorce, marriage, and inheritance. The historical, political, and legal aspects of the UCC are examined in this essay, along with its implications for national integration, gender justice, and secularism. Strong political differences that reflect the conflict between defending religious freedom and advancing equality under a common legal framework have made the UCC a divisive policy issue. While supporters contend that the UCC is necessary because opponents believe that it may violate religious freedom and cultural variety in the name of promoting gender fairness and a single national identity. This essay also examines the obstacles to the UCC's implementation, such as strong political resistance, unavoidable legal restrictions, and firmly established pluralistic personal law systems. In order to resolve these conflicts and move towards a more equal legal framework that upholds both individual rights and cultural plurality within the Indian polity, the paper closes by assessing possible avenues for doing so.

Uniform civil code: Historical development and today's challenges

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Dr. Saroj Devi, Professor in Political Science, M.S.J. College, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

The main objective of present research paper is to find out - 1. What have been the historical stages of the Uniform Civil Code? 2. What are the challenges in its implementation in present scenario? The debate on UCC has become a burning issue at centre stage in Indian polity, religious organizations, civil society groups and public at large. UCC has become a buzzword today. At present there are personal laws regarding marriage, inheritance, adoption, divorce etc for different religious (Hindu, Muslim, Christians, Parsi Sikhs), ethnic and tribal communities on the basis of their historical, cultural and social belief system. Customs and rites are different across the country. In Hindu's there are different belief systems among different castes, sects, communities and also there are huge differences in the same community on the regional basis. There are many 'personal' law systems in various tribal groups. UCC asks for the unification of these different many personal laws. The Directive Principles of the Constitution mentioned that the state should strive for a Uniform Civil Code. From time to time, the Supreme Court has also given suggestions for such an effort. Those who support it say that there should be a uniform law for all citizens in the country, which will increase unity among different communities in the country as well as national unity. Those who are against the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code believe that this will violate the constitutional right to religious freedom and will lead to forced assimilation of different religious, social groups. This will vanish their cultural identity. On the basis of above mentioned facts and discussions, it is concluded that there are legal, cultural, political, social and ethnic challenges in the implementation of the uniform civil code.

The Uniform Civil Code of Uttarakhand: Analysing Prospects, Challenges and Impacts

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The state of Uttarakhand became the first state in India to pass the Uniform Civil Code in March 2024 with the aim to provide equal rights to everyone irrespective of

their religious faith. The Code borrows the underlying approach from Article 44 of the Indian Constitution that envisions the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code for India. The Uniform Civil Code of Uttarakhand aims to tackle critical legal and social concerns which include issues such as marriage, divorce, gender equality, succession, adoption and other rights which would generally impact the daily lives of residents of the state. The Code, however, has been at the centre of constant legal and political debate regarding its impact on the diverse and secular nature of the country that has been deeply ingrained in the Constitution. The proposed study aims to analyse the provisions of the Uniform Civil Code of Uttarakhand and assess the prospects and challenges in its implementation for further legal and social reforms in India in general, and for the state in particular. The study undertakes analysis of secondary data and relies on relevant sources such as government publications, journals and publications from newspapers. The aim of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the law currently in force and suggest measures that can help implement the law to foster equal and just distribution of rights to all.

Uniform Civil Code and Indian Federalism: A Policy Analysis

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A great deal of debate has been sparked by the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India, including legal, political, and social facets. This paper aims to assess how the country's federal system might be affected by the adoption of a UCC, specifically in terms of the allocation of power between the federal and state governments. The diverse cultural and religious customs of India, which are frequently reflected in personal laws, set the country apart under its federal structure. The idea of a UCC raises important concerns regarding state sovereignty and the concentration of power in handling such sensitive issues. The current research is to examine the federalism and personal law provisions of the constitution, with an emphasis on the effects of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) on the current legal system. This research is to explore the federalism and personal laws sections of the Constitution, specifically focusing on the effects of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) on the current legal system. Utilizing a comprehensive analysis of extant literature and historical antecedents, this study aims to evaluate the possible obstacles and benefits of executing a UCC in upholding national cohesion while conserving regional variety. In addition, the study will look at how public opinion and political processes shape UCC discourse. This paper aims to contribute significantly to the current discourse by providing a thorough grasp of the UCC's possible impact on Indian federalism and the wider ramifications for governance in a pluralistic society.

Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Policy

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The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) has been a contentious issue in Indian politics and policy. At its core, the UCC aims to replace the diverse set of personal laws governing different religious communities in India with a unified legal framework for all citizens concerning marriage, divorce, inheritance and adoption. Politically, the UCC has been a significant point of debate, often reflecting the broader ideological divide between secularism and nationalism. Supporters of the UCC, including some political parties, argue that it is essential for ensuring equality and justice for all citizens, regardless of religion. They see it as a step towards nation-building, fostering unity and reducing religious divides. The UCC is also seen as a means to empower women by eliminating discriminatory practices embedded in certain religious laws. From a policy perspective, implementing the UCC is challenging, requiring careful consideration of India's diverse social and religious landscape. The debate continues, balancing the ideals of equality with the need to respect cultural diversity. "Balancing unity, diversity and equal rights"

Uniform Civil Code In India: Constitutional Provisions And Implementation Crisis

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A Uniform Civil Code (UCC) refers to a general law that applies to all religious communities in personal matters such as marriage, heritage, divorce, adoption etc. It aims to replace various individual laws that currently control personal matters within various religious communities. The main objective of the UCC is to promote social harmony, gender equality and secularism by abolishing uneven legal systems based on various religions and communities. The goal of this Code is to ensure the uniformity of laws not only among the communities but also within a community. Directive Principles of the state policy mentioned in Article 44 of the Constitution of India provides that "State Will try to ensure a uniform civil code for all citizens. However, directive principles of state policy are not enforceable by the court. It is not so easy to implement it in a diversity country like India. The constitution of the country gives everyone complete freedom to live according to their religion. Article-25 of the Constitution states that anyone has freedom of obeying religion and propagating it. India's social structure is very diverse. It is a herculean task to implement common civil code in a country with such diversity. Present government has taken few steps by implementing in Uttaranchal but road ahead is difficult.

A Comparative Analysis of Uniform Civil Code with Personal Laws in India

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The Uniform Civil Code (UCC), enshrined in Article 44 of the Constitution, envisions a common set of laws for all citizens irrespective of religion. India's diverse religious landscape is reflected in its personal laws that govern matters like marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption. The UCC has the potential to promote gender equality, reduce social and economic disparities, and foster national unity. However, the implementation of the UCC in India is hindered due to India's religious and cultural diversity which often leads to gender inequality, discrimination, and social disparities. A balanced approach is crucial, respecting religious sentiments while addressing discriminatory provisions in personal laws. This study analyses the merits and demerits of both systems, exploring potential models for a progressive and inclusive UCC. The analysis is based on a comprehensive review of existing literature, case studies, laws, and statutory provisions.

Social Integration and National Development through Uniform Civil Code

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In course of time, Indian Society has become heterogeneous in many aspects of nature and character termed as multi-religious, multi-racial, multi-linguistic, multi-regional and multi-cultural in nature. In India, all these are happened with religions which have their own narratives for their origin and continued with Indian society through the centuries by shaping of one Individual life as part of socio-cultural structure in terms of all spheres of life such as socio-economic, cultural and gender aspects. Such things have been working for socio-cultural integration one side, isolation or exclusion from others on other side through creating and practicing different aspects in terms of dressing, rituals like marriage, birth and death one side, divorce, adoption and property rights on other side. With the help of British and English education socio-cultural reform movements have led in Indian society mainly based on socio-cultural rights of Women and other Weaker Sections of the Indian Society and succeed somewhat and remaining unfinished agenda of social reformers and National leaders incorporated into Indian Constitutions with the parts of third and fourth in the form of Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of state policy. According to article 44th of Constitution of India state shall endeavor to secure for all citizens a Civil Code that is Uniform throughout the territory of India for more Socio-cultural integration of Indian masses despite of sectarian characteristic society for well being of whole society which could helpful to achieve National development. In this context, Uniform Civil Code helps to integrate Indian masses socio-culturally and it pay paths to Social Development by Social Intercourse as well as National Development with National Integration is the main objective of this paper.

A Study of Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Policy

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India is a country where there is plethora of individual laws and different individual laws and all communities have personal law for their members. Indian legal system is to some extent based on English common law system. In relation to India the sources of Muslim personal law based on classical and modern which are considered official and customary. During the colonial period, court were directed to implement indigenous legal norms in the matter related to family and religion law. There is a lot of debate in India on the status of individual laws of minority communities and the plurality of religious laws in general. Article 44 of the Indian constitution reflects a commitment to the gradual establishment of legal uniformity in India, which aims to secure a uniform civil code for citizens throughout the religion of India. Religious minorities considered these directions to be threat for their communities. From the process of making the constitution till today, voices have been raised for and against

it by the different sections of the society. The legislative Assembly debated the Uniform Civil Code under Article 35. Mohammad Ismael of Madras introduced provision in addition of Article 35 which provided that the people of any group, class or community would not be forced to give up their personal law. Another member Nasiruddin Ahammad, remarked that, the Uniform Civil Code would create inconvenience not only for Muslim but also for all religious communities who have religiously oriented laws. In this research Paper researcher try to attempt the examine the need of Uniform Civil Code and Analyze the Policies, Laws and Judicial Decision of Indian Government, Apex or Lower court.

Uniform Civil Code: Politics and Policy

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According to the constitution of India, laws are classified into two parts. Civil laws and criminal laws. Matters related to family or individuals like marriage, property, Inheritance come under civil law. Under article 44 of the constitution, states are responsible for implementing the uniform civil code. Uniform Civil Code means an impartial law that has no relation to any religion. That is, if uniform civil law is enforced all religions will have the same law for all Sections. The Uniform Civil Code is the responsibility of the states while the guiding principle in the constitution is the responsibility of both the center and the states. There are many societies, many classes, many traditions in India therefore, if the Uniform Civil Code is implemented, the traditions of all the communities Can not be taken into Consideration and Thus obstacles Will rise. Muslims, Christians, Jain and Sikh's are minority in India. But they have some strong traditions internationally. Therefore, they that if the Uniform Civil Code is implemented, their identity is likely to be threatened. Implementation of the Uniform Civil Code would require major changes in the laws of the country and all this would be very difficult, challenging and complicated. Also, this process is going to be a long and complicated process rather than a quick one. We Shall Study in the Research Paper About the Political Outcome in India if the uniform civil code is implemented and polices are Practiced.

Promotion of Uniform Civil Code as a Pre-Campaign Electoral Promise: Impact of BJP's 2024 Strategy in the North-Eastern State of Tripura.

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This research examines the impact of the Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) promotion of the pre-campaign electoral promise to implement a Uniform Civil Code (UCC), which is a contentious issue, prior to the commencement of the 2024 Lok Sabha election. The study has been conducted specifically on the populace of the North-Eastern state of Tripura since the implementation of UCC can be troublesome given the existence of article 371A, 371G and the sixth schedule in the North-Eastern region. Pre-campaign promotion of electoral promises is an understudied aspect in the realm of electoral studies. The study utilized a proportionate stratified random sampling technique to collect data from 500 respondents via a survey instrument from the North-Eastern State of Tripura. The analysis, conducted using crosstabulation and bivariate and multivariate regression methods in SPSS version 23, revealed that individuals exposed to the media promotion of the UCC exhibited reduced support for the BJP (67%) in the upcoming 2024 Lok Sabha election, compared to those not exposed (74%). This suggests significantly ($p < .01$) a negative -.133-point shift in support for the BJP, indicating that the pre-campaign promotion of the UCC failed to garner increased support for the party. The findings highlight the importance of understanding the impact of pre-campaign electoral promises and the challenges of promoting contentious policies in the electoral context of India and specifically in the North-East.

Uniform Civil Code: A Critical Study Of Individual Rights And The Role Of Secular State

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Article 44 of the Constitution of India affirms that the "State shall endeavor to secure for every one of its citizens a uniform civil code all over the India". This Article of the Constitution directs the State of India to frame and implement a common civil code for the entire country and no other provision of the Constitution speaks anything about the Uniform Civil Code. The existence of a variety of cultures, linguistic multitude, numerous ethnic groups, so many religions or religious wings, communities etc. are the basic characteristics of India as a nation. All these groups and communities carry their own exclusive and unique identity and their co-existence makes India truly incredible in several ways. It has become a complex arrangement in the society that Hindus, Muslims, Parsees and Christians are carrying their different personal laws governing civil matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance of property, succession and maintenance etc. This may be varying in case of other such issues but in matters of marriage and divorce, almost every religious community in India follows their own set of personal laws. India has her heart and soul in the religio-cultural diversity and the same has been a feature of India's identity in past, present and will continue to be in future. India has been the land for every religion in the world and no religion of the world is alien to India. This research paper will try to analysis the provisions of Uniform Civil Code and what such directive principals will hamper the fundamental right?

Uniform Civil Code: Debate and Challenges of Its Implementation

Dr. Saroj Devi, Prof. Political science, M.S.J. College, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

In India's socio-political and legal context, there has been much discussion and controversy regarding the Uniform Civil Code (UCC). UCC aims to give all individuals, regardless of their social, cultural, ethnic, religious affiliation, a standard set of rules covering personal concerns like marriage, divorce, inheritance, and property. It basically asks for the unification of personal laws, which are currently distinct for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and other religious, ethnic, regional social communities in India. Proponents contend the UCC would abolish gender inequalities, harmonize conflicting personal laws, and advance a more just and equitable legal system. Opponents, however, argue that enacting a UCC may violate cultural norms and religious freedom, possibly alienating minority and other social groups. They contend that personal laws have to be upheld since they are an integral component of Indian society's distinctive fabric and have their roots in religious traditions. Under this backdrop, present research paper attempts to analyse its necessity, benefits, and drawbacks. The main conclusion is that the UCC should be implemented only on the basis of consensus arising from wide consultations with various stakeholders groups.

PANEL - 8

Public Policy In India: Nature And Future

Re-centering North East India: Modi's Mann Ki Baat and Public Policy Communication

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Mann Ki Baat (MKB) has completed more than a hundred episodes. It acts as a source of public engagement on vital issues and provides a platform for public connect and public policy communication. The program carries a large number of references to the North East India (NEI) and in particular refers to its rich social, cultural, linguistic, and traditional diversity. Out of 112 episodes of MKB, 63 episodes refer to NEI and 20 episodes among them have specific references to public policy aspects. There exist numerous works which reflect on the social, economic, and civilizational aspects of the program in general. However, there is a noticeable gap regarding a systematic and detailed analysis of how MKB acts as a medium of public policy communication in context of the NEI. To fill this gap, this article does a content analysis of the MKB and focuses on its references to public policy and NEI in the program. It attempts to interrogate the context of such references and endeavors to reflect on the ways in which the MKB acting as a medium of communication not only remains an outreach medium regarding public policy but also how it promotes social transformation and national integration in regard to NEI.

Role of Government Policies in Protecting Migrant Construction Workers in India

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The construction sector in India is one of the largest employers of migrant labour, drawing millions from rural areas to urban centres in search of work. However, migrant construction workers often face numerous challenges, including poor working conditions, lack of social security, and inadequate access to healthcare and education. This seminar paper examines the role of government policies in safeguarding the rights and well-being of these vulnerable workers. It provides a comprehensive overview of existing legislation, such as the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The paper also evaluates the effectiveness of these policies in practice, highlighting gaps in implementation and enforcement. Additionally, it explores recent policy initiatives aimed at improving the conditions of migrant construction workers, including the introduction of welfare boards and social security schemes. Through a critical analysis of both successes and shortcomings, the paper proposes recommendations for enhancing policy frameworks and ensuring better protection and support for migrant construction workers in India. The findings underscore the need for a more holistic and inclusive approach that addresses the socio-economic dimensions of labour migration and promotes sustainable and equitable development in the construction industry.

Understanding the Indian Policy Consulting Landscape: The Path to Viksit Bharat by 2047

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As India strives to become a developed country by 2047, the role of policy consulting has become increasingly significant in shaping the policies that align with the country's goals. This study examines the changing landscape of policy consulting in India and examines how it affects governance. It looks into the hiring of consultants by the public sector as well as the increasing need for professional opinions and solutions in policymaking. The paper also examines the difficulties experienced by policy consultants in negotiating the complexities of India's heterogeneous socio-political context. It also identifies the opportunities that lie ahead, such as leveraging digital technologies, fostering public-private partnerships, and enhancing capacity-building to support evidence-based policy formulation. Through case studies of successful collaborations, the paper highlights best practices and key lessons that can be used effectively for policy consulting in India.

Policy Effectiveness and Future Directions of Urban Flood Management in India

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Over the years, it has been witnessed that urban flooding has become an increasingly critical issue in India, driven by unscrupulous urbanization, climate change, and inadequate infrastructure. Major metropolitan areas of the country such as Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, and Kolkata face severe flood risks quite often, thereby disrupting lives, causing economic losses, and straining urban resources and systems. This research paper examines the policy interventions aimed at managing urban floods in such metropolitan areas, evaluating their effectiveness in mitigating flood risks and identifying areas for improvement. Although advancements have been made in flood forecasting and early warning systems, prominent issues like poor implementation, inadequate infrastructure, and disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities persist leading to a chaotic situation. The study, through an understanding of recent major flood events in the country's metropolitan areas, attempts to shed light on the real-life challenges and proposes future directions to enhance urban resilience while emphasizing the need for integrated urban planning, technological innovations, and proactive community involvement. Thus, the study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on urban flood management in India, providing actionable insights fostering collaboration among stakeholders to foster urban resilience against future flood risks.

Aam Aadmi Party: Construing Populist Politics and Policies in the NCT Delhi

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The proposed paper examines the emergence and development of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) in the political arena of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, with a specific focus on its populist political strategies and objectives. The prevailing popular dissatisfaction with conventional political elites and corruption led to the emergence of AAP. This proposed paper also conducts a rigorous analysis to investigate how AAP's populist techniques, including the use of anti-corruption rhetoric, direct interaction with common people, and the promotion of welfare initiatives, have reshaped the political discourse in Delhi. The discussion provides valuable insights into the impact of populist politics on regional governments and policy implementation. Additionally, it also underscores the intricacies of contemporary Indian politics, as populism emerges as a dominant force that shapes specific expectations and political outcomes.

Tribal Development Policies and Programmes in India

Dr. K. Chithra Devi, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Madras, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

India has the world's second largest tribal population. Tribal community in India has been dealing with a number of issues in their daily affairs and struggling for the basic necessities of day today life which is easily accessed by others. The principal of tribal development policy is to create sustainable improvement in the quality of life among tribal people. There are numerous government policies for ensuring the welfare and well being of tribals. The government at state as well as central has made sustained efforts to provide opportunity to these communities for their socio- economic development by eradicating poverty and health problems and developing communication for removal of isolation of their habitats. Tribal development administration playing a role as a change agent for the tribal society. In this paper, makes an extensive effort to study the schemes, policies and development programmes undertaken by the Government of India for overall growth and development of tribal community.

Public Policy and Delhi Slums- Nature and Future

J. Jaslin Wincy, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Madras University, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

The quality of life in slum are inadequate and poor for an efficient standard of living. Delhi being the national capital of the largest democracy is expected to reflect its Splendor of its position as a capital city which holds the seat of Government and is the centre of administration. Over the years various attempts were made by the successive Delhi governments to formulate policies of rehabilitation of the slum dwellers. Various plan of action where enacted for the improvement of the life of slum dwellers over the years. Numerous schemes and programmes were introduced keeping various stakeholders in mind. In accordance with the recent demands of change in times numerous programmes and schemes were discontinued. Plan of action also included revisiting past policies by considering their loop holes. Present policies of Delhi slums are focused in in situ slum re- development, rehabilitation and relocation. Various Legislative Acts and Nodal Agencies where established to look into the policy implementation as well. Policies were also launched to make provisions for the basic amenities. The problem of policies getting outdated and the need for their amendment is pointed out by many social activists. The paper will also deeply analyse various policies and schemes for the redevelopment of these in informal settlements. It will also understand the urgent need for effective policy implementation of Delhi Slums in order to address the ongoing challenges.

Space Security Policy in India: Nature and Future

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This paper wants to examine comprehensively India's space security policy and analyse nature and future trends. The early Indian space program was primarily driven by a developmental justification that sought to use space technology and applications to address socioeconomic issues. As India seeks to leverage its space capabilities for strategic objectives such as enhancing national security, asserting a stronger presence in the global space arena, etc. The nation's space policy has undergone significant transformation in recent years. Undoubtedly, India come up with its Space Policy in 2023, but still, there are some lacunas like no time bound, unclear rules and regulations for FDI and Licencing, absence of an in-space regulatory body is also present. So, there is also a need for a comprehensive study of India's Space Security Policy and its Nature. Hence, this paper provides a thorough overview of India's space program by highlighting the nation's well-known exploration initiatives, and the

private sector's involvement. Along with this, it also examines major lacunas in Indian space policy as well suggests some measures for future space programs.

Public Policy in India – Nature and Future

Dr. Sandhyarani Padhy, Lecturer in Political Science, Panchayat Degree College, Phiringia, Kandhamal (Odisha)

Public policy is the fundamental policies taken by government on various public issues. These are made on behalf of the public and to improve the interest of public. Public policies are necessary for the smooth functioning of administration. A good public policy includes all programmes of Government as well the non-government bodies. There are various types of public policies amongst them four are major types like Distributive Policies - intended to benefit specific groups of people, Regulatory policies -- to regulate trade, business, public utilities, Redistributive policies -aims to bring social & economic changes in society and Substantive policies -concerned with social welfare & development. Public policy is designed in five steps in India -Agenda setting, Formulation of policies, Implementation of them, Budgeting and Evaluation of public policy. Its nature depicts a pattern of activity that segregated decisions. It may be positive as well negative. While the positive may be concerned with policy making, the negative side denies to take any action on particular issue. Public policies are what government actually wants to do. In one word it is authoritative allocation of values for a society. However, its only progress to robust the health of government. The basic underlying concern is to gain public trust which works as a cementing force for governing societies. And legitimacy, transparency, accountability are components to gain this. Similarly, long-term commitments, rational behavior, performance of the Government, emerging technologies are various concepts to determine the future of Public Policy.

Reservation, Representation and Development of Tribals in India: An Analysis of Policy Implications and Future Perspectives

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Tribal communities in India, officially recognised as Scheduled Tribes (STs), face distinct political and socio-economic challenges. Representation in the political system is crucial for ensuring their interests are addressed and their rights are protected. This paper explores the politics of tribal representation in India, examining the historical context, current practices, and emerging trends in the representation of Scheduled Tribes (STs) within the Indian political system. It critically assesses the effectiveness of various representational mechanisms, the impact of policies on tribal communities, and the ongoing challenges faced in achieving genuine political inclusion. The paper aims to provide insights into how tribal representation can be enhanced to address these communities' unique needs and aspirations.

Post-Liberalisation Public Policy in India: Evaluating Three Decades of Policy Shifts

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In 1991, the advent of liberalisation and opening up of the Indian economy implied a paradigm shift for the state's policy ecosystem. This paper will set frameworks to evaluate the policy shifts with political regime changes in the union government. 1991 to early 2000s marked an era of coalition governments such as the Congress government that introduced the liberalisation reforms, followed by the United Front and then the BJP-led NDA, until 2004. This era marked the shift from 'plan rational' to 'market rational' economy. With the Congress-led UPA regime from 2004 to 2014, the focus was on growth and redistribution with policy focus on employment guarantee, right to education and right to information, among other initiatives. The decade following brought back single party majority in the parliament. In this era, the five-year plans were finally abolished, after much consideration in earlier decades after liberalisation. The developmental focus has been on skilling of youth and strengthening national and local production. As of May 2024, the Indian economy has surpassed global competitors to become the fifth largest economy. At this rate of growth, it is projected to become the third largest economy of the world by 2027-28. With this potential, India's future policy trajectory shall also be discussed.

Tools of Digital Diplomacy: Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy

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This study examines the evolution of Indian foreign policy through the lens of digital diplomacy, exploring how technological advancements have transformed India's diplomatic practices and international engagement. As the world's largest democracy and a rising global power, India has increasingly leveraged digital tools to enhance its soft power. The paper traces the trajectory of India's digital diplomacy from its nascent stages in the early 2000s to its current sophisticated form, analysing key milestones and policy shifts. It investigates the impact of social media platforms, mobile applications, and online portals on India's diplomatic outreach, crisis management, and public diplomacy efforts. Special attention is given to initiatives such as the Ministry of External Affairs' presence on X (Twitter), Facebook, and Instagram, as well as the development of the MADAD consular services portal. Through a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative analysis of digital engagement metrics and qualitative assessment of policy documents and online expert interviews, this research evaluates the effectiveness of India's digital diplomacy tools in achieving foreign policy objectives. The paper also examines challenges faced in implementing digital strategies, including issues of digital divide, cybersecurity concerns, and the need for capacity building among diplomatic personnel. The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between India's strategic use of digital tools and its growing global influence. However, the research also identifies areas for improvement and offers recommendations for enhancing India's digital diplomacy framework to better align with its aspirations as a leading power in the 21st century.

Decentralisation and Development of Dalit Women in Kerala

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The study analyses policies and programmes for the Scheduled Caste women under the Scheduled Castes sub-plan (SCP). Thenkurissi, Kottayi, and Peringotkurissi panchayats in the Kuzhalmandam block of Palakkad district of Kerala will be selected as the area of investigation. This study explores whether the intersectionality of different social divisions has been considered while preparing the SCP proposal or its execution by analysing ten years of welfare programmes for Scheduled Caste women. The nature of social divisions varies around the globe, and people there also have varied daily experiences. Depending on the political systems, there will also be variations in the institutional characters. As a result, in addition to caste and gender intersections, the study also considers other conceivable intersections. The study will look into how the institutionalisation of intersectionality is becoming in local self-governance and whether democratic systems are capable of identifying different social divisions and intersections.

The Role of Public Policy in Disaster Management in India

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Disasters, whether natural or human-induced, are unforeseen events that disrupt daily life, such as earthquakes, floods, and transportation accidents. Disaster management involves the coordinated efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from such events. Public policy, as a framework of laws, plays a pivotal role in shaping disaster management strategies. India's vulnerability to a wide array of disasters, including over 40 million hectares prone to flooding and river erosion, and mountainous regions at risk of landslides and avalanches, underscores the need for comprehensive disaster management policies that are both proactive and reactive. The impact of climate change in Kerala, exemplified by the 2018 floods and the Wayanad landslide, highlights the urgent need for robust early warning systems and accelerated climate adaptation strategies. This research emphasizes the imperative of integrating public policy frameworks with effective disaster management strategies to safeguard human lives and ensure sustainable development in the face of increasing disaster risks.

A Study on MGNREGA Impacting Migration and Growth Rate: An Integrated, Sustainable Policy Approach in India to Bridge Urban-Rural Divide

Bijaya Kumar Behera, OAS (SB), BDO, Biridi, Jagatsinghpur (Odisha)

Dr. Vijaya Lakshmi Mohanty, Director, Human Resources Development Center, Director of Sri Sri Advanced Global Center for Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies and Head of Public Relations and Social Outreach, Sri Sri University, Cuttack (Odisha)

In a world where more than half of the population lives in cities, the persistent gap between urban and rural populations highlights the delicate balance that must be struck between progress and inequality. In India, where approximately two-thirds of the populace still calls rural regions home, the juxtaposition of rural tradition and urban dynamism emphasizes the need for integrated policies to harmonize these contrasting realms. The employment Guarantee Programme of the Government of

India, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is one of the largest social welfare schemes in India, aimed at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households. Migration, particularly from rural to urban areas, often driven by a lack of employment opportunities. The study will examine how MGNREGA influences migration patterns and its subsequent impact on the growth rate of rural and urban areas. As we move to Viksit Bharat @ 2047, the study like this would give food for thought to good Governance, integrated and sustainable policy approaches to bridge the urban-rural divide.

Contracting Out: A New Mode of Policy Implementation in India

Dr. Babasaheb Mundhe, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune (Maharashtra)

Agriculture is one of the three most hazardous sectors of unorganized activity. While undertaking farming activities, farmers and agricultural labourers are constantly exposed to personal risks leading to death or causing permanent disability, and thus causing social and economic distress to the families and individuals affected. The state government of Maharashtra has launched Farmers' Personal Accident Insurance Policy in 2005 to deal with personal risks faced by the farmers in action, and has thus become one of the pioneering states in India to have such a policy measure. The primary objective of the insurance policy is to provide relief to the victims of accidents by making available social and economic security to farmers and their families. Since its launch, the policy has been implemented by contracting out its implementation to one or two private insuring companies or intermediaries. In this study an attempt is made to examine the thesis that contracting out of policy implementation leads to effective implementation and better results. The critical analysis of the implementation of the insurance policy in the state, by using research data and general implementation experience, disapproves the thesis as it has been found that implementation has been largely ineffective, and provision of services has been pathetic, insensitive and riddled with procedural rigidities and outright malpractices.

Agile Policing Approach a Crime Trend Control Strategy

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The police departments are under enormous pressure to efficiently manage their allocated budgets and targets while at the same time meeting the public's expectations of being responsive and proactive on safety and security issues. Typically, police departments don't have review crime data. The agile approached has effective at reducing crime, however there is an increasing need to implement real-time analytics into policing operations. Due to rapid changes in emerging technology specifically information and communication technologies; there is a need of change in the working style of police. There is a need of police recognize the need to develop best management working practices for police system. This policy procedure provides a consistent and clear process to support and manage both police officers and police staff. This paper proposes various agile work styles, suitability and how to apply for agile working. The paper also discusses conditions and contractual issues in the implementation. The strategies for agile policing can be implemented with the help of modern tools, technologies and training.

Public Policy in India and Its Features

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Public policies are as old as governments. Whatever be the form, oligarchy, monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy etc., - whenever and wherever governments have existed, public policies have been formulated and implemented. To cope with the various problems and demands of the people the government has to make many policies, these policies are called public policies. Public policy in India has a profound impact on the lives of citizens, shaping everything from economic opportunities to social norms. Good public policy can lead to positive outcomes such as reduced poverty, improved health outcomes, and increased access to education. Public policy is the framework of laws, regulations, and actions governments implement to achieve social and economic goals. It's a statement of the government's intent and commitment to address a particular issue or problem. Public policy shapes the decisions of government officials and agencies, and it affects society, the economy, and politics. It covers various issues, including economic, social welfare, education, healthcare, and environmental policies. Political ideologies, societal values, and economic conditions influence public policy, vital in shaping a country's future. Public policy plays a crucial role in shaping societies and addressing societal challenges. In political science, it is essential to comprehend public policy's meaning, public policy definition evolution, and significance. This article aims to understand public policy and its various aspects comprehensively.

Public Policy in India: An Overview

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Public Policy is set of laws, regulations, directives and budgets allocation that government or their representative put in place to achieve public good goals public policy shapes the decisions of the government officials and agencies and it affects society the economy and politics. Public policy plays a crucial role in shaping societies and addressing social challenges. Public policy is the outcome of the governments collective actions. Public policies are formulated and implemented to attain the objectives which the government has in view for the ultimate benefit of the masses in general. In this the study examines the development of public policy in India main problems, highlights its successes and offers prospective solutions.

The Evolution of Indian Defence Policy: From Import Dependency to Indigenous Development

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India has significantly revised its defence policy and strategy. The experience of major conflicts with China and Pakistan, coupled with the struggle against insurgency, has provided the Indian military and defence sector with crucial insights into its strengths and weaknesses. As a result, India has focused on reducing its reliance on foreign suppliers for advanced weaponry to enhance the combat effectiveness of its armed forces. The government has introduced various incentives to the private sector to promote domestic defence production and the development of Indigenous technologies, thereby reducing dependence on external sources. Defence procurement agreements now prioritize the involvement of domestic partners and the use of Indigenous components. Regarding this, in the past few years, the government has taken several policy initiatives under the 'Make in India' program. Measures have been implemented to stimulate the defence sector, boost private sector participation, and improve manufacturing capabilities and domestic competition. The Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy (DPEPP) is being developed as a comprehensive directive to give a significant boost to India's defence industry. This paper examines the evolving landscape of Indian defence over the years and the ongoing trend towards Indigenization.

Ensuring Food for All: A Study on the Implementation of the National Food Security Act in Nuapada District of Odisha

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The basic concept of food security is to ensure that all people, at all times, get access to the basic food for their active and healthy lives. It is characterized by the availability, access, utilization, and stability of food. UN's Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to achieve "Zero Hunger" by 2030. In the 2022 Global Hunger Index, India ranks 107th out of the 121 countries and has a level of serious Hunger. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) of India of 2013 aims to ensure "food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity". Odisha, a state in the eastern part of India, many a time in the past hogged the headlines due to the hunger and cases of malnutrition leading to starvation deaths. The problem is more acute in the western parts of the State where these incidents are very high but the state has made great strides in combating it. Against this backdrop, the present study, an empirical one, which proposes to focus on the implementation of the Act in a backward district of Odisha, an Indian state is of great significance.

Awareness on New Education Policy Among the Students of Madurai District, Tamil Nadu – An Empirical Analysis

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Governments all over the world place a major emphasis on education policy. There is a global pressure on increasing attention on the outcomes of educational policies and their impact on social and economic development. The National Education Policy is formulated by the central government to promote education in India. The New Education Policy 2020 was released on 29th July 2020, after it was approved by the Union Cabinet. The New Education Policy (NEP 2020) aims to make India a global leader in education by improving access, equity, and quality of education at all levels, from early childhood education to higher education and vocational training. The NEP 2020 also emphasizes the importance of developing 21st-century skills such as critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving in all students. To achieve these goals, the New Education Policy suggested several changes to the education system, including the introduction of a new National Curriculum Framework, the establishment of a new Education Commission, and the setting up of a new National Testing Agency. However, there is often a lack of understanding of how educational policies are formed and what constitutes an education policy. There have been gaps between recommendations and implementation due to social and political pressures, and also administrative lapses. Policies have also often been influenced by contemporary political agendas and in this process many lacunae in our educational system still persist. The growth in the number of educational institutions at all levels, especially in the private sector has posed a serious challenge to both educational planners and policy makers. This study focuses on awareness of college and university students about New Education Policy. For this study the student's respondent were grouped as from rural, semi urban, urban and university. And further the respondents sub grouped as based on their discipline such as Arts, Science, Management and Professional course. To understand the knowledge of this policy a questionnaire was developed and data were collected from respondents.

Public Policy in India – An Overview

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Public policy in India has evolved significantly from its post-independence inception to the present day, reflecting the country's changing socio-economic landscape. Historically, Indian public policy focused on nation-building and economic development, emphasizing land reforms, industrialization, and social welfare. Key policies such as the Green Revolution and the introduction of the mixed economy model shaped early growth. In the present era, India's public policy addresses contemporary challenges such as economic liberalization, technological advancement, and social inclusion. Policies are increasingly oriented towards deregulation, digital infrastructure, and sustainable development. Programs like Digital India and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan illustrate the shift towards modernization and public health. Looking to the future, public policy in India is expected to continue adapting to global trends and domestic needs. Anticipated areas of focus include enhancing digital governance, addressing climate change, and fostering inclusive economic growth. Policymakers are likely to emphasize innovation, resilience, and equity to navigate an evolving global landscape and ensure sustainable development for a diverse and growing population

An Analysis of Public Policy in India: Nature, Future, and Relevance in the Contemporary Context

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Public policy in India serves as a dynamic instrument of governance, reflecting the complexities of a diverse and rapidly evolving society. This paper critically analyzes the nature, future prospects, and contemporary relevance of public policy within the Indian context. Indian public policy is shaped by the unique socio-economic, political, and cultural landscape of the country. The nature of public policy in India is characterized by a blend of incrementalism and transformative strategies, influenced by a federal structure, political bargaining, and the active role of civil society. This complexity often results in varied policy outcomes across states and sectors, necessitating a multi-layered approach to policy analysis. The future of public policy in India hinges on its ability to adapt to new challenges posed by globalization, technological advancements, climate change, and demographic transitions. Indian policymakers must navigate the competing demands of local governance with global imperatives, requiring innovative solutions that balance development and equity. Furthermore, the future of public policy will also depend on the extent to which it can foster inclusive growth, enhance governance structures, and ensure social justice, particularly for marginalized communities. This paper explores the trends and emerging paradigms in public policy that are likely to shape India's trajectory in the coming decades. The analysis underscores the importance of evidence-based policymaking, the role of digital governance, and the increasing emphasis on public-private partnerships. It also emphasizes the need for greater citizen participation and accountability in the policy process to ensure that public policies remain responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. This paper highlights the critical role of public policy as a tool for shaping India's future, while also addressing the immediate challenges of today.

Public Policy and Social Justice in India: An Overview of NDA Performance Since 2014 General Elections

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India's public policy environment has experienced substantial changes in the realm of social justice since the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) came into power in 2014. This article provides a thorough analysis of the NDA's strategy towards social justice, including examining its important policies and their effects on underprivileged populations. The NDA administration has initiated many prominent programs, including the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, and Ayushman Bharat, with the objectives of promoting financial inclusivity, empowering women, and enhancing healthcare availability. The study examines whether these measures have successfully tackled long-standing inequities in Indian society, notwithstanding their efforts to broaden welfare coverage and enhance access to vital services. Thus based on secondary sources of data, the article offers an analysis of the NDA's efforts in advancing social justice by examining policy outcomes, implementation issues, and the wider socio-political environment. The study provides a summary of the NDA's performance, in promoting social justice, highlighting both achievements and areas where gaps remain. This study adds to the continuing discussion on the future direction of public policy in India and its role in promoting a more inclusive society.

State Power and Agricultural Policy: The Socio-Political Dimensions of Marginal Farmer Welfare Schemes

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The intersection of state power and agricultural policy plays a pivotal role in shaping the welfare of marginal farmers, a demographic often overlooked in the broader discourse on agricultural development. This paper critically examines the socio-political dimensions of welfare schemes targeting marginal farmers, with a focus on how state policies reflect and reinforce existing power dynamics. Drawing on the theoretical frameworks of A.R. Desai, Jan Douwe van der Ploeg, and Vandana Shiva, the study explores the implications of these policies on the autonomy, livelihoods, and socio-economic status of marginal farmers. Through a multi-layered analysis, this research highlights the ways in which welfare schemes, while apparently aimed at supporting small-scale farmers, often serve to establish state control and achieve systemic inequalities. By scrutinizing the role of state power in agricultural policy, the paper calls for a re-evaluation of these schemes to ensure they genuinely address the needs and aspirations of marginal farmers, development their empowerment and sustainable development.

Restructuring Policy Paradigms: An Analytical Study on Enhancing Safety and Growth Opportunities for the Indian Diaspora:

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India constitutes a rich history of migration, with one of the largest Diaspora communities globally, comprising 18 million people of Indian origin living abroad. The largest Indian Diaspora populations are found in the US, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and the UK. Despite being scattered across the globe, they maintain a strong connection to their ancestral land and play a vital role in its advancement. They are also the prominent pillars of India's soft power in global board, as highlighted by Dr. S Jaishankar "By engaging with the Diaspora communities, governments can tap into their expertise and networks to promote cultural diplomacy". The Indian

Diaspora contributed significantly to India's national income in 2023, with \$125 billion in remittances. However, they encountered numerous obstacles in foreign nations, inculcating caste, creed, colour, race based prejudice, language barriers, and visa issues. To address these obstacles, the Indian government must prioritize their welfare by implementing policies and programs that cater to their needs, such as forging strategic partnerships with foreign governments to simplify business operations and ensure their safety. This paper, is a secondary study which aims to analyze the challenges faced by the Indian Diaspora, evaluate India's Diaspora strategies, and provide remedies to ensure greater inclusivity in Indian society.

Understanding Policy Conundrums in Governance through Reflections on the Sugarcane Pricing Policy in India

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This paper will examine the well-known policy conundrum around the pricing of sugarcane. While the literature thus far has overwhelmingly focused on the economics of the issue, this paper will bring in the political dimensions, because the politics of policy is central to understanding it. Further, that 'politics' signifies contentions between the 'degree of manipulative power' of various interest groups with respect to the state in India, from the time of the modern manufacture of sugar from sugarcane. These were the cane growers & mill owners, two interest groups at the two significant ends of the sugar spectrum. Interestingly, one was from the agrarian sector and the other from the modern industrial, between whom the state mediated over the price of cane. Beginning during the colonial period in 1932, when the sugar industry got protection from the Government of British India, the politicisation of sugarcane pricing began when therepresentatives of cane growers demanded government intervention in fixing a minimum cane price to be paid by factories. The issue of cane pricing was intensified during the 1980s when new agrarian mobilisation began and demanded price incentives from the government. This issue continues unresolved till date and this is what needs to be understood. This paper argues first, that an analysis of the discourse of policy documents from the colonial to the post-colonial period shows different kinds of choices made-- by the colonial state, by merchants becoming industrialists and farmers opting for it as a cash crop. These manifest many contestations--- those between modernity and tradition, the agrarian and the industrial, the organised and the unorganised. It further argues that an analysis of the dynamics around pricing of sugarcane in India is a complex play between the institutional arrangements for fixation of pricing, the nature of the market and electoral dynamics and is not based on just and fair remunerative prices for farmers. This interplay between the discourse and the dynamics of policy is what makes it a highly contentious one, and so this paper argues that the pricing of sugarcane and sugar is not simply a matter of economics, but politics is central to it. The proposed paper will simply offer a sketch of these two dimensions of this policy in order to understand and explore the various contentions and possible solutions to them.

Impossibility of Politics-Police Dichotomy in India: The Trinity Through the Lens of Simulacra

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Law enforcement in a democratic setup is ideally expected to operate without political interference. However, in many Indian states, this separation is blurred, as frequently highlighted by media reports. This study aims to critically analyse the challenge of maintaining a clear politics-police dichotomy in Indian states through the lens of Jean Baudrillard's Simulacra Theory. By examining the roles of political culture, mass media, and personnel management, the research explores how the representations and practices in these three areas contribute to erosion of the intended separation between policing and politics. The research adopts mixed method that combines qualitative and quantitative analyses. It draws from government reports, media outlets, and online sources, primarily in English. This comprehensive exploration includes content analysis of media reports and a review of literature on political influence in policing. The study reveals the hyperreal construct that makes politics-police dichotomy difficult to achieve in reality. This blurring of lines provides challenges in the public perception about police and the trust in them which is vital for the long-term health of democracy.

National Health Policy and the Insights from AAP Health Reforms

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The 2017 National Health Policy (NHP) marks a significant milestone for India. However, both the centre and the state need to cope with and bring their health infrastructure into the footprints of the NHP 2017. In this case, the Aam Admi party has significantly reformed the health structure. The article deals with how the Delhi government has inculcated health reforms along the lines of the NHP 2017. The Delhi government reforms have been complementing the national principles, aims and objectives mentioned in the NHP 2017. The article explores all these dimensions through the Aam Admi Party health policy with special reference to the Mohalla Clinic. The 2017 National Health Policy mentioned equity, affordability, universality, quality care, patient centred, accountability, decentralization, and partnership as a principle to achieve the objectives. The article outlines how all these principles have been accommodated by the Delhi government. The article delves into the insights of AAP health policy and how it complements the 2017 National Health Policy.

Sustainable Development Goals and Public Policy Nature and Future in India: An Analytical Perspective

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Public policy in India is undergoing a transformation, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper provides an analytical perspective on the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the nature as well as the future of public policy in India. The analysis begins with an exploration of the historical evolution of public policy in India, characterized by a federal structure that requires coordinated efforts between central and state governments. Given India's diverse socio-economic contexts, this structure necessitates tailored policy approaches across different regions. The paper then delves into how SDG-aligned policies are being implemented across key areas such as poverty reduction, education, clean energy, and climate action. It highlights current efforts to foster economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability while strengthening institutional capacities. Emerging trends, including the use of digital governance technologies, climate resilience strategies, and a focus on inclusive development, are examined. Finally, the paper anticipates the future of public policy in India as being increasingly shaped by SDGs, with a growing role for non-state actors like civil society and private sector stakeholders. The study concludes that effective integration of SDG principles will be crucial to achieving inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development in India.

Analysing India's Nuclear Energy Expansion: Evaluation of Existing Mechanisms and Future Policy Directions

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The current status of nuclear energy in India is critically examined in this article, with an emphasis on safety standards, regulatory frameworks, and operational efficiency. Key difficulties and possibilities in the field are identified by this study. The ramifications of India's adherence to international nuclear non-proliferation treaties and its goals for a low-carbon future are examined in this study. The study offers an in-depth assessment of governmental measures, such as the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Atomic Energy Act, in order to identify possible avenues for improving the sustainability and resilience of the industry. The study demonstrates how the strategic development of nuclear energy may support India's overarching objective of achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047. It emphasizes how crucial it is to expand nuclear energy in order to fulfil the country's expanding energy needs while maintaining geopolitical and environmental stability and, ultimately, building a strong, independent, and forward-thinking society. This study employs qualitative research methods, including comprehensive literature review, critical policy analysis, and case studies of selected nuclear facilities in India.

State and the Status of Refugees: Decoding the Refugee Policy in India

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The state is necessary for individuals living in any corner of the world. The life of an individual becomes measurable in the absence of a state or in the lack of access to citizenship in a state. Today, in the 21st century, millions of people are stateless and moving to different corners of the world for shelter. Besides, many people who once had access to a state have lost their identity due to war, ethnic conflict, etc. and have been forced to leave their native state and move to other places in search of a safe place to live. All these people may be called refugees as per international laws. However, the concept of the refugee is complex and driven by various factors. A person

or group of persons who is/are considered refugees by one state may not necessarily get the same status as another state. In a nutshell, the status of a refugee specifically depends upon the stance of the receiving nation-states. The article attempts to study the refugee policy of India as a nation-state since its independence. Moreover, it examines the various legal, political, and policy frameworks for accommodating refugees or asylum seekers in India.

Reaching the Last Man: Public Policy Approach for Achieving the Goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047

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Public policy is the lynchpin towards the development of the nation. Being treated as a subdiscipline of Political science, public policy offers a framework for the roadmap growth of various sectors. Many of them playing vital roles in the functioning of the country are health, education, and infrastructure. Various theories of multi-disciplinary nature guide the current policies. The paper explores these policies and analyses the pattern of rationale towards their formulation. With the help of both primary and secondary sources, the paper adopts the analytical methodology to showcase the potential policy suggestions that can be employed for formulating policies to realize Viksit Bharat's goal by 2047. The paper also revisits Gandhi, Ambedkar, Lohia, and Nehru to get a glimpse of their thoughts with respect to the formulation of public policy. The paper also locates the shift in policymaking post-1991 with the advent of globalization. The change brought austerity measures and privatization of public institutions. Majorly affected by this were health and education. The paper intends to explain the effective policy recommendations for achieving the aim of being a developed nation by 2047 while also debating the meaning of development in a substantial sense.

Crafting India's Future: Innovative Public Policy Approaches for the Next Decade

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This paper explores the evolving landscape of public policy in India, with a focus on identifying and analyzing innovative approaches that can address emerging challenges and opportunities over the next decade. The scope of this research encompasses critical sectors such as healthcare, education, economic development, environmental sustainability, and digital governance. By evaluating current policy frameworks and their effectiveness, the study aims to propose forward-thinking strategies that align with India's socio-economic goals and global commitments. The significance of this research lies in its potential to influence policy formulation and implementation at various levels of government, thereby contributing to the sustainable development and inclusive growth of the nation. The methodology involves a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative analysis of policy documents, case studies, and expert interviews with quantitative data to assess policy outcomes and forecast future trends. This study is essential for policymakers, academicians, and stakeholders involved in shaping India's public policy, offering insights into strategic planning for the nation's long-term development.

Public Policy in India: Nature and Future

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Public policy encompasses a wide range of issues that touch the lives of citizens in a nation. It covers rules and regulations that apply to a variety of sectors, including health, education, the environment, infrastructure, the economy, agriculture, industry, services, and others. Take, for example, health policy, foreign policy, and agriculture policy. These are just a few examples of policies formulated by governments around the world to meet the requirements of their citizens and the country as a whole. Public policy as a field is also a powerful tool for shaping the future. Successful policy leads to successful government. It is also anticipated that the government would continue to enjoy legitimacy of authority over citizens based on how government delivery policy looks into citizen aspiration. This paper is an attempt to critically examine the nature of public policy in India. It will investigate whether these are narrow or broad, positive or negative, in a comprehensive way to repose citizen trust in government, and similarly, it will study how public policy has to transgress some of the present hurdle and bring a futuristic vision to deal with nurturing enlightening citizens on the one hand and how it protects the common interest of the mass without much resentment on the other hand.

Public Policy and Contemporary Debates: An Indian Perspective

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The rapid changes in governance and public service delivery that have occurred recently include mandates for policies, increased competency, programming structures, and contingent proposals for resource distribution. In general, India's governance structure has undergone substantial changes as a result of the growing desire for efficiency. However, it is important to realise that the relationships and exchanges that take place between the several parties tasked with carrying out the delivery of public services encompass a multifaceted or systemic framework. It's clear that India has seen tremendous changes in the political, social, cultural, and economic domains since the time of economic reforms in 1991. The economic reform, often known as neo-liberal reform, has emerged as a central issue in various scholarly research on Public Policy and the State. The nature of governing as well as the creation and execution of public policy have been profoundly transformed by the growing focus on efficient administration in government and outcome orientation as the ultimate goal of governance. In the reform era, public policy paradigms have changed dramatically, moving towards an accountable and responsive administration where development has taken centre stage for democratic nations like India.

Public Policy and Digital Governance in India

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Public policy and digital governance in India have become pivotal in transforming governance structures and enhancing state-citizen interaction. With the advent of digital technologies, the Indian government has increasingly embraced e-governance initiatives, aiming to improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public service delivery. This study explores the evolution of digital governance in India, focusing on key policy frameworks such as the Digital India program and initiatives like Aadhaar and the Government. It examines the impact of these policies on administrative processes, public participation, and policy implementation. While digital governance offers significant potential for enhancing state capacity and promoting inclusive development, challenges persist in terms of digital divide, data privacy, and cyber security. The study critically analyzes the implications of digital governance on democratic accountability and public trust, highlighting the role of digital literacy and access in fostering an inclusive digital ecosystem. Through a political science lens, this research contributes to understanding how digital governance reshapes state-society relations in India, emphasizing the need for balanced policy approaches that address both technological innovation and social equity. The findings underscore the importance of a robust digital governance framework that aligns with democratic principles and promotes sustainable governance outcomes.

Tribal Development Policies in India

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In India, Tribal communities are marginalised. These communities are marginalised regarding both their own dwellings and the perspectives of the development process. Health difficulties, poverty, challenges with the forest and land, exploitation by merchants, superstitions, a lack of educational resources, and malnutrition are just a few of the obstacles that Indian Tribals frequently face. Numerous individuals, both governmental and non-governmental, have been working among Indian tribal groups to find answers to this question. Tribals have legal protection under the Indian Constitution, yet these communities' growth has not increased enough. This paper tries to focus on following objective: To introduce Tribal development policies in India. In the planning era, Jawaharlal Nehru, Elvin, Thakkar Bappa, Jayapal Singh Munda, and other governmental agencies highlighted the problems with Tribals, their backwardness, the need for tribal planning, and also offered suggestions for how to try to develop tribes. The crucial period for tribal development was the period of planning governmental structures and apparatus. Tribal perspectives on development have altered in the post-planning era. The rights of all Indigenous peoples were a priority for the UN. The PESA Act (1996) for Tribes was introduced by the Indian government, and separate tribal policies were also discussed.

Sustainable Development and Public Policy in India: A Political Perspective since 2014 General Elections

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When we talk about public policy and sustainable development together, we are referring to the formulation and implementation of policies that promote sustainable development goals. This involves integrating sustainability principles into policy frameworks across various sectors, such as energy, transportation, agriculture, urban planning, and more. The aim is to foster economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection in a manner that is equitable, efficient, and environmentally sound, thus ensuring the well-being of present and future generations. This paper examines the intersection of public policy and sustainable development within the context of India since 2014 General Elections. As one of the world's fastest-growing economies with a vast and diverse population, India faces unique challenges and opportunities in achieving sustainable development goals while steering complex policy landscapes. Through an analysis, this paper examines the evolution of public policies which aims at promoting sustainable development in India, spanning sectors such as environment, energy, urban planning, and social welfare. Drawing on secondary data and scholarly literature, key policy initiatives and their impacts on politics of India, environmental conservation, economic growth, social equity, and resilience are studies.

Public Policy in India: Nature and Future

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Any state or government is best known for the policies and actions it makes. With the emergence of modern welfare state and society, the governments has become a facilitator. Political science is the study of politics-the study of "who gets what, when, and how? (Harold Laswell) therefore with the emergence of modern state and society, it's a challenge to the government to fulfill the interests of the people with its limited resources. In the era of globalization, especially in context of Indian state, its moto is now to provide maximum and better governance, from villages to metropolitan cities and also adhering to the Gandhiji's principle of Swaraj that is to empower villages with the help of decentralization and participation. Public policies are significant component of modern political systems and they must be democratic and participatory in nature. in the policy-formulation process, a number of official and unofficial actors play an important role. As an official actor, executive, especially cabinet, plays a crucial role in the policymaking function of the government. Implementation of policy is the most important and fundamental function of bureaucracy. It is crucial in supplying data and necessary information to the government. India bein a land of diverse culture and religion, it is to be noted that policies in India have their own socio-economic and political contexts, which is reflected in the nature and character of the policies. That's the reason it is distinct from the Western nations, as caste, religion and other social-economic factors play an important role in the policy-making process .As far as challenges are concerned, rapid urbanisation; growing energy demands; environmental degradation; declining agricultural productivity; weak human capital; generating productive jobs; new security threats; and re-positioning India in a changing global order .

Swachh Bharat: Investigating the Caste Question of Unfulfilled Quest

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We are aspiring for India to become a developed country by 2047. The Government of India launched 'Visit Bharat 2047' to achieve this goal by the 100th anniversary of Indian Independence from British Raj. The Prime minister of India also reiterated this resolution in the 78th Independence Day speech. Cleanliness is one of the most important parameters for a country to be categorized as a developed country. In various reports India is reported as one of the most polluted countries on the earth. Indian Cities and suburbs are the most polluted places on the earth, as most of the Indian cities tops the list of polluted places consistently. This is not something that is hidden, we can perceive in our day today lives. Government also knows it. That's why the present prime minister of India launched a cleanliness program Swachh Bharat Mission in his very first term in 2014, to clean India. But the quest of Swachh Bharat remained unfulfilled. So the question arises why Swachh Bharat is such a herculean task? This article tends to deal with some pertinent aspects of this question. This article primarily tries to engage with the caste question against the fulfilling of the Swachh Bharat quest. How does it influence the policy formulation, implementation and the response of the civil society in India towards the management of municipal waste?

Planning Process and the Slum Question: A Case Study of Delhi

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Ever since Indian independence, planning has been an important element in the toolkit of policy makers and political institutions. This is clearly evident in the capital city of Delhi where revised master plans are regularly prepared to rationally and efficiently manage the city space. Planning in urban spaces involves a certain sort of ordering and structuring of spaces which simultaneously function to legitimate certain spaces of inhabitation. People living outside these sanctioned spaces are termed illegitimate and illegal. The housing situation of the slum dwellers in Delhi is a case that exemplifies the rationality behind this planning. Though the numerous five year plans and state specific plans try to combat this glaring inequality between the rich and the poor and give the urban poor their rights, our empirical experiences are a testament to the fact that they have utterly failed. Moreover what happens in this tussle between the planning process and the rights of the slum dwellers is that other state institutions like the judiciary get extraordinary powers. They not only intervene but also mould the politics of planning and housing overriding other institutions of the state. The paper illustrates these arguments in greater detail.

Higher Education Policy Reforms in India: A Study of Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Directions

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The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 represents a transformative shift in India's higher education framework. It aims to enhance quality, inclusivity, and global competitiveness. This paper provides an in-depth analysis of the NEP 2020 reforms, exploring their associated challenges, opportunities, and future directions. Key reforms include a multidisciplinary approach, flexible course options, and the integration of vocational education, alongside increased research funding and technological advancement. However, universities and colleges in rural and semi-urban areas face significant challenges in implementing these reforms. These challenges include inadequate infrastructure, limited access to digital resources, and financial constraints, which hinder their ability to fully adopt the NEP guidelines. Additionally, such institutions often struggle with a shortage of qualified faculty, low student enrolment, and insufficient support for research and innovation. This study examines these specific challenges, their impact on educational quality, and the disparity between urban and rural institutions. It also highlights potential opportunities for improvement, such as increased academic autonomy, enhanced global collaboration, and tailored support measures for underserved regions. The paper concludes with recommendations for future policy refinements and targeted interventions to address these disparities to ensure the equitable and effective implementation of NEP 2020 across diverse regions of India.

Enhancing Jharkhand's Start-Up Ecosystem: Policy Reforms and Strategic Initiatives

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Dr. Ashutosh Kumar Pandey, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, St. Xavier's College, Ranchi (Jharkhand)

Jharkhand, a state rich in natural resources and cultural diversity, has significant potential to develop a vibrant startup ecosystem. India's startup ecosystem has emerged as one of the most vibrant and dynamic globally. However, the state's startup landscape remains underdeveloped due to challenges such as limited access to capital, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of mentorship and industry-academia collaboration. To revitalize Jharkhand's startup ecosystem, a comprehensive policy framework is essential. This policy should focus on fostering innovation, easing regulatory processes, and providing targeted financial support to early-stage startups. Moreover, enhancing digital and physical infrastructure, building robust networks among entrepreneurs, investors, and academia, and promoting skill development through educational reforms and incubation centers are crucial steps. Special attention should be given to leveraging Jharkhand's unique strengths, such as its mineral wealth and tribal arts, by encouraging startups in sectors like mining technology, agriculture, and cultural tourism. By adopting a holistic approach that includes strategic partnerships with the private sector and fostering an entrepreneurial mind among the youth, Jharkhand can position itself as a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship.

The proposed paper will explore the existing challenges and provide policymakers with insights to create a more enabling environment for startups to thrive in Jharkhand, ultimately contributing to sustainable economic growth and social development in the region.

The Role of Public Administration in Achieving SDG 16: A Governance Perspective on Building Strong Institutions in India

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SDG 16 emphasizes the need for peaceful and inclusive societies, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. In the Indian context, public administration plays a very crucial role in translating this goal into tangible outcomes. The paper revisits the governance frameworks and administrative mechanisms that exist for India as a country in relation to how good institutions are built on such trying grounds of transparency, accountability, and inclusion of a multifaceted and complex society. Through the review of key initiatives, such as digital governance, anti-corruption strategies, and judicial reforms, this paper explains the transformative development of India's public administration in light of Sustainable Development Goal 16's demands. Underpinned by an in-depth review of relevant case studies and policy interventions, this research outlines best practices while pointing out areas that require further improvement. The results emphasize the necessity for ongoing innovation and active public involvement in governance to enhance India's institutional capabilities, consequently facilitating the overarching objectives of sustainable development.

Public Policy in India: Nature and Future (A Special Study of the Role of Saat Nishchay Yojana in Empowerment of Youth and Women in the State of Bihar)

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Public policy is the overall framework that guides the actions and decisions of government entities, institutions and officials. It refers to the set of principles and guidelines that governments follow to address social, economic and political issues. Firstly, India public policy is deeply rooted in the country's constitution, which provides a framework for policy making and ensures that policies are aligned with the principles of democracy, equality and justice. Bihar is a state located in Eastern India. Bihar has low levels of education and high levels of poverty. Saat Nishchay Yojana was introduced to take Bihar out of the vicious cycle of poverty and unemployment. The first part of Saat Nishchay Yojana which extended from the year 2015 to up to has laid a strong foundation for the socio-economic development of Bihar, addressing critical needs in infrastructure, sanitation, education and empowerment. However, the government is committed to empower the youth and women, making higher, occupational and technical education accessible to them, and to improve the making of Bihar to a high level while comparing it with all other states of India.

The Future of Public Policy in India: Emerging Trends and Challenges

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This paper aims to scrutinize and examine the key tendencies and threats prevailing in the sphere of public policy in India. This paper argues that the evolution of the public policy process in India is a function of both substantive requirements based on social, economic, and political modernization and structural requirements based on the country's need to manage its developmental process. It focuses on major processes of change in policy making, such as the digitalisation of governance, climate change mitigation, social inclusion, changes in healthcare, and economic development to identify possible effects on society, governance, and the economy. It also highlights the major barriers that prevent successful implementation of policies, namely governance, resource, political and technological issues. Hence, this study provides a holistic and predictive picture and seeks its deployment among policymakers, scholars, and other stakeholders, to better help them devise sensitive, integrative, and functional policies given India's multiplex and evolving peculiarities.

Policies (And Politics) of Development: An Assessment of The 'Appropriateness' of The Schemes of Agnipath And Territorial Army

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As far as the policies (and politics) of development in India are concerned, two 'schemes' or 'provisions' of the Government of India require exploration. The first is the Agnipath-scheme, which was approved by the Government of India on 14 June 2022, and implemented (in September 2022) throughout the country. The second is the option for joining the Indian Army as a Territorial Army (T.A.)-personnel. Consisting of former Indian Armed Forces-personnel (who are re-employed or self-employed) and people in non-military jobs, the T.A. provides Indians with the option of serving the army on a part-time mode. However, both these 'provisions' / 'policies' / 'schemes' of the government have their individual good and flipside. While both these 'schemes' aim to supplement regular defence forces with much-needed personnel, these are also not widely accepted by Indians as monetary benefits (for the people concerned) of such 'schemes' are either quite limited or non-existent. Moreover, both the schemes fail to give people the 'prestige' of serving in the defence forces, and often fail to attract willing participants. The present paper proposes to: (i) assess where exactly these two 'provisions' / 'schemes' stand as far as the Indian policies (and politics) of development are concerned (ii) what are the advantages and flipside of such 'schemes', (iii) and, based on field-work, assess the 'appropriateness', 'acceptability', and 'relevance' of the two schemes to/for/among the retired Indian Armed Forces-personnel settled in the district of Uttar Dinajpur in West Bengal (India).

Public Policy in India: Nature and Future

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Every government has some set rules and regulations for guiding its actions and its decisions to address its social, economic and political issues. It works on some principles for its guidance which is known as Public Policy concerning with the response of government to societal problems and needs. It involves analyzing the processes by which policies are created, implemented and evaluated. While shaping the public policy the role of various actors, such as government agencies, interest groups and civil society organizations are examined. History of public policy in India goes back to Kautilya's Arthashastra which is considered one of the oldest text on public policy. During colonial rule of Britishers in India, the government was heavily influenced by western ideas and models of governance. Public Policy during colonial period was designed to promote the interest of Britishers rather than those of Indian people. After independence with the democratic system of government Public Policy in India is guided by the principles of socialism, secularism and federalism so that the welfare of every section of society can be ensured. In the early years in India the main focus of Public Policy was to promote nation building and industrialization. But with the passage of time it has evolved to address emerging challenges and opportunities with its growing ambition of development. The evolution of Public Policy in India is influenced by various factors, such as colonial legacy, diversity, complexity of society along with aspirations and expectations. It has its guiding force and deciding factors in the constitution aligned with the principles of democracy, equality and justice along with diversity of cultural, linguistic and regional shaped and influenced by social movements and activism. Various steps and models are involved in Public Policy from problem identification to its policy implementation and evaluation through various government agencies, departments and programs. The present paper will focus its attention on the nature and future of public policy in India as a varied and dynamic issue characterized by a mixture of continuity and change.

Policy and Implementation Lacune in the Wake of Ecological Disasters

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Grassroot level preparedness, prevention and mitigation are the three important components of environmental governance which likely leads to reduce the impact of natural calamities which occurred due the unprecedented changes in climate today. These components have many levels of coordination of local self-department the department of geology, engineering departments, revenue departments and agricultural department and all other departments if they think feasible at the grassroot level. The political leadership is the cog around which the system should be functioned. The state should design and implement special environmental policies for each area depending on the elevation, nature of soil, nature of watershed etc. Detailed survey should be done to mark the risk, high risk, safe or comparatively safe zones. All these things to be done at the grassroot level with the help of expert opinion and should not be based pressure from land and quarrying mafia. The Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays principles have been accepted by the Hon. Supreme court of India (of Vellore Citizens Welfare forum case) as part of the law of the land in the case. These principles should be used for environmental governance. Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act says that "there shall be a plan for the disaster management for

every district of state” and it gives a detailed and comprehensive plan for disaster reduction. But the act lacks a comprehensive approach to policy framework that leads to land use, nature of habitation, construction and the materials to be used. According to Act mitigation means “measures aimed at reducing the risk, impacts and effects of a disaster or a threatening disaster situation”. Unfortunately, the system seems silent until the disaster occurs. If there is any input regarding possible natural disasters, that should be open to the public. We need special laws to deal with humans in hill areas.

Nature and Future Role of Public Policies in Indian Administration

Mr. Gundu Suresh, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal (Telangana)

The excursion of the idea of Good Administration in current times has gone through many stages. In pre-freedom period Gandhi's vision of good administration basically implied majority rule decentralization which involved capacity to the Gram Panchayats and individuals at the most minimal degree of political progressive system. 'Public Strategy' is an idea now much stylish. Public arrangement assists with figuring out the political real factors. Strategy pursuing is firmly connected with choice making. The strategy choices ultimately taken in this way give an internal compass to the courses of managerial activity. A particular strategy configuration acts basically in achieving emotional transformation in India's financial conditions. It likewise made, then again, an unequivocal space for government-individuals interface which up to this point stays fringe in rustic organization. One can securely contend that strategy choices put into high gear cycles to engage those at the grassroots by giving them sufficient institutional solidarity to really take part in rustic/metropolitan administration. The people who plan the public arrangement should have the holy obligation of directing its execution with no kind of predisposition. The people who are associated with the execution of public arrangement should realize the fundamental philosophical methodology cherished in the public strategy.

Policy Interventions in Cultural Tourism: Building the Bharatiya Narrative for 2047

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This paper examines the strategic potential of cultural tourism in advancing the Bharatiya narrative and enhancing India's global standing by 2047, the centenary of its independence. The research provides a critical analysis of current policy frameworks and suggests practical approaches to leverage cultural tourism as a means of promoting India's rich and diverse heritage. Utilizing a mixed-methods methodology, the study combines in-depth qualitative interviews with tourism experts and comprehensive quantitative analyses of tourism trends and impacts. The findings highlight cultural tourism's role in reinforcing India's soft power and crafting a cohesive and compelling narrative that resonates both nationally and internationally. Key insights reveal the need for significant policy interventions to enhance tourism infrastructure, embrace and promote regional cultural diversity, and integrate advanced digital technologies into tourism strategies. These recommendations are aimed at achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, which aspires to position India as a leading global cultural and tourism destination. This study offers a roadmap for policymakers to harness cultural tourism in shaping India's future narrative on the global stage.

Multidimensional Poverty in India: Some Recent Evidence

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NITI Aayog has published 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index – A Progress Review 2023'. As per the progress review report, the share of India's population who are multidimensionally poor has declined from 24.85% in 2015-16 to 14.96% in 2019-21. Among states, Kerala has lowest poverty (0.55%) and Bihar has highest poverty (33.76%). This index is based on the NFHS Round 5 data (2019-21) India has witnessed significant reduction in multidimensional poverty. Government of India is targeting to multidimensional reduce poverty to 7% by the end of 2025 and end multidimensional poverty by 2030 as per SDG Target 1.2. Government of India is adopting many pro-poor welfare measures and interventions like PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, Ujjwala, PM Awas Yojana, SWANIDHI, Jal Jeevan Mission, Atma Nirbhar Bharat, Smart City Mission, Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, etc. among others in this direction. Improvement in social sector indicators, elimination of all forms of poverty, hunger, malnutrition and provision of basic standards of living will lead to achievement of 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development in India. While the performance of States varies, some States which were traditionally having high poverty have made remarkable progress in helping people escape poverty, thus reducing inter-state disparities in multidimensional poverty. With this, the fundamental problems in accessing basic services are getting resolved fast so that the country can look towards becoming a developed nation i.e. Viksit Bharat @2047.

Public Policy Making In India: An Analysis of the Nature and Their Goal-Oriented Future

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India has a long history of public policy dating back to ancient times. The Arthashastra, written by Chanakya in the 4th century BCE, is considered one of the earliest texts on public policy. During British colonial rule, the British introduced laws and regulations that were designed to promote their own interests rather than those of the Indian people. After independence in 1947, India adopted a democratic system of government based on the principles of secularism, socialism, and federalism. In the early years of independent India, public policy focused primarily on nation-building and promoting rapid industrialisation. Over time, public policy in India has evolved to address emerging challenges and opportunities. More recently, initiatives like Digital India, Make in India and 'Viksit Bharat@2047' reflect the country's growing ambition to become a digital and manufacturing powerhouse. Public policy in India is characterized by a number of features that shape its nature and direction. Public policy in India plays a critical role in shaping the country's future, impacting the lives of 1.4 billion citizens. The study analyses the making of public policy in India, their nature, future, highlights its successes, outlines its main problems, and offers prospective solutions.

Shaping India's Future: An Analysis of Public Policy Trends and Prospects

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This paper explores the transformative dynamics of public policy in India, concentrating on the essential trends that have moulded governance and social consequences over the past few decades. As India straddles the divide between tradition and modernity, public policy assumes a critical role in tackling pressing issues such as economic disparity, social equity, and sustainable development. The article delves into substantial policy adjustments in sectors like education, healthcare, economic restructuring, and digital governance, underscoring their influence on the country's socioeconomic fabric. The research examines historical precedents to uncover patterns and recurring themes in Indian policymaking, thereby offering a contextual comprehension of current policies. Additionally, the paper investigates the impact of various stakeholders, such as government bodies, civil society, and international influences, on shaping public policy. The study also explores prospective pathways for Indian public policy, stressing the need for innovative strategies to tackle emerging challenges like climate change, urbanization, and digital transformation. Ultimately, the paper aims to contribute to discussions on how India can optimize its policy framework to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, thereby ensuring that the future of its citizens is secure, fair, and prosperous.

The Evolution and Impact of India's National Health Policy: A Comparative Study of 2002 and 2017 Versions

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Over the last two decades, India's national health policy has shifted gears reflecting both changes in disease burden as well as focus on addressing its core challenges of providing care. By comparing 2002 with the 2017 NHP of India, this article undertakes a comparative analysis of how policy evolved to accommodate access (both financial and physical), quality and equity dimensions in terms of health services considering social economic dynamics as well as a demographic transition which the country experienced at large. The paper begins by giving the socio-economic and health background to both policy iterations. This is followed by a comparative review of major policy dimensions, such as healthcare financing, service delivery mechanisms and structure; human resources for health (HRH), and governance. Key changes in the NHP 2017 focused on increased attention to universal health coverage and traditional medicine. Health indicators pre and post-implementation of each policy version are quantitatively analysed to provide insights into the effectiveness of individual policies. Finally, the Bundy report features interviews with policymakers and healthcare providers, as well as public health experts who reflect on the implementation challenges and successes of these policies. Thus, the 2017 policy is a step

forward in recognizing the ideal of universal health coverage. While the 2017 NHP addresses some of the limitations of its previous version, the findings show that implementation gaps still prevail. The study lastly deliberates upon the ramifications these policy evolutions are likely to have on India's health Goals and suggests some ways forward suitable for future policy.

Public Policy And Social Equity In India: A Critical Analysis

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Public policy in India serves as a vital instrument for achieving social equity, addressing the diverse needs of its heterogeneous population. This paper critically analyses the role of public policy in promoting social equity within the Indian context, focusing on the efficacy, challenges, and outcomes of various government initiatives. The study examines key policies, such as affirmative action, social welfare schemes, and economic reforms, and their impact on marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and women. It explores how these policies have contributed to reducing socio-economic disparities and fostering inclusivity in areas such as education, healthcare, employment, and political representation. Despite significant progress, the paper highlights persistent challenges that undermine the effectiveness of public policies in achieving social equity. These include systemic corruption, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and the lack of grassroots participation in policy formulation and implementation. Furthermore, the intersectionality of caste, class, gender, and religion continues to complicate efforts to create equitable opportunities for all citizens. Through a critical lens, the paper also evaluates the role of political will and public accountability in shaping the success of social equity policies. It argues that while policies are often well-intentioned, their execution falls short due to inadequate resource allocation, poor governance, and socio-political resistance. The paper concludes by suggesting policy reforms aimed at strengthening institutional frameworks, enhancing transparency, and promoting inclusive development that truly addresses the needs of the most vulnerable sections of society.

Public Policy In India : Challenges And Prospects

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Technological constraints, privacy concerns, and operational inefficiencies hindered its adoption among government employees. In rural areas, where reliable internet connectivity and infrastructure were lacking, the implementation of AEBAS was particularly challenging. Public Policy deals with the actions taken by the government to address and solve the issues faced by the citizens. Example of Public Policies includes- Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, Make in India, Digital India. In today's world, many countries' governments are indirectly run by the people. Most of the countries around the world are Republican Countries. In all the Republican countries around the world, its governance and power are held by the people and the representatives chosen by these people. The nation is not ruled by the whims and wishes of the ruler, unlike in old times. The principle aim of the government and its governance in the 21st century is the well-being of its people. This well-being is implemented through policies that help in lifting the people and provide for their survival needs. One of the most important parts of Politics is the planning and implementation of public policies. These policies are not only the government's responsibility but also the general citizens and other institutions or organizations running within the country. It is an important and peculiar way through which the unheard voices of a nation can be heard. These policies are a necessary part of political society and the government governing the society. Even when the tenure of a political party is over, the policies implemented by this party will not be over.

Public Policy: Nature and Future An Attempt to perceive Inter-Departmental Convergence Approach

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Pranabjyoti Nath, Secretary, Government of Kerala (Odisha)

Since independence, India has envisaged to have an inclusive and developed society by strengthening nation building institutions; enshrining a constitutional document imprinting social ethics of a welfare state; with rights, duties, regulatory procedures, protection to underprivileged, minorities etc., of the society; and to provide fair number of privileges to all in respect of distribution of food, wealth, education, health services, social justice etc. Considering all above, different policies have been framed to address societal challenges, and to promote just and fair society for all, ensuring equitable allocation of resources; reducing inequality through appropriate redistribution policies; regulatory frameworks and systems to add or support the existing legal entities; foreign policies to encompass national interest, maintain internal peace and security in the country; strong vigilance on bordering areas adjacent to neighboring countries, with due reviewing from time to time. Among all these, the Government of India has taken a remarkable initiative formulating the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS) in 2005, which is a wage employment scheme designed to ensure minimum 100 days unskilled work in a financial year to a rural household and to ensure thirty three percent of women participation, which guarantees the constitutional rights of 'Right to Work' as a legal entity. Such wage employment Act has extended its inclusiveness through convergence approach along with other government departments and schemes to carry forward inter-departmental activities which will provide livelihoods support to the marginalized and the needy section of the society by benefiting 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to reduce poverty with enhanced income of each household and also to help building up assets in the concerned Gram Panchayat through an effective convergence approach. An example of an Inter-Departmental convergence approach adopted in a special project is Odisha Tribal Employment and Livelihood Program (OTELP Plus) under Schedule Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department, and Government of Odisha, which is trying to attain sustainable development with different components and by balanced convergence initiatives.

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POLITICS OF DISSENT IN INDIA

Dissent in Democratic Societies: A Study with Reference to India from the Year 2000 to 2024

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Democracies, the world over have been the most favoured and followed form of government. Barring few exceptions, entire world is functioning on democratic principles. India is no exception to this. The Constitution guarantees - The Right to Freedom of Speech and expression under article 19(1)(a). The Right to assemble peaceably and without arms under article 19(1)(b). The Protection of Life and Personal Liberty under article 21. Apart from the inherent meaning of the said articles we can also believe that the people also have the right criticize and show their dissent against the government if they feel so, provided the criticism is not motivated and does not have any hidden intent behind it. So, the constitution has maintained a healthy balance between individual rights and state interests and also imposed restrictions on the above stated rights on the ground of interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, decency and morality and incitement to an offence. The only point is that the restrictions must be reasonable. However, the functioning of the Indian Democracy specially in the past 10 years has proved otherwise. The paper attempts to understand if the government has become authoritarian? The questions analysed would be - Should the government interpret Dissent as violation and disobedience of the government? Why government is averse to the idea of dissent? Are Dissenters a threat to law and order situation? If imposition of sanctions, is the only way to deal with dissenters? Can't we look at dissent as the first step towards freedom of expression and discussion?

Humour as Political Dissent: An Analysis of Stand-up Comedy in India

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Humour is an essential and inevitable part of our lives and society. However, political theorisation of humour has evaded academicians so far. This paper is about the exploration of the idea of the use of humour in political resistance against systematic discrimination. The paper swims through the stand-up comedy videos available on digital platforms, particularly YouTube by using the methodology of qualitative digital ethnography. The primary purpose is to try and understand whether humour in the form of stand-up comedy, which is a burgeoning industry in India, can offer a way to contribute to the anti-caste movement like other art forms have done. I argue here that despite there being a potent political potential in humour to challenge social inequalities, the stand-up comedy scene in India has been unsuccessful in tapping on to that potential. Movements are multi-dimensional and are fought on many fronts and while the art forms can be a great space to dismantle oppression and injustice,

the stand-up comedy that we have in India has failed in this respect, to be an art form, for the way it deals with the issue of caste.

Incivility and Dissent: The Language of Democratic Politics in Kolkata

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This paper is concerned with recent debates over the rise in incivil language and gestures in electoral and everyday politics in India, more specifically, in West Bengal, and most visibly, in Kolkata. The participants in these debates are educated middle class individuals with known partisan identity, and public figures from the civil society. While people may differently define incivility, they share a broad consensus about civility. Such debates reveal a growing panic about what is seen as a moral decay in politics. The paper will show that such incivility is opposed to four elements. They are: [i] an older sense of the urbane (opposed to rustic); [ii] the dominance of bhadrakalok and criticism of chhotokalok ways; [iii] the established liberal and Marxist vocabulary of politics; and, [iv] the constitutional restriction on 'un-parliamentary' expressions. The paper will explore the implications of these phenomena for democratic politics at large. It will try to make a case that while it has a strong potential of undermining the traditional elite base of electoral politics, the aggression and coarseness of discourse could also mean new ways of excluding people from the margins.

The Decline of Indian Democracy: From Public Participation to Political Monopoly

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This research paper delves into the decline of Indian democracy since the country gained independence in 1947. Initially founded on the principles of governance for the people, Indian democracy has deteriorated into a system where the government imposes its ideologies on the population to serve its own interests. The essence of democracy, which is meant to thrive through active public participation, is being eroded by the growing monopoly of political parties. Elections, once considered the cornerstone of democracy, are increasingly controlled by political leaders, reducing them to mere power plays rather than expressions of the people's will. Despite India's significant strides in economic and social development, its democratic foundations have weakened. Public engagement, which is vital for a healthy democracy, has diminished, while political elites maintain control over electoral processes. This paper argues that without meaningful reforms, Indian democracy risks further degradation. By analyzing the impact of this monopolization of politics and the loss of public involvement, the research aims to highlight the challenges facing Indian democracy and the need for a revival of its core values to ensure that the government truly serves its people, as was envisioned at independence.

Challenges to Secular Fabric: Exploring the Tensions Between Constitution and Contemporary Realities

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This research investigates the complex dynamics between India's constitutional commitment to secularism and the contemporary challenges that threaten this foundational principle. The study explores the historical evolution of secularism in India, tracing its roots from the framers of the Constitution to its current interpretations and applications. By examining key legal cases, political developments, and social movements, the research highlights the persistent tensions between the ideal of a secular state and the realities of a diverse, multi-religious society. The Indian Constitution enshrines secularism as a core value, mandating the state to treat all religions equally and ensuring freedom of religion for all citizens. However, the practical implementation of these principles often encounters significant obstacles. The research delves into instances where political agendas, communal conflicts, and socio-economic disparities have undermined the secular fabric of the nation. It also examines the role of the judiciary in interpreting and upholding secular principles, noting both progressive judgments and contentious decisions that have sparked debate. Furthermore, the study addresses the impact of contemporary issues such as the rise of religious nationalism, the politicization of religious identities, and the challenges posed by demands for a Uniform Civil Code. By analyzing these factors, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the ongoing struggle to maintain secularism in India. Ultimately, this study seeks to offer insights into the ways in which India can navigate these challenges to uphold its secular ethos. It underscores the importance of inclusive policies, robust legal frameworks, and active civil society engagement in fostering a truly secular and pluralistic society.

Dissent, Democracy and the State: The Trajectory of UAPA in India

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Democracy thrives on dissent. Historically, dissent has been a characteristic of the Indian Subcontinent, but its interpretation has shifted significantly in modern times. The parameters of permissible dissent continue to be contested in India, notwithstanding the country's seventy-eight years of independence. Activists and the judiciary have consistently criticised repressive legislations such as the Sedition Act and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), which the state has used to suppress dissent. Data from the National Crime Records Bureau shows significant misuse of these laws in curtailing fundamental rights and stifling dissent. Enacted in 1967, UAPA is an anti-terrorism law in India that prevents unlawful activities and associations. The UAPA has evolved through significant revisions into a more stringent anti-terrorism law that gives the central government extensive authority. However, the law faces criticism for its vague provisions, violation of human rights, undermining federalism, and raising concerns due to the increasing number of cases filed under the Act and low conviction rate. The research paper explicates the trajectory of UAPA since its inception. It also analyses how successive governments have employed UAPA through various amendments. This article explores the impact of the UAPA on dissent in India, examining the conflict between civil liberties and national security and assessing how the law influences the nation's democratic values.

Legislative Privileges and Freedom of Press in Indian Democracy: A Study

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Certain rights, privileges and immunities are indispensable for each House collectively and its members individually in Indian democracy. Both the Houses of parliament and state legislatures enjoy privileges under Article 105 and 195 of Indian constitution respectively. It enables them to perform their duties, business and discharge their constitutional obligations and dignity of the House without any obstacles from any angles. It includes right to freedom of speech and expression on the floor of the House, freedom from arrest, freedom to commit someone for contempt of the House. If the press publishes against the legislators they overreact and express their anger and annoyance and pass beach of privileges. On the other hand, press as fourth pillar of democracy provides quality and quantity of information to shape the public opinion through print media and electronic media that exerts a tremendous influence on public which is too powerful to put pressure on decision making process. This paper seeks to study origin, growth and enjoyment of privileges by legislators. How press will check dishonest, unscrupulous behaviour and selfish motives of legislatures? It will through much light on the privilege motions passed against freedom of press with an extensive coverage of reactions of press against the motions.

Integrating Human Security as a Pillar in the Democratization Process: A Comprehensive Analysis

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This paper explores the critical role of human security in the democratization process, arguing that a human-centric approach is essential for sustainable political transformation. Human security, encompassing freedom from fear, want, and the right to live in dignity, extends beyond traditional state-centric notions of security by prioritizing the well-being of individuals and communities. The analysis examines how integrating human security into democratization frameworks can promote inclusive governance, social justice, and resilience against threats to democratic consolidation, such as conflict, inequality, and political instability. By incorporating human security, emerging democracies can address fundamental challenges, including poverty, health crises, and social exclusion, which often fuel unrest and undermine democratic institutions. The study highlights that a comprehensive understanding of human security can mitigate risks associated with transitions to democracy by fostering a culture of peace, enhancing citizen participation, and strengthening the rule of law. This approach also helps to build trust between governments and their populations, a crucial factor in sustaining democratic governance. Drawing on case studies from diverse geopolitical contexts, the paper demonstrates that integrating

human security principles leads to more inclusive and resilient democracies. It concludes by offering policy recommendations for international organizations, civil society, and governments to embed human security in democratization strategies, ultimately creating a more stable and equitable political order.

Politics of Dissent in India

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Political dissent is a dissatisfaction with or opposition to the policies of a governing body. Expressions of dissent may take forms from vocal disagreement to civil disobedience to the use of violence. Dissent is an opinion, philosophy or sentiment of non-agreement or opposition to a prevailing idea or policy enforced under the authority of a government, political party or other entity or individual. A dissenting person may be referred to as a dissenter. Sticker art arguing that dissent is necessary for democracy. Unlike majority opinions and similar to concurring opinions, dissenting opinions are not binding law and, therefore, future cases are not obliged to follow them. Nonetheless, dissenting opinions preserve minority viewpoints on contested legal issues and contribute to the public debate of these issues. The relationship between law and dissent is complex and dynamic. Dissent refers to the expression of disagreement or opposition to prevailing norms, practices, or laws within a society. Contrariety of opinion; refusal to agree with something already stated or adjudged or to an act previously performed. Dissent is strong disagreement or dissatisfaction with a decision or opinion, especially one that is supported by most people or by people in authority. He is the good and toughest ruler yet and has responded harshly to any dissent to his good governance. Thus, the political dissent prevails in the political society.

Is India a Democratic Autocracy?

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The largest democracy, India has often been accused of democratic degradation. The initial adoption of British administrative setups, and the present verve of its replacement with the dichotomous Indian way of governance; deliberate abstaining of the oppositions, and the inclusion of religious majoritarianism in the social and cultural pluralism of India have become instrumental to the democratic decline of the country. India scored 7.18 and has plummeted as a 'flawed democracy' under the Democratic Index of Economic Intelligence Unit. Apart from the conventional factors like – illiteracy, poverty and unemployment; the democracy in India experiences serious setbacks due to regional disparity, fluctuating and inconsistent economic growth, political defections, lack of civil liberty, and NRC. The international community has severely criticised the revocation of the special status to Kashmir as the suppression of democratic ethos in the valley. The biased reporting of the media houses due to their nexus with political powers has caused rampant democratic backsliding. Due to the strong grip of the government over media, censorship of public opinion, monopolistic policies of the ruling elites and their intolerance towards criticism; the Indian democracy has evolved to an autocratic democracy. Owing to the growing competition for power, the government and the political opposition parties oversee the issues of good governance and the sustainable development agenda of the country. At this juncture, the paper raises the question of whether democracy in India is at stake. It will throw light on India's journey from Constitutional democracy to Consociational democracy. Further, it seeks to analyse the evolving nature of Indian democracy and its present challenges.

Discourse on Political Dissent in India

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The discourse on political dissent in India is a vital component of its democratic ethos, serving as both a barometer of democratic health and a catalyst for social and political change. This research article delves into the complexities surrounding political dissent, tracing its historical roots, contemporary manifestations, and the evolving state responses. It investigates how dissent has been an essential force in challenging oppressive regimes, advocating for social justice, and voicing the concerns of marginalized communities. Historically, dissent in India has taken various forms, from the non-violent resistance of the Indian freedom struggle to the assertive social movements of the post-independence era. The article examines how dissent has been instrumental in shaping policy, influencing public opinion, and holding the government accountable. However, in recent years, the space for dissent has been increasingly constricted due to the rise of majoritarian politics, the use of draconian laws such as sedition and anti-terrorism statutes, and the suppression of media and civil society voices. The research explores the legal and constitutional frameworks that define the boundaries of dissent, highlighting key judicial interpretations that have either protected or limited this fundamental democratic right. It also considers the role of digital platforms in both amplifying and surveilling dissenting voices in the age of information technology. The article critically assesses the tension between state authority and the rights of citizens to express dissent, arguing that a vibrant democracy depends on the protection of dissenting voices. It concludes by reflecting on the implications of the current trends for India's democratic future, emphasizing the need for robust safeguards to ensure that dissent remains a legitimate and protected form of political expression.

Internal Democracy in the Congress Party of Assam: A Critical Analysis

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Internal democracy is the backbone of a healthy political system and is important for enhancing transparency, inclusivity, and legitimacy within political organizations. This paper critically examines the state of internal democracy in the Congress party of Assam. It is found that the distribution of tickets and candidate selection within the parties are not quite transparent. The candidates from various parties switch over to other parties and parties welcome such defectors warmly. Sometimes, aspiration for power leads to the partition of the party. In Assam also there was defection and internal conflict within the political parties, especially the Congress party facing significant challenges in maintaining internal democratic practices. This paper explores the extent to which the Assam Congress party has adhered to democratic principles, such as the conduct of transparent and fair elections for various party positions, the participation of grassroots members in party decision-making processes, as well as democratic practices. The paper also examines the consequences of poor internal democracy on the party's electoral performance. The study concludes by offering recommendations for reform, emphasizing the importance of transparency, inclusivity, and accountability within the party's organizational structures and processes.

Analysing the BJP Dominance: Key Factors and Implications

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The paper seeks to analyse the formidable rise of BJP within the theoretical framework of One-Party Dominance. It examines the phenomenon of BJP dominance within the historical framework of Indian democracy, comparing its characteristics with the Congress system that persisted during the first two decades following Independence. The BJP's ascendancy, particularly since 2014, marks a significant shift in Indian democratic landscape, bringing a halt to the trend of coalition politics and heralding a new phase in Indian party system. The study examines the factors contributing to the rise of BJP to the centre stage of Indian politics, including its ideological appeal, strong organisational network, electoral strategies, and the role of leadership. It also delves into how this dominance has influenced India's cultural discourse, development trajectory and governance practices, advancing the vision of Viksit Bharat. The paper relies on quantitative as well as qualitative tools to examine the electoral rise of BJP and derive its political implications. It finally concludes with a critical reflection on the challenges and opportunities posed by this dominance, offering insights into the evolving nature of Indian democracy.

Politics of Dissent in India

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In a democracy, the government comes to power only through the votes of the common people. Therefore, the government is accountable to the people. For that, the government needs to consider the opinions of the people. The reason for this is that if decisions and plans are made keeping in mind the common people, then those decisions and plans become useful to the people. And this is a characteristic of democracy. The right to dissent is considered important for the overall development of democracy because if a decision or policy has unfavorable consequences and is to be known, it can be known because of the different opinions of the general public in the political sphere. It also helps the government reflect on its actions; in fact, it helps to change decisions in policies and plans and to make measures more beneficial. Therefore, the Indian Constitution has indirectly recognized dissent as a fundamental right, as the people must openly criticize or react to government decisions and schemes. The right to disagree with the opinion of others is enshrined in Article 19(1) of Part III of the Constitution of India. This right is enshrined in the Constitution

because democracy thrives on the free exchange of diverse opinions. But the current Indian polity has grown increasingly intolerant of political dissent, raising concerns about the health of the world's largest democracy. In this research paper how the politics of dissent are taking place in India, as there is a feeling among the general public that there has been a significant change in the nature of this difference in nationalistic policy will be studied.

Examining Alternative Politics in India and its Future

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The paper will look into the profound significance of alternative politics which has gained much attention in India's electoral democracy. It will analyze the new trends and transformations of Indian party system in the context of politics of dissent in India. The major focus of the article will be to examine the emergence of the idea of alternative politics and its future in the Indian politics. It will examine how alternative politics has evolved in the post-independence era while highlighting the claims of political parties for ushering to work for the idea of alternative politics. It will examine the puzzle that how with the failure of the existing mainstream political parties, the vital importance of alternative politics has gained prominence. Therefore, the major focus of analysis will be to examine the different factors that have transformed the nature of electoral politics in India. Furthermore, an analysis of emergence of the Janata Party as an alternative in historical backdrop and Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and its claim of alternative politics in the recent years will be done. In this regard, it becomes significant to understand and examine the idea of alternative politics and its future in India.

Geographic Dissent: Investigating UCC contrasting Responses in North and South

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UCC advocates for one country one law which aims to standardize personal laws irrespective of religion. With over 1.45 billion population and over 22 scheduled languages and multiple religions and customs, it has both advantages and disadvantages. This paper analyses the reasons for contrasting responses to the UCC in Northern and Southern part of India. It also delves into the historical, cultural and geographical aspects that has shaped the disparate regional responses. With contrasting historical legacies, the northern and southern part of India showcases complex and eclectic responses. Hence this paper delves into contrasting regional perspectives and also explains the geographic dissent encircling UCC. Therefore with the primary goal of implementing uniform legal framework, it also examines the challenges in implementing in India which is a country with co-existence of many different cultures. This paper is based upon qualitative comparative analysis of complex responses to UCC in Northern and Southern part of India. This paper emphasises in considering the regional contexts and identities in drafting national policy especially in delicate aspects like personal laws.

PANEL - 10

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Energy Consumption Patterns: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Households in India

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Atul Kumar, Professor, Energy Studies Programme, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

With a sustained economic growth and rapid migration to the cities, the country has been witnessing a significant rise in awareness level, health consciousness, disposable income and standard living of the households. This has led to a shift in their consumption patterns, which in turn is leading to a consistent rise in energy consumption in the country. This paper studies the socio-economic drivers of the rising energy demand in the residential sector and its changing nature across the rural and urban households in the country. The income class wise ownership of major energy consuming appliances of more than 2 lakh households has been analysed in conjunction with their monthly expenditure from 2014 to 2024 for this study. The mobility of the households across different income groups and transition in their ownership of appliances has been treated as a proxy to elucidate upon the changing energy consumption patterns. The other socioeconomic drivers such as education level, occupation, gender and the expenditure patterns of the households have also been analysed. The distinction in the consumption and expenditure pattern of rural and urban households across different income groups is encouraged to be used for policy formulations and perspective planning.

Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India for 'Viksit Bharat': Progress, Challenges, and Strategies

Dr. Anjali Gaidhane, Professor and Head, Dept. of Political Science, Hislop College, Temple Nagpur (Maharashtra)

India, home to one-sixth of the global population, plays a critical role in the global success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a fact emphasized by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015. Achieving a "Viksit Bharat" by 2047 is intricately linked to the successful implementation of the SDGs. This paper explores India's progress towards the SDGs and the challenges it faces. The SDGs, adopted by all UN member states in 2015, aim for a sustainable future encompassing social, economic, and environmental well-being. To assess India's progress, this paper reviews advancements in poverty reduction, healthcare, and infrastructure development while identifying significant obstacles such as widespread poverty and inequality, environmental degradation, and governance issues. Findings indicate that although India has made notable strides in various areas, significant challenges persist. Overcoming these requires a multi-faceted approach that includes strengthening institutions, investing in human capital, promoting sustainable development practices, and fostering international cooperation. In conclusion, achieving the SDGs in India necessitates a collaborative effort from the government, civil society, and the private sector. The paper argues that while progress has been made, addressing the remaining challenges is crucial for a "Viksit Bharat" by 2047.

Environmental Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities in India's Political Landscape

Dr. Anju Beniwal, Assistant Professor, Govt. Meera Girls College, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

This study examines the multifaceted challenges and opportunities associated with environmental sustainability within India's political framework. It explores how political communication, media narratives, and propaganda influence environmental policy-making and public perceptions of sustainability issues. The research delves into the role of political activism and socio-political movements in advocating for environmental causes, assessing their impact on governmental actions and policies. Additionally, the study evaluates the contribution of digital democracy and e-governance in promoting environmental sustainability, highlighting the growing importance of digital platforms in shaping political discourse and enabling citizen participation. The analysis also considers the implications of AI in Indian politics, focusing on how emerging technologies can be harnessed to address environmental challenges. Furthermore, the research contextualizes India's efforts in relation to global environmental trends, including its interactions with neighbouring countries and participation in international environmental agreements. By integrating these elements, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of environmental sustainability in India and the political dynamics that influence its progress.

India's Response to Climate Change: Politics, Policies, and Challenges

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Dr. Sudhir Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, M.M. College, Modinagar, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)

Climate change presents a critical challenge for developing nations like India, where rapid economic growth and a population exceeding 1.4 billion make its response pivotal for both domestic welfare and global sustainability. This article explores the multifaceted dynamics of India's climate strategy, focusing on the interplay between politics, policies, and socio-economic challenges. India's commitments under international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and its ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) reflect its dedication to transitioning towards a low-carbon economy while balancing the needs for economic growth and poverty alleviation. The article examines the evolution of India's climate policies, starting with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its missions, which emphasize renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience. Key initiatives like the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission and the International Solar Alliance (ISA) are highlighted as milestones in India's climate journey. Additionally, the article discusses the challenges India faces, including political economy

constraints, the need for policy coherence, and institutional capacity building. The role of technological innovation, particularly in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate-smart agriculture, is also analysed. India's leadership in global climate diplomacy, especially in advocating for the Global South, and its push for climate finance and technology transfer are explored. The article concludes with recommendations for strengthening India's climate response, emphasizing policy integration, increased investment, inclusive action, and continued global leadership in the fight against climate change.

Politics of Plastic: A Legal Discourse on Plastic Usage and Regulation

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Plastics have become an integral part of modern society, offering unparalleled convenience in various aspects of life. However, the environmental consequences of plastic usage have raised significant concerns, prompting the need for a comprehensive legal discourse on the politics surrounding plastics. This paper aims to explore the multifaceted aspects of plastic use, the legal framework governing it, and the environmental implications that necessitate regulatory interventions. This paper seeks to critically analyze the politics of plastic through a legal lens, identifying the challenges and opportunities for regulatory frameworks to address environmental concerns associated with plastic use.

Does Centralisation Promote Decentralisation? A Review of Water and Sanitation Policies in India

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This paper offers an argument that decentralisation as a policy design could be effective when applied through a mandated a centralised direction. The strength of this argument has been substantiated through a review of water and sanitation policies in India. The federal constitutional arrangement in India designated states to deal with issues of water and sanitation. However, past trend informs that seriousness on basic amenities like water supply and sanitation facilities got a major focus when a national level campaign had initiated to address all these concerns. One can observe this visibility through central intervention in terms of grant-in-aid support and also fixing targets especially during previous and also continuing with the current political regime. Further, how decentralisation needs to be applied at the state, district and local level has uniformly designed by the centre and offered as a mandatory implementation guideline to the states. Moreover, detail narration of above trend has been discussed in the context of Swachh Bharat Mission and Jal Jeevan Mission.

Balancing Economic Prosperity and Environmental Sustainability: Strategies for Achieving Viksit Bharat 2047

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India has achieved a significant milestone of 75 years of independence and now faces a critical juncture in its pursuit of economic prosperity and environmental sustainability. Striking a delicate balance between these two imperatives is of utmost importance. The vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 aims to transform India into a developed nation by 2047, encompassing various facets of development, including economic growth, environmental sustainability, social progress, and good governance. This paper delves into the strategies required to achieve this balance, considering the ultimate goal of Viksit Bharat 2047. It employs literature reviews, case studies, and policy analysis to assess the viability of environmental sustainability amidst economic growth. Key research questions include identifying the primary economic and environmental challenges India faces in its journey to becoming a developed nation by 2047, and exploring strategies to ensure that economic growth occurs without compromising environmental sustainability. This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing actionable recommendations for policymakers to achieve sustainable development and environmental stewardship.

Viksit Bharat in Global Climate Order: Rising as Voice for Voiceless

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India, being a developing country essentially requires modern and accessible technology to advance its economy and other social problems in order to fight against its deeply rooted poverty since its independence. On the other hand, the normative structure of global climate conventions create pressure environment to mitigate/cur GHG emission of respective countries which has a direct impact on the India's development process in economic, political and social sector. Similarly, the underdeveloped and developing countries (global south) are entangled in dialectical syllogism where they hardly represent their voice of concern at international forum because of their insignificant position in international arena. Despite of unsound condition, India continues to fight challenges for 'climate justice'. India has successfully proved itself to be one of the "most responsible" and "committed member" of UNFCCC to combat global climate problems by playing a robust role in international convention negotiation and show an advance achievement of targets pledged in earlier conventions. India pledges to its countrymen and the world to give a healthy air free of smoke and population by 2047 celebrating India's 100th independence under mission Vikshit Bharat @2047. This paper analyses how India bargain for changes in international climate regime for better inclusivity and raise voice of poor countries in global climate order on behalf of global south countries.

The Implication of Energy Transition on the Energy Security of India

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Dr. Atul Kumar, Professor, Energy Studies Programme, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Energy security has long been a critical issue for India, given its vast population, growing economy, and heavy reliance on energy imports. At a time when India is undergoing a significant transition in its energy landscape, moving away from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources and improving the efficiency of conventional ones, are critical for our overall security. The energy transition provoked by mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and lessening dependency on imported fossil fuels represents a major factor in the nation's future energy security. This paper examines these implications with respect to energy independence, the need for a reliable and affordable energy supply, and the environmental sustainability of further deploying large-scale renewable production across various dimensions. The transition can be a double opportunity to both strengthen India's energy security by increasing the diversity of sources and minimizing reliance on international markets volatility, as well as it could also entail challenges regarding infrastructure development; policy alignment with climate change issues already identified in Sustainable Development Goals monitoring efforts — including those related to 'energy'; socio-economic impacts of moving away from traditional fossil fuel-based sectors towards new types that make more sustainable choices available locally.

Navigating Climate Diplomacy: India's Role in Advancing Justice and Sustainability

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Climate Diplomacy is critical for achieving environmental sustainability and developing international climate policies, where the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) plays a central role. The paper aims to analyze the dynamics surrounding climate negotiations and the strategic role that the major powers play in addressing the global climatic concerns and challenges, emphasizing the importance of justice and fairness in these efforts. It examines how the international agreements and collaborative initiatives are impacting the goal towards promoting sustainable development. The paper further studies how climate diplomacy is guided by the principles of CBDR and how it influences global policy frameworks. In this context, the paper further explores India's role as a significant player in climate diplomacy. It examines how India's Strategic objectives and international activities align with its vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. The paper will examine India's role and contributions to climate agreement as well as its efforts to promote justice and sustainability globally, in addition to highlighting its ability to shape and contribute to global climate policy.

Implication of Energy Transition in Coal Rich Region of India

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The need to phase down coal consumption is paramount to India's aspiration for low carbon economy. Coal, the main sources of carbon emission, is also a key driver of economic growth of nation. In India about 80% of coal production comes from states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. These states produce about 6.5 % of India's total non-fossil fuel-based electricity. Coal is also most important pillar of economy of these states. Energy transition in these states would be key to national aspiration for a low carbon economy. This becomes more challenging as coal phase down is threatening existing livelihood. However, on other hand livelihood opportunity in low carbon energy industries is rising. Existing industries in these states could shift to western and other states with higher share of clean energy production. The disparity in energy transition could lead to socioeconomic distress in coal producing region of the nation, understanding the skewed nature of energy transition merits further analysis. The present study uses national indexes and other literature to understand implication of energy transition in coal rich region. Skilling, awareness programme, economic diversification and improvement of social infrastructure needs major push.

Consciousness Toward Environmental Sustainability: An analysis From Ancient India to Contemporary Times

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This paper examines the evolution of environmental awareness in India, tracing its roots from ancient traditions to contemporary practices. It explores how ancient Indian philosophies, including Vedic texts, Jainism, Buddhism, and tribalism emphasized living in harmony with nature, fostering a deep-seated environmental consciousness. Practices like sustainable agriculture, water conservation, and the protection of biodiversity were integral to these early societies. During the transition period of India through colonialism and industrialization, the relationship between humans and the environment underwent significant changes, often leading to ecological degradation. This paper explores these shifts and the growing realization of the need for sustainable development in modern India. It also highlights how traditional ecological knowledge is being revitalized and integrated with modern innovations to address contemporary environmental challenges such as climate change, deforestation, and pollution. By bridging the ancient and the modern, this theme underscores the continuity and transformation in India's environmental consciousness. It invites discussions on how lessons from the past can inform current and future sustainability efforts, positioning India as a potential leader in global environmental initiatives.

Green Hydrogen: A Catalyst for Environmental Sustainability in India

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As India envisions its transformation into a developed nation by 2047, environmental sustainability emerges as a pivotal component of this journey. This paper explores the potential of green hydrogen as a catalyst for achieving environmental sustainability in India. Green hydrogen, produced through the electrolysis of water using renewable energy sources, offers a promising solution to reduce carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels. The study examines the current state of green hydrogen technology, its applications in various sectors such as transportation, industry, and energy storage, and the policy frameworks necessary to support its adoption. By analysing case studies and global best practices, the paper highlights the economic, environmental, and social benefits of integrating green hydrogen into India's energy mix. Furthermore, the paper discusses the challenges and opportunities associated with scaling up green hydrogen production and infrastructure in India. It emphasizes the role of government policies, private sector investments, and international collaborations in fostering a green hydrogen economy. This paper argues that green hydrogen can play a transformative role in India's quest for environmental sustainability, contributing to a cleaner, greener, and more resilient future.

Environmental Sustainability - Problem of Stubble Burning and Its Remedies

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Environmental Sustainability means it is the responsibility of present generation to use natural resources in such way that future generation too can enjoy their benefits and to protect the global ecosystem. In the way of Environmental Sustainability, there are various challenges that need to be addressed and one among them is stubble burning. Stubble (also called Parali in Punjabi) remains produced after harvesting rice crops. Stubble burning is the activity to put paddy crop residue to fire to clear the land to sow next crop. The farmers found this practice the cheapest way without caring its disastrous consequences. Stubble burning results to loss of soil fertility as it causes the loss of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur. Stubble burning causes air pollution as it releases large amount of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide. In northern part of India specially in Punjab and Haryana, rice is generally sown in July-August and harvested in October month and the practice of stubble burning is very high. These regions suffer with foggy days that disrupt traffic, normal life, health and above all fertility of the soil. In the present paper, the problem is analyzed in the perspective of farmers, government and environmental safety and sustainability. Government should take initiatives to solve the problem like producing biomass with the paddy straw and organizing awareness camps for farmers in rural areas. The farmers should apply alternative usage of crop residue or cut and mix stubble with soil. The development should be sustained without creating other health and economic problems especially for future generations.

Policies and Process for Environmental Sustainability in India

Dr. Sandeep Tiwari, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Government First Grade College, Manhalli (Karnataka)

The sustainability of Environment refers protect and preserve the environment with its real shape to nurture the future generation. The government of India and state governments at regional level they put all their efforts, to preserve the nature. As India developing nation it has to opt industrialisation, green revolution and such technology which are by and large against the environment and human kind. In the name of development and basic infrastructure deforestation is on rampant. The rapid industrialisation leads the problems of restoration and reuse of wastages of industry in form of waste chemical oriented water, non-degradable wastages go on to increase every day India produce 170,000 metric tonne solid waste per day it maintains 6% growth rate on in comparison previous year. According data collected by Food and Agricultural Organisation, the rate of deforestation in India stood at 668000 hectares per year due to the direct human induced it also affects the growth of new forests in India. In 2023 itself area of 1,44,000 hectore forest have lost the all its flora and fauna. This scene became responsible for greenhouse effect and increase in heat by 1.5 degree Celsius. The problem of open defecation is also the major cause to deteriorating situation of environment in India as per the data till 2014 more than 41% population practiced open defecation in India. Its ration more than 40% in rural India even today. The government of India have taken many initiatives to sustain clean environment by promoting green energy, Swachha Bharat Abhiyan, Jal Shakti Abhiyan etc., the forest departments of all states have taken many initiatives to implanted the trees.

Analysing India's Nuclear Energy Expansion: Evaluation of Existing Mechanisms and Future Policy Directions

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The current status of nuclear energy in India is critically examined in this article, with an emphasis on safety standards, regulatory frameworks, and operational efficiency. Key difficulties and possibilities in the field are identified by this study. The ramifications of India's adherence to international nuclear non-proliferation treaties and its goals for a low-carbon future are examined in this study. The study offers an in-depth assessment of governmental measures, such as the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Atomic Energy Act, in order to identify possible avenues for improving the sustainability and resilience of the industry. The study demonstrates how the strategic development of nuclear energy may support India's overarching objective of achieving Viksit Bharat by 2047. It emphasizes how crucial it is to expand nuclear energy in order to fulfil the country's expanding energy needs while maintaining geopolitical and environmental stability and, ultimately, building a strong, independent, and forward-thinking society. This study employs qualitative research methods, including comprehensive literature review, critical policy analysis, and case studies of selected nuclear facilities in India

Role of Maritime Security in Environmental Protection: Combating Illegal Activities and Protecting Marine Ecosystems

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Protecting the marine environment from dangers such as unlawful activity and ecosystem degradation is made possible in large part by maritime security. This paper examines the connection between environmental preservation and maritime security, with a particular emphasis on stopping illicit activity and preserving marine environments. It emphasises how crucial legal frameworks, international cooperation, and the execution of initiatives to improve marine security for environmental

reasons are the issues that illicit activities pose to maritime ecosystems are discussed in the paper, including illegal fishing, pollution, and wildlife trafficking. It examines how international agreements, such as the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), provide a framework for lawful action on these matters. Moreover, the study looks into the tactics and suitable methodologies utilised by maritime security organisations to safeguard the aquatic ecosystem. Coastal states should increase their capacity and share information, among other things, and improve their surveillance. The paper also stresses the necessity of an all-encompassing strategy that combines environmental protection, sustainable development objectives, and marine security.

Environmental Democracy in India: Integrating Sustainable Development Goals into Democratic Processes

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This paper explores the evolving landscape of environmental democracy in India, focusing on the integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into democratic processes. Through a qualitative analysis, this study examines how India's democratic framework can be leveraged to foster sustainable development, ensuring that environmental policies are not only top-down mandates but are shaped by inclusive, participatory processes. We analyse the effectiveness of recent policy initiatives, such as the National Green Tribunal and Environmental Impact Assessment notifications, in fostering public participation. By examining the intersection of environmental rights, public participation, and sustainable development, this paper argues that strengthening environmental democracy is crucial for India's journey towards becoming a developed nation by 2047. By weaving sustainable development into the fabric of India's democratic processes, the paper argues for a future where environmental democracy serves as a cornerstone of India's journey towards becoming a Viksit Bharat by 2047. The research underscores the importance of aligning national policies with global SDGs, advocating for a model where environmental justice is a democratic right, not a privilege.

Democracy and Sustainable Development in the Context of India

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Democracy and sustainable development argue that democracy is the best platform for negotiations and deliberations to achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development is a concept that has been developed to fulfill the current needs without harming the future ability. This is a critical issue in the present time. Due to regular changes in climate, economics, culture and society, the world environment is getting affected severely. Therefore, all the countries of the world are giving their focus on sustainable development that prevents future adverse effects on the environment. So if the countries fail to maintain sustainability, it may destroy the future world. The sustainable development goals are also known as SDGs, which the United Nations adopted in 2015. This idea has been developed for protecting the planet, ending poverty and ensuring that people enjoy prosperity and peace by 2030. This paper notes that democracy enables the creations of a system for the acceptable distributions of resources and benefits, which contributes to sustainable development. This paper makes a broad as well as critical study of the relationship between democracy and sustainable development. India's agenda "Vikshit Bharat" by 2047. The paper reveals that in a democratic environment these are better opportunities for economic, social and cultural growth compared to within an Authoritarian state. Democracy is also crucial for sustainable development in the long run. India as a democratic country has played an important role in the shaping of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The paper also examine the issues:- can democracy accelerate sustainability transformation ? Policy co-existence for Participatory co-existence. Government's response to climate change:- Issues challenges and opportunities. So, far as my knowledge little work has been done on this subject at academic circle. An attempt has been made to fill this gap. The methodology is mainly descriptive and analytical in the context of historical. Sustainable development in the Indian context is becoming popular and India initiative have encouraged many other countries as well. India has always supported the idea of sustainable development by engaging various stakeholders.

Towards Sustainable Resource Management: Analysing the Role of Environmental Policies in Uttarakhand Ecosystem Preservation

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All economies rely on the effective utilization of natural resources to promote prosperity while preserving the ability of ecosystems to maintain life. The idea of sustainable resource management has gained popularity in developing mountain economies like Uttarakhand in the past decade. There has been a sharp increase in maintaining the ecosystem's health, preventing overexploitation and degradation, and supporting the survival of diverse plant. Democracy is the best platform for negotiations and deliberations to achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development is a concept that has been developed to fulfill the current needs without harming the future ability. This paper makes a broad as well as critical study of the relationship between democracy and sustainable development. India's agenda "Viksit Bharat" by 2047. The paper reveals that in a democratic environment these are better opportunities for economic, social and cultural growth compared to within an Authoritarian state. Democracy is also crucial for sustainable development in the long run. India as a democratic country has played an important role in the shaping of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The paper also examine the issues:- can democracy accelerate sustainability transformation ? Policy co-existence for Participatory co-existence. Government's response to climate change:- Issues challenges and opportunities. So, far as my knowledge little work has been done on this subject at academic circle. An attempt has been made to fill this gap. The methodology is mainly descriptive and analytical in the context of historical. Sustainable development in the Indian context is becoming popular and India initiative have encouraged many other countries as well. India has always supported the idea of sustainable development by engaging various stakeholders, animal species to promote stability and resilience. The paper outlines a broad picture of the development initiatives undertaken in the state for long-term economic and societal foundation by ensuring resource extraction, use, and disposal do not exceed the limits of the environment or human society. Robust economic policies can bring fair access to resources and benefits for all members of society, including marginalized communities, promoting social equity and justice. Sustainable resource management has gained popularity in the past decade due to the sharp increase in commodity prices, increased market power of suppliers, and competition for raw materials. This paper focuses on the vital role of environmental policies and initiatives in Uttarakhand to address various environmental challenges and promote sustainable development in the state. Persistent efforts are essential to effectively implement these policies and safeguard Uttarakhand's natural heritage for future generations.

Sustainable Development in India: Challenges, Opportunities and Policy Implications

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This research paper examines the current state of sustainable development in India, focusing on the challenges, opportunities, and policy implications. As one of the world's fastest-growing economies, India faces complex and interconnected issues related to environmental degradation, social inequality, and economic growth. The paper employs a multidisciplinary approach, integrating perspectives from environmental science, economics, and social sciences to analyse the multifaceted nature of sustainable development. The first section of the paper looks into the environmental challenges confronting India, including air and water pollution, deforestation, and the impacts of climate change. It explores the consequences of these challenges on ecosystems, public health, and the overall well-being of the population. The second section assesses the social dimensions of sustainable development, examining issues such as poverty, gender inequality, and access to education and healthcare. Special attention is given to marginalized communities and their vulnerability to environmental and social changes. The paper also investigates the economic aspects of sustainable development in India, considering the balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. It explores the role of technology, innovation, and entrepreneurship in fostering sustainable practices within the Indian context. Furthermore, the study critically evaluates existing policy frameworks and their effectiveness in addressing the interconnected challenges of sustainability. In identifying opportunities for sustainable development, the research emphasizes the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches that involve all stakeholders, including government bodies, private enterprises, civil society, and local communities. The paper proposes a set of policy recommendations aimed at promoting sustainable practices across sectors, enhancing environmental conservation efforts, and fostering social inclusivity. Ultimately, this research contributes to the discourse on sustainable development in India by providing a comprehensive analysis of the current landscape, offering insights into potential solutions, and advocating for a holistic and integrated approach to address the country's sustainability challenges. The findings aim to inform policymakers, researchers, and practitioners, guiding them toward effective strategies for achieving a more sustainable and equitable future for India.

Navigating the Path to Carbon Neutrality: Strategies, Challenges, and Judicial Oversight for India by 2047

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Achieving carbon neutrality by 2047 presents a critical challenge and opportunity for India, necessitating a multi-faceted approach integrating renewable energy, technological innovation, and sustainable practices. This study examines the pathways to carbon neutrality, highlighting key strategies such as accelerating renewable energy adoption, enhancing energy efficiency, and promoting sustainable land use. It critically evaluates the effectiveness of these strategies, noting strengths in their comprehensive approach and alignment with global best practices. However, challenges such as implementation gaps, financial constraints, and social impacts present significant barriers. The research methodology includes secondary data analysis and a review of judicial involvement, focusing on landmark and recent cases that shape India's environmental policy landscape. The involvement of the judiciary and institutions like the National Green Tribunal (NGT) underscores the legal frameworks supporting carbon neutrality efforts, enforcing compliance and guiding policy implementation. The findings suggest that while India's strategies are well-conceived, successful achievement of carbon neutrality will require overcoming bureaucratic inefficiencies, securing necessary financial resources, and addressing socio-economic impacts to ensure an equitable transition. This research provides a nuanced understanding of India's path towards a sustainable, low-carbon future and offers insights into the role of judicial and institutional frameworks in driving climate action.

SDG 2030 and Indo-Greek Co-operation: Evaluating India's Climate Diplomacy in the 21st Century

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It has been quite some decades since the topic of sustainable development has swept over the academic circles as well as the corridors of political power. The question of basic survival of the coming generations has shaken the high and mighty world over, necessitating a shift in focus of policy makers from the clichéd vicissitudes of traditional security to those of unconventional security threats to mankind. In this regard, 2023 marked a significant year in the environmental history of the world with unprecedented occurrences of heatwaves, wildfires, floods and every other imaginable environmental hazard in conjunction with political crisis in both Europe and Asia. The blazing fires in the heart of north-eastern Greece can be cited in the light of being recorded as the single largest wildfire in Europe in decades. Moreover, studies by UN bodies like World Meteorological Organization have anticipated an adverse relation between climate change and socio-political-economic developments for the Global South. Climate change has therefore, been found to spare none, irrespective of geographical location or economic position. The paper therefore, seeks to discuss the commitments of both India, as the spokesperson of the Global South and Greece, as an EU member, to combat climate change in keeping with the Goal 13 of UN Sustainable Development Goals and assess the subsequent exercise of India's climate diplomacy as an important factor in the bilateral relation between India and Greece.

Politics of Plastic: A Legal Discourse on Plastic Usage and Regulation

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Plastics have become an integral part of modern society, offering unparalleled convenience in various aspects of life. However, the environmental consequences of plastic usage have raised significant concerns, prompting the need for a comprehensive legal discourse on the politics surrounding plastics. This paper aims to explore the multifaceted aspects of plastic use, the legal framework governing it, and the environmental implications that necessitate regulatory interventions. This paper seeks to critically analyze the politics of plastic through a legal lens, identifying the challenges and opportunities for regulatory frameworks to address environmental concerns associated with plastic use.

India's Net-Zero Targets: Accessing the Role of Solar Energy in its Renewable Energy Mix

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India's ambition to gradually lessen its fossil fuel dependency and to accelerate its non-fossil fuel installed capacity to 500 GWs by 2030, and to become net zero by 2070 would not be possible without the development and deployment of the renewable energy resources. To boost its renewable energy sector, the Government of India has been initiating a series of policies and programmes encompassing Solar, Wind, Hydro and Bio-fuels to achieve the above-mentioned targets. India's multi-layered approach to increase renewables in its energy mix and to reduce carbon emissions would be largely met through the wind and solar energy. However, considering the versatility and decentralized output of the solar energy, sizable contribution can be expected from the solar energy in its renewable energy mix. This paper would initially discuss about the role of renewables in India's energy landscape. Further, it would be detailing the transformative steps, and the policies initiated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to develop, deploy and generate solar energy in India. Finally, it would lay a stress on the reforms to be initiated as far as the solar energy policies are concerned to meet its net zero targets.

The Role of India in Climate Change

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India's role in addressing climate change is pivotal, given its unique position as a rapidly industrialising nation with a deep cultural reverence for nature. This paper explores India's multifaceted approach to climate action, rooted in its rich cultural traditions and informed by its status as a global leader. India has actively participated in international climate agreements, notably the Paris Agreement, committing to significant reductions in carbon emissions and a substantial increase in renewable energy usage. Through initiatives like the International Solar Alliance, India has positioned itself at the forefront of global efforts to harness clean energy. However, the paper also delves into the inherent challenges India faces in balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability. The tension between industrialization and environmental conservation is a central theme, with the research highlighting the necessity of achieving sustainable development without compromising economic progress. The findings underscore India's critical role in global climate strategies, emphasising that for any nation to lead on the world stage, it must prioritise environmental stewardship. This paper concludes by advocating for stronger global cooperation, with India as a key player, to ensure a sustainable future where economic growth and environmental health coexist.

Environmental Sanitation in Meghalaya under the Aegis of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

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Sanitation is one of basic determinants of quality of life and human development index. It is a basic need of all human beings and denying access to sanitation is denying basic human right. In India, the right to sanitation is derived from the constitutional right to life with dignity. It is also a part of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' (DPSP) in Part IV of the Constitution under Article 47, which provides that it is a duty of the Government to raise the standard of living and also a part of Article 48A that makes it a duty of the state to 'protect and improve the environment'. Over the years, India took steps to improve access to safe sanitation and cleanliness by implementing various policies in the urban areas and programmes in the rural areas. With the milestone achievement of an Open Defecation Free India on 02.10.2019, the goal under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin, SBM (G) Phase-II is to convert all ODF villages into ODF Plus villages, which adds a new dimension to the earlier sanitation paradigm with a steady shift from focussing on toilet construction to solid and liquid waste management. The paper highlights the impact of the sanitation interventions on the health and welfare of individuals and communities of East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya by capturing their views, perceptions, and attitudes through semi-structured interviews. It examines the role played by women in rural sanitation. And in line with achieving UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030, it analyses the relationship between Government's policies and schemes on environmental sanitation with the need, choices, and priorities of the beneficiaries.

Energy Consumption Patterns: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Households in India

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With a sustained economic growth and rapid migration to the cities, the country has been witnessing a significant rise in awareness level, health consciousness,

disposable income and standard living of the households. This has led to a shift in their consumption patterns, which in turn is leading to a consistent rise in energy consumption in the country. This paper studies the socio-economic drivers of the rising energy demand in the residential sector and its changing nature across the rural and urban households in the country. The income class wise ownership of major energy consuming appliances of more than 2 lakh households has been analysed in conjunction with their monthly expenditure from 2014 to 2024 for this study. The mobility of the households across different income groups and transition in their ownership of appliances has been treated as a proxy to elucidate upon the changing energy consumption patterns. The other socioeconomic drivers such as education level, occupation, gender and the expenditure patterns of the households have also been analysed. The distinction in the consumption and expenditure pattern of rural and urban households across different income groups is encouraged to be used for policy formulations and perspective planning.

Environmental Sustainability

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Menstrual health and hygiene management in India is at a critical intersection of public health, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic dynamics. With an average woman using around 12,000-15,000 sanitary pads in her lifetime, the environmental burden of menstrual waste is alarming. Sanitary napkins, composed largely of non-biodegradable plastics and harmful chemicals, contribute to significant ecological damage through improper disposal methods, such as open burning, burial, and dumping in water bodies. This paper examines the unsustainable practices surrounding menstrual hygiene, revealing that over 12 billion pads are discarded annually in India, exacerbating pollution and soil degradation. Furthermore, the adverse health effects of conventional sanitary products, including increased risks of fungal infections and exposure to carcinogenic chemicals, underscore the need for alternative solutions. The study critiques the role of "Menstrual Capitalism," where market forces perpetuate the use of disposable menstrual products through stigmatization and aggressive marketing, promoting them as the sole option for safe menstruation reinforcing a disposability culture. In analysing government initiatives, the paper highlights the strategic neglect of sustainable menstrual alternatives. Despite its potential to reduce environmental impact and enhance women's health, they remain underpromoted in national and state policies.

Environmental Sustainability in India: Progress so far, Challenges and Prospects

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The concept of sustainable development from 1980 to the present has evolved into definitions of the three pillars of sustainability (social, economic, and environmental). Environmental sustainability is correctly defined by focusing on its biogeophysical aspects. This means maintaining or improving the integrity of the Earth's life-supporting systems. This paper examines India's environmental sustainability achievements. India also accelerates progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals despite global headwinds. The country's overall SDG score is 71 for 2023-24, a significant improvement from 66 for 2020-21. Goal 13 (Climate Action) recodes the highest score increase from 54 in 2020-21 to 67 in 2023-24. Conversely, it scrutinizes the diverse obstacles encountered during the pursuit of the goal. The paper also observes some prospects towards environmental sustainability. For this, both primary and secondary data have been used, in which various government and intergovernmental environmental policies and reports were used for primary data. In addition, secondary data has been collected from various books, journals, authentic internet sources, and websites.

Environmental Degradation, Natural Disasters and Human Security Concern: A Study of Dhubri District, Assam

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Environmental degradation is a burning problem that seriously challenges building a sustainable environment. Due to environmental degradation severe natural disasters like drought, landslides, forest fires, floods, and bank erosion problems have been witnessed frequently in India and Assam in particular. Assam is very prone to natural disasters like floods and riverbank erosion which pose a serious challenge to the livelihood of the people every year. The mighty rivers Brahmaputra and Barak and more than fifty of its tributaries create havoc situation in the state, especially in the monsoon season. The Assam State Disaster Management Authority identified some major flood and erosion-affected districts and Dhubri is one among them. Dhubri district is a peripheral district that is mostly affected by flood and erosion because of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries such as Gangadhar and Jinjiram. As per data from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Dhubri district particularly its southern part already lost more than sixty percent of its inhabitants' lands. People lose their land, paddy fields, become landless, and are sheltered in different places including the nearest state of Meghalaya. In the above backdrop, this paper will be an attempt to address the problem of environmental degradation and its impact on human security and also the initiative of the government to mitigate these issues.

Implications of Climate Change-Induced Migration: A Case-Study of Indian Sunderbans

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Since the Independence, with all ups -and downs India has managed to become self-sufficient in food grain production. Today large number of people are the beneficiaries of the Ration schemes of the Government of India. However, there are still some regions where people are left behind due to growing environmental issues in their regions. One such region is the Sunderbans Delta region. Natives of this region are confronting the risks to secure their livelihood on a daily basis in the form of 'man-tiger conflicts' depicting the vulnerability of this region. The salinity in the water found in the region is not only hazardous for health but also depletes the quality of the soil. In the past 25 years, sea level rise at almost double the global average. Sea level rise, frequent cyclone eruptions are also very common in this region. Out of 500 storms that occurred from 1901 to 2010, 73 were severe cyclones, such as Bhola (1970), Aila (2009) Bulbul (2019) Amphan (2020). This frequent occurrence of cyclones causes ingress of the high volume of saline water in the agrarian land making farming infeasible and consequent food & health insecurity in the region. This insufficiency of agricultural produce is ultimately leading to Climate Change-induced migration in the region is an issue of concern. This raises the question of whether migration is the only way to secure livelihood. What difficulty do they face when they leave their native place & move to another place? Do they get enough to feed their families when they move to other places? If not, what qualities they are lacking? How the food and health security of these people can be secured? Hence, this article deals with the issues and challenges of the youth in the Indian Sunderbans region.

An Analytical Study On How Advancement In Lifestyle Technology Is Hurting Sustainable Development.

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Modern lifestyle is characterised by an increasing reliance on technology. The technological innovation and advancement particularly in last five decades have completely revolutionised the ways we are living, communicating, commuting, and recreation. While these advancement enhances the ease of living, efficiency and promotes well-being, they are also hurting sustainable development due to their power to elevate resource extraction process, increased energy demand associated with their production, operation and disposal, substantial waste generation particularly in electronic items and overconsumptions, increasing the overall carbon footprint. If we just carefully analyse the technology we are dependent on or using in our daily life we can get a nuance of how it is increasingly threatening sustainable development. For this study These technologies can be categorised into tech aiding in accessing necessities and tech adding to the luxury. This paper critically examine how the technological advancement especially in four important aspect of our daily life are detrimental to sustainable development. First, the technologies designed to enhancing ease in daily life such as smart home devices, wearable technology, online shopping, artificial intelligence etc. Second, communicating technologies such as smartphones and constant demand for new features and functionalities, Internet, 5G, social media etc. Third, changes in commuting pattern like increasing trend of using private taxis Ola, Uber over public transport etc. and Fourth, technologies sweeping the entertainment sector such as virtual and online games, short videos etc. the paper concludes with highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach that prioritizes environmental responsibility, circular product design, and consumer education to mitigate adverse impacts of technological progress on sustainable development.

India's Green Mobility Diplomacy Efforts towards Faster Adaptation of Alternate Fuels for Green Mobility

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Today climate change is a major global issue though it can't be addressed alone by only single. Nation Collective effort is the need of the hour. Major contributor towards climate damage is the emissions from the burning of the fossil fuels. As any other developing nation India's major source of the energy comes from the fossil fuels major

part of which is imported from the gulf countries and others. In order to reduce the dependency on the imports and the polluting fossil fuels we need to focus on the adaptation of the policies to develop the production and distribution of the clean alternate fuels within the nation such as solar energy, nuclear energy, natural gas and hydrogen fuel etc. alternate clean energy will be the major element for India if it wants to catch up to the race of developed nation by 2047. major part of the atmospheric pollution is due to the emission from the vehicles which is dominated by the petrol and diesel based ICE vehicles with in the country and to suggest the policies to do so with in the given time frame. The objective of this research article will be focus on the required foreign policy to achieve green mobility diplomacy in order to meet the goal of faster adoption of the alternate fuels for mobility before 2047.

India's Climate Odyssey: Assessing the Feasibility and Efficacy of its Paris Commitments

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This paper analyses the effectiveness and feasibility of India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, focusing on the country's constructive approach to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. The study takes a multidimensional approach to assess India's climate change policies, combining quantitative analysis with qualitative findings. It reviews progress towards NDC targets and examines the effects of specific policies in sectors such as renewable energy, agriculture, water resource management, and urban planning. The achievements of India's renewable energy revolution, energy efficiency programmes, and afforestation strategies are highlighted. However, the study also identifies obstacles in finance, technology, and societal aspects, emphasizing the importance of holistic solutions. Recognizing India's global significance, the study emphasizes the importance of international collaborations and strong public engagement as critical variables in the success of the country's climate policies. In conclusion, this study thoroughly explores each aspect of India's climate commitments, providing a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness and feasibility of its Paris pledges.

Climate Change and Food Security: Achieving a Sustainable World

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Sustainability is considered to be a prerequisite condition for the survival of life on Earth. Given that the 'environment' that is responsible for the survival of humans, plant and animal species holds the most prominent position in the existence of the natural world. Today, when this natural world faces the extremities of climate change, it not only impacts plants and animals but it threatens the existence of the human race itself. Environmental degradation and climate change are threatening our food system. The crisis of food is not only economic but the issue of food security is also due to our negligence towards the environment. This paper will focus on the issue of food security and the impact of environmental degradation on food availability due to climate change. It will discuss the importance of sustainable agricultural practices and community participation at the local level to address the issue of food security and hunger in India.

Sustaining Nature: The Gaddi Tribe's Role in Environmental Conservation

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Environmental sustainability affects even the most distant villages worldwide, making it a crucial issue. This paper studies the relationship between ecological sustainability and the customs of the Gaddi tribe, an Indian pastoral community in Himachal Pradesh. The lifestyle of the Gaddi tribe, which is intricately entwined with the environment, provides special insights into sustainable methods based on traditional wisdom. This study looks at the ways that the traditional Pastoralism, migration patterns, and land usage of the Gaddi community support environmental preservation. It also looks into the difficulties they confront as a result of modernization, climate change, and changes that jeopardize their sustainable methods.

India's Climate Action Plan and Its Role in Environmental Sustainability

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India's Climate Action Plan is a crucial element of the country's strategy to tackle the global climate crisis while striking a balance between rapid economic development and environmental sustainability. This paper examines the effectiveness of India's Climate Action Plan in promoting environmental sustainability, particularly in the context of the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement and its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study hypothesizes that the Indian Climate Action Plan plays an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing renewable energy capacity, and implementing climate adaptation measures. To investigate this hypothesis, the study uses a mixed-methods approach that includes qualitative analysis of policy documents and international agreements as well as quantitative data from environmental impact assessments and emissions statistics. Primary sources include reports from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Secondary sources include academic articles, books, and case studies related to India's climate policies and sustainability efforts. The aim of this study is to provide a critical assessment of India's Climate Action Plan and highlight both its achievements and areas for improvement, thereby contributing to the broader discourse on environmental sustainability in developing countries.

Evolution of India's Transportation Policy: Advancing towards Sustainable Mobility

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India's transportation sector stands as an energy and greenhouse gas emissions-intensive segment of the economy, responsible for approximately 18% of the nation's total energy consumption and 14% of its total greenhouse gas emissions. This sector is intricately linked to urbanization, exerting significant influence on key socio-economic parameters. While evaluating transportation's future from an energy and climate perspective is important, the incorporation of socio-economic parameters in these analyses becomes essential for capturing the true essence of sustainability in the sector. This paper is aimed at examining the existing transportation policies in India while studying the policy targets and the population they affect from an urban-political ecology lens that can help us navigate the evolution of this sector over the years. The assessment of these policies over the years combined with inclusion and impact on different strata of the society has been done using the existing literature in the domain. This analysis will facilitate in identifying strategy options and provide essential insights for the formulation of future policies within the sector. This will enhance the effectiveness of implementation and the precision of targeted interventions, contributing to more inclusive growth in the transportation sector.

Silent Casualty of War: Unveiling the Environmental Costs of Armed Conflict

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The repercussions of war are far-reaching and multifaceted ranging from human rights violation to political instability and economic disruption to social fragmentation. However, the environmental impact of war is a critical yet often overlooked consequence of armed conflict. The research examines the ways in which war wars contribute to environmental degradation in form of deforestation, soil degradation, water contamination and loss of biodiversity. The discourse on war has traditionally been predominated by the discussion on the violation of human rights. In this study an effort has been made to shed light on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a crucial human right in the event of an armed conflict. The research highlights both direct impacts, such as the destruction of ecosystems from bombing and chemical warfare, and the indirect consequences, such as the displacement of populations and the subsequent strain on natural resources. Through a review of contemporary and historical case studies, the research highlights the long-term ecological effects and the challenges of environmental restoration in post-war settings. This paper concludes by proposing strategies for strengthening global governance mechanisms to ensure that environment doesn't remain the silent victim of the aftermath of war.

Nature, a Social Category: Integrating Environmentalism and Social Justice.

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For centuries, the hegemony of Western thought has governed what constitutes epistemic and ontological norms. This came with the universal claim of a strict divide between nature and culture. However, the ecological, moral, political, and environmental crises have led to further reflection on what it is that should be determining of, the politics of being. Nature is not just a mere resource, or a tool for man. The tribes in India exist in an intimate, spiritual, and culturized relationship with nature. This paper in trying to reinstate, in other words, putting in place, the forest-dwelling tribes in India in their dependent landscapes will try to understand environmental and transgenerational justice. For the indigenous people, their bond with Mother Earth has many deep-seated implications, for them land is not just a commodity to be acquired, it is the basis of their existence and their customs, traditions, and culture. The study aims to focus on the alternative possibilities of being and thus a different ontological relationship of the human to the non-human, these are what constitute a landscape and nature as culture takes form.

Environmental Sustainable Development Goals through Afforestation Scheme In Tamil Nadu: An Overview

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The concept of sustainable development first emerged in the context of environmental concerns in the World Charter for Nature in 1982 and was detailed in "Our Common Future" in 1987. The concept of sustainable development created by the Brundtland Report is defined as a development that meets the demands of the present without compromising future generations to meet their own needs. The need behind sustainability is to improve quality of human life, protection of eco system and preservation of natural resources for the future generation. Water conservation, the use of renewable energy, encouragement of ecologically friendly transportation, and improvements in green building and architecture are just a few of the variables that impact environmental sustainability. India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular has repeatedly demonstrated its dedication to environmental protection, climate change mitigation and a concentration on renewable energy to decarbonize its economy. Various departments involved in achieving this targets are like the State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment and Forest, Department of Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, etc. The government is encouraging policymakers and business executives to invest in least-cost energy solutions, secure and resilient energy systems, efficiency and competitiveness, and social and environmental equity to drive short-term recovery and long-term resilience for India's better, greener future. This research paper gives an insightful analysis of environmental Sustainable Development Goals spelled out by Tamil Nadu. Furthermore, this research paper emphasizes the significance of sustainability in terms of waste management, green cover, technology adoption and financial requirements.

Green Politics Implementation for Environmental Sustainability

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India is at a turning point in its history where green politics can help advance sustainability in the face of growing environmental difficulties. In order to propel India's transition towards a more sustainable future. India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision is to transform India into a developed nation by 2047. Viksit Bharat 2047 vision needs Transforming India's environmental sustainability through Green politics. Green politics examines how creative political tactics and laws might be used. This research paper will look at the influence of grassroots movements, the incorporation of environmentally friendly practices into policy-making, and the effect of legislative reforms on environmental preservation. It provides tactics for promoting a greener political agenda to address climate change, resource depletion, and ecological degradation in India. The goal is to establish a cooperative framework that ensures long-term ecological balance and resilience by coordinating political activity with environmental stewardship. The paper highlights the importance of green policy and also discusses the potential benefits of green politics. The paper concludes by highlighting the government must embrace green policies to effectively tackle the environmental crises. The article argues that implementing green policies can help achieve environmental sustainability and foster social justice and economic prosperity at the same time.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development Goals: A Path towards Viksit Bharat @2047

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The famous American economist and Nobel laureate (1976) Milton Friedman said, "The business of business is business." It outlines what most businesses have merely focused on for decades. When we analyze the evolution of businesses throughout the globe, we understand that profit-making has always been one of the main agendas of any business enterprise by compromising social and environmental needs. As India strives to achieve 'Viksit Bharat @2047', the role of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) becomes crucial. This paper explores the intersection of CSR and SDGs, highlighting the potential of collaborative efforts between businesses, governments, and civil society to drive sustainable development to pay back to society, and also suggests some measures that need to be taken to ensure it as a boon for sustainability, environment, and socio-economic justice. We examine the current state of CSR in India, its alignment with SDGs, and the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. Through case studies and expert insights, we demonstrate how CSR initiatives can contribute to achieving SDGs, particularly in areas like education, healthcare, and environmental sustainability. Our research emphasizes the need for a strategic and integrated approach to CSR, leveraging technology, innovation, and partnerships to maximize impact. By embracing CSR as a key driver of sustainable development, India can accelerate progress towards 'Viksit Bharat @2047', ensuring a prosperous, equitable, and environmentally conscious future for all.

Environmentally Sustainable Development through MGNREGA in Pynursla Community and Rural Development Block, Meghalaya

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The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims to fight against the scourge of poverty and to generate employment for every marginalized household in our country. Naturally, this scheme offered social protection and security to the rural people and also had a great impact to the environmental issues pertaining to the implementation of this scheme on the spot. This paper attempts on the basis of MGNREGA works to generate environmental benefits in Meghalaya, particularly in Pynursla C&RD Block under the East Khasi Hills District. The overarching of this study is to evaluate the performance of the MGNREGA scheme for upgrading the environmental benefits to those areas affected by this scheme through a wide range of works activities related to water harvesting, Rural Connectivity, Irrigation, Flood control and Protection works, Rural sanitation and others works and aid the workers in moving from wage employment to sustainable employment in the study area.

Bihar Political Culture and Environmental Sustainability

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In Bihar political culture, we have seen that, Casteism, religion, nepotism are main factor. But, from ancient time, we saw that, In Bihar political culture have a tradition of nature worship and there are various type of god present in our religion which have relation with nature and environment. In recent time, there are various type of environmental destruction become present in in various part of state and country. Global warming, pollution, natural destruction and various type of calamities increases day by day. There are no green policy in political agenda of any political parties. The people of Bihar state is victim of this environmental calamities, but in Bihar political culture, there is not inclusion of subject of environmental sustainability in political agenda of any political parties. It is a time to save our environment for save the life of our next generation. For environmental sustainability, we must adopt green policy and include environment factor in political agenda.

An Assessment of Technology-Enhanced Learning for Sustainable Development

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In the quest for sustainable development, education plays a pivotal role in fostering awareness, knowledge, and action. Technology-enhanced learning (TEL) has emerged as a powerful tool for advancing education on sustainability issues, enabling broader access, personalized learning experiences, and innovative approaches to tackling global challenges. This research paper explores the role of TEL in promoting sustainable development by analysing its effectiveness in various educational contexts, including formal education, vocational training, and community outreach programs. Through case studies and a review of existing literature, the paper examines how

digital platforms, online courses, and educational technologies are utilized to impart sustainability literacy, encourage sustainable behaviours, and bridge gaps in education access, particularly in underserved regions. The findings highlight the potential of TEL to democratize sustainability education, enhance learner engagement, and foster the development of skills essential for achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Additionally, the paper discusses the challenges of digital inequality and the need for inclusive strategies to ensure that technology-enhanced education contributes meaningfully to sustainable development. By integrating TEL into educational frameworks, this research advocates for a transformative approach to learning that equips individuals and communities with the knowledge and tools necessary for a sustainable future.

Critical Reflections on Various Perspectives on Tehri Dam and Naini Lake Environmental Movements in Uttarakhand

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The environmental movements surrounding the Tehri Dam and Naini Lake in Uttarakhand are often viewed primarily as ecological efforts, where communities protested to protect the deteriorating environment. The prolonged opposition to the construction of the Tehri Dam and the sporadic protests to preserve the Naini Lake ecology are typically portrayed as purely environmental causes. However, this narrative does not fully account for the complexities behind the rise and fall of these movements. This paper critically examines the existing literature on the Tehri Dam and Naini Lake environmental movements, arguing that, beyond ecological concerns, other motivations significantly influenced people's participation. These additional factors offer a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics behind these movements.

Rethinking Poverty: Aligning Local Solutions with Global SDG Targets

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There are many form of human deprivation which collectively leads to poverty. In contemporary time inclusive growth and equitable development needs to be achieved to reduce poverty and other disparities. World poverty is one of the most pressing problems faced by present world. Despite global efforts to eradicate poverty, challenges persist due to the diverse socio-economic contexts and unique local needs that are often overlooked in broad, one-size-fits-all approaches. Now time has come that policy maker to reassess and improve on the existing policies of poverty reduction considering ecological context as suggested by F.W. Riggs. This research paper explores the critical need to rethink poverty alleviation strategies by aligning local solutions with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Present research emphasizes the importance of integrating local knowledge, cultural practices, and community-driven initiatives with global SDG targets to create more effective and sustainable outcomes to reduce poverty. Considering and analysing case studies from various regions, the research paper highlights how localized knowledge and approaches, when aligned with the global SDG framework, can lead to more meaningful and long-lasting poverty eradication solutions. The research paper advocates for a synergistic model where global targets provide a guiding framework, while local solutions drive implementation, ensuring that efforts have both globally relevancy and locally resonant. Such approach not only addresses the immediate needs of communities but also contributes to the broader goal of eradicating poverty in all its forms by 2030.

Climate Change and Relevance of Sustainable Development while Envisioning Viksit Bharat

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Humans are developing more comfortable and inclusive lifestyle with tremendous speed right after the industrial revolution. In recent decades, the advancement in science and technology revealed the truth that human beings are oblivious to the climate change, and environmental catastrophe caused by unplanned and relentless developmental activities. That also impact whole economy along with societal challenges, particularly for deprived and middle class. A new approach of "sustainable development" has been identified as the solution for ensuring environmental sustainability in coherence with developmental activities. Developing Bharat with cultural, societal and geographical diversity also has similar challenges. It is emerging by enhancing the lifestyle of the poor by successfully providing the basic amenities and now Starving for greater potential. With ample amounts of possibilities, resources, and demographic dividend country has to look after the emerging challenges of climate change and its impacts with any roadmap. More importantly, the hidden dimensions of climate change are to be identified and introduced to all stakeholders aspiring for Viksit Bharat. The researcher will identify and synthesise the challenges by the climate change initiatives taken at different levels by various stakeholders and possible future prospects for aspiring Bharat.

Environmental Awareness in Indian Culture

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The Environment Protection Act, 1986 defined the Environment as, "Environment includes water, air and land and inter relationship which exists among and between water, air and land and human being, other living creatures, plants, microorganisms and property." Accordingly, environment consists of two components namely Biotic (living organism) and Abiotic (non-living substances) factors. According to Upnishads, the universe consists of five basic elements: 1. Earth (Bhumi), 2. Water (Jal), 3. Light (Prakash), 4. Air (Vayu) and 5. Ether (Akash). Environment plays a very significant role in human civilization. Human beings have close relations with the biosphere in which they live. The whole environment and ecology consisting of earth, air, water, plants and animals provide the necessary and sufficient conditions for sustaining human life. This abstract explores the study of environmental awareness in Indian culture, tracing its roots from the Vedic period to the present era. It delves into how ancient Vedic texts emphasized harmony with nature and sustainable living practices. The study also examines the impact of cultural shifts, technological advancements, and globalization on contemporary environmental consciousness by analysing the interplay between tradition and modernity, to provide insights into the dynamic relationship between Indian culture and environmental awareness over time.

Climate Change and Gender Inequality: Need for Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Policies

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In the 21st century, climate change and gender inequality represent two of humanity's most critical challenges. Anthropocentric activities have increased the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Subsequently, there is a growing recognition of the intersection between climate change and gender. There is a necessity to incorporate gender perspectives in climate policies and practices. Firstly, this paper examine show climate change disproportionately impacts women pushing them to further marginalisation and vulnerability. Then, the study proceeds to explore the need for gender mainstreaming in climate policies in India. The study probes how gender mainstreaming ensures that the different impacts of climate change on men and women are acknowledged and addressed, promoting equitable mitigation strategies. This paper focuses on how gender-sensitive approaches in climate adaptation can enhance resilience and effectiveness. The study draws on feminist ecological theories and gender analysis frameworks to propose policy recommendations aimed at integrating gender considerations into India's climate governance.

Land Rights Agitation in Uttarakhand: Analysing Environmental Policies and Socio-economic Implications

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Protests or movements that address questions of land ownership, distribution, or use are commonly referred to as land rights agitation. Generally speaking, environmental land rights activism aims to advance communities' rights to sustainable land and resource management, healthy living conditions, and involvement in decision-making processes that impact their daily lives. Its foundations lie in the ideas of human rights, environmental justice, and solidarity with disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Advocacy campaigns, grassroots organization, legal challenges, and nonviolent protests are some of the ways that land rights agitation can manifest itself. The socioeconomic and political history of Uttarakhand is intricately linked to the state's land agitation history, encompassing matters concerning land tenure, agricultural practices, forest rights, and development strategies. Agrarian societies have long existed in Uttarakhand, formerly known as the Garhwal and Kumaon regions. These

groups engage in subsistence farming, pastoralism, and customary land use. Feudal systems, zamindari estates, and customary land tenure arrangements shaped patterns of landownership and frequently disadvantaged small-scale farmers and landless laborers. By striking a balance between social fairness, economic growth, and environmental conservation, environmental policies are essential to reaching sustainable development goals. The paper tries to examine how the well-designed policies can support resilient, inclusive, and successful societies that flourish within planetary boundaries by promoting synergies between environmental and socio-economic objectives.

Environmental Sustainability and Para-Medical Services in West Bengal

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Environmental sustainability is essential particularly in paramedical services, which are critical in maintaining public health and ensuring effective healthcare delivery. This study explores the intersection of environmental sustainability and paramedical services, highlighting how sustainable practices can be integrated into the day-to-day operations of paramedical and how this contributes towards Viksit Bharat@2047. This paper underscores the significance of a holistic approach to healthcare through services based on available literature and secondary data. This paper is divided into four parts. The introduction is the first part that deals with environmental sustainability and its implications for paramedical services. Environmental sustainability is crucial for Viksit Bharat and also to the global environment, as discussed in the second part of the paper. The third part of the paper provides a state-specific perspective and a view of the current environmental sustainability issues of para-medical services with specific examples in the districts of West Bengal. The fourth part of the paper suggests integrating the study and suggests a way forward while realising the goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047

On the Banks of Rivers: Potential Sustainable Tourism in Kerala

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Tourism is on a developmental trajectory in Kerala, offering potential for growth while ensuring ecological conservation to protect the biosphere. This approach also supports the livelihood activities of local communities who could depend on riverbanks as sites with tourism potential, through which ecological concerns can be addressed. River-based tourism is a multi-faceted activity encompassing economic, social, cultural, and environmental inputs, intersecting with other conventional sectors of the economy. Tourism generates job opportunities for a wide range of job seekers, from the unskilled to specialized sectors, even in remote parts of Kerala. The primary objective of this study is to identify the supporting and opposing factors influencing the ecological restoration of rivers in Kerala and to explore the potential for tourism development. Additionally, the study aims to locate the micro-level livelihood strategies of people dependent on river bases and backwaters and to explore a possible model for ecology-development interfaces that protect nature from pollution and negative externalities. The methodology employed in this study is both quantitative and qualitative, incorporating empirical details and methods for detailed analysis. This paper provides an overview of the development of river-based tourism, which is expected to increase tourist inflow and improve the standard of living in villages, thereby creating economically and ecologically sustainable communities across the state. The central research question is: How does ecological sustainability lead to economic livelihoods, and how do these inter-linkages mutually support each other in enhancing people's economic lives while protecting the ecology and environment? The outcome of the study aims to help the state understand the complexities of social relations involved in river conservation and to make riverbank sites of production conducive to tourism potential.

Environmental Sustainable Development Goals through Afforestation Scheme in Tamil Nadu: An Overview

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The concept of sustainable development first emerged in the context of environmental concerns in the World Charter for Nature in 1982 and was detailed in "Our Common Future" in 1987. The concept of sustainable development created by the Brundtland Report is defined as a development that meets the demands of the present without compromising future generations to meet their own needs. The need behind sustainability is to improve quality of human life, protection of eco system and preservation of natural resources for the future generation. Water conservation, the use of renewable energy, encouragement of ecologically friendly transportation, and improvements in green building and architecture are just a few of the variables that impact environmental sustainability. India in general and Tamil Nadu in particular has repeatedly demonstrated its dedication to environmental protection, climate change mitigation and a concentration on renewable energy to decarbonize its economy. Various departments involved in achieving this targets are like the State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment and Forest, Department of Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, etc. The government is encouraging policymakers and business executives to invest in least-cost energy solutions, secure and resilient energy systems, efficiency and competitiveness, and social and environmental equity to drive short-term recovery and long-term resilience for India's better, greener future. This research paper gives an insightful analysis of environmental Sustainable Development Goals spelled out by Tamil Nadu. Furthermore, this research paper emphasizes the significance of sustainability in terms of waste management, green cover, technology adoption and financial requirements.

City's Sustainability and the Smart City Mission of India: A Study in Guwahati City of India.

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According to United Nations, much of rapid urbanization has been taking place in Asian and African regions. Guwahati (M) city of North East India is not exception to it. Urbanization in Guwahati has brought out various challenges like urban sprawl, pollution and environmental degradation etc. which posed a serious threat to the sustainability of city. Nevertheless, city is not well prepared for the rapid growth of urbanization. The basic human rights and public services such as housing, water supply, health care, and land shortages are being questioned and challenged. Achieving sustainability of city has become a facilitator for achieving global sustainable development goals (SDGs). The smart city mission of India is one of the flagship missions of Government of India and Guwahati is chosen as one of the first 20 smart cities in the country to transform Guwahati into more liveable, sustainable and inclusive. But Guwahati is categorised as 'worst performing' in the implementation of smart city mission till December 2023. In this context, this study aims to assess the possibility and challenges of smart city mission in achieving the SDG particularly SDG 11.

Development Dilemmas: Urbanization and Environmental Sustainability in Uttarakhand

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Urbanization in Uttarakhand has rapidly accelerated in recent years, driven by migration, tourism, and infrastructural development. While this urban growth is crucial for the state's economic development and infrastructure modernization, it poses significant challenges to environmental sustainability. Uttarakhand's unique geographical and ecological characteristics make it particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of unplanned urban expansion, including deforestation, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and increased susceptibility to natural disasters such as landslides and floods. This paper explores the complex dynamics between urbanization and environmental sustainability in Uttarakhand, focusing on the dilemmas faced by policymakers and planners in balancing economic growth with ecological preservation. Using a combination of quantitative data analysis and qualitative case studies, the study examines the effects of urban sprawl in key urban centers, including Dehradun, Haridwar, and Nainital. The paper highlights the strain that urbanization has placed on Uttarakhand's natural resources, particularly water. These environmental impacts are further exacerbated by the state's vulnerability to natural disasters, which are often intensified by unregulated construction and deforestation. The 2013 Kedarnath floods, one of the most devastating disasters in Uttarakhand's history, are a stark reminder of the potential consequences of unsustainable development practices.

Environmental Sustainability and MGNREGA: A Study of Malda District of West Bengal

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This study investigates the impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on environmental sustainability in the Malda district of West Bengal. MGNREGA, designed to provide rural employment, has significant potential to enhance environmental sustainability through activities like water conservation, afforestation, and land development. This research aims to assess how MGNREGA projects contribute to sustainable environmental practices and their effectiveness in promoting ecological balance in Malda. The study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods, including field surveys, interviews with beneficiaries, and analysis of project reports. Findings indicate that MGNREGA has positively influenced environmental sustainability by improving soil quality, increasing water availability, renovating old water bodies, constructing check dams and enhancing social forestry. However, challenges such as inadequate implementation, lack of awareness, and limited community participation hinder optimal outcomes. This research underscores the importance of integrating environmental objectives with rural employment schemes and suggests policy recommendations for enhancing the environmental benefits of MGNREGA.

Traditional Practices of Goan Community for Sustainable Futures

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Dr Pradeep B. Salgaonkar, Founding Director, SALDOTS Academy (Goa)

Goa has witnessed development accompany deforestation, mineral extraction, building of huge projects, modern infrastructures etc. Such development often fails to include the genuine participation by local communities in decision-making processes at all levels. From time immemorial, indigenous people of Goa have significantly contributed towards environment sustainability. Their accumulated valuable traditional knowledge of plants, animals, micro-organisms, ecosystem management etc. plays an important role in conserving biodiversity. This paper will focus on understanding the traditional practices adopted by people of Goa for conserving the biodiversity and promoting sustainability for all these years. Their contribution towards creating and nurturing various practices in farming, food habits, medicine, health care, religion, culture, folklore, customs etc. have tremendously benefitted in environmental sustainability. Capturing these practices and focusing on how they help in conservation and maintenance of resources will form an important component of this study. The indigenous knowledge about nature and sustainable practices, can be an important tool to protect the environment and to enhance resilience, ensure safe environments, achieve food security and enhance spiritual well-being. The study will be exploratory in nature involving cases from different villages of Goa. Data will be collected through Focus Group Discussion method and through in-depth interviews. Observation technique will also be used for data collection.

A Paradox of Development and Environment: Issues and Challenges

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Environment is the natural setting essential for the survival of the living beings without environment, whether biotic or a biotic no living being can survive. This in itself proves the fact that it is essential for living world to protect the environment. But one cannot negate that as the human advanced especially rationally and proved its superiority rather mastery over the natural environment it also started its depreciation. Human started controlling the environment and using it for making life more comfortable but not without repercussion. This culminated into a kind of paradox where 'development' came face to face with 'environment' and the choice in present times is hard to make. If we support present model of development we mainly damage natural settings whereas on the other hand if we protect environment somewhere we have to move in backward direction. No viable model of development has evolved so far where development can go hand in hand with nature. Environmental concerns cannot be ignored as it stakes whole living world whereas process of globalization has made present narrative of development as inescapable. The paradox lies in the inevitability of development and its repercussion on environment. In present circumstances it raises a question over viability of the claim of 'sustainable development' as well as 'clean and green earth'. This paper will explore the present models of development along with the issues faced by the environment due to development. Is there any way out of this paradox or is earth moving slowly towards extinction? This paper will explore the possibilities of breaking this paradox.

Role of environmental security in human security: An analysis from cinematic perspective

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Environmental Security is one of the important parameters to understand the level of human security in a state. Most important aspect of this pertains to the ways in which environmental concerns have put human security as well as national security at risk. Ecological concerns such as floods, droughts, epidemics, natural disasters, and climate change have the potential to escalate the violent conflict and put human security in danger. Environmental security in contemporary times is certainly one of the very important national security concerns in India. Present research is an attempt to understand the challenges and concerns that the environmental issues put forward as a human security and national security threat to India. This study will take cinematic portrayals as a tool to investigate the popular consciousness pertaining to environmental security in India. The idea is to probe deeper into the conceptualization of human security and identify a framework relating to environmental security in India. The analysis will be drawn to understand the measures required to ensure the security of ecology and environment which can further result in a holistic model of sustained human security. Cinema being the most powerful tool in mass media has the potential to construct a very strong implication in the popular consciousness in a lighthearted way. The research aims at understanding how cinema has portrayed and impacted the concerns pertaining to the environment and ecology in India. This paper takes two important cinematic portrayals of environmental issues in India through the films *Kaun kitne paani mein* (2015) and *Kadvi hawa* (2017) both directed by Nila Madhab Panda.

The Interconnectedness of Conflict, Climate Change, and Environmental Sustainability

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This article explores the interconnectedness of conflict, climate change, and environmental sustainability. The relationship between these three aspects is complex and multifaceted, with each influencing and exacerbating the others in a vicious cycle. Conflict, whether it be armed conflict between nations or social conflict within communities, often arises from competition over scarce resources, such as water, land, and energy. Climate change further intensifies these resource scarcities, leading to increased tensions and conflicts. Moreover, conflict and climate change have detrimental effects on environmental sustainability. Environmental degradation, such as deforestation, pollution, and loss of biodiversity, not only contributes to climate change but also exacerbates conflicts by further straining already limited resources. Conversely, conflicts and climate change hinder efforts towards achieving environmental sustainability, as they divert resources and attention away from conservation and sustainable development initiatives. Addressing the interconnectedness of conflict, climate change, and environmental sustainability requires a holistic and integrated approach. By recognizing and addressing the interplay between these three aspects, policymakers, researchers, and practitioners can work towards a more peaceful, sustainable, and resilient future for all.

Local Efforts And Environmental Sustainability In Mizoram

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The terms 'environment' and 'sustainability' are two strong words that has been used the most in our world today. These two words when phrased together form a meaning undeniably relevant and important for societies, governments, corporations, and others before and since the 21st Century. Besides big governments, especially in the Western countries, striving and moving towards environmental sustainability as we see all over the media, it is also important to acknowledge the efforts given by local people especially tribal people that are closely linked with the natural surroundings of the environment. This has been quite significant in India, especially among the tribal people and their valuable traditional knowledge. This could also be true for the smaller states in the Northeastern part of India. One of the smallest states in India, Mizoram is situated in the northeast. The state has a relatively high literacy rate when compared to many other Indian states, despite being behind in terms of infrastructure, economics, and other sectors. Tribal people make up the majority of the population of Mizoram, and they have strong ties to the environment. The people will be able to live affluent lives in their natural environments, preserve their identity and culture, and provide space for future generations to thrive if their knowledge of the flora and fauna is encouraged and promoted. Thus, in order to advance environmental sustainability, the larger governments need to make sure that

their responsibilities and efforts are wisely prioritized. It has to study and comprehend how to grow its capabilities, cope with local issues, and make wise use of the resources at hand.

Empowering Sustainable Energy Future: Unravelling Progress, Initiatives, and Challenges of Solar Power in India

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Energy is a critical component of any country's growth engine. It acts as catalyst for social, economic and technological advancements. However, the source of energy is equally important as its abundant supply. India among other developing nations is in a transitional era where it must strike a balance between protecting the environment and achieving steady economic growth. This article elaborates on India's solar energy landscape, from the progress made under National Solar Mission to subsequent to fulfil the commitments under Paris Agreement. The article discusses allocated financial support, infrastructure created, along with various projects and programmes like Rooftop Solar, PM-KUSUM, Solar parks, International Solar Alliance, PLI scheme, and the recently introduced PM-Surya Ghar Yojna. The study acknowledges the critical role of solar energy in achieving Sustainable Development Goals. Various obstacles related to location, technical, financial, and institutional issues including major problems such as high capital costs, complicated subsidy structures, limited manufacturing capabilities, poor grid integration, and the solar waste management are discussed. The study suggests that these constraints can be addressed through adopting innovative approaches in subsidising the consumer, skill development, encouraging local manufacturing, states' cooperation and solar waste management. The article concludes that despite challenges, India has made significant progress in solar energy utilization, with considerable potential yet to be realized.

"Environmental Diplomacy: Negotiations, Challenges and Impacts"

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The relevance of environmental considerations in international relations is growing as nations realize how critical it is to work together to address the problems that human activity has brought about for the globe. Despite significant advancements in the field over the past twenty years, there are still very few clear and rigorous researches that serve as guides for international relations students, policymakers, and the general public on such issues. Thus, this research on Environmental Diplomacy places a fresh focus on how poor nations may promote faster progress toward an efficient international system for environmental decision-making, is highly appropriate. As the world grapples with the complexities of environmental degradation and climate change, environmental diplomacy has emerged as a critical tool for addressing these global challenges. This paper examines the negotiations, challenges, and impacts of environmental diplomacy, with a focus on international agreements, global governance, and national interests. Through a comprehensive analysis of case studies and empirical data, we explore the successes and shortcomings of environmental diplomacy in addressing issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and trans-boundary pollution. We identify key challenges, including conflicting national interests, inadequate enforcement mechanisms, and the need for greater public participation. Furthermore, we assess the impact of environmental diplomacy on global environmental governance, national policy-making, and local communities. By examining the complexities of environmental diplomacy, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the opportunities and limitations of diplomatic efforts in addressing the world's most pressing environmental challenges.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: A Roadmap for India by 2047

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Climate change represents one of the most significant challenges of our era, impacting ecological systems, economies, and human societies worldwide. As India aims to achieve a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047, addressing climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation strategies becomes crucial. This research article examines Chandigarh, a well-planned city in northern India, as a case study to explore its role in India's climate strategy and its potential as a model for other urban centers. The study begins with an overview of the climate change context, highlighting the urgency for robust climate action aligned with global and national objectives. It then provides a detailed analysis of Chandigarh's current climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. This includes an examination of initiatives such as renewable energy adoption, energy-efficient buildings, and water conservation measures. Despite these efforts, the city faces challenges related to urban heat islands, water scarcity, and flood management. The research identifies key gaps and inefficiencies in the existing strategies and evaluates their effectiveness using a combination of quantitative data analysis, qualitative interviews, and GIS mapping. Through this comprehensive analysis, the study proposes a strategic roadmap for enhancing Chandigarh's climate resilience by 2047. The proposed roadmap outlines short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals, including scaling up renewable energy initiatives, expanding green infrastructure, and improving water management practices. Emphasis is placed on the need for a multi-sectoral approach that integrates technological innovation, public engagement, and policy alignment. The findings of this research highlight Chandigarh's potential to serve as a model for other Indian cities by demonstrating effective climate strategies and innovative solutions. The study also underscores the importance of continued public awareness and participation in achieving climate goals. By providing actionable recommendations and a forward-looking roadmap, this research aims to contribute to the broader discourse on climate resilience and sustainability in the context of India's development aspirations for 2047.

Environment Sustainability In Ancient Hindu Tradition : A Critical Analysis

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The concept of environmental sustainability is deeply rooted in ancient Hindu tradition, where nature is revered as sacred and interconnected with all forms of life. Hindu scriptures like the Vedas, Upanishads, and epics such as the Mahabharata and Ramayana emphasize the importance of living in harmony with nature. The principle of Ahimsa (non-violence) extends to all living beings, advocating for the protection of animals, plants, and natural resources. The concept of Rta, the cosmic order, underscores the balance between human actions and the environment. Practices such as tree worship, sacred groves, and rituals honoring rivers and mountains highlight the ecological consciousness embedded in Hinduism. These traditions promote sustainable living through principles of moderation, respect for natural cycles, and the recognition of the divine presence in every aspect of the environment. By revisiting and integrating these ancient teachings, modern society can find valuable insights for addressing contemporary environmental challenges and fostering a sustainable future. In ancient India people were very much conscious for the protection of environment and there was a very cordial relationship between man and environment. The ancient people were very much concerned also for the purity of air and water. Thus, the awareness shown by the ancient people for environmental protection was very significant and in today's circumstances, if with such awareness the development activities can be continued, then only the theory of sustainable development will be successful.

Towards a Sustainable Future: An Analysis of the Benefits of Phasing Down Coal Uses in India

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There exists a deep embeddedness of coal in India's socio-political and techno-economic landscape which is also the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases. The dominant share of coal in the energy supply contributes significantly to global warming therefore, it becomes imperative to phase down coal to tackle climate change. The extended history of India's dependence on coal augments its path dependency due to associated risks ranging across sectors. However, the benefits of phasing down coal offset the risks and provide a great incentive to accelerate the pace of decommissioning of coal mining and coal-based power plants and achieve environmental sustainability. This paper reviews the existing literature on coal phase-down to identify its benefits. Phasing down coal uses in India presents numerous benefits across environmental, economic, and social dimensions. Thus, this paper follows a structured approach by classifying the benefits into five categories. It further broadens the horizons of the growing research on energy transition by providing a refined analysis of the existing body of literature in coal phase-down in India. This paper also presents a rationale for a robust just transition strategy to restore justice in the post-carbon energy order by facilitating equal distribution of burdens and benefits of new non-coal arrangements.

Why Is Environmental Sustainability Not Well in India? (An Analysis in Framework of Environmental Politics)

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Environment on the Earth has alarmingly been degraded by human and anthropogenic activities and inappropriate state action to check the trend. Unless we achieve the environmental sustainability, we cannot hope for the 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047'. State action will have to be firm on this issue. On the contrary, India has been one of the environmentally most degraded countries evident from the fact that India is placed at the 76th rank in environmental pollution index. India is placed high in pollution level in terms of air, water, garbage and dirt whereas moderate in drinking water and green cover (Numbeo Survey 2018). India has 10 most polluted cities in the World. In addition, the uncontrolled economic development programmes (like creation of infrastructure by damaging environmental equilibrium) have adversely affected the environmental sustainability. The frequent landslides in mountain areas, floods in rivers, draughts in plain areas, cyclones in coastal areas, loss of bio-diversity, climate change are sign of environmental degradation. Most of the rivers which serve the largest population are polluted. India has three major river systems, Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. These river systems originate from the snow peaks of Himalayas. All the three rivers have been reported suffering from pollution and crossed the mark of crisis. The phenomenon of environmental degradation has become a serious concern of appropriate policy and its implementation to arrest the degradation. The Indian superior judiciary also has declared that ensuring safe environment is one of the fundamental rights of our citizens. Undoubtedly, the Indian government has been making policies and establishing implementing agencies to contain the degradation which have been accelerated in last decade. Hundreds of laws and dozens of implementing agencies could not contain the degradation. MoEFCC, PCBs, State level bodies, Disaster Management Authorities, judicial bodies like NGT etc. have not shown promise. Schemes are launched not to reach at the goal. Viz. Namami Gange Programme as 'Flagship Programme' was launched in 2014 to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga. Ganga is still polluted. The need of the hour is the Government should implement the policies with sheer commitment.

G20 and India in environmental development pathways to "Viksit Bharath 2047"

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The group of twenty(G20) is the premier forum for international economic and environmental cooperation. It is essential to the development and reinforcement of international architecture and governance about all significant economic and environmental challenges. India has a significant role in the G20 since it speaks for the global south and represents global interests. The last summit of G20 was held by the presidency of India and in this summit, India give a major importance Environmental development and climate sustainability it indicates the essential for the Environmental development in the world. This summit also highlights the global well-being and India's capacity for leadership. India has benefited greatly from the G20 Presidency's ability to raise its profile internationally and direct multilateral collaboration toward more robust environmental action. This article explores India's strategic engagement with the G20 in the context of environmental development, focusing on the nation's journey towards achieving 'Viksit Bharat 2047'—a vision of a fully developed and sustainable India by its 100th year of independence. In every developmental process, the environment is heavily affected, so this paper tries to give suggestions for dos and don'ts. It examines how India's participation in the G20 facilitates progress in key environmental areas such as climate change mitigation, renewable energy adoption, biodiversity conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable urbanization. By analysing India's current environmental policies and initiatives, the study identifies how G20 collaborations and agreements can be leveraged to enhance these efforts. The article discusses the challenges India faces in balancing rapid economic growth with environmental sustainability and proposes strategies to address these issues through G20 platforms. The findings underscore the critical role of international cooperation in advancing India's environmental goals, providing a roadmap for utilizing G20 partnerships to achieve a green sustainable Viksit Bharath by 2047.

Environment Sustainability: A Nature's Ask to Sustain Survival

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Environmental sustainability is frequently called "saving the earth," but the planet has endured for billions of years before humans appeared and will persist after we're gone. True sustainability focuses on ensuring the survival and prosperity of humanity into the future. Since we lack another Earth-like planet to relocate to, it means safeguarding the resources on this planet that are essential for our existence and well-being. Economists frequently discuss an issue known as "the tragedy of commons". Here is the scenario: imagine multiple small farmers who all have access to a common Pasture grazing their sheep on this shared land helps them save money, so it is only natural that they each use the land to its fullest extent. The issue arises when too many animals use the same pasture, leading to overgrazing. This results in insufficient grass to sustain all the sheep, negatively impacting their health and potentially causing some to die. The solution would be for the farmers to agree to allow only a limited number of sheep to Graze each day, ensuring that there is enough grass for everyone. this represents a small-scale example of environmental sustainability, which involves managing shared resources to ensure they can support everyone now and in the future. Each year on April 22 Earth Day unites people worldwide to focus on the shared goal of sustainability. The theme for Earth Day 2024, as stated on their website, is "Planet vs Plastic." Plastic is a major concern making our fight for environmental sustainability difficult. There could be some efforts of ours that can make our lives sustainable. For instance, Biodiversity conservation, to balance our social needs, to protect the depletion of natural resources, to focus on Reuse and recycling, to limit non-renewable resources, and to waste management, etc.

Environment Sustainability as a Key Tool for Development: An Overview

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Environmental sustainability has become a central theme in the discourse on global development. More than just an environmental issue it has become a vital component of long-term economic growth and social progress. Environmental sustainability is the Usage of natural resources and controlling environmental impacts in a way that maintains the planet and its ecosystems over time. It entails striking a balance between the needs of people and the ability of the planet to replenish and sustain itself. We cannot accomplish sustainable development goals without Environmental sustainability. This paper presents an overview of how environmental sustainability acts as a strategic tool for development by promoting balanced interactions between human activities and natural ecosystems. Sustainable practices can be incorporated into development policies to achieve economic prosperity without negatively impacting society's environmental aspects. This paper examines the multifaceted effects of sustainability practices on a range of industries, including agriculture, energy etc via the lens of sustainable development. Through the utilisation of frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a focus on resource efficiency, climate resilience, and green technologies, environmental sustainability allows nations to minimise the risks associated with environmental degradation while simultaneously maximising their socioeconomic advancement. In the present scenario Environmental sustainability is not only the ideal option, but also a key component of inclusive and progressive development plans. Policymakers, companies, and communities can work together to create a sustainable future that satisfies both immediate needs and long-term goals by realising and utilising the connections between ecological preservation and socioeconomic growth. With This the paper also discusses the importance of embracing sustainability as a game-changing strategy for improving public health, lowering poverty rates and ensuring equitable access to resources.

Environmental Sustainability

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In envisioning India as a Viksit Bharat by 2047, a critical question arises: will this vision align with principles of environmental sustainability? This inquiry is paramount, given the prevailing ethos of consumption-driven happiness, as critiqued in Herbert Marcuse's seminal work, *One-Dimensional Man*. Marcuse's analysis suggests that our pursuit of material satisfaction, rooted in a one-dimensional view of progress, poses significant risks to the planet. This concern is underscored by the escalating global crisis of climate change—a phenomenon predominantly driven by human activity, as extensively documented in scientific literature. Thus, the aspiration for a developed India must be rigorously examined through the lens of environmental ethics and sustainability. This paper challenges the future of India's economic growth and hinges on a radical rethinking of how we interact with our environment. By integrating sustainable resource management, embracing renewable energy, and fostering an economic model which is driven by our consciousness and that is based on compassion for nature at large and human beings at core. Moreover, India can set a global example of development that respects the planet's limits. This paper offers a visionary framework, backed by in-depth analyses of case studies and cutting-edge policies, to transform India's environmental landscape. It highlights the synergy between technological innovation, community-driven initiatives, and robust governance

as the pillars of scalable and impactful solutions. From the rural heartlands to bustling urban centers, this framework addresses the diverse challenges of population growth, rapid urbanization, and climate change. Furthermore, the paper underscores the need for inclusive strategies that democratize access to resources, ensuring that every citizen benefits from India's new green revolution (Revolution based on green economy in which political justice, social justice, economic justice and climate justice would be at center). The concluding recommendations are not mere suggestions—they are a call to action for policymakers, industry leaders, and civil society to collaborate in crafting a future where economic prosperity and environmental health are inseparable. In the last, I am clarifying that to follow this path demands utmost courage, honesty, strong determination and a fully conscious civil society, a government committed to humanity's highest ideals and citizens in the incarnation of warriors who are really concerned for their motherland. By choosing this path, India will not only meet its development goals but also inspire a sustainable future for the world.

Environmental Degradation, Natural Disasters and Human Security Concern: A Study of Dhubri District, Assam

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Environmental degradation is a burning problem that seriously challenges building a sustainable environment. Due to environmental degradation severe natural disasters like draught, landslides, forest fires, floods, and bank erosion problems have been witnessed frequently in India and Assam in particular. Assam is very prone to natural disasters like floods and riverbank erosion which pose a serious challenge to the livelihood of the people every year. The mighty rivers Brahmaputra and Barak and more than fifty of its tributaries create havoc situation in the state, especially in the monsoon season. The Assam State Disaster Management Authority identified some major flood and erosion-affected districts and Dhubri is one among them. Dhubri district is a peripheral district that is mostly affected by flood and erosion because of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries such as Gangadhar and Jinjiram. As per data from the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Dhubri district particularly its southern part already lost more than sixty percent of its inhabitants' lands. People lose their land, paddy fields, become landless, and are sheltered in different places including the nearest state of Meghalaya. In the above backdrop, this paper will be an attempt to address the problem of environmental degradation and its impact on human security and also the initiative of the government to mitigate these issues.

PANEL - 11

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION IN INDIA: MEDIA AND PROPOGANDA

Social Media and Political Opinion Formation among Educated Youth: A Study of Jaipur District with Special Reference to the 2024 Lok Sabha Election

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This study investigates how social media shapes political opinions of higher-educated youth, focusing on its dual role in fostering active civic engagement and contributing to political polarization. The paper meant to examine how social media influences political opinion formation, political affiliations, and voter behavior in India, particularly during the 2024 Loksabha elections. The study backed upon primary data collection through a field study conducted in Jaipur district, Rajasthan, to gather first hand insights into social media's impact on political dynamics. This research offers essential insights into the relationship between social media and political dynamics in India, guiding strategies to strengthen democratic processes and mitigate its negative effects.

The Role of Digital Media in Shaping Campaigns and Propaganda during India's General Election of 2024

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The 2024 General Election in India marked a significant turning point in the role of digital media in political campaigns and propaganda. This paper explores how digital media has transformed electioneering in India, focusing on the strategies employed by political parties, the propagation of disinformation, and the resulting impact on voter behaviour. Initially, the paper provides a historical overview of digital media's integration into Indian politics, highlighting key milestones and the current landscape of digital platforms. It then examines the various strategies used in digital campaigning, including social media tactics, content creation and distribution, and data-driven approaches. A detailed analysis of propaganda techniques follows, showcasing how disinformation and emotional manipulation have influenced public opinion, alongside discussions on regulatory challenges and ethical concerns. The impact on voter behaviour is analysed, illustrating how digital media has affected voter engagement, mobilization, and preference shifts. Case studies of major political parties and influential digital campaigns are presented to demonstrate these strategies' practical application and effectiveness. The paper summarizes the key findings and discusses the implications for future elections. Recommendations are offered to enhance electoral integrity and address the ethical issues digital media poses. This research underscores the profound influence of digital media on contemporary election campaigns, emphasizing the need for balanced regulation and ethical practices to preserve democratic values in the digital age.

Empowering Indigenous Women for a Sustainable India: The Role of Social Media in Amplifying Environmental Voices

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In recent years, social media has emerged as a powerful platform for amplifying marginalized voices, particularly those of indigenous women who have long been at the forefront of environmental activism in India. This paper explores the role of social media in elevating the environmental concerns an advocacy effort of indigenous women, who often face systemic barriers in traditional media outlets. By analyzing case studies and social media campaigns, the paper demonstrates how these digital platforms have provided indigenous women with the tools to share their stories, mobilize communities, and influence policy changes. The research highlights the intersection of gender, indigeneity, and environmental justice, showcasing how social media is not only a tool for communication but also a catalyst for social and environmental change. This paper argues that the increased visibility and reach afforded by social media can play a crucial role in ensuring that indigenous women's perspectives are integral to India's environmental future.

Indian Elections and Propaganda of Social Media

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India adopted a Democratic system. In democratic India, the people representatives are very important. The democratic system is handled by democratic representatives in India. In country has various types of political party and the party leaders are construct election agenda on related to party .In Election system each and every party try to do different ,so in modern era various modern communication are available .The present study are objectives are 1.To extent the role of social media in Society 2.To study the use of social media as an instrument in Election 3.To evaluates the impact of Social media in Election.The present study are mainly based on the secondary data. The information related to this research paper is collected from various book, article and government sites. In the India Council democratic system, the elections are soul of democracy. In India two houses loksabha and rajyasabha In the Indian election system, the people representatives of both the house are elected by the election methods. The political party are choose to agenda and nominated there leader to present there party agenda in both houses of India. In this system social media contributes major role. The present study tries to evaluates the role of social media in India election.

An Analysis of Political Communication in Meghalaya

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Earlier political communication during elections used to take place in rallies and depended a lot on politicians' interpersonal skills. But the political parties are soon realizing the importance of this Digital era to connect with the youth of the country. The political parties know that the youth are going through a transformation from Digital Migrants to Digital Natives. Every political party has its media cell who function 24X7 to provide information to the public about various issues which concern the society as a whole. This paper will discuss the role played by various political parties to reach out to the masses. This paper will also analyze how political communication helps to change society in different ways. The present paper will analyze how the political parties influence the voters to cast their votes in favor of their respective political parties. Lastly, this paper will discuss how the print and electronic media change the game.

Political Parties and Mediated Public: The Contours of Political Communication in India

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Modern political communication is very much an interdisciplinary field of study, drawing on concepts from communication, political science, journalism, sociology, psychology, history and other fields. This paper is an attempt to stress the growing need to understand the participatory role of political communication between political parties and the public. India is one of those nations where communication technology has made faster and deeper inroads into the society as compared to the spread of health and hygiene consciousness or even education. The eagerness and the apparent need to own a television and mobile phone is visibly more than getting enrolled in a school (even after the 'right to education' being fundamentally secured in the constitution). The use of this technology, no doubt, is crucial for the development of the country as well as to uphold the interconnectedness among the individuals and also the international community. But, alongside, 'communication technology' needs to be contextualized to the decentralizing, democratizing and participatory principles and requirements of India. When modes of communication are extensively used by political power holders/seekers, as was increasingly done during the 2024 General Elections, there appears a genuine cause to explore and understand the relevance of political communication in the world's largest democracy. These questions are fundamental to this paper: What is/should be the objective of political communication? Should political parties communicate **to** the people or **with** the people? Public is the **target** or **part** of political communication? **When, how and why** political communication? The purpose of this paper is to: Examine the various forms and forums of political communication in India. Establish the seamlessness of the web of political parties, political communication and people's participation. Discuss the relevance of decentralizing political communication. Suggest ways to increase people's participation via political communication.

Social Media as a Tool for Political Mobilization: Case Studies from Emerging Democracies

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Social media has become a transformative force in contemporary political landscapes, particularly within emerging democracies where traditional mechanisms of political engagement might be constrained. This paper examines the multifaceted role of social media as a tool for political mobilization by analysing various case studies from emerging democracies across different continents. This study focuses on how social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram have been utilized to foster political engagement, organize movements, and influence electoral processes. The research delves into specific instances such as the Arab Spring in Tunisia, where social media played a pivotal role in rallying citizens against the regime and catalysing democratic reforms. In India, the use of social media has significantly impacted election campaigns and grassroots mobilization. It's dual capacity to both energize public participation and spread misinformation. Similarly, in Brazil, social media has been a double-edged sword—enabling political activism while also exacerbating political polarization and the dissemination of fake news. By analysing these case studies, this paper identifies key patterns and strategies employed by activists and political actors. It provides a comprehensive overview of how social media dynamics interact with political processes in emerging democracies. This paper would contribute to the broader discourse on digital politics by offering the impact of social media on political mobilization and engagement and empowering and disruptive effects.

Political Communication in India: Media and Propaganda

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Political communication is the "production and impact of persuasive political messages, campaigns and advertising, often concerning the mass media". It is an interdisciplinary field that draws from communication, journalism and political science. Political communication is concerned with ideas such as: information flow, political influence, policy making, news and the effect on citizens. Since the advent of the World Wide Web, the amount of data to analyze has increased and researchers are shifting to computational methods to study the dynamics of political communication. A key theorized system within political communication in advanced economies is the concept of the propaganda having the capacity to be organically spread via self-section systems in democratic capitalist countries via the propaganda model. In recent years, machine learning, natural language processing and network analysis have also, become key tools in the field. The field also includes: the study of the media, the analysis of speeches by politicians, those that are trying to influence the political process and conversations among members of the public. Today many universities offer courses in political communication. The digital age, political communication has shifted to on line platforms with social media playing a central role in shaping political discourse and mobilizing supporters. Barak Obama's presidential campaigns in 2008 and 2012 are mark able, as they helped innovate the use of social media to engage voters and raise funds Volodymyr Zelensky's 2019 presidential campaigns also featured heavy usage of social media.

The Role of Social Media in Shaping Political Narratives in India: A Case Study of Lok Sabha Election 2024 in Beed District Constituency of Maharashtra

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This paper examines the role of social media in shaping political narratives during the Lok Sabha election of 2024, focusing on Beed district in Maharashtra, India. Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp have emerged as critical tools for political communication, enabling political parties to engage directly with voters, disseminate information, and influence public opinion. This study investigates how political parties and candidates in Beed district utilized social media to craft their narratives, mobilize supporters, and discredit opponents. By analysing the content and strategies used on these platforms, the paper explores the effectiveness of social media campaigns in reaching different demographic groups, the spread of misinformation, and the impact on voter perceptions and behaviours. The study employs a mixed-method approach, combining content analysis of social media posts with interviews of key political figures and local influencers. Findings indicate that social media played a pivotal role in shaping political discourse in Beed, allowing parties to tailor their messages to specific audiences and respond rapidly to emerging issues. The study also highlights the challenges of regulating political content on social media and the implications for electoral integrity. The insights drawn from this case study provide a deeper understanding of the transformative role of social media in India's political landscape, with broader implications for democratic engagement and governance.

Political Journalism in India: Need and Reality

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In the present era, the media is referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy. The three pillars that have traditionally supported democracy since ancient times are the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. Despite these three pillars being responsible for maintaining democracy, the media has gained extraordinary importance in recent times. The reason behind this is clear. Today, it is the media's job to convey news about government schemes, government decisions, government policies, and political developments to the common people of the country. Therefore, the media is also referred to as the link between the government and the people. Journalism itself has recently diversified into various types. According to the Oxford Research Encyclopaedia, the popularity of political journalism is increasing day by day. This research article will discuss this aspect of political journalism. Information will be collected about the growing popularity of political journalism, its nature, characteristics, sources, and ethics. Based on this information, a critical analysis of the current state of political journalism will be provided in the article. In India, political journalism has achieved new dimensions of success. However, is there a visible adherence to the ethical standards of journalism in recent journalism practices? Does the increasing importance of political journalism create a supportive environment for democracy? Are the ethical standards of journalism being compromised to maintain interests and stay within the good books of the ruling party? What is the role of political journalism in the positive progress of democracy, and has an environment been created across India where many journalists and media houses are pursuing their personal and financial interests through political journalism? This research article aims to address these questions and explore the reality of political journalism.

Role of Deliberative Media in Indian Democracy

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The concept of deliberative democracy emphasizes the importance of informed and rational discussion as a cornerstone of democratic governance. In the context of Indian democracy, deliberative media play a crucial role in shaping public discourse, influencing policy-making, and fostering an engaged citizenry. This paper explores the multifaceted role of deliberative media—ranging from traditional platforms like newspapers and television to digital and social media—in promoting democratic values, enabling inclusive participation, and ensuring accountability in governance. The paper also delves into the challenges posed by misinformation, media bias, and the digital divide, which threaten the integrity of deliberative processes. This paper highlights the potential of deliberative media to strengthen Indian democracy while addressing the obstacles that hinder their effectiveness. This evolution has not only changed the way information is disseminated but also how citizens engage with political processes, as media serves as a crucial platform for public discourse, accountability, and civic engagement in contemporary governance. This paper explores the role of deliberative media in this dynamic landscape, highlighting its potential to facilitate informed discussions among citizens and enhance democratic participation by providing multiple perspectives on political issues and policies.

Evolution of Political Communication in Indian Media: A Study

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This study explores the evolution of political communication in Indian media, tracing its development from the early days of print media to the contemporary digital landscape. It explores how technological advancements and changing media landscapes have influenced political strategies, public engagement, and democratic processes in India. Initially, political communication in India relied heavily on print media, which shaped political discourse during the independence movement and the nascent years of the Indian republic. The advent of radio and television introduced new dimensions, providing political figures with powerful tools for reaching broader audiences through audio-visual content. The digital age, characterized by the rise of the internet and social media platforms, has revolutionized political communication. Social media has enabled direct interaction between politicians and the electorate, facilitating rapid information exchange and grassroots mobilization. However, this digital shift has also brought challenges, including the spread of misinformation, public opinion polarization, and media bias issues. This study employs a historical and analytical approach to examine these transformations, focusing on how each media phase has shaped political messaging and public perception. It also addresses current issues such as the impact of digital media on electoral campaigns and the ethical considerations of political communication in the digital era. By providing a comprehensive overview of these developments, the study aims to offer insights into the current state of political communication in India and its future path.

Transformation of Election Campaigning in India: The Role of Social Media and Digital Marketing

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Social media and digital marketing have become central component of modern political strategy. It has fundamentally changed the landscape of election campaigning, influencing how candidates communicate, mobilize voters, and shape public opinion. Campaigns have transitioned from relying heavily on door-to-door canvassing, community-based outreach to leveraging sophisticated tools that allow for precise targeting and efficient message dissemination. By analysing recent election cycles, particularly in context of the Indian Lok Sabha elections of 2014, 2019 and 2024, this paper explores the growing influence of social media platforms and digital marketing in the arena of politics as election campaign medium. First the paper specifically concentrates on the strategies utilized by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its rival, the Indian National Congress (INC), during the Lok Sabha elections. Secondly, this paper also investigates whether traditional election campaigning methods have been supplanted by the emergence and growth of new media, specifically social media and digital marketing. This research can help refine electoral strategies, inform policy decisions, and contribute to a more informed and engaged electorate in India.

Political Communication: Media and Propaganda

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Political communication is the system in which people gets connected with political affairs. Political parties or their leaders or government officials etc. they reach to the public through this political communication. They send their ideas, agendas, policy party manifesto or they do influence the opinion of their targeted audience by this political communication. In India this political communication or connection between political parties and public is set up by media vastly. If we talk about media there are two types of media which are traditional & Digital social media. Television, Radio, Newspaper, magazine are the example of traditional media .people mostly use this traditional media to get connected with political affairs. But in digital world social media also influencing people therefore political parties are using various social media platforms such as twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, and Instagram for political communication. Now if we talk about propaganda which political parties or their leaders use to gain political support of the public or to gain public vote in favour of them. Political parties or their leaders try to manipulate or influence the opinion of public by spreading false, half truth or twisted facts, exaggeration which is called propaganda. Through my research paper I want to explore this political communication, media and propaganda in Indian Democracy. How this affecting Indian Democratic Development .

Role of Effective Communication in Enhancing Disaster Resilience Against Floods: Lessons from Kerala

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Floods are one of the increasing climate threats that we are facing in the present time all around the globe and also in India, For becoming the developed nation(vikshit bharat), it is essential to safeguards lives of people, Disasters such as Floods cause serious damage to life and property and also lead to several health issues hampering growth and development of the nation. Communication is a tool that is crucial in reducing and managing climate-related risk by timely and accurate dissemination of information to the general public. Effective Communication is essential as it helps by saving lives of people and enhancing community resilience by giving them perfect information. There have been several efforts by the government to introduce and integrate effective communication tools but still there is a gap in access to information and communication essential for mitigating these climate risks. India still lacks robust crisis communication tools and infrastructure which in the past and in the present time also has costed us millions of lives. By reviewing the past literature, this paper tries to examine the role of effective communication and crisis communication tools for improving preparedness of people to tackle the climate crises and increase situation awareness. It also delves into case studies from around the globe and how enhanced communication strategies contribute to risk reduction from climate-related disasters. it also focuses on need of new age innovative communication tools and improving traditional tools to ensure there is perfect symmetry of information and local people can access the information during critical situations. Additionally, it also underscores the importance of disaster risk communication in risk management and improving urban resilience required for achieving the Sustainable development goals by 2030 and become Vikshit Bharat by 2047.

Media-Movement Relation: Connecting Assam's Press Media to India's Liberation Movement

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A democratic society requires a clear and true explanation of events, their context, and their causes, a platform for discussion and informed critique, and a mechanism for people and groups to express their viewpoints or advocate for a cause. The duty to meet these demands falls inextricably on the press, specifically newspapers and magazines, which are the primary sources of information, debate, and advocacy for the public. India's fight for independence has been extensively documented throughout its history. History abounds with accounts of brave Indians who openly opposed the British Raj, even in the face of certain death. However, another side of this debate gets almost little attention: the press. Therefore, it is important to consider the various ways in which the press can impact and shape movements. Understanding the interplay between media and social movement is crucial because it illuminates how the media influences the cause of movement. By providing the

press a voice, this paper attempts to investigate the function of Assamese print media and evaluate its influence on the political awakening during India's independence. By tying the media and India's liberation movement together, the article attempts to examine their relationship.

The Role of Social Media in Shaping Indian Political Campaigns: Insights from 2014, 2019, and 2024 Elections

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Social media platforms have revolutionised political communication, in geographically vast and demographically diverse countries like India, reaching and satisfying the voters is complex. The sophisticated data analytics and algorithms allow political parties to target diverse segments of the population with customised posts and messages. The paper presents detailed case studies of the 2014, 2019, and 2024 parliamentary elections, examining the social media strategies adopted by major political parties in campaigns to enhance reachability with the electorate. However, social media campaigns cannot be analysed in isolation, as research has demonstrated that social media activities are often reflections of grassroots efforts and traditional campaigns, functioning as complementary elements that enhance the effectiveness of conventional tools. Employing the theoretical framework of political marketing strategy, rooted in broader political marketing theory, the study comparatively analysed the growth and transformation of social media strategies adopted by the political parties across the three elections, by examining the evolution of techniques, the role of technical experts, and the use of data-driven approaches in innovative campaign such as "Chaiwala", "Chowkidar Chor Hain" and "Main Bhi Chowkidar." The study also descriptively analysed the digital tools employed by political parties, exploring how these tools have expanded over time and their impact on campaign effectiveness.

India Election and Propaganda of Social Media

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India adopted a Democratic system. In democratic India, the people representative are very important. The democratic system is handled by democratic representatives in India. In country has various types of political party and the party leaders are construct election agenda on related to party. In Election system each and every party try to do different, so in modern era various modern communication are available. The present study are objectives are 1. To extent the role of social media in Society 2. To study the use of Social media as an instrument in Election 3. To evaluates the impact of Social media in Election. The present study are mainly based on the secondary data. The information related to this research paper is collected from various book, article and government sites. In the India Council democratic system, the elections are soul of democracy. In India two houses lok Sabha and rajya Sabha. In the Indian election system, the people representatives of both house are elected by the election methods. The political party are choose to agenda and nominated there leader to present there party agenda in both houses of India. In this system social media contributes major role. The present study are try to evaluates the role of social media in India election.

Resurgence of Adivasi Identity: Political Revivalism and Politics of Indigeneity in Jharkhand through the Pathalgadi Movement

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This paper explores the resurgence of Adivasi identity and political revivalism reflecting on the Pathalgadi movement. Traditionally, 'Pathalgadi' signifies 'placing a stone' and holds symbolic significance in transmitting governance and genealogy-related knowledge to generations, primarily practiced by the Austro-Asiatic language families such as Mundari. This practice is revived in the current socio-political circumstances through the traditional Gram Sabhas, predominantly led by the Adivasi villages in the Khunti district of Jharkhand. This resurgence of the Pathalgadi movement has transformed material culture into not only a site of resistance for political recognition but also a marker of distinct cultural history. The study delves into historical and socio-political factors that have contributed to the assertion of Adivasi identity and the revival of their political agency in Jharkhand. By taking into consideration the historical events, newspaper reporting, and the voices of its protagonists, this paper focuses on the politics of indigeneity and cultural impulse within socio-political milieu. It attempts to delineate the dynamic of political revivalism in the form of Abua dishum, abua raj. Furthermore, it highlights how this form of mobilization epistemically challenges existing power structures and articulates demands for the recognition of Adivasi rights and autonomy.

Corporate Influence And Its Impact on The Indian Media: A Comprehensive Analysis

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A pen friend, a social campaigner, a partisan stabiliser, a predicament manager, an interpreter of issue, an instrument of economic growth, an institutional limp as well as the guardian angels of democracy, promoter of peace and stability etc makes the press as the fourth estate, which plays a very vital role in the society. In the largest democratic and highly populated country like India with multiple diversities, the importance of media cannot be ignored. Media is playing a pivotal role in the democratic process of the Indian political system, which makes the people politically educated, develops awareness and helps them in acquiring orientations and values in various fields. This makes media as a responsible body to protect the interest of the people. In the era of globalisation, where information explosion is not very uncommon, the public enjoys access to information from various sources. This demands and enrols Media to give out the right information to lead the public in the right direction. The development in the right path may be possible only in a country where media enjoys supreme freedom. As it is not a myth that when media comes under the control of corporates, its freedom is a question of concern. It has to believe that, a country without press freedom may end up as a state similar to the one in 'Dark Age' of history. It is often argued that the main agenda of the present-day media is not to give out the right information to the public over their monetary benefits as in any business. As we know that in India there are plenteous media outlets owned by various corporates, they may have their own interest in presenting and printing stories. Profit is the motive behind every business and news has become an item for sale. The present paper is an attempt to study the role of corporate over Indian Media and their hidden agenda to promote interests of their own. The paper also explores the ethical consideration of Indian media to the public.

Political Communication in Mizoram: The Role of Media and Propaganda

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India, as the world's largest democracy, provides a complex landscape for political communication through diverse media and propaganda channels. The country's federal system and multi-party structure enable political parties and civic organizations to effectively disseminate their messages. In Mizoram, a state with its unique socio-political dynamics, the role of media and propaganda is particularly significant. Since the 2014 national elections, social media use has surged, impacting political communication across India, including Mizoram. The 2019 and 2024 elections saw both the BJP-led NDA and the opposition INDIA alliance using social media to engage with voters nationwide, including in Mizoram. According to the India Digital Summit 2024, hosted by IMAI and KANTAR, 86% of India's internet users — around 707 million people — are now engaged with OTT audio and video services, reflecting a broader trend that includes Mizoram. In Mizoram, platforms like Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube, and X (formerly Twitter) have become essential for political messaging. Regional parties in Mizoram are actively using these channels to shape public opinion and build support. The state's unique cultural and ethnic context adds layers of complexity to political communication, with local media and community-based messaging playing a crucial role. While social media facilitates dynamic political discourse, it also presents challenges such as misinformation and polarization, which are particularly relevant in Mizoram's political landscape.

Political Communication in India: Media and Propaganda

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Political Communication relates to the communication of knowledge, values and attitudes. It is the transmission of politically relevant information from one part of the political system to another and between the social and political systems. Information obtained from newspapers, television channels and social media about the conditions in the political system or about the action of political leaders may determine the types of support rendered and demands initiated. The media plays an important role in political communication. The significance of the media in general and of any one medium in particular varies from one country to another. Each political system develops its own network of political communication which is closely related to the formation of public opinion. The media therefore, influences the

voting behaviour of the people. In India, as in other countries of the world, technological changes have profoundly altered the communication patterns. In India we have adopted a Parliamentary Democracy in which there are elections being held at periodical intervals. India is the largest democracy in the world. During the elections to various levels - Central, State and Local - Political Parties and individual candidates take recourse to campaign activities to project their ideologies and viewpoints. They go for propaganda which is a mode of communication that is used to influence the public opinion and for mobilizing the voters as well. They take the help of the media – print, electronic and social. The complaints against the media in India focus on the growing concentration of power in the hands of comparatively few owners of newspapers and television channels. This goes against a level playing field. Media-driven opinion polls and ‘paid news’ are some of the issues that are areas of concern and are considered not conducive for a free and fair elections in India.

Social Media As A Tool For Political Mobilization: Case Studies From Emerging Democracies

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Social media has become a transformative force in contemporary political landscapes, particularly within emerging democracies where traditional mechanisms of political engagement might be constrained. This paper examines the multifaceted role of social media as a tool for political mobilization by analysing various case studies from emerging democracies across different continents. This study focuses on how social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram have been utilized to foster political engagement, organize movements, and influence electoral processes. The research delves into specific instances such as the Arab Spring in Tunisia, where social media played a pivotal role in rallying citizens against the regime and catalysing democratic reforms. In India, the use of social media has significantly impacted election campaigns and grassroots mobilization. It's a dual capacity to both energize public participation and spread misinformation. Similarly, in Brazil, social media has been a double-edged sword—enabling political activism while also exacerbating political polarization and the dissemination of fake news. By analysing these case studies, this paper identifies key patterns and strategies employed by activists and political actors. It provides a comprehensive overview of how social media dynamics interact with political processes in emerging democracies. This paper would contribute to the broader discourse on digital politics by offering the impact of social media on political mobilization and engagement and empowering and disruptive effects.

Social Media in Shaping the Socio-Political Movements in India: #MeToo Movement and the Farmers Protests

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Social media is increasingly becoming a space for people to engage in public discourse. In India, the #MeToo movement and the Farmers Protests both were able to gain traction and mobilize public opinion through social media. However, both the movements, while using the same tools to amplify their voices, differed in their reach, impact and outcomes. The #MeToo movement was a global movement mostly driven by urban educated women and focused on the issue of gender equality and sexual harassment, particularly against women. On the other hand, the farmers' protests were a national issue, driven by farmers in rural areas and focused on agricultural laws that affected their livelihoods. This paper aims to understand how digital activism differs for different types of movements through the #MeToo movement and the farmers' protests. It also seeks to analyze and compare how social media was able to mobilize public opinion and lastly, this study examines how social media was able to impact the reach and outcomes of both the movements.

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POLITICAL ACTIVISM IN INDIA: SOCIO- POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, PROTEST AND ADVOCACY

From Regional Action to National Reform: A Study on Empowering Women in India's Film Industry through The Policy and Political Intervention

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This study explores the Hema Committee report's role in addressing gender-related challenges in the Indian film industry, with a focus on Kerala's political actions. The Kerala government initiated the Hema Committee to investigate and propose solutions to problems faced by women in the film industry, such as sexual harassment, pay disparities, and unsafe working conditions. To address these systemic problems, the report emphasises the necessity of a tribunal and thorough regulations. Kerala's strategy is a crucial illustration of how regional administrations can carry out structural changes to encourage and enable women in the sector. This study also looks at how comparable regulations may be implemented throughout the Indian film industry to give women's workplaces more safety and equity. The research proposes a national framework that prioritises co-ordinated government actions to promote gender equality and systemic reform, taking inspiration from Kerala's political involvement. This case study demonstrates how political actions can change the way the film industry operates, empower women, and create a model for wider reform throughout India.

Youth Activism and Political Change in South-East Asia

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Youth Activism in Southeast Asia has gained significant global recognition, driven by an active and growing youth population, showcasing the influence of young people in spearheading social and political change. Movements like the 1998 Reformasi movement in Indonesia and the People Power Revolution in the Philippines have inspired contemporary youth movements including the pan-Asian Milk Tea Alliance against authoritarianism and Myanmar's Civil Disobedience Movement advocating for human rights. The advent of youth-centric political parties and the prominence of young political leaders highlight the increasing political engagement of South Asia's youth. Social media has become a significant medium for mobilization, allowing youth to spread awareness and engage and initiate protests through the effectiveness of digital activism versus ongoing traditional practices. The prevailing challenges involved in youth movements include government repression, internal divisions, and the impact of socioeconomic conditions on political engagement. Additionally, the intersection of gender, ethnic, and socioeconomic identities adds to these complexities, with issues like feminism and LGBTQIA+ rights gaining significant prominence. As youth continue to drive political change, their potential to shape Southeast Asia's future, supported by international alliances, remains a powerful force for transformation.

The Demand and Protest in Ladakh: A Quest for Constitutional Safeguard

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This paper delves into the social unrest in the region, the rationale behind the protest, and the demands of the people of Ladakh, since the bifurcation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories. Ladakh UT without legislature and Jammu and Kashmir my focus here is Ladakh. Initially, when Ladakh was declared UT status particularly the Buddhist community expressed joy for achieving their long dream, and the demand was finally met. Sooner Ladakhis realised that in this new UT, there was no provision for cultural identity and environmental protection for the region, subsequently, people started to worry about the future of Ladakh, especially culture, land, jobs, etc. Now Ladakhis demand a constitutional safeguard in the line of the Sixth Scheduled for the region's protection. The central question of this paper is how the government accommodates and handles the protests and demands of Ladakh. Ladakh is located in the North Western Himalayas and is topographically described as a 'cold desert', and difficult terrain to survive. The region shares the border with two enemy nations in East China and West Pakistan. The region has a strategic significance that can't be compromised and needs to be handled meticulously to give a sense of protection to people who live adjacent to the border. Hence, Ladakh is a sensitive territory in terms of security and ecology. This paper tries to understand the underlying facades that led to the mass movement and protest in the region and underscores Ladakh's core demand. The methodology of this paper is a mixed method or approach to analyze the ongoing protest in the region.

Child Marriage in Assam Key: Trends and Contributing Factors

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The United Nations defines child marriage as “any formal marriage or informal union between a child under the age of 18 and an adult or another child. It is recognized as a human rights violation and a form of sexual and gender-based violence. Child marriage acts as both a cause and consequence of social and economic vulnerability, leading to adverse health outcomes that hinder the full potential of both boys and girls. In India, child marriage persists as a traditional practice, especially in communities following customary practices. States like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Tripura, and West Bengal have the highest rates of child marriage. In Assam, it was reported that 32 percent of women aged 20-24 were married before 18 from 2019 to 2021. Despite the implementation of various laws and recent arrests, child marriage still occurs in Assam’s rural areas, predominantly among impoverished families with limited educational access. This paper aims to analyse child marriage in Assam by interpreting pertinent statistics and exploring the contributing factors.

An Overview of the Chipko Movement’s: Impact and Relevance Over the Past 50 Years

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The Chipko movement has a vital impact and relevance in the environment protection and conservation over the course of 50 years. Originated in the Indian Himalayan region in the 1970s, the Chipko movement emerged as a response to large-scale deforestation and the exploitation of forest resources. Led primarily by rural women, the movement employed non-violent resistance tactics, such as tree-hugging, to protect forests and advocate for ecological conservation. This present work throws light on historical overview, origin, and basic principles of the Chipko movement. It examines movement strategies and tactics in the context of environmental activism, emphasizing the importance of women’s participation and their role in challenging traditional gender norms. This paper explores the movement’s role in raising awareness about the importance of forests in maintaining ecological balance as well as influencing India’s forest policies. Furthermore, the research paper discusses the wider impact of the Chipko movement beyond the borders of India. It examines the movement’s contribution in shaping global environmental consciousness and inspiring similar grassroots movements around the world. With environmental challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss reaching critical levels, the movement’s principles of sustainable development and community participation remain relevant today. Ultimately, this research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the Chipko movement, highlighting its long-lasting impact and relevance as a transformative environmental and social movement.

Political Activism and Land Use Conflict in Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh

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The transformation of Amravati, envisioned as a Greenfield capital city in Andhra Pradesh, ignited a decade-long trajectory of protests, reflecting significant themes in political activism, land use conflicts, and socio-economic change in India. This study examines two major phases of resistance: the initial protests against the Land Pooling Scheme (LPS) under the Telugu Desam Party (TDP), centered on land rights and compensation, and the subsequent protests against the three-capital proposal by the YSR Congress Party (YSRCP), fueled by political disillusionment and socio-economic disenfranchisement. Through a comprehensive analysis of secondary data, the research applies social movement theories—including Resource Mobilization and Political Process to contextualize the Amravati protests within broader discussions of land grabbing and neoliberal policies in India. The findings reveal the complexity of political mobilization and legal challenges illustrating how these protests have influenced land use policies and development strategies in the region. This Paper concludes with a set of recommendations with regards to the critical need for inclusive and participatory approaches to land governance, ensuring the protection of vulnerable communities and prioritizing environmental sustainability. By linking the Amaravati protests to the literature on land acquisition and dispossession, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the intersection between political activism and land use conflicts in contemporary India.

Tamil Nadu’s Political Landscape: A History of Movements and Activism

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Tamil Nadu’s political landscape is characterized by a rich history of movements and activism that have shaped the state’s socio-political fabric. From the early 20th century to the present day, Tamil Nadu has been a hotbed of political and social change, driven by a series of movements that have sought to address issues of caste, language, identity, and social justice. The Dravidian movement stands at the forefront of Tamil Nadu’s political history. Emerging as a response to the dominance of Brahmins and the imposition of Hindi in the early 20th century, this movement championed the cause of non-Brahmin communities and Tamil linguistic pride. Led by figures like E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar), the Dravidian movement advocated for social reform, caste equality, and the upliftment of marginalized groups. It gave rise to powerful political entities such as the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), which have dominated Tamil Nadu’s political landscape for decades. In addition to the Dravidian movement, Tamil Nadu has witnessed the rise of other significant socio-political movements. The Dalit movement, for instance, has been a crucial force in challenging caste-based oppression and advocating for the rights of Dalit communities. Similarly, feminist activism in the state has worked towards achieving gender equality and addressing issues related to women’s rights and empowerment. Environmental activism has also played a prominent role in Tamil Nadu’s political discourse, particularly in recent years. Movements against large-scale industrial projects that threaten local ecosystems and communities have mobilized public support and brought attention to the need for sustainable development. Tamil Nadu’s political landscape is thus a complex tapestry woven with the threads of various movements that have fought for social justice, equality, and the preservation of cultural identity. These movements have not only influenced the state’s governance and policies but have also contributed to broader national debates on issues such as federalism, language rights, and social reforms. In conclusion, the history of movements and activism in Tamil Nadu highlights the state’s unique position as a leader in social and political change within India. The legacy of these movements continues to resonate in the state’s political and cultural spheres, making Tamil Nadu a vital player in the ongoing struggle for social justice and equality in the country.

Evolving Dynamics of Social Movements in India: A Critical Study

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Social movements and India have a well-established relationship, which is not new to the world. In the pre-independence period, India’s history records numerous social movements addressing various social issues. Early social movements, particularly from the pre-independence period, were led by farmers and tribal communities, who organized protests at different levels to free themselves from the exploitation and oppression of landlords and moneylenders. The rise of these movements in India can be seen even before British rule. When considering Indian social movements, they can be broadly divided into two categories. The first is the traditional social movements, which primarily include movements by Laborers, Tribals, Farmers, Women, etc., along with the broader national movements. The second category includes the new social movements, whose nature has significantly transformed in recent times. The movements of indigenous communities in India, such as the Birsas Munda movement, the Santhal movement, the Naga movement, and the Bodo movement, are still remembered by Indians. Indians organized several movements to free themselves from British slavery, making the movements and their leaders immortal in history. The national movement led by the entire Indian society against British rule is considered the largest social movement in India’s history. The concept of a social movement refers to a demand made to the government or ruling authority for the greater social good. Social movements are typically organized with a specific objective, and once that objective is achieved, these movements dissolve. However, in recent times, the nature of these social movements has changed completely. Modern social movements do not disappear after achieving their goals; instead, the leaders of these movements ensure that they do not end. They keep the issues alive, constantly pressuring state or sometimes central governments through these movements. Such social movements are increasingly becoming more leader-centric rather than being focused on societal welfare. If we look at some important recent movements in India, we can note the demand for separate states in various regions, Anna Hazare’s movement for the Right to Information Act, and the movement led by Anna Hazare and his associates in Delhi for the passage of the Lokpal Bill, which no one can forget. It was after this movement that the era of Arvind Kejriwal began, and today India has a prominent political leader in Arvind Kejriwal, along with a significant political party. The ongoing Maratha agitation in Maharashtra also started as a social movement, but the way Manoj Jarange Patil has taken a strong stance against the government suggests that his objective is leaning more toward political goals. This research article will analyse the various social movements in India across different periods and the changing nature of modern social movements. It will explore how, in recent times, social movements have become the easiest route to entering politics, the reasons behind this, and who is responsible for it. All these questions will be addressed in this research article.

Political Activism and Agrarian Movements in India: A Study of Socio-Political Dynamics in Agriculture

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This research paper examines the intricate relationship between political activism and agrarian movements in India, focusing on how socio-political dynamics shape advocacy and policy changes in rural agriculture. Indian agriculture, which sustains a significant portion of the population, has historically been intertwined with various forms of political activism, including farmer protests, land rights movements, and socio-political advocacy. The study aims to explore the evolution of major agrarian movements, their impact on agricultural policies, and the socio-political factors that drive these movements. Using a qualitative research methodology, the study draws on case studies of key agrarian movements such as the Telangana Peasant Struggle, the Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) protests, and the 2020 farmer protests against the new farm laws. The research identifies critical factors such as economic distress, social inequalities, and regional disparities as key drivers of agrarian activism. It also highlights the significant influence of these movements in shaping agricultural policies, from land reforms to minimum support price (MSP) regulations. The findings underscore the vital role that political activism plays in advocating for the rights and welfare of farmers in India. However, the study also acknowledges the challenges faced by these movements, including government repression, internal divisions, and the changing socio-economic landscape. The paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers, activists, and agricultural stakeholders, emphasizing the need for sustained advocacy and inclusive policy reforms to address the ongoing challenges in Indian agriculture.

Tribal Advocacy in Maharashtra State: A Study of the Contribution of an NGO, AROEHAN (Action Related to the Organisation of Education, Health, Nutrition, and Governance)

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The vitality of a society can be realized only through socio-political movements, protests, and public advocacy. AROEHAN is a tribal advocacy NGO, working in the field of issues related to tribal development, especially land rights, livelihoods, displacement, employment, self-governance (Gram Sabha), health and education, implementation of the PESA Act, and Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP). AROEHAN is active mainly in Mokhada, Jawhar, Palghar, and Dahanu blocks of Palghar district. In the context of the historical background of the tribal community in Maharashtra, cultural diversity among tribes, statutory provisions and special laws for tribes, this research paper aims to carry out an assessment of the contribution of AROEHAN. Objectives of the study: To explain the concept of tribal advocacy, To study the role of AROEHAN in the implementation of PESA Act as well as the different government schemes related to the development of tribals, To understand the challenges faced by AROEHAN and suggest effective remedies for community development and sustainable practices in tribal areas. Research Methodology: The present study is based on the analysis of primary as well as secondary data. The sources of secondary data are annual reports, success stories and project reports published by AROEHAN. Interviews of eminent practitioners of tribal advocacy constitute the primary data for understanding the challenges and effective remedies in the same.

Justice in the Post-Socialist Era: Understanding Contemporary Social Movements through Dalit Panther Movement

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Throughout history, the concept of justice has evolved, reflecting the changing values and socio-political structures of different eras. In the post-socialist era, critical theorist, Nancy Fraser, provides a framework for understanding justice that emphasizes both redistribution and recognition. Fraser's theory challenges the traditional dichotomy between material and cultural forms of justice. For Fraser, the economic aspect of justice deals with economic disparities and seeks to rectify systemic imbalances that perpetuate poverty through transformative changes. Recognition, on the other hand, involves deconstructing and destabilizing the existing identities by adopting new identities as an antidote to cultural misrecognition. Has DPM effectively addressed the types of injustices faced by the Dalits? Is DPM succeeded in Addressing economic injustice, if yes then why is Marathas dominance over land intact? Does Buddhist principles addressed the cultural misrecognition of Dalits, if yes then why still caste humiliation and untouchability persists? What are the causes for the failure of DPM? Dalit Panthers manifesto defined Dalits as: Members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Neo Buddhists, the working people, the landless and poor peasants, women and caste Hindus, all those who are being exploited politically, economically and in the name of religion. But DPM considered social as the Pre-given, homogenous, monolithic notion of social. Is this led to many cleavages in Movement? In DPM, is it social which is guiding political or vice versa? Are these multiple socials under DPM, led to the failure of leadership in unifying all the oppressed under a single umbrella. Then what will be the solution to this problem? As Gopal guru and Sarukkai gives, the Buddhist concept of Maitri, they argue, Maitri in the ethical sense must be understood as an anchoring concept or bridge concept connecting different social groups with a sense of deep compassion and love for the members of such groups. Is this Maitri will unify all the oppressed against the injustices?

Rethinking Dominant Theoretical Explanations in Social Movement Studies: A Case study of Hindu-Right wing Movement in India since 2014

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Theoretical paradigms of social movements have presumed the rational individual in a collectivity as the unit of analysis. Further, despite a cultural turn in the study of collective action, western theoretical explanations are generalised to study movements in different cultural contexts. This paper makes a strong case against these twin tendencies in movement studies by taking a case study of the contemporary Hindu right-wing movement since 2014. In doing so it presents two ambitious intertwined arguments- first, making meaning-making and symbolic action central to explanations on collective action, thereby according culture as an autonomous variable in determining the former's nature; second, analysing how despite microsocial fragments of caste in Indian society the right-wing Hindutva movement has been able to appeal. This paper approaches the literature on social movements by reviewing three dominant theoretical explanations- Crowd theories, Resource mobilisation and New Social Movements with a critical lens to account for a culturally-sensitive study. Thus, through the paper a new model of social movement is proposed which sees an 'elective affinity' between populism, social movement and social performance theory borrowed from Cultural sociology. It suggests that the current moment in Indian politics cannot be adequately substantiated without taking into account the 'populist' and 'performative' turn. This paper offers a rich interdisciplinary literature review to challenge dominant western episteme.

Political Activism: Challenges and Opportunities

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Political activism highlighting four key themes that have emerged over the last ten years. The first two themes are the growing recognition of the institutional context of formal rules for electoral turnout and the widespread erosion of party membership in established democracies and questions about its consequences. The last two themes, on the other hand, are the substantial revival of interest in voluntary associations and social trust spurred by theories of social capital and the expansion of diverse forms of cause-oriented types of activism. After briefly illustrating some of the literature that has developed around these themes, challenges of Political activism is discovering New Technologies knowing obstacles and stand to compete new comers and opportunities is developing and shaping new ideas, technologies easily identifies and capturing power.

Bodo Movement in Assam: Protest to Politics

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Demand for a separate and exclusive territorial arrangement or separate statehood based on ethnic identity is a common phenomenon in North-East India, where multiple ethnic groups have made different ethnic movements demanding separate territorial space based on ethnic identity. Assam is a north-eastern state of India that has had

tremendous experiences with different identity movements or separate statehood movements. One such oldest and longest movement is the Bodoland movement of Bodos in Assam. The Bodos are the largest plain tribe of Assam, and they have their own distinct identities, languages, cultures, and traditions. After the independence of India, they began to worry about how their unique identity would fit into a larger Assamese society. Therefore, they formed several student organizations, insurgency groups, etc. and started movements against the greater Assamese society and government of Assam to protect their ethnic identity. In response to their strong agitations, the central and state governments have signed different accords over different time periods. As a result of these treaties, the government of India has provided a constitutional safeguard for Bodos under the sixth schedule of the Indian constitution, but still their demands and aspirations remain unfulfilled. Therefore, in this particular research paper, the author intends to bring out a clear understanding of the long years' agitations of Bodos to protect their ethnic identity and also to assess their movement based on both descriptive and analytical methods and the data should be collected from secondary sources like different books, published articles, government reports, news papers, magazines, etc.

Significance Social Movements in India in the Era of Globalisation.

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Social movements in India have significant implications in the era of globalization, influencing various aspects of society, politics, and policy. Social movements in India play a crucial role in advancing human rights and social justice. Many social movements drive policy changes by bringing critical issues to the forefront of national discourse. The farmers' protests against controversial agricultural laws highlighted the need for agricultural reform and influenced public debate and policy reconsideration. Social movements raise awareness about various issues and shape public opinion. For instance, movements against environmental degradation and pollution have heightened awareness about ecological issues and the need for sustainable practices. These movements provide a platform for marginalized communities to voice their concerns and demand their rights. The visibility of issues faced by Dalits, indigenous communities, and other marginalized groups has increased through the efforts of social movements. Indian social movements benefit from global networks and solidarity, gaining international support and attention. This global engagement can amplify their messages and exert pressure on local governments and institutions. Movements in India often blend global strategies with local contexts, creating hybrid forms of activism that address both international norms and specific local needs. This adaptability enhances their effectiveness and relevance. Social movements in India frequently face repression and challenges, including legal and physical crackdowns. Despite this, they demonstrate resilience and adaptability, finding new ways to organize and advocate for change. While movements may face fragmentation or co-optation, their ability to remain focused on core issues and adapt to changing contexts is vital for sustaining their impact and influence.

Agrarian Activism in India: A Study of Movement against New Farm Laws (2020)

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In today's modern state, civil society is an important and integral subject, in which every class is represented directly or indirectly. Civil society can be indirectly divided into the producing and consuming classes. In developing countries, the peasant society is an important class, which includes both subjects like production and consumption. In its development journey, when a society, by producing surplus crops on fertile land, acquires capital for itself, acquires the ability to influence the investment and market systems, the political structure there. This research investigates the patterns and processes of agrarian activism in India, highlighting how political mobilization has become a pivotal tool for farmers in their struggle for economic justice and policy reform. Agrarian activism in India has deep roots, evolving over decades as farmers have sought to confront challenges such as inadequate pricing, land rights issues, and the pressures of neoliberal economic policies. The study traces the trajectory of key agrarian movements, including the rise of farmer unions, the impact of the Green Revolution, and the recent large-scale protests against agricultural laws. Through a detailed analysis of these movements, the research identifies the factors that facilitate effective political mobilization, such as leadership, organizational strategies, and the use of media. It also examines the interplay between grassroots activism and state responses, assessing how these dynamics shape policy changes and affect the broader political environment. The study concludes that agrarian activism in India is not only a response to immediate economic challenges but also a broader demand for political recognition and social justice, with significant implications for the future of rural development and democracy in the country. The findings suggest that agrarian activism in India not only reflects the aspirations and grievances of the rural populace but also serves as a critical force in shaping the country's agricultural policies and political landscape. This research contributes to the broader understanding of political mobilization in agrarian societies, offering insights into the challenges and potential pathways for addressing rural distress in India.

Social Activism in India's Democracy: Issues and Challenges

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India's vibrant democracy has historically been shaped by strong social activism. Social activism is a personal choice to influence public policies, laws, and practices, originating from the 18th century in India. It involves various socio-political movements, protests, and petitions, and has been campaigned by reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Pandita Ramabai. However, this activism faces significant challenges, including political interference, legal restrictions, lack of resources, social and cultural barriers, and limited institutional support. Despite these obstacles, activists continue to advocate for social justice and democratic values. The paper explores the history and complexity of social activism in India's democratic context, providing insights into factors influencing its effectiveness and offering recommendations for policymakers and civil society organizations to promote positive change.

Student Activism in Manipur: An Analysis within Social Movement with Special Reference to the Territorial Integrity Movement, 2001

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Students globally have always been at the forefront of many popular social movements, offering powerful protests, fresh perspectives and innovative solutions to social issues, thereby challenging the status quo and fostering progressive change. Manipur, a state in North-eastern India, has witnessed social movements due to a complex interplay of historical, ethnic, economic, and socio-political factors. However, no such movement has occurred without the active involvement of students. The Territorial Integrity Movement, popularly known as the June Uprising, was the largest social movement in Manipur. The Uprising occurred in June 2001 as a response to the extension of the ceasefire between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak-Muivah) (NSCN-IM), a Naga insurgent group, without territorial limits. The ceasefire had been enforced since 1997, and its jurisdiction was limited to the state of Nagaland. In June 2001, the ceasefire was extended 'without territorial limits,' causing apprehension among the people of Manipur, especially the Meiteis (a dominant ethnic group). They were concerned that the extension of the ceasefire might result in the integration of Naga-inhabited regions of Manipur into a Nagalim or Greater Nagaland, thereby posing a threat to the territorial integrity of Manipur. Following the announcement of the ceasefire extension, widespread protests erupted in Manipur, particularly in the Imphal city. They escalated into violence, with protestors attacking state government offices, including the Manipur State Assembly building. The actions of security personnel also resulted in the deaths of many protestors. In this Uprising, students under two organisations, the All Manipur Students' Union (AMSU) and the Manipuri Students' Federation (MSF), played a pivotal role in mobilising people, leading protests, and advocating for the state's territorial integrity. In addition, they tied up with many civil society groups and Meira Paibi (women torchbearers) organisations to maintain the momentum of the movement until the very end. In light of this framework, the present paper aims to examine the roles of students and their organisations in the June Uprising, emphasising their organised strength in shaping the socio-political issues in Manipur.

Democratization Process and Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi Movement

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The MRPS was established on 7 June 1994 in a village Eedumudi of Naguluppdu Mandal in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh with 13 members of Madiga youth. The founder of Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) is Manda Krishna Madiga. The Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi is a community organisation of Madigas, one of the biggest scheduled castes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh proclaiming for reservations. The Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) was conceived with an ideology of liberation of Madigas, categorisation of SC reservation in order to provide the fruits of reservations equally for all those who are included in the list of scheduled castes. After conducting regional meetings, it formed the wings like Madiga Employees Federation (MEF), Madiga Students Federation (MSF), Madiga Yuva

Sena(MYS) and Madiga Mahila Samkya(MMS) and made itself as powerful organisation and worked relentless and organized different public meetings, rallies, meeting of Political parties and political leaders to get political support for reservations sub-classification with constitutional process and achieved sub-classification in 1999 it continued up to 2004 but it was struck down by Usha Mehra Commission later continued with the association of different Associations and Political Parties and now it has been facilitated by the Supreme Court of India with its judgement.

Political Activism in India: Socio-Political Movements, Protests, and Advocacy

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Political activism in India has a rich and complex history, characterized by a myriad of socio-political movements, protests, and advocacy efforts that have shaped the nation's democratic fabric. This study delves into the diverse forms of political activism in India, exploring both historical and contemporary movements. From the struggle for independence led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, which employed non-violent civil disobedience, to the more recent anti-corruption movements spearheaded by leaders such as Anna Hazare, the landscape of Indian activism reflects a persistent pursuit of justice, equality, and political reform. Key socio-political movements, including the Dalit movement for caste equality, the feminist movement advocating for women's rights, and the environmental campaigns aiming to preserve India's natural resources, are examined for their impact and evolution. The study also addresses the role of technology and social media in modern activism, facilitating widespread mobilization and raising global awareness about local issues. Moreover, the research highlights the challenges faced by activists, including state repression, legal hurdles, and socio-cultural barriers. By analyzing case studies and employing a multidisciplinary approach, this abstract provides a comprehensive overview of the mechanisms, successes, and setbacks of political activism in India. It underscores the enduring significance of civic engagement and collective action in the ongoing quest for a more equitable and just society.

Radical Movement In India: A study on Radical Movement in Odisha

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Movement do not arise in vacuum. They are rooted in the objective condition of life & respond to the deep seated frustration of the people with the existing social, economic & political order, its institutions and practices and the notion of development, participation and government which they challenge and seek to change. Likewise movement in India particularly in Odisha emerged due to wide spread disparity between rich and poor and exploitation of poor by rich. 'Movement' derived from the Latin word 'move' which means a series of organized activities of people working unitedly towards some goal. In other words it is an organized effort by supporters of a common goal. On the other hand, social movement believes in to bring in certain social institutions an entirely new order. Social movement mobilize the participants to seek redressal of a grievance or to struggle for specific goals or objectives, it may and may not involve violent action. Social movement may be various types like reform movement, radical movement, innovation movement, conservative movement, group-focused movement, individual- focused movement, peaceful focused movement, violent movement, global movement, local movement, old movement, new movement etc. Radical movement believes in total change of the prevailing system. Generally its participants are revolutionary in nature. They adopt violence against others to achieve their goal. 'Radical movement' emerged during the tension between American colonies & the Great Britain.

Nirmal Mahato: The Trailblazing Leader who sparked the separate Jharkhand Movement

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Separate Jharkhand Movement was itself a Politics of Dissent in India. Base of the movement was to separate Tribal based lands of Jharkhand from Bihar. Then CM of Bihar Lalu Prasad Yadav was furious of this movement and used to say that separate Jharkhand state will be made over his dead body. Police used to commit atrocities on agitational activities. Hundreds of people sacrificed their lives for the formation of Jharkhand state. There were many big leaders who gave impetus to the movement for a separate Jharkhand state. One such leader was Nirmal Mahato. Nirmal Mahato is no longer in this world. He was just 37 years old when Nirmal Mahato was shot dead in Jamshedpur city. At such a young age, Nirmal Mahato had proved his leadership skills. Nirmal Mahato was a brave soldier of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. He had also proved his leadership ability. Within just 4 years of joining Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM), he became the president of this party. Nirmal Mahato's leadership ability can be gauged from the fact that he replaced Binod Bihari Mahto in JMM. Yes, in just four years he had travelled from being an ordinary JMM worker to the party president. Born on 25 December 1950 in Ulian village of East Singhbhum district, Nirmal Mahato's father's name was Jagbandhu Mahato. His mother's name was Priya Bala. Born in a very ordinary family, this unusual child studied up to matriculation from Jamshedpur Workers Union High School. After this, he completed his graduation from Co-operative College Jamshedpur. The financial condition of the family was not good. Therefore, he had to teach tuition to children to meet the expenses of his studies. After completing his studies, Nirmal Mahato joined JMM on 15 December 1980 at the behest of Shailendra Mahato, a big leader of East Singhbhum at that time. Within just four years of joining the party, he got the top post in the party. Circumstances became such that someone else had to be elected as the President of JMM instead of the then strong leader Binod Bihari Mahato. At that time, party saw Nirmal Mahato as the president of JMM. Nirmal Mahato was appointed the president of the party. After assuming the post of JMM president, Nirmal Mahato conceived the idea of a student union. He was also the founder of the All Jharkhand Students Union (AJSU). AJSU fought the decisive battle of the separate Jharkhand movement. Nirmal Mahato, who was a full-time politician, was also a social worker. He used to inspire people to ban alcohol. He used to run continuous campaigns against those who made alcohol. Nirmal did not have a single rupee in his pocket, even then he used to help others. Nirmal Mahato, who led a movement against moneylenders, played an important role in the movement for a separate state of Jharkhand. Nirmal Mahato led a movement for Jharkhand and against moneylenders. He became the President for the first time in the meeting of JMM Central Committee in Bokaro on 6 April 1984. After that, Nirmal Mahato was elected President of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha for the second time in the second Central General Conference on 28 April 1986. He remained the President of JMM till the end of his life.

Justice in the Post-Socialist Era: Understanding Contemporary Social Movements through Dalit Panther Movement

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Throughout history, the concept of justice has evolved, reflecting the changing values and socio-political structures of different eras. In the post-socialist era, critical theorist, Nancy Fraser, provides a framework for understanding justice that emphasizes both redistribution and recognition. Fraser's theory challenges the traditional dichotomy between material and cultural forms of justice. For Fraser, the economic aspect of justice deals with economic disparities and seeks to rectify systemic imbalances that perpetuate poverty through transformative changes. Recognition, on the other hand, involves deconstructing and destabilizing the existing identities by adopting new identities as an antidote to cultural misrecognition. I argue, Fraser's framework is relevant to understand contemporary social movements such as Anti-caste, Anti-Racist, Gender, and LGBTQ community rights movements because of the bivalency of these identities. In this paper, first I will materialize Fraser's idea of justice, through the Dalit panther movement (DPM) of Maharashtra. For Fraser, DPM is demanded for redistribution (based on Marxist principles) and recognition (based on Buddhist principles). DPM challenged two injustices by demanding remedies, the first is socioeconomic injustice, rooted in the political-economic structure of caste system. It exploited the labor of Dalits, led to economic marginalization and deprivation of Dalit's. The second kind of injustice is cultural, rooted in social patterns of representation and interpretation. Historically Dalits are culturally dominated, misrecognized by the caste Hindus. Has DPM effectively addressed the types of injustices faced by the Dalits? Is DPM succeeded in Addressing economic injustice, if yes then why is Marathas dominance over land intact? Does Buddhist principles addressed the cultural misrecognition of Dalits, if yes then why still caste humiliation and untouchability persists? What are the causes for the failure of DPM? Dalit Panthers manifesto defined Dalit's as: Members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Neo Buddhists, the working people, the landless and poor peasants, women and caste Hindus, all those who are being exploited politically, economically and in the name of religion. But DPM considered social as the Pre-given, homogenous, monolithic notion of social. Is this led to many cleavages in Movement? In DPM, is it social which is guiding political or vice versa?

PANEL - 13

DIGITAL DEMOCRACY AND E- GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Digital Democracy and E-Governance in India

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In recent years, India has witnessed significant advancements in digital democracy and e-governance, reflecting broader global trends towards the digitization of public administration and participatory governance. Digital democracy in India involves leveraging technology to enhance citizen engagement, transparency, and inclusivity in democratic processes. In and the use of social media platforms for political discourse exemplify efforts to make democratic participation more accessible and interactive. However, challenges such as digital divides and misinformation continue to affect the effectiveness of these platforms. Digital democracy and e-governance are transforming India's democratic processes and governance. Digital democracy enables participation, representation, and transparency through online voting systems, citizen engagement platforms, and social media. E-governance improves service delivery, efficiency, and transparency through digital infrastructure, online portals, digital identity systems, and data-driven governance. E-governance in India focuses on improving the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of government services through digital means. Key initiatives include the development of digital infrastructure like Bharat Net, online service portals such as e-District and UMANG, and the Aadhaar biometric identification system. These advancements streamline service delivery, reduce bureaucratic delays, and combat corruption. This abstract reviews the current state of digital democracy and e-governance in India, highlighting the transformative potential of digital technologies while acknowledging the persistent challenges. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for realizing the full potential of digital democracy and e-governance in fostering a more inclusive and efficient governance system in India.

Technological Development and Digital Democracy

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Since we are living in the era of technological development and there is excessive growth of internet thus the means of communication have increased by the incorporation of Electronic Media for mass communication. In the fourth Industrial Revolution there is extensive use of computer and new domain has been developed that is known as "Artificial Intelligence". In this advanced technological era internet of things, cloud technology, cyber physical system, gamification are playing important role, but the basis of all this digital communication is the digital literacy. The new generation have easy access to all the electronic devices and e-learners in India are increasing day by day. The digital literacy have data literacy, information literacy, visual literacy and media literacy, it is useful for accessing social, ethical, political issues therefore it plays an important role in digital democracy. The information and communication technology have digital impact on democracy and so a new word has come into existence which is known as Digital Democracy. The present paper deals with the correlation between digital literacy and digital democracy.

Building a Digital State: TNeGA's Impact and Potential: An Analysis

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This study examines the implementation and impact of e-governance initiatives in Tamil Nadu, India, as a microcosm for understanding the potential of digital democracy in achieving the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Through a qualitative approach, the research analyzes the key e-governance project in Tamil Nadu: the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). The study employs document analysis and examination of government reports. It explores the strategies employed, challenges encountered, and outcomes achieved in terms of improved service delivery and citizen engagement. Findings reveal Tamil Nadu's innovative approaches to digital governance, including its pioneering use of blockchain technology and citizen-centric service design. The research identifies critical success factors and areas for improvement, proposing a scalable framework for other Indian states. Recommendations include strategies for enhancing digital literacy, ensuring inclusive access, and integrating emerging technologies into e-governance platforms. This study provides valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners across India, offering a roadmap for leveraging Tamil Nadu's experiences to foster a more participatory and efficient governance model by 2047.

E-governance in Madhya Pradesh: Convenience and Inconvenience

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E-governance has been widely adopted across India to enhance public service delivery, streamline administrative processes, and foster transparency to ensure good governance. The state has been the first to implement the Guarantee of Public Service Delivery Act and recognised digital initiatives. This research paper will examine the implementation and impact of e-governance initiatives in Madhya Pradesh, a state with diverse socio-economic, educational, geographic, social and resource challenges. The study will be a mixed-methods approach, including analysing surveys, govt. reports, and experiences to evaluate both the conveniences and inconveniences experienced by citizens and government officials. The paper will explain that e-governance has significantly improved accessibility and efficiency in service delivery, but it has also highlighted several issues, such as digital literacy disparities, lack of awareness, documentation necessities, transparency, infrastructural limitations, and bureaucratic inertia. This paper provides an analysis of these dual aspects, offering insights into how e-governance can be optimized to better serve the needs of all stakeholders in Madhya Pradesh. The results aim to inform policymakers and practitioners about strategies and solutions to mitigate the inconveniences while leveraging the benefits of e-governance for enhanced governance and citizen engagement.

Kautilya's Arthashastra Vision of Good Governance in India

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In recent years, a good number of works has been done on the issues of good governance. Good governance is a term has become an agenda of almost all development institutions. Good governance has different connotations to different organizations. But Kautilya's Arthashastra is an epochal treatise dealing with the art of government, its functionality, the duties and responsibilities of the king and his ministers and above all the concerns of his subjects. Arthashastra is the masterwork of India's greatest statesman-philosopher, Kautilya. Kautilya appropriates a philosophy of governance that fundamentally aims at Yogakshema of the people to be achieved through Sushashan (Good Governance), able and stable leadership. Good governance is a recent term, but it has been around since the time human society evolved. Arthashastra is the most clear, scientific and detailed treatise on Indian politics, through which the introduction of contemporary political ideas and institutions is obtained. The principles of governance and statesmanship developed and established by Arthashastra were followed by many rulers of ancient India. In order to clarify the public welfare form of the state, Kautilya has presented a comprehensive outline of the responsibilities of the government, and in all contexts moral, social and economic, the government has to be fully dedicated and active for the welfare of the subjects. The glory of Kautilya lies in the fact that he has made the principles included in his Arthashastra such that they are relevant and useful even today. Good governance means formulation of good policies and their efficient implementation. My research paper presents a snapshot of some of his views on good governance and explores the various aspects of good governance reflected in Kautilya's Arthashastra.

Rekindling the Athenian Dream: Exploring Digital Democracy's Promise and Perils in 21st Century India

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India's quinquennial electoral spectacle, involving 900 million voters, epitomizes the world's largest democracy. Yet, post-election, citizens often feel alienated from the democratic process, a far cry from the direct participation seen in ancient Athens. This paper examines the potential of digital platforms to bridge this gap, ushering in a new era of citizen engagement in Indian democracy. We trace democracy's evolution from its Athenian roots (Democracy 1.0) through representative systems (Democracy 2.0) to the emerging digital democracy (Democracy 3.0). The study focuses on how Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are reshaping India's political landscape, particularly in light of the 2024 general elections. Drawing parallels between the Athenian agora and modern digital platforms, we analyze how big data analytics, artificial intelligence, and blockchain technology can rekindle citizen participation. The paper explores global examples of digital democracy initiatives and their applicability to India's unique socio-political context. Our research investigates the transformative impact of social media on Indian election campaigns since 2014, and how it has altered political strategies and citizen engagement. We critically assess the potential of digital platforms to create a virtual space where every citizen's voice can be heard, effectively bringing the electorate back into the democratic process. By examining the interplay between technological advancements and India's democratic institutions, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on revitalizing citizen participation and reimagining the social contract in the digital age.

Empowering Voices: The Role of Civil Society in Strengthening India's Digital Democracy

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The emergence of digital technologies has substantially transformed the role and influence of civil society in India's evolving democratic landscape. This article explores the dynamic relationship between civil society and digital democracy in India. This examines how digital platforms have empowered diverse voices, enabled grassroots movements, and enhanced civic engagement. It probes into the apparatuses through which civil society organizations influence digital tools to advocate for social justice, transparency, and policy change. However, addressing the issues of digital divisions, misinformation, and state monitoring is also necessary. Through case studies of prominent digital campaigns and initiatives such as the Net Neutrality campaign and Digital Rights and Privacy Movements, the paper exemplifies the transformative potential of digital democracy in fostering a more inclusive and participatory governance model in India. The Indian government has also played an important role in advancing digital democracy through various programs like MyGov platform, aimed at improving E-Governance and citizen engagement. It also discusses the constraints and hazards associated with digitalizing civic spaces, providing insights into how civil society might overcome these obstacles and effectively contribute to the democratic process. Subsequently, the paper contends that, while digital democracy in India has great potential, continuous efforts are required to guarantee that the voices of all citizens, particularly marginalized communities, are heard and respected in the digital public sphere.

E-Governance in India: Opportunities and Challenges

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The advent of e-governance in India has transformed the way citizens interact with the government, offering a plethora of opportunities for efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric services. However, despite significant progress, e-governance initiatives in India face numerous challenges. This paper explores the opportunities and challenges of e-governance in India, including the potential for improved service delivery, enhanced citizen engagement, and increased transparency and accountability. The challenges discussed include infrastructure constraints, digital divide, cyber security concerns, and the need for institutional capacity building. The paper also highlights the role of emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, block chain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) in shaping the future of e-governance in India. By examining the opportunities and challenges, this paper aims to provide insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to harness the full potential of e-governance in India.

The Role of E-Governance in Achieving Viksit Bharat: A Critical Analysis

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E-governance has emerged as a critical facilitator in India's quest for "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India), where technology-driven governance changes are required for inclusive and long-term progress. The paper explores the role of e-governance in achieving Viksit Bharat, with a particular emphasis on the Digital India program, which launched in 2015. The study examines how significant projects such as Direct Benefit Transfer to the beneficiaries through the JAM trinity, DigiLocker, BharatNet, and UMANG have altered public service delivery, increased transparency, and empowered individuals nationwide. The paper emphasizes the importance of e-governance in enhancing government efficiency, eliminating corruption, and increasing citizens participation in governance. However, it observes that obstacles such as the problem of digital divide, cybersecurity concerns, cyber literacy and institutional opposition impede the full fulfilment of e-governance potential. By tackling these difficulties and continuing to invest in digital infrastructure and literacy, India may speed up its progress toward becoming a developed country. This paper emphasizes the relevance of e-governance as a pillar of Viksit Bharat's bigger vision, demonstrating its ability to alter governance and drive socioeconomic success in the digital era.

The Role of E-governance in Enhancing Local Governance and Rural Development in Tribal Areas of India.

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The research paper delves into how e-governance can significantly impact local governance and rural development in tribal areas of India. This region face unique challenges due to remote location and economic hurdles, which often impede traditional governance method. E-governance, using information and communication technology, technology, technology ((ICT) aims to address these obstacles by enhancing administrative efficiency, service, delivery, and transparency. By examining various e-governance projects in tribal areas, the study assesses their effects on governance processes, civic engagement, and develop developmental outcomes. It illustrates that e-governance has the potential to improve service accessibility, and reduce bureaucratic efficiency, ultimately leading to enhance governance and development in these marginalised regions. However, the successful implementation of this projects necessitates overcoming barriers, such as insufficient digital literacy, inadequate infrastructure, and cultural resistance. The paper confluence by proposing practical recommendations for refining e-governance strategies, emphasising the importance of customised approaches to meet the specific needs of tribal communities. By addressing this challenges, e-governance can be more effectively leverage to achieve Good governance, sustainable development and promote inclusive growth in India's tribal areas.

Digital Democracy Through E-Governance: A Study of Akshaya Project in Kerala

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This paper explores the concept of digital democracy through the lens of e-governance, with a particular focus on Kerala's Akshaya project. Launched in 2002, the Akshaya project is a pioneering initiative aimed at bridging the digital divide and enhancing democratic engagement through technology. By establishing a network of digital centers across Kerala, the project has provided citizens with access to various government services, digital literacy programs, and information resources. This study examines how the Akshaya project has facilitated greater citizen participation in governance, promoted transparency, and improved the efficiency of public services. The project's success in integrating technology into everyday governance practices offers valuable insights into the broader implications of digital democracy. Key findings highlight the role of digital infrastructure in enabling more inclusive and accessible government processes, fostering greater public engagement, and enhancing the overall quality of democratic governance. This paper argues that the Akshaya project exemplifies how e-governance can advance digital democracy by empowering citizens, reducing barriers to participation, and leveraging technology to improve governance outcomes. The lessons learned from Kerala's experience offer important considerations for the development of digital democracy initiatives in other regions.

The Impact of e-Seva Centres on Digital Divide and Rural Development

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The digital divide in rural areas refers to the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not, often due to factors like infrastructure limitations, economic constraints, and lack of digital literacy. E-seva centres as a part of e-governance initiatives play a crucial role in bridging this gap by providing rural communities with access to various digital services by bringing technology closer to them to enable them to take part in the digital democracy as it offers increased transparency, mitigating corruption. Thus, eventually promote rural development. However, It is quite evident that rural people remain isolated from the information revolution. According to the India Inequality Report, only 38% of households in India are digitally literate. 31% of the rural population uses the internet, compared to 67% of the urban population. These realities made us work on these issues to provide an inclusive digital infrastructure for rural areas. This paper employed qualitative research methods with focused semi-structured interviews. Our paper is an attempt to reveal the realities of digital divide in rural India with political and economic aspects and it will address the significance of e-governance initiatives for rural development. We strongly believe that it is crucial to promote the inclusive digital public infrastructure to reach our goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

E-Governance and Development in India: Analysis of Initiatives of Modi Government and Their Impact on Marginalized People in Western Uttar Pradesh

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Government forms the backbone of any country. The primary purpose of any government is the welfare of its citizens. With the advent of World Wide Web and the revolution in information and communication technology, different government across the world started taking initiatives to offer government service online. E-Governance aims to make the interaction between government and citizens, government and business enterprises and inter-government relationships more convenient and transparent. E- Governance has become an integral part of public governance. Country across the globe are taking various measures to promote e- governance in the India was to provide SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable and Responsive government). India, being the largest democracy in the world, has much to gain from e – governance, especially when we are emerging as an economic giant and a potential super power of the future. In this research project, we will discuss and analysis the impact of e- governance initiatives introduced by the Modi government on marginalized communities in western Uttar Pradesh. The study will assess how these initiative opportunities and social inclusion among marginalized groups.

Digital Democracy and the Future of Indian Governance: An Analytical Review

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This article explores the transformative potential of digital democracy in reshaping the landscape of governance in India. As the country increasingly embraces digital technologies, the mechanisms of governance are evolving, offering new avenues for citizen participation, transparency, and accountability. This analytical review examines the impact of key e-governance initiatives, such as the Digital India mission, on the democratic processes of the country. The study highlights the role of digital platforms in enhancing public engagement, reducing corruption, and streamlining governmental services. However, it also critically assesses the challenges posed by the digital divide, cybersecurity concerns, and the risk of excluding marginalized communities from the benefits of digital democracy. Through an evaluation of current policies and their outcomes, this article provides insights into the future trajectory of Indian governance in the digital age. The findings suggest that while digital democracy has the potential to significantly enhance governance, it must be carefully managed to ensure inclusivity, security, and effective implementation.

An Analysis of Digital Right to Information (RTI) Towards Viksit Bharat 2047

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The Right to Information (RTI) Act, enacted in 2005, was a landmark legislation in India aimed at promoting transparency and accountability in government functioning. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the role of Digital Right to Information (RTI) in achieving the vision of “Viksit Bharat 2047,” a roadmap towards a developed and progressive India by 2047. The study explores how the digitalization of RTI processes enhances transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in governance. With the Indian government’s push towards digital transformation, the integration of RTI with digital platforms offers an unprecedented opportunity for citizens to access information and hold public institutions accountable. This analysis examines the current state of Digital RTI, its challenges, and potential improvements that could further empower citizens in the realization of Viksit Bharat 2047. By leveraging digital tools, the RTI mechanism can become a cornerstone in promoting good governance, ensuring that the developmental goals set for 2047 are achieved in a transparent and inclusive manner. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy enhancements and the adoption of advanced digital technologies to strengthen the RTI framework, thereby contributing to the overarching goals of a developed and equitable India by 2047. This study explores the implementation and impact of the RTI Act in the state of India. By analyzing a combination of qualitative and quantitative data, this research evaluates the effectiveness of RTI in fostering government transparency, enhancing citizen participation, and curbing corruption. The study examines the extent of public awareness and utilization of RTI in India, identifying key challenges such as bureaucratic resistance, delays in information disclosure, and the accessibility of the RTI mechanism for marginalized communities. Furthermore, the research investigates the role of civil society organizations, media, and government bodies in facilitating or hindering the effective use of RTI.

Digital Democracy in India: Prospects, Opportunities and Challenges for E-Governance

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Digital democracy represents a significant shift in how democratic processes are facilitated, particularly through the adoption of e-governance. In India, this transformation has created new opportunities for enhancing citizen engagement, transparency, and governmental accountability. This paper examines the prospects of digital democracy in India, focusing on the role of e-governance in enabling more participatory and responsive governance. The study explores the opportunities presented by digital tools in fostering inclusive decision-making, improving public service delivery, and strengthening the democratic fabric of the nation. However, the paper also highlights the challenges that hinder the full realization of digital democracy in India, such as the persistent digital divide, issues of data security, and the need for digital literacy among the population. By analyzing government initiatives, policy frameworks, and real-world case studies, this research provides a nuanced understanding of the current landscape of digital democracy in India. It argues for the development of robust digital infrastructure, comprehensive policy reforms, and increased digital literacy to ensure that e-governance initiatives are effective and inclusive. The paper concludes that while digital democracy offers immense potential for deepening democratic engagement, strategic efforts are required to address the challenges and harness its full potential.

A Survey of E-Governance in India

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Information communication and technology (ICT) has revolutionized the daily lives of citizens across the globe. The invention of technology like artificial intelligence, web 1.0 to 5.0, chat bots, cloud technology, Internet of things, have changed the governance in public and private sector. Governments across the globe are adopting the e-governance approach to run the daily affairs of the country. The use of information communication technology has facilitated efficient delivery of public services. Digitization of public services has helped in establishing the trust towards the government. Improving the public administration and governance has become the topmost priority for the socio-economic development of the country. Internet has changed the traditional way of business working. The communication between the government, citizens and business is transformed with the use of ICT tools. E-governance is a step towards making the administration citizen-centric and revamping the delivery of public services. E-governance in financial sector helps in bringing economic prosperity by curbing the practice of giving bribe and remove corruption. E-governance has significantly impacted the communication between the citizens and administration. This paper explores the concept, meaning, origin, challenges of e-governance. The article points out the importance of e-governance and identify the application of E-Governance and Discuss the conceptual framework for E-Governance.

The Role of State-Wide Area Network (SWAN) in Fostering E-governance: A Vision for Viksit Bharat@2047

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The State_Wide Area Network (SWAN) was built in 2005 to improve coordination and connectivity between state headquarters, block levels, and districts through a vertical hierarchical structure. SWAN has evolved into the state’s backbone network for data, voice, and video communications by providing both technical and financial assistance. It has a three-tier architectural design. SWAN has promoted better state administration through accessible data. The purpose of this study is to present an outline of how SWAN was formed and how it contributed to the development of efficient communication within the state. It also tries to explore how it was and will be beneficial to the country’s development because improved communication leads to better administration. It also emphasises the proportion established among states and the number of states that have implemented SWAN. It also focuses on the government offices that use SWAN and the purpose for which SWAN is used in the office. The research takes a qualitative approach, combining qualitative analysis of SWAN’s historical data and percentage of implementation in states. The paper primarily focuses on the State Wide Area Network’s past performance and how it would be applied in the future so that it can help to India’s development and attain Viksit Bharat@2047.

Importance of Digital Governance in Vikshit Bharat: A Case Study of UPI

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The exemplary success of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) only illustrates the deep role digital governance plays in realising a 'Vikshit Bharat.' Launched in 2016 by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), UPI has changed the face of digital transactions and made them available, secure, and quick for millions of Indians. This case study illustrates how the implementation of UPI furthered financial inclusion in the country by bridging the rural-urban divide and empowering small businesspersons. This has streamlined the payment process, reduced the use of cash, and allowed for transparent financial transactions by integrating several banks' services under one platform. In fact, the two key accelerators that helped India shift into a cashless economy were the push of the government in digital governance and the simplicity of usage in this instrument. Additionally, the role of UPI in instilling improved digital literacy and fostering the adoption of technology across various classes of society reflects the impact it has had on the socio-economic fabric of India. This research reflects on the importance of digital governance in nation-building and, more importantly, UPI in making this a reality.

Challenges and Issues on Digital Democracy in India

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Digital democracy and e-governance in India have been significant factors in recent years, and we can see here that this system has grown unprecedentedly with the prevention of corruption through a technology-based approach to governance. It is composed of both concepts in India, which are one is digital democracy and the second is e-governance. Digital democracy refers to the use of digital technologies to enhance democratic processes and citizen participation in governance. Especially referring to the internet and social media. Another one is E-governance it is the efficiency of government services. The use of electronic communication technologies to increase effectiveness and transparency suggests that citizens of many countries are becoming more aware of the costs of corruption as new global standards of governance emerge. They are pressuring their governments to adopt efficient and responsible governance. India's objective is to establish a digital democracy by implementing e-government and launching the "Digital India" initiative. Undoubtedly, e-governance introduces the necessary automation to eradicate corruption. The improvement of good governance is facilitated by the effortless, seamless, and rapid interaction of citizens with the government. Prepared on the basis of secondary sources like journals, books, reports, etc., the paper highlights the perspective of digital democracy and e-governance in India. This is the descriptive approach used for this paper. The paper pursues the following objectives: 1. to understand Digital Democracy and E-Governance in India. 2. To know the possibilities and interconnection between digital democracy and e-government in India. 3. To understanding the problems and challenges on digital democracy. Challenges of digital democracy in India, The problem of availability: Many citizens in the country are still lagging behind in the use of technology and do not have the right kind of facilities to use it. This means that the use of the digital system will mainly involve education and policy reforms, but there are a lot of people who do not have any of those aspects, which is a major problem for digital democracy. Privacy and security: Security and privacy play an important role in digital democracy. The main reason why people or citizens are reluctant to share their personal information is because they are afraid that someone will use the information given on the internet for their personal or some other work and such incidents have also taken place. Due to such incidents, people are not using it in the right Digital system: There is a huge difference between the digital system in urban areas and rural areas. The main reason for this is that governments are increasingly focusing on urban areas and the rich and supplying them with digital devices. Rural areas are less important. This kind of difference is inherent in the problems of digital democracy. Lack of strong political support: India, rich in diversity and social responsibilities, faces the challenge of social barriers that hinder the progress of e-democracy. The average citizen of India, who is not widely aware of the internet, finds it inconvenient to navigate through the numerous government web pages. Lack of awareness: a significant impediment to the progress of digital democracy in India is the lack of digital literacy and awareness among its citizens. A significant part of the population is not familiar with various digital platforms and tools, lacking the necessary skills to use them effectively India is known for its linguistic diversity and a wide range of languages are spoken across the country. Infrastructure problems: the concept of digital democracy revolves around the idea of using digital technology to enhance democratic processes and enable wider participation in decision-making. To achieve this, it is critical to establish a strong digital infrastructure that supports the necessary tools and connectivity. Overall, digital democracy in India is a dynamic and evolving field that holds promise for improving governance, citizen participation, and the overall democratic experience, albeit with ongoing challenges that need to be addressed.

Role of Digital Public Goods on Governance: The Indian Experience

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In the last decade, India has shifted from a 'Government-Centric Administration' to a 'Citizen-Centric Administration', fundamentally changing the dynamics between the government and its citizens. This change not only improves efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the governance but also enhances trust and engagement within the community. The credit for this goes to the adoption of Digital Public Goods (DPGs) which has enabled the Indian government to embed digital services into the daily routines of its citizens, enhancing convenience and accessibility. By capitalizing on these DPGs, India aims to tackle critical issues such as poverty alleviation, healthcare improvements, educational advancements, and gender equality. Therefore, this paper seeks to evaluate the various DPGs used by the Government of India for improving not only governance in the society but also laying the groundwork for a more inclusive and equitable society. Additionally, it will discuss how India's DPI not only meets the needs of its extensive population but also serves as a benchmark for other countries aiming for digital reform in governance and public service.

E-Governance in India-A Step Towards Digital Democracy- India's Success Story

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Public service quality has become a dominant theme of responsive governance and is one of the major challenges the world faces, in the task of preparing governments for 21st century Delivering good governance to people has always been in focus and for improving the capacities of political and administrative systems reinventing government has been the theme since 1990s. Good governance and people having access to information are essential for any successful democracy. Concept of E-Governance: E-governance is the application of IT or information technology to the process of government functioning to bring Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent (SMART) governance. Concept Of Digital Democracy: E-democracy represents any democratic political system in which information technology and communication (ICT) is used to carry out important functions of government such as supply of information, communication, decisions, voting etc. Indian Journey: Since its inception India has been striving hard to include ICT in every part of its governance and also in the lives of its citizens and as a result it has become a part and parcel Of Indian daily life.

Impact of E Governance in Scheduled Tribes in Telangana- A Study

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The present paper deals with the E-governance which means providing public ingress to information via the internet by government departments and their organization. E-governance is widely accepted as an effective tool of service delivery and equated with good governance by all developed countries in general and developing countries like India in particular. National e governance plan was approved in 2006. The purpose of this study is to assess efficiency and effective implications e service centres of Mulugu district, state of Telangana. So many remote and agency areas are there in the state of Telangana, utilizes this centre's to fulfill the goals. So, the people of Adivasis are satisfied with the E seva and me seva centre's in the Mulugu district. The service centre's provides various services i.e land records, death, birth and caste certificates etc. The response and satisfaction levels of the people of Scheduled tribes and their satisfaction towards electronic services. In the present study 80 samples of primary data along with respondents of Mulugu district was collected in state of Telangana. Telangana is 29th state of our country total population of the state 3,50,03,674, density of population 312, geographical area of the state 1,12,677.01sq.km and Scheduled Tribes population 31,77,940. The sample area of Mulugu district population 2,94,671 in this ratio Scheduled Tribes population 86,352 (29.2) percent, total geographical area 4,126.6 sq.km, density of population 71. Literacy percent of the district 62.3 percent. Mulugu is very smallest district in the state. Majority of students are utilizing services i.e apply for different recruitment examinations and higher studies. The next priority to farmers receiving the land records, caste, income, and birth certificates etc. Last but not least percent of business or marketing's people are utilizing the services.

Digital India Program as a Catalyst to Transform India into Viksit Bharat by 2047

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E-Governance plays a pivotal role in India's journey to become a Viksit Bharat (Developed India) by 2047. The successful implementation of umpteen number of e-governance initiatives at central, state and local levels on the genres of citizen centric public service delivery, enhancing administrative efficiency, fostering greater transparency and accountability and encouraging citizen participation and engagement, acts as a substance in realising the dream of Viksit Bharat by 2047. In that line, among the significant e-governance initiatives of the Government of India the Digital India program is one of the vital initiatives that aid in attaining these advancements and transformations. The various facets and pillars of Digital India programme and their implementation influence and build upon the very ambition of achieving Visit Bharat by 2047. However, the road to a Viksit Bharat is not easy. The challenges such as, digital divide, underutilization of the existing digital infrastructure and fatal cyber security threats are some of the pertinent challenges that needs to be addressed in order to maximise the benefits of Digital India programme to transform India into Viksit Bharat by 2047. Towards that end, this paper aims to establish Digital India programme as a catalyst to transform India into Viksit Bharat by 2047 by locating the linkage between Digital India programme and Viksit Bharat by 2047 and also by highlighting the significance and influence of 9 pillars of Digital India programme on Viksit Bharat by 2047 and challenges thereof.

Digital India: Harnessing Technology for Inclusive Growth in Politics

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This paper deals about the administration and democratic participation. Understanding how technological advancements impact political processes and governance structures in one of the world's largest democracies relies heavily on this dynamic interaction. The quick advancement of technology in India, specifically in digital infrastructure, data analytics, and communication platforms, has had a major influence on the political arena. The use of digital tools has changed election campaigns, improved political involvement, and raised levels of transparency. Social media platforms and digital communication channels are pivotal in influencing public opinion, rallying voters, and enabling direct interaction between citizens and political figures. These platforms allow for quicker and more interactive political involvement but also bring about issues concerning false information, privacy, and cyber security. Technology has played a key role in enhancing public administration and service delivery in the realm of governance. Programs like Digital India seek to improve the accessibility and effectiveness of government services using digital platforms. The government's dedication to using technology to improve governance is evident through the implementation of e-Governance tools such as online service portals, electronic voting machines, and Aadhaar biometric identification systems. These tools help to decrease administrative inefficiencies, control corruption, and promote more inclusive involvement in the democratic process. The gap in technology access between urban and rural areas can worsen inequality, as marginalised communities may lack sufficient access to digital resources. Furthermore, issues surrounding data privacy and the exploitation of personal data underscore the importance of strong regulatory frameworks and protections. Moreover, the merging of technology and politics sparks inquiries into the impact of large tech corporations and their involvement in moulding political narratives and public perception. There is a continuous discussion about finding the right balance between innovation and regulation to uphold democratic values while promoting technological advancement as the regulatory environment for these technologies continues to develop. The dynamic between technology, politics, and governance in India presents various possibilities and obstacles. Technology can improve citizen participation in democracy and government efficiency, but it requires careful handling to address concerns about fairness, safety, and ethical behaviour. As technology in India progresses, the connection between these areas will be crucial in shaping the future of its democratic and governance systems.

Digital India Programme: Opportunities and Challenges

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The Digital India programme was launched in 2015, aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. This initiative seeks to bridge the digital divide, enhance citizen engagement, and promote inclusive growth. Opportunities arising from Digital India include improved access to services, increased transparency, and economic benefits through digital literacy and job creation. However, challenges persist, such as infrastructure gaps, digital illiteracy, data privacy concerns, and the risk of exacerbating existing social inequalities. This paper examines the opportunities and challenges of Digital India, highlighting its potential to drive socio-economic development while addressing the need for effective implementation strategies to mitigate challenges and ensure equitable benefits for all citizens.

Digital Innovations in Governance: A Blueprint for Viksit Bharat @2047

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What role can technology play in bringing governance and political stability in attaining "Viksit Bharat @2047" vision? NITI Aayog launched the initiative Viksit Bharat @2047 with the goal of elevating India to the leading position in innovation and technology worldwide. Through a qualitative analysis, this paper explores the strategic integration of technology in politics and governance and delves into the multifaceted relationship between technology, politics and governance in achieving Viksit Bharat vision. It also analyses the evolving relationship between technology and democratic practices in India with the use of EVMs and VVPATs. The paper inspects the role of emerging technologies such as AI, big data analytics and blockchain in the moulding of future Indian governance and politics. The paper examines technology as a medium in upgrading democratic processes and promoting inclusive growth while also exploring the challenges associated with digital divide and data privacy. Our existing government is adapting to the technological changes to make more effectiveness in government policies; in addition, the role of technology in strengthening civic engagement is underscored. Ultimately, this paper provides insights into the integration of technology into politics and governance and aims to offer insights into strategies in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat in 2047.

Building a digital state: TNeGA's Impact and Potential, An Analysis.

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This study examines the implementation and impact of e-governance initiatives in Tamil Nadu, India, as a microcosm for understanding the potential of digital democracy in achieving the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Through a qualitative approach, the research analyzes the key e-governance project in Tamil Nadu: the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA). The study employs document analysis and examination of government reports. It explores the strategies employed, challenges encountered, and outcomes achieved in terms of improved service delivery and citizen engagement. Findings reveal Tamil Nadu's innovative approaches to digital governance, including its pioneering use of blockchain technology and citizen-centric service design. The research identifies critical success factors and areas for improvement, proposing a scalable framework for other Indian states. Recommendations include strategies for enhancing digital literacy, ensuring inclusive access, and integrating emerging technologies into e-governance platforms. This study provides valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners across India, offering a roadmap for leveraging Tamil Nadu's experiences to foster a more participatory and efficient governance model by 2047.

The Digital Warfare: An Indian Scenario

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In the era of digitalisation, where there's hardly anyone not using the Internet, an average Internet user spends 145 minutes daily on the Internet. India holds the second largest position of internet holders worldwide, after China. This massive number of internet users in the age of digitalisation has also made countries vulnerable to cyberattacks and India is no exception to it. Warfare has shifted its realm and realigned to digital spaces. But a question arises what constitutes a cyberattack? Is it a real war or a crime? Since the frequency of these attacks has increased, the aforementioned research paper attempts to understand cyberattacks, how they work and how the supply chain effects make a country vulnerable to digital attacks. The case study of India is taken for analysis, what all the nation needs to safeguard against and how the nation is trying to safeguard itself through legal laws and deviating an understanding through instances of contemporary, latest, and known cases of cyberattacks in

India. This research paper is carried out through available literature on the domain of cybersecurity, cyberattacks and digital warfare through descriptive and content analysis methodology.

Digital Democracy and E- Governance in India- A Digital Revolution

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Modern day governance offers to create a transparent, efficient government systems that empower the citizen through the accessible digital platforms. The rapid advancements in information and communication technology (ICT) have revolutionized the way governments interact with citizens, businesses, and other stakeholders. Digital democracy and e-governance are at the forefront of this transformation, offering new avenues for participation, transparency, and efficiency in governance. The potential of digital democracy in reshaping the domain of public policy in India is acknowledged at the world stage. However, the path does not stand without its due challenges such as Digital Divide, Cybersecurity, and the need for longer legal frameworks. Through successful case studies like Aadhaar, the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), and the digitization of land records, the paper highlights the potential of digital governance to improve public service delivery and strengthen democratic participation. Looking ahead, the integration of emerging technologies and continued focus on digital inclusion are essential for realizing the full potential of digital democracy and e-governance in India.

Role of E Democracy towards E Governance in Jharkhand

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Jharkhand is the State abundance with Natural, Mineral and Cultural Resources. It is predominantly with Tribal population. Aspirations of the people of Jharkhand is very high. All are trying their best to put their State among the States of India. Democracy is the tool by which we came to know our rights, obligations and justice. E Democracy or Digital Democracy is related or Internet Democracy in which Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is used in political governance process. Governance is the system by which the organisation is controlled and operated by a mechanism through it person related to are made responsible and accountable. It is an ethical connotation of government. Both can make government institutions of Jharkhand more responsible and accessible to all particularly depressed caste and class. Present article tries to analyse the above stated concept. Main points to be addressed are E Democracy and its concept types etc., E Governance, Role of both towards Administrative actions and plans. Future I Jharkhand and Conclusions.

Idealistic Moorings and Media Deliberations: Social Media Participation and Digital Democracy

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With an average of nearly two and half hours a day spent on social media and about 470 million active social media users, Indians have found platforms for deliberation, in the world's largest democracy with over 960 million voters, the social media sites have provided forums for expressing their opinions on all issues- political as well as non-political. With digital India initiative, the country has taken steps towards digital democracy and the exquisite use of Information Communication Technology Tools during and post-Covid period has strengthened the e-governance initiatives of the government. In such a scenario, social media sites become a facilitator between the masses and the elected representatives providing them the essential connect which is a prerequisite of democracy. This paper examines the role of social media in institutionalizing the digital democracy and e- governance in India: Citizens participation, formation of public opinion and new forms of power and domination via social media.

Digital India: Evaluating the Success of E-Governance in Bridging the Digital Divide

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The "Digital India" initiative, launched by the Indian government in 2015, aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. A key component of this initiative is e-governance, which seeks to provide government services electronically to enhance transparency, efficiency, and accessibility. This abstract evaluates the success of e-governance in bridging the digital divide, particularly in rural and underserved areas. While significant progress has been made in increasing internet penetration, digital literacy, and access to government services, challenges persist. Disparities in infrastructure, digital literacy, and socio-economic factors continue to impede the full realization of e-governance benefits. However, initiatives such as the Common Services Centres (CSCs) and digital payment platforms have shown promise in bringing government services closer to marginalized communities. To achieve the goals of Digital India, ongoing efforts are needed to address these challenges, ensuring that the benefits of e-governance are equitably distributed across all sections of society.

The Role of India's Digital Diplomacy in the G-20 Summit

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As one of the most powerful tools of digital democracy and e-governance, India's digital diplomacy in recent years has become very significant for its global posturing. With the arrival of Narendra Modi as head of Indian state in 2014, it has undergone a significant set of changes and has acquired prominence in the current public diplomatic discourse. A growing body of scholarship on soft power diplomacy has increasingly argued that the recent investments in India's digital diplomacy has opened new avenues of engagement for domestic as well as international audiences and has given the country a diplomatic lead in international politics and affairs. This paper attempts to study and locate some of the changes that India's digital diplomacy has undergone in recent years and its impact on the country's global standing. It does so by taking into consideration some of the debates that emerged in the wake of the successful completion of the G-20 summit at New Delhi in the year 2023. How did New Delhi embark on a digital diplomacy drive to promote its digital infrastructure template as a model for development around the world? How did digital diplomacy contribute to the success of the G-20 Summit

Analysis of E-Governance in India

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In any country, government forms the backbone and the primary work of any government is providing welfare to its citizens. With the coming of World Wide Web and success of information and communication technology in all aspects of our life. Beginning of E-Governance in India marks a pivotal shift in governmental operations, aiming to enhance transparency, efficiency, and citizen access through the use of information and communication technology (ICT). This analysis traces the evolution of e-governance from its early initiatives in the 1990s to the transformative impact of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) launched in 2006. Key successes, such as the Aadhaar project, and the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) etc. demonstrate significant progress in service delivery and transparency. In this research article also discuss about the NeGP 2.0 which approved by the government in 2015 with the vision of "Transforming e-Governance for Transforming Governance". Objective of this research article is to analyse the role of E-governance in delivery of services to the citizens of India and its reach to it's citizens. Data is collected by both the sources viz., primary and secondary in primary sources interviews, reports etc. and in secondary sources books, journal, etc. However, challenges like the digital divide, cybersecurity threats, and infrastructural limitations persist, highlighting the need for continued efforts to ensure inclusive and secure e-governance across India

The Role of E-governance in Enhancing Local Governance and Rural Development in Tribal Areas of Assam

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The research paper delves into how e-governance can significantly impact local governance and rural development in tribal areas of Assam. This region face unique challenges due to remote location and economic hurdles, which often impede traditional governance method. E-governance, using information and communication technology, technology ((ICT) aims to address these obstacles by enhancing administrative efficiency, service, delivery, and transparency. By examining various e-governance projects in tribal areas, the study assess their effects on governance processes, civic engagement, and develop developmental outcomes. It illustrates that e-governance has the potential to improve service accessibility, and reduce bureaucratic efficiency, ultimately leading to enhance governance and development in this marginalised regions. However, the successful implementation of this projects necessitates overcoming barriers, such as insufficient digital literacy, inadequate

infrastructure, and cultural resistance. The paper confluence by proposing practical recommendations for refining e-governance strategies, emphasising the importance of customised approaches to meet the specific needs of tribal communities. By addressing this challenges, e-governance can be more effectively leverage to achieve Good governance, sustainable development and promote inclusive growth in Assam's tribal areas.

Comparative Study of E-Governance Initiatives by Gujarat and Rajasthan

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This study conducts a comparative analysis of the e-governance initiatives implemented by the governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Against the backdrop of the National Digital India Mission, both states have made significant strides in modernizing public administration through technology, albeit with differing strategies and outcomes. The research examines key initiatives by analysing the digital infrastructure, implementation models, and citizen-centric services in both states, this study provides insights into how digital governance has influenced socioeconomic development, particularly in urban and rural contexts. The paper also highlights the challenges faced by Gujarat and Rajasthan in their digital transformation journeys, including issues related to connectivity, inclusivity, and political will. Through this comparison, the study identifies best practices and offers policy recommendations for enhancing digital governance, aiming to contribute to the broader discourse on technology-driven governance in India.

Understanding Green Governance and Good Governance for Sustainable Development: A Study of Indian Perspective

Dr. Siddhartha Sankar Manna, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Gour Banga, Malda (West Bengal)

This paper explores the evolving concept of "Green Governance," commonly known as "Corporate Environmental Governance." This paper defines the role and responsibilities of the board of directors towards the stakeholders of the organization. It includes the strategies and tools that the company uses to achieve its environmental goals, as well as the extent to which they are successful in implementing these goals. Green governance, also known as environmental governance, is a developing field that places importance on sustainability and environmental protection in important policy and decision-making processes. Its aim is to serve both citizens and the environment in a fair and balanced manner. When forming assessments, it is essential to take into account the economic, social, and environmental circumstances. Green governance and sustainable development practices can accomplish this. Sustainability and green management stand out from competing approaches because of their focus on "integration." Achieving success requires local government officials and lawmakers to proactively advocate for knowledge-based methods. Among these methods are initiatives to increase awareness, better compliance, information exchange, and sharing best practices. This article presents a comparative analysis of Good Governance, Green Governance, and Sustainable Development. This study discussed the concept of green governance, focusing on the environment and the difficulties associated with green management in India. I conducted an empirical investigation to evaluate the need for a country to implement an environmentally conscious governance strategy for long-term and sustainable economic development. This study provides practical implications based on the paper's findings. Furthermore, this analysis aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of legal and policy enforcement and propose improvements for its optimization.

Mobile Governance in Semi-urban Regions: A Study of Ramgarh, Jharkhand.

Dr. Vikram Prashant, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Radha Govind University, Ramgarh (Jharkhand)

This study examines the challenges and opportunities of mobile governance (m-governance) in the semi-urban region of Ramgarh, Jharkhand. M-governance refers to using mobile technology to improve public service delivery and increase citizen engagement. It has the potential to transform governance in semi-urban areas by closing the digital divide. However, this transformation faces obstacles such as inadequate infrastructure, limited digital literacy, and socioeconomic disparities. Despite these challenges, the research highlights the unique opportunities m-governance offers, such as greater accessibility, cost-efficiency, and real-time communication, which can be game-changers in governance. The study uses surveys, interviews, and case studies, to identify the key factors that influence the adoption and success of m-governance initiatives in Ramgarh. The findings indicate that mobile governance has great potential to enhance governance in semi-urban regions. However, its success depends on addressing infrastructure gaps, promoting digital literacy, and ensuring inclusive access. The study provides practical recommendations for policymakers and practitioners to improve m-governance strategies, aiming for more inclusive and effective governance in semi-urban contexts.

Digital India Programme – A Road to Digital Decentralisation

Dr. Indra Pratap, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Policy and Public administration, Central University of Jammu, Rahya-Suchani (J&K)

The Digital India Programme, a cornerstone initiative by the Government of India, aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge-driven economy. Building on e-governance advancements since the 1990s, the programme addresses the limitations of earlier fragmented and less interactive systems by fostering a more integrated and connected government framework. Through the e-Kranti initiative, Digital India emphasizes critical principles such as government process reengineering, a mobile-first approach, cloud infrastructure, and interoperability, aiming for a unified service delivery model. Expanding the scope of Mission Mode Projects to 44 under e-Kranti: National e-Governance Plan 2.0, including those in the social sector, the programme seeks to achieve universal digital empowerment, providing citizens with seamless access to government services and secure digital infrastructure. Key initiatives like the Accessible India Campaign, BHIM, e-Panchayat, and the Smart Cities Mission exemplify the programme's focus on inclusive growth, digital literacy, and participative governance. This paper examines how the Digital India Programme enhances democratic decentralization by empowering citizens, promoting transparency, and improving access to essential government services, thereby contributing to a more inclusive, responsive, and participatory governance model across the country.

Digital Democracy and E- Governance in India

Dr. Virendra Shankar Dhanashetti, Associate Professor in Political Science, AJMVPS's Shri Dhokeshwar College, Takali Dhokeshwar

For long, international affairs have had groupings of democracies, a democracy being a fundamental pillar of the world order after the Second World War and the end of colonialism. This essay argues that there is an additional grouping emerging now—digital democracies—and India is a natural leader of this group. As is evident from the name, it is the practice of democracy, both at the level of the nation state and the citizen, using digital tools. Digital democracy is, in a sense, the next phase of democracy as it encompasses all the opportunities and challenges of asserting sovereignty for nation states. It is important to understand that countries must now cooperate not only in politics, trade and humanitarian issues, but a vital aspect of cooperation is transborder technological cooperation to assert sovereignty, including to multinational tech giants. Democratic governance mechanisms are becoming more receptive to the potentials of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) to achieve good governance in its implementation. This application of ICTs for governance is covered under the umbrella term of E-governance. India, being the one of the largest countries democratically, demographically and geographically faces a huge challenge in the application of e-governance to empower its citizens and for overall economic development, more specifically in the rural areas. In this essay the need of digital democracy and attempts of e-governance in India is discussed with all its aspects and future of the same.

Trade-off between Right to Privacy and Mass Surveillance in Indian Democracy: A Study of Digital Personal Data Protection Act

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In India, the Supreme Court's landmark ruling in Puttaswamy v. Union of India recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right, reinforcing the nation's commitment to individual liberty. However, as state functions (statecraft) have grown increasingly complex, the need for personal data by state authorities has become essential for the provision of services and welfare benefits to citizens. Simultaneously, in a country like India, which faces numerous security challenges, surveillance of public spaces, such as airports, railways and highways, is crucial for intelligence gathering and maintaining security. This dynamic creates a trade-off relationship between privacy and surveillance, where an increase in one often results in a decrease in the other. Moreover, private companies also collect and use customer data through social media platforms for targeted advertising and even sell this data to third parties. This continuous digital surveillance poses significant challenges to the right to privacy. To address this issue, the Indian Parliament enacted the Digital Personal Data Protection Act in 2023, aiming to strike a balance in the privacy-surveillance trade-off. The research article covers themes of privacy, surveillance and data protection in India that are important to realize the dream of 'Digital India' and Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh, PhD Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Digital India launched on July 1, 2015, which has vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India program targets to make government services available to people digitally and enjoy the benefit of the information and technological. It covers schemes like E-Health, Digital Locker, E-Signee-Education etc. and nationwide scholarship portal. It seems these schemes of the programme can help in the development of the country. This paper discusses whether such interventions are inclusive or exclusionary in terms of deliberation, changing over all nature and governance and decision making. Further, it tries to analyse various issues and challenges.

Erasing the Past: The Right to Be Forgotten in the Indian Digital Age

Sagi. Bhavagna Rao, M.A. International Relations and Politics, Central University of Kerala, (Kerala)

The digital age has ushered in unprecedented opportunities for information sharing, yet it has also raised concerns about individual privacy and the long-term consequences of online data retention. The Right to Be Forgotten (RTBF) represents a significant development in privacy law, granting individuals the power to limit, de-link, or delete personal information from the Internet is gaining relevance in India, where evolving digital privacy concerns intersect with traditional legal principles. In India, the "right to be forgotten" is a relatively nascent concept, recognized as part of the right to privacy but lacking specific legal protection. This paper examines the challenges of implementing the RTBF in India. It explores judicial interpretations, legislative discussions, and case studies highlighting the increasing demand for digital erasure and its psychological impact of persistent online records. It advocates for a robust legal framework that aligns international standards with India's legal and cultural contexts. Recent court rulings reflect a judicial trend toward balancing privacy with public interest and freedom of expression. Despite these developments, the lack of a comprehensive statutory framework poses significant challenges. The 2018 Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee report highlighted the need for a legal framework harmonizing privacy rights with freedom of expression. However, the absence of such a framework leaves RTBF a contentious issue in India. The paper also emphasizes the need for clarity in applying RTBF principles, particularly for legal databases and news organizations when handling content removal orders. Effective implementation of the RTBF is crucial for safeguarding individual privacy while maintaining open governance. By addressing these challenges, India can achieve a balanced approach to digital privacy and public interest.

Legislative Power and Good Governance: Balancing Authority and Accountability

Prof. Sultan Singh, Department of Public Administration, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa (Haryana)

The system of governance established by the constitution is based on distribution of functions amongst the three organs of state. Legislature is centre of all democratic political process. Genuine democracy is inconceivable without a representative, efficient and effective legislators. In most democracies legislatures are losing central place to the executive. This has led some critics to remarks that the parliament has declined. Legislature is truly a rainbow of colourful dresses symbolising different regions, caste and class of the country. The sheer presence of matters of diverse social backgrounds makes the legislature more representative and potentially more responsive to people's expectations. There is a trend in the country that once elected, the members of legislature make a distance from people and people don't trust them. In the 17th Lok Sabha, 146 opposition MPs were suspended for questioning the government on the security breach and for farmer related issues. In their absence, several important bills were passed. With the growing mismatch between the needs of our politicians and the interest of people, vote bank politics and callousness exhibited by the political class, the time has come now to examine the functioning of legislature. The present paper will delve upon the importance of legislature, the functions and powers of legislature, how the legislature controls the executive, entry of people with criminal background in the house, decreasing quality of debates in the house and possible suggestions and remedies for removing all the ills associated with the functioning of legislature and suggesting a road map for ensuring good governance through legislature in India.

Digital Social Engineering in Indian Politics: Mechanisms, Impact and Regulatory Challenges (with special reference to General Elections 2024)

Yashasvi Bhardwaj, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Society-Technology Interface, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer (Rajasthan)

Social Engineering and Political interference in public life is a problem in digitized society around the world. Given India's dense social network, integrity in the democratic discourse is a growing concern. A range of methods are employed, for instance, the dissemination of propaganda and simulated information using trailblazing computational practices to induce support or sabotage dissent by political strategists. It has the potential to significantly influence Democratic processes, Public trust and Political stability. Present research identifies and proposes to analyze the digital nudging techniques like data-driven micro targeting, personalized content and data analytics used by political entities within India before and during 2024 General Elections and evaluates the impact of digital social engineering on voter behavior and decision-making by exploring the application of the AIDA marketing Model delving into how various digital platforms ranging from social media networks to targeted advertising are utilized to seize Attention, generate Interest, inflame Desire and prompt Action among electorate. The study analyzes data from social media platforms, websites, reviews existing scholarly works and includes case studies of key events during election period. This research intends to produce valuable insights and contribute to the broader field of Political Communication in India.

Navigating the Digital Shift: India's E-Governance Schemes and the Path to Digital Democracy

Utba Israr Sheikh, Research Scholar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)

India has embarked upon a revolutionary journey towards digital democracy, propelled by an array of e-governance measures designed to augment transparency, accountability, and public involvement. The present study examines the several government initiatives that have facilitated this change, such as the 'Digital India' campaign, Aadhaar, and other significant digital platforms that optimise public services. This article investigates how these measures have enhanced governance, decreased corruption, and given individuals more power to actively engage in the democratic process by evaluating their effects. The study also discusses the difficulties in putting these initiatives into practice and the need for more innovation on the road to complete digital democracy in India.

Digital Democracy And Governance In India

Dr. Amrita Jaiswal, Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of Political Science, Bihar National College, Patna (Bihar)

Democracy is an open and transparent political system. The expectations of the people are enormous, and they must be fulfilled through the government machineries. The social, political and economical justice and equality can be accessed through administrative wing of the government. Today the people expect more support from the government, speedy changes and transparency in the system. ICT can be used for good governance to enhance democratization and citizens' empowerment in a participatory democratic society. E-governance or electronic governance may be defined as delivery of government services and information to the public using electronic means. Use of IT in government facilitates an efficient, speedy and transparent process for disseminating information to the public and other agencies, and for performing government administration activities. Digital democracy means use of information technology to facilitate the participation of citizens in the democratic process. Participation of citizens strengthens the democratic values thereby enhance good governance in administration. The digital governance creates better connections between citizens and government and encourages their participation in governance. The potential of digital technology to further a digital democracy in India is extensively acknowledged. Digital democracy stands as a fundamental aspect of the digital India initiative, enabling citizens to exercise their political rights through the internet. Digitization has helped in bridging the gap between citizens and state, reduced the division between demand and supply regarding the quality of public services delivered to citizens. By revolutionizing political participation, digital democracy holds the power to reshape the Indian political system and open novel opportunities. The prospects of digital democracy in India are diverse, encompassing enhanced citizen engagement, heightened transparency and increased accountability in the decision-making process., but it also presents valued substantial challenges. The biggest challenge for a continent of our size and complexity is how to bring rural India on the IT map. This paper seeks to explore into the possibilities of digital democracy in India while shedding light on the obvious barriers and difficulties that hinder its implementation.

Digital Democracy and E-Governance

Harsh Chauhan, Department of Public Administration, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development - Regional Centre, Chandigarh

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has revolutionized governance structures worldwide, and India stands at the forefront of this transformation. Digital democracy and e-governance initiatives in India aim to enhance the participation of citizens in democratic processes and improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of government functions. This paper explores the key facets of India's journey towards digital democracy and e-governance, focusing on the challenges, opportunities, and impact of these initiatives. In India, the proliferation of digital gadgets and rising internet penetration have made digital democracy possible. Government services are now more accessible to residents in large part, to appreciate initiatives like the Digital India programme, which has been instrumental in closing the digital divide. MyGov and other state-level projects are examples of e-governance platforms that allow citizens to interact with legislators, take part in decision-making, and offer input on policies. The implementation of e-governance in India has also transformed the delivery of public services. Services such as e-tax filing, e-procurement, and digital payment systems have reduced bureaucratic delays, minimized corruption, and enhanced service delivery. The Aadhaar system, a biometric-based unique identification system, has further streamlined welfare programs by ensuring targeted delivery and reducing leakages. However, there are obstacles in the way of India's transition to e-governance and digital democracy. Obstacles include things like cybersecurity risks, data protection, digital literacy, and the digital divide between rural and urban areas. For these projects to be successful, underprivileged populations must have equitable access to these digital channels. India's e-governance and digital democracy have a bright future ahead of them, despite these obstacles. More focus is being placed on developing inclusive, transparent, and responsive governing structures as the nation adopts technology-driven solutions. Digital democracy and e-governance have the potential to greatly strengthen India's democratic fabric and achieve equal development, provided that current hurdles are persistently addressed.

Meta-governance: A Case Study Based on Manipur Issue

Ningombam Sympathy Devi, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Manipur University (Manipur)

Metagovernance as a concept appeared for the first time in the public administration and political science literature in the mid 1990s. Jessop, a prominent scholar, considers meta governance as the involvement of the state in strategically organizing the context and ground rules for governance. Kooiman, whose work has been influential in the governance literature, describes metagovernance as the process in which the discussion, formulation and application of values, norms and principles for governance takes place. In this paper we will try to understand and analyze the concept through a case study based on an ongoing issue of Manipur which flared up since 3rd May, 2023. The state's performance in law and order, failing to resolve the conflict and providing a permanent safe home for the internally displaced persons, will meta governance be the likely solution that can be discussed and analyzed? Meta governance is often perceived as a solution to governance failures. As many scholars have researched and considered meta governance to be effective, it becomes clear that the meta governor is often not a neutral broker in the governing process, but rather an individual or organization that tries to further its own policy goals. Besides intentional reasons such as the goal of more coordination or better democratic practices, some studies identified contextual reasons for metagovernance.

Navigating Possibilities Through Change: Traditional Entrepreneurship Models in North East India

Ms. Ankita Dutta, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (Assam)

The slow food movement that began in Italy in 1986 has spread its waves across the globe in different levels of intensity and impact. In this paper, I aim to bring to focus the region of North-East India, with its huge repository of traditional food and craft systems and indigenous knowledge. At a critical juncture in time when the global community is looking for alternatives to answer the pressing issues of climate change, obesity and starvation, and alienation of the producers within the capitalist system, questions of local and culturally appropriate systems require imminent focus. I aim to navigate the ways in which entrepreneurial attempts of promoting indigenous 'products' through the mazes of the competitive economy frame out niche understandings of the same. How the new online business models of Assam that promote indigenous slow food products and handloom artifacts conceptualize the 'traditional' and how the indigenous communities thrive within such models, if they do? I aim to study this through the lens of Marxist theory of alienation and understandings of epistemic violence. I argue that these entrepreneurial networks can form webs of both exploitation and collaboration. Such business models hold the possibilities of providing a creative space for the 'homo-faber' (man as creator) and promoting cultural identity amongst the youth and offering niche spaces of asserting alternative understandings within the industrial globalizing regime.

Digital Democracy and E-Governance in India

Prof. Bimal Prasad Singh, Vice Chancellor, S.K.M. University, Dumka (Jharkhand)

Citizens everywhere are pressuring their governments to adopt more effective and transparent governance practices as new global norms for governance emerge and they grow more conscious of the consequences of corruption. New international governance norms are developing nowadays. Developing nation residents are putting more pressure on their governments to perform better and are becoming more conscious of the consequences of incompetence and corruption. Bribery is no longer seen as a reasonable expense of conducting business abroad, and attitudes are shifting in industrialized nations as well. Various e-Governance projects in Asia, with a special focus on India, were carried out by the ICT sector's development. The study concludes that E-Governance expedites routine administrative tasks by automating them. Along with meeting citizens' needs like never before, it also makes government operations more efficient, increases revenue growth, and reduces costs. The true meaning of digital democracy is that citizens can freely communicate with different government agencies at any time, location, and with the least amount of work and speed possible. We will talk about in this essay. India: Electronic governance and digital democracy.

E- Governance in India Status and Challenges

Dr. Sachin Mahadev Patil, Associate Professor, Smt. Kusumtai Rajarambapur Patil, Kanya Mahavidyalay, Islampur (Maharashtra)

Know a dayes E-governance is backbone of India. Electronic governance is the application of Information and communication technology for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand along system and services between government to customer, government to business, government to government, as well as back office process and interaction within the entire government framework. The primary purpose of any government is the Welfare of its citizen. In developing countries like India, where literacy level is very low and even most of the people are living below poverty line, people are not even aware about the benefits of e-governance activities and people do not use Information and Communication Technology to a much extent, their exist a number of problems to implement e-governance activities. E-governance has made governing more transparent to the people and the people more clear to the administration. But India being a land of diversity the acceptability of E-governance too face empty number of challenges like lack of connectivity in rural area through internet and connections supply of electricity in its implementation and usage. In this article we discuss about the basic problems and challenges of E-governance in India.

The Role of Indian Judiciary in Shaping Democratic Governance: Special Reference to the 21st Century

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The Constitution establishes the foundational framework of democratic governance, delineating the structure of government, defining the scope of powers, and safeguarding individual rights. Along with defining the structure and powers of the government, it also protects the liberties and rights necessary for a functioning democracy. Within this framework, the judiciary plays a crucial role as the guardian of constitutional principles. As a cornerstone of India's democratic framework, the judiciary has significantly influenced the development and preservation of democratic values and principles through its interpretations of the Constitution and its decisions on key issues. So, this research paper will focus on the role of Indian judiciary in shaping democratic governance in the 21st century. This study will explore how the judiciary has impacted various facets of democratic governance and problems that still exist and proposing potential actions to enhance its effectiveness in the contemporary era. It will also discuss innovations and actions that has been undertaken by the judiciary. The research will employ a combination of historical, descriptive, analytical approach, to highlight the judiciary's contribution to democratic governance and its proactive approach in fostering a progressive society and ensuring good governance.

E-governance and Digital Democracy

Dr. Vilas D. Awari, Principal, Arts, Commerce and Science College Daudi Budruk Tal – Sinnar, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)

This research paper investigates how e-governance and digital democracy affect citizen involvement and open government. The emergence of digital technology has brought about a notable revolution in the domain of political involvement and administrative operations. In contrast, e-governance refers to the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in government processes with the aim of enhancing public service delivery, augmenting transparency. The goal of this research is to offer a thorough understanding of the ways that e-governance and digital democracy affect administrative openness and political engagement. This study's research technique is predicated on the examination of secondary data. This research serves multiple distinct objectives. First and foremost, it seeks to pinpoint the essential elements that make digital democracy projects successful in raising public engagement. Thirdly, the study intends to investigate the obstacles and difficulties that individuals. The findings of the analysis suggest that although digital tools have the potential to enhance civic engagement In order to further examine the developing interaction between technology and governance, the study finishes with a discussion of the significance of these results for policymakers and recommendations for future research directions.

E-commerce Operators and the Advent of GST in India: A New Tax Policy for the Future

Meenu B. Nair, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

E-commerce operators have a major role in the marketing scenario in 21st century. The mechanism of marketing and strategies are different for them as it uses digital means of transactions with minimal human interventions. EC can be regarded as specific kind of business process involving several enterprises. EC is rapidly growing research and development area of very high practical relevance. The paper initially sheds light on the advent of GST and its impact on e-commerce operators. Then it moves to the major provisions in GST act vis-à-vis E-commerce operators. In the final portion the articles heads towards the effect of the GST on E-commerce. This paper aims to provide insights into the evolving tax landscape for e-commerce operators in India post-GST, highlighting the transformative effects on business operations, compliance, and market dynamics. The findings underscore the critical need for continuous adaptation and strategic planning by e-commerce businesses to navigate the complexities of the GST regime effectively. For the fulfilment of the paper secondary data from journals, books, websites and newspaper articles are the utilised.

Challenges and Prospects of Digital Democracy in India: Safeguarding Democratic Values in Technological Era.

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India remains committed to its democratic ideals and their intersection with digital technology is increasingly shaping the way citizens participate in governance. This intersection with technology has transformed traditional democratic processes and augmented accessibility and inclusivity in Indian democracy. However, there are significant challenges posed by digital democracy, revealing both its potential to enhance citizen engagement and its risks in spreading misinformation. The ongoing efforts are necessary to address emerging challenges and ensure a robust democratic framework that is accountable to all citizens. This paper explores the evolution, challenges, and potential of digital democracy in enhancing civic engagement and political participation. By evaluating electoral outcomes, policy reforms, and grassroots initiatives, it is found that while digital democracy holds the promise of more participatory and transparent governance, there is also a need of cyber security in ensuring the protection of democratic values. Moreover, the paper attempts to examine the landscape of Indian digital democracy in 2024 that contributes to future research and policy considerations.

Village Secretariats as Catalysts for E-Governance: A Study of Digital Democracy in Andhra Pradesh

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The advancement of digital democracy and e-governance in rural India has been significantly propelled by the creation of Village Secretariats in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, has taken step towards decentralizing governance and bringing public services closer to the rural population through the introduction of the Village Secretariat System in 2019. This system, which builds upon the state's long-standing efforts in democratic decentralization, holds the potential to enhance digital democracy and e-governance at the grassroots level. The Village Secretariat system, by integrating digital technologies into governance processes, has fostered greater citizen involvement and streamlined access to government services. This initiative not only enhances access to essential services, but it encourages a more informed and engaged citizenry, facilitating greater participation in the democratic process and ensuring that community needs are more effectively met through targeted e-governance strategies. This study explores the role of Village Secretariats as key drivers of e-governance, particularly their impact on enhancing digital democracy at the grassroots level. By analysing secondary data from articles, government reports, and academic studies, the paper evaluates how these local administrative units have improved service delivery, increased transparency, and empowered rural residents. The research highlights both the successes and obstacles of this initiative, offering insights into its potential as a model for other regions. The findings underscore the importance of digital infrastructure, capacity building, and community engagement in sustaining and expanding e-governance efforts in rural India.

Digital Governance: Evolution of Technology In Indian Politics And Government

Ms. Sneha, Department of Public Administration, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu)

Rapid digitisation in India has transformed its political landscape, governance structure and citizen engagement also. India's digitisation journey in governance began with the national e-governance plan (NeGP) in 2006, which aimed to use technology for the electronic delivery of services. The transformation from Governance to e-governance has also transformed the way government functions, interacts with the citizens and delivers public service. The major aim is to enhance transparency, acceptability, improved governance structure, and efficiency in the government's working system and provide better outcomes for citizens. If we talk about politics then we can see the use of social media as a great platform to connect with voters, share their slogans and manifestos and connect people with themselves. Online campaigning is also one of the main components of this technical age which enables politicians and political parties to raise funds for recruiting volunteers, data analytics, digital advertisement, and artificial intelligence, are also used by them. Technology has fully transformed politics, enabling new forms of engagement, communication and participation In future the technology in politics and governance is going to increase digitalisation, more government services will be available online, making it easier for citizens to access them. Furthermore, the future of technology in politics and governance depends upon the leadership and the vision of the politicians and the common people, also the digital infrastructure plays an important role in it. It majorly relies on digital literacy in the country. This paper explores the impact of technology on political engagement and artificial intelligence in governance. This analysis highlights the emerging trends, patterns and shifts in technology and its impact on politics and governance. Comparing the technology adoption and implementation across different countries, and regions and its effect on political process and governance outcomes. It also emphasises the future technical need of the citizen's participation and engagement in governance, increasing transparency and accountability in the system and inclusive growth and development. This paper underlines the vital role of technology as a tool of governance for developing India and addresses the immediate governance challenges of the technological revolution

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DYNAMICS OF CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL POLITICS

Geopolitical Dynamics and Strategic Interests: India's Interaction with NATO Amid the Russia-Ukraine Crisis

Dr. Archana Gupta, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Political Science & International Relations, IIS Jaipur (Rajasthan)

This paper investigates India's geopolitical interests in the NATO region, focusing on the implications of the Russia-Ukraine crisis. India's historical alignment with Russia and its strategic relationships with NATO countries present a complex diplomatic landscape, particularly in light of the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. This study explores how India's neutral stance on the crisis—rooted in its principles of non-alignment and strategic autonomy—affects its interactions with NATO members. It examines the economic and strategic dimensions of India's foreign policy, including its defence cooperation with Russia and trade relations with

NATO countries. The paper also considers the broader implications of India's approach for regional security in the Indo-Pacific and its efforts to balance historical ties with Russia against evolving strategic partnerships with Western nations. Through this analysis, the paper provides insights into how India navigates its geopolitical interests amid global tensions and contributes to understanding India's role in the NATO region and its broader international strategy.

To be a Good International Citizen? Rethinking India's Approach to the Rohingya Crisis

Raymond Kwun-Sun Lau, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science and Sociology, North South University (Bangladesh)

With the mass exodus of over a million Rohingya refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh since August 2017, another estimated 40,000 Rohingyas are in India - at least 20,000 of them are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR). Bangladesh, which is hosting the world's largest refugee settlement, has sought India's cooperation for the repatriation of the forcibly displaced Rohingyas to their homeland in Myanmar's Rakhine state. Given that Bangladesh is historically and geographically close to India, any lasting solution to the voluntary, safe and sustained repatriation for the Rohingya will require New Delhi's active involvement. India's foreign policy position on the Rohingya issue, however, has consistently been aligned with Myanmar, as New Delhi has shown little consistency and (even) willingness to assume a proactive leadership in facilitating the repatriation of Rohingya refugees. Along with shifting them to detention centre, the Indian government has already deported some 1300 Rohingyas to Bangladesh and 16 Rohingyas to Myanmar since 2017. Adopting a historical approach, this chapter aims to explore India's response and policy approach towards the Rohingya crisis, and, in particular, examine the role that New Delhi can play in pushing for the repatriation of the Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh. The data used for the study includes a combination of sources including relevant books, journal articles, print and electronic media, as well as archives and official publications of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Crisis Group, Humanitarian Policy Group and Refugees International. The central argument of this chapter, therefore, is that India can act as a good international citizen by assuming a more proactive leadership in resolving the Rohingya crisis. If the Indian leadership could show political courage and stand with Bangladesh by facilitating the repatriation of the Rohingya refugees to Myanmar, then India would not only enhance its international reputation and promote its credentials as a democratic power, but also but also prevent Bangladesh from tilting towards China, thereby counterbalancing China's growing strategic and military influence in the Indian Ocean region.

India's Response to the Rohingya Crisis: Humanitarianism vs. Geopolitics

Dr. Rakesh Kumar Yadav, Assistant Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies and Management, Sikkim University, Gangtok (Sikkim)

The Rohingya crisis has posed a significant challenge to India's foreign policy, juxtaposing humanitarian concerns with geopolitical interests. This paper examines India's response to the crisis, analyzing the interplay between humanitarianism and geopolitics. While India has provided humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees, its stance on the crisis has been criticized for prioritizing geopolitical considerations over human rights. Through a critical discourse analysis of official statements, policy documents, and expert opinions, this paper argues that India's response to the Rohingya crisis reflects a pragmatic approach, balancing humanitarian concerns with strategic interests in the region. The paper explores how India's relationships with Myanmar, Bangladesh, and China have influenced its response, and how domestic political considerations have shaped its policy. This research contributes to the ongoing debate on the role of humanitarianism in international relations, highlighting the tensions between moral obligations and geopolitical interests. By examining India's response to the Rohingya crisis, this paper provides insights into the complexities of humanitarian intervention in the context of regional geopolitics.

Contestation for Power: India and China Relationship

Sarita Bag, Assistant Professor in Political Science, Maa Manikeswari University, Bhawanipatna (Odisha)

Amid global focus on Ukraine, Gaza, and the South China Sea, tensions on the China-India border remain significant. Reports from the US Army War College and the US Annual Threat Assessment highlight the People's Liberation Army's (PLA) strategic positioning and infrastructure development along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Aksai Chin. These developments indicate a prolonged readiness for potential conflict, underscoring the importance of ongoing diplomatic efforts. Despite the world's attention to other conflicts, the China-India border remains a hotbed of tension. The US Annual Threat Assessment, published in early 2024, pointed out that the disputed border strains bilateral relations. It noted, "While the two sides have not engaged in significant cross-border clashes since 2020, they are maintaining large troop deployments, and sporadic encounters between opposing forces risk miscalculation and escalation into armed conflict." Nevertheless, "The shared disputed border between India and China will remain a strain on their bilateral relationship." These characteristics of cooperation and conflict between India and China with aspirations to become major powers globally have tuned up the competitiveness, along with collaborations in some areas, and conflicts and contestations in others. Against this backdrop, the present paper highlights several issues such as the longstanding border dispute between India and China, the multifaceted nature of conflicts, geo-strategic importance, security policies, and implications.

Viksit Bharat: Reshaping the Global World Order

Dr. Shakti Pradayani Rout, Associate Professor, Amity School of Liberal Arts, ASLA, Amity University, Gurugram (Haryana)

The contemporary global politics is characterized by a notion of peace and diplomacy over instability and war. The war between Ukraine and Russia not only questioning the hegemony of US but also, indicating about the rising China as economic powerhouse. The rising of China in the Asia Pacific is forcing India to showcase its power dynamics and strategies to contest its presence in the region. The presence of Japan, Germany and the European Union transformed the unipolar world order to multipolar. The emergencies of these states have their distinct and complex attributes and interdependency in globalized economic world order. The end of US hegemony, peaceful rise of China and emergence of Viksit Bharat are the new trend for contemporary global politics. The paper would critically analyze and compare the dynamics of major world powers like US, China, Russia, and Japan in context of the futuristic Indian presence in global canvas. The paper would carve out the strategies and motives of Indian foreign policy in contemporary world politics and their impact on the global world order.

Dynamics of World Politics: Issues and Prospects

Suchorita Ghosh, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Annada College, Hazaribag (Jharkhand)

The present world politics displays a complex interplay of power, economic trends, international institutions, ideologies and technologies. The dynamics fuelling this complex is derived from historical and contemporary events, globalization and shifts in power structures. Subsequent to the cold war, the U.S. hegemony has been evolving into a multipolar world where the U.S. control is increasingly contested by powers like China, Russia, India, regional powers like Brazil, Turkey and multinational institutions. Globalization of economies has brought interdependencies and propagated trade wars and protectionism. Regional conspiracies and geopolitics, like that in the Arctic and Indo-Pacific area, further complicate the same. On the other hand, technological advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and cyber capabilities have brought cooperation and competence. Global dynamics are also shaped by non-state actors like MNCs and transnational terrorist groups. Furthermore populism, identity politics and authoritarian regimes pose a threat to liberal democracies. Concerns like human rights and environmental crises, demand further cooperation in the world arena. Overall landscape of global politics is comprised of diverse elements and attendant challenges necessitating prudent adaptation and cooperation from all the stakeholders to uphold the spirit of harmonious coexistence.

Post Russia-Ukrainian Conflict European World Order: Emerging Challenges

Dr Biswajit Mohapatra, Associate Professor, Politics & International Relations, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong (Meghalaya)

The nature of geopolitics in our world today is rapidly changing. In the Pre-COVID period, while the United States appeared to be the stronger power and hence dominated the world order, in the post-COVID period, the US began to face challenges from China both in geo-politics and in the economic arena too. The otherwise stable world order appeared to be vulnerable with the talk of a US-China major conflict short of War. Under this geopolitical uncertainty, my paper will attempt to find answers to the following questions: (i) What will be the effects of present-day geopolitical competition between the United States and China on one hand and Russia

and the United States-led NATO on the European security? (ii) With the talk of decline of United States' hegemony and economic influence and the rise of Communist China under President Xi's rule, will the stable and secure European region need to rewire its security order in view of the end of Pax-Americana, the US may abandon the European region? (iii) What will be the impact on the European security, if the 'Great Power Competition' gets replaced with 'multipower competition'? (iv) Does the failure of the United States to end this war decisively, along with NATO, raise questions over the ability of US to act as the so-called a guarantor of security to the European continent? (v) Whether the post-COVID World order will be truly a multipolar world or will it be again a unipolar world, with China replacing the United States in the next decade or so? (vi) As a consequence, will European security get fragmented or will it lead to a solid unity among the countries so as to resist China's ascendancy in global politics and turn the world into a bi-polar world order rather than a multipolar world.

A Political Study of Secularism in Nepal

Amir Ansari, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, ISDC, Prayagraj (U.P.)

Secularism in Nepal represents a complex and evolving political phenomenon, shaped by historical, cultural, and socio-political forces. This study explores the trajectory of secularism in Nepal, focusing on its historical roots, its impact on the state's identity, and the challenges it faces in a diverse, multi-religious society. The study examines the shift from a Hindu monarchy to a secular federal republic following the 2006 peace process and the 2008 abolition of the monarchy. It analyzes how secularism has been implemented in the constitution and its implications for religious freedom, minority rights, and national unity. The study also investigates the tensions between secular policies and traditional religious practices, assessing the effectiveness of secularism in promoting equal representation and addressing communal conflicts. By employing a mixed-methods approach, including historical analysis and contemporary case studies, this research provides insights into the successes and shortcomings of secularism in Nepal, offering recommendations for more inclusive and effective policy framework. And In this paper, I have focused on the debate of secularism in Nepal. This research paper study based on themainly some primary & secondary data and descriptive method.

Increasing Tension in Sino-American Relations: Implications for the World

Devki Nandan, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Aryabhata College, Delhi

The relationship between the US-China has always been a love-hate relationship. There have always been ups and downs in the relationship. It has always been a marriage of convenience as the two countries have never had common values, systems, and ideology. Due to their intense ideological, cultural, political, societal and now to an extent economic differences, the two countries are bound to have conflicts. They will have conflicts when there would be no catalytic elements between their relationships as the one provided by the Soviet Union during the Cold War. If we take a look at the recent past of the US-China relations, it is found that the relations have never declined to this level. Given the current trajectory of relations, scholars and academics have started debating about the onset of new cold war between the US and China. Both sides are behaving in a cold war like manner. They are trying to woo as many nations as possible into their respective groups. China has recently taken initiatives such as BRI and AIIB. On the other hand, the US has revived Quad groupings which include India, Japan, and Australia. The trade war between the two is not only going to affect the two nations but it will also change the global economic landscape.

India-Russia Dynamic Relations: In the Context of Contemporary Global Politics

Dr Ramesh Kumar, Professor, Department of Political Science, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh (Haryana)

Saroj Meghwal, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh (Haryana)

In the globalizing world, India systematically strengthens its relations with countries that provide specific and tangible benefits to its national and international interests. India's relationships with major existing and emerging powers will have a major impact on future global Politics. Its foreign policy looks beyond this to secure economic interests, especially access to raw materials and energy supplies, it is strengthening its relations at the international level, of which Russia is a key country. India and Russia have to present themselves as a confident and dynamic country that is fully prepared to play a bigger role in ensuring stability, security and peace in the world. In this context, this article will throw light on the emerging dynamics of India-Russia relations by making an analytical study of contemporary global politics. It also underlines the priority of national interests from the perspective of India's foreign policy by mentioning its policy of neutrality during the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In the last, this article highlights the potential challenges India faces in maintaining a delicate balance between the US and Russia and suggests a way forward with some important suggestions.

India In O.I.C. (Organization of Islamic Cooperation)

Dr. Ashish Kumar Srivastav, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara (Bihar)

Organization of Islamic cooperation is an intergovernmental organization claims to be the collective voice of the Muslim world and works to safeguard and protect the interest of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony. This article explores the India's role in OIC and emphasis the possibilities of absorption of India as a substantial member of OIC. As a largest secular and democratic country and with largest Muslim population other than Muslim majority or Islamic state, India can contribute a lot to the OIC. This article also reveals that how OIC is becoming gradually a communal block by being silence on some major issues only on religious grounds, which would not be a good for future world order and communal harmony.

The Twist and Turns in Political Dynamics in Assam: Implications of AGP's Saffron Alignment

Dr. Dipak Kumar Sarma, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, C.K.B. College, Jorhat (Assam)

The Assam Gana Parishad (AGP), a leading regional force in Assam's sub-national political discourse, has gradually drifted from its original promises, resulting in a significant erosion of the public trust it gained after the Assam Movement. Internal dissidence, defections, and factional conflicts have severely impacted the party's growth since its inception in 1985. Despite leading two full-term governments, the AGP failed to fulfill key electoral promises, notably its commitment to expel illegal immigrants from Assam. While the AGP has consistently championed this cause, its alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has drawn considerable criticism. The enactment of the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 at the behest of the BJP, which amends the Citizenship Act, 1955, has sparked widespread opposition across the country. Although the AGP opposes the Citizenship Amendment Act, it continues to form pre-poll alliances with the BJP, raising questions about its principles and strategy. This paper seeks to critically analyze the AGP's decision to align with the BJP, against the backdrop of historical context and recent developments, and examines the leadership dynamics within both parties.

"Dustlik": A Development in the Security Partnership Between India and Uzbekistan

Jagesh Kumar, Student of Political Science, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)

The bilateral relationship between India and Uzbekistan has been significantly strengthened through the joint military exercise known as "Dustlik." Initiated in 2019, this exercise symbolizes a burgeoning security partnership aimed at enhancing cooperation, interoperability, and mutual understanding between the armed forces of both nations. "Dustlik" addresses regional security challenges, including counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, and disaster response, reflecting a shared commitment to stability and peace in Central Asia. This partnership is underscored by a strategic alignment against common threats and a mutual interest in fostering regional security. The evolution of "Dustlik" signifies a deepening of defence ties, with broader implications for geopolitical stability and collaborative security efforts in the region

India-Russia Relationship: Role of the Indian Diaspora in Projecting Soft Power

Javed Charan, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

In this paper I will address how the migration of the highly skilled labour can be effectively utilized as an agent of soft power for the origin country (India). The concept of soft power leads to redefine the notions of asymmetrical interdependence between these two nations. This paper will also discuss how Indian Diaspora can acquire a leading role to increase soft power with the Russia to India. The large-scale migration that took place in the 20th and 21st century from India also retained with themselves various aspects of cultural heritage. Along with the nuanced elements of cultural heritages, those people acquired a new but already present instrument that

can create a very effective mode of dialogue making amid the people in their own cultural domains. This soft power of the Indian diasporic community has been assisted by the Indian Government through several amendments in its foreign policies that always address the issues that concern PIOs and OCIs. In 2024, Russia and India are celebrating the 77th anniversary of diplomatic relations. In this framework I will bring forth some new dimensions like the narrative frames derived from these cultural heritages that will try to examine the association and engagement that the Indian Diaspora community still finds being away from the India.

India's Evolving Role in Contemporary Global Politics

Prof. Kamal Kumar, Department of Political Science, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

The paper delves into India's evolving role in contemporary global politics by examining its strategic positioning as a rising power and its engagement in multilateral forums. It outlines India's relationships with key players like the United States, China, and Russia, emphasizing the complexities of these dynamics. The analysis includes discussions on India's regional diplomacy, economic partnerships, and its role in global governance, focusing on initiatives such as the G4 alliance and climate change negotiations. Despite India's progress and leadership aspirations, challenges like domestic issues and geopolitical tensions persist, influencing its effectiveness in global governance. Overall, the narrative underscores India's transition from non-alignment to multi alignment, highlighting its increasing influence and the need to effectively navigate complex international landscapes to sustain its global ambitions.

Dynamics in West Asian Geo-Politics: Convergence of Indo-US Strategic Partnership

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Indo-US strategic partnership shares several common interests in the dynamics of West Asian geopolitics. The US dominated the global political front for decades, but now the world is fractured by geopolitical tensions and followed by multi-polarisation. West Asia is in a constant state of anarchy and witnessing increased security competition among principal actors in the region. In West Asia, India and the US can partner in various sectors, such as critical technologies, counter-terrorism, health and education, etc. India and the US engage in regional partnerships like I2U2, IMEC and the Abraham Accords to secure peace and order in West Asia. They are trying to counter China's assertive policies by adopting a realpolitik partnership in the region. So, this anarchic regional order in West Asia can be transformed into a favourable position for India and the US regarding their economic and strategic interests. Chinese rivalry is essential for Indo-US cooperation to have a strategy for coexisting with China. India and the US strive to establish a cooperative security framework in West Asia through bilateral and multilateral meetings. The focus is on conflict resolution through diplomatic measures and deployment of armed forces only as a last resort when the former fails. India and the US are democratic states that stress negotiations and advocate rules-based order. This paper examines the scope and challenges of Indo-US strategic partnership in West Asia.

India's Role in World Politics

Dr. Purabi Barman, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Heramba Chandra College, Kolkata (West Bengal)

India, the world's largest democracy, has played a significant role in global politics by leveraging its influence in international organizations and reshaping global dynamics. With its vast population and third-largest economy, India faces the dual realities of substantial economic potential alongside persistent challenges, such as poverty and developmental issues. Despite these hurdles, India is gaining recognition as an emerging global leader, driven by its rapidly expanding economy. Top of Form Bottom of Form India's global role is characterized by its regional dominance, strategic partnerships, expanding international networks, and rising global influence, establishing it as a major player in shaping global dynamics. As the leading power in South Asia, India is also actively strengthening its ties with Southeast Asian nations to boost trade and economic relations. Concurrently, it is focusing on West and Central Asia to secure energy resources and enhance its strategic presence in the Indian Ocean region, emphasizing its interests in maritime security and regional stability. Furthermore, India maintains crucial relationships with major global powers, including the United States, the European Union, China, Russia, and Japan. Its expanding role in international organizations and forums reflects its increasing global influence. Overall, India's role in world politics is multifaceted, driven by its ambition to contribute significantly to global peace, stability, and prosperity. As India continues to grow economically and militarily, its influence on the global stage is set to expand, playing a key role in shaping the geopolitical landscape of the 21st century.

India In Global Politics Today

Dr. Rajendra D. Shinde, Associate Professor, SMBPK College, Shankarnagar, Nanded (Maharashtra)

In recent years, India has emerged as a significant player in global politics. With its strategic geographic location, burgeoning economy, and growing military capabilities, India has become a key actor in various international forums. This paper explores India's current position in global politics, examining its diplomatic strategies, economic policies, military developments, and soft power initiatives. It also discusses India's relationships with major global powers, its role in regional organizations, and its stance on pressing global issues such as climate change, terrorism, and global trade. The paper concludes with an analysis of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for India as it seeks to enhance its influence on the world stage.

Neo-Ottomanism and Political Islam: Tracing the Role of the Domestic in Türkiye's Foreign Policy for West Asia

Rajiv S Krishnan, Research Scholar, University College, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

Türkiye is an important player in the geopolitical region of West Asia but the question regarding what drives its foreign policies for the region is a contested one. From realist to neo-Marxist scholars, there has been differing opinions regarding the role of the domestic politics in shaping Turkish foreign policy. This paper attempts to discover the measure of the domestic's influence over the foreign policy by gauging the extend of the influence political Islam has in the foreign policy matters. For the purpose, the paper looks at how Turkey interacts with its immediate neighbourhood and whether it has a geo-cultural import or influence. The paper also, consequently, tries to verify the nature of neo-ottomanism in Turkish policies towards West Asia and how it would unfold and impact global politics. This also works as a case study model of how much domestic politics impacts foreign policy making in the contemporary era.

Emerging Bharat in Global Politics: Exploring India's Dynamic Foreign Policy in the 21st Century

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Satya Narayan Jena, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)

India's rise in the 21st century has been remarkable in global politics. In line with the Global 2030 Development Agenda, the country's noteworthy progress centered around four Ds- Democracy, Development, Demography, and Demand- has improved its standing on the global platform. Beginning with the 1990s economic liberalization, the sustained economic growth of about 6-7 percent per annum making India the 5th largest global economy in GDP terms, has made India visible on the world stage. India's foreign policy, which emphasizes strategic independence and mutual partnership with global powers in critical areas, has strengthened India's position in global politics and instilled optimism about its future global influence. This study delves into India's dynamic foreign policy positioning in the 21st century and its significant role in shaping India's preeminence in the global order. The study employs descriptive, analytical, and qualitative research methods based on secondary sources of data. It highlights India's leading role in centering the Global South in today's global politics. It analyzes India's recent G-20 leadership and the new approach to global cooperation rooted in its civilizational philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam as well as the vision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The study concludes that India, while securing its national interest, is emerging as an influential global leader in determining the geopolitics of 21st century. Today, India is recognized as a friend to countries facing unprecedented crises and a peacebuilder in a world ridden with conflicts.

Global Politics in Transition: Assertive Identities and Diaspora Concerns for India

Dr Sabu Thomas, Professor & Head, Department of Political Science, University of Calicut, Calicut (Kerala)

In the era of globalization diaspora has become a key element in deciding national priorities and in operating foreign policies. The development of many nations depends heavily on diaspora contributions in the soft and hard perspectives. The out migration of skilled employment and youth may bring remittance economic advantages and

may bring further cultural and political dividends. But on the other hand, the drain of resources may cause serious dents in terms of economy and growth. Thus, diaspora advantage lies in fixing a viability point in terms of migration and also in terms of capitalizing the advantages. This is a serious concern for Asian countries including India which contributes a lion's share in diaspora formation. In this back ground the present paper tries to understand the role of diaspora in contributing to national development. The question is addressed in the particular context of assertive identity formations, which incidentally results in clash between cultures. The major concern here is how to develop a practical frame work of assimilation against the so-called norms of identity with keeping the interest of nations and individuals at large.

India's Evolving Role in Global Politics: Strategic Partnerships, Multilateral Engagements and Emerging Challenges

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The place of India in international politics has significantly altered over time due to its increasing influence and strategic importance on the global stage. This paper examines India's strategic partnerships, especially with great powers like the US, Russia, China, and emerging actors such as Japan and Australia. It also delves into India's active participation in multilateral organizations including United Nations, BRICS and Quad bringing out its role in enhancing and maintaining world governance as well as regional stability. India faces several challenges such as economic vulnerabilities, security threats and geopolitical tensions with its neighbours. Additionally, it highlights how this country is striking a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability while using soft power to improve its brand globally. Through detailed analysis of cases studies, this study provides insights into India's strategies in Indo-Pacific: Ukraine crisis response; and stance on global trade wars. In conclusion, the paper assesses implications of these dynamics for India's future foreign policy thereby offering a comprehensive understanding of opportunities plus challenges that face Indian policy makers as they try to consolidate their position as an eminent global power.

Security and Regional Diplomacy between India-Myanmar: A Study

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The India-Myanmar relationship, characterized by a complex interplay of security concerns and regional diplomacy, reflects the broader dynamics of South and Southeast Asian geopolitics. Historically, India and Myanmar have shared a long border, cultural ties, and economic interactions, which have shaped their bilateral relations. The strategic importance of Myanmar to India is underscored by its location as a gateway to Southeast Asia, making it a critical partner in India's "Look-East and Act East" policies. Security issues, particularly related to insurgency and cross-border terrorism, have been central to the bilateral dialogues. India has sought to enhance cooperation with Myanmar to combat insurgent groups operating across the border and to address illegal activities such as human trafficking and drug smuggling. In response, Myanmar has increasingly engaged with India to bolster its own security and economic stability. Regionally, both nations are involved in various diplomatic initiatives aimed at fostering stability and development in the Bay of Bengal and the wider Indo-Pacific region. Collaborative efforts include infrastructure projects, such as the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, which aims to improve connectivity between the two countries and facilitate regional trade. The relationship between India and Myanmar also involves engagement with other regional players, including China and ASEAN countries. The balance of power in these triadic dynamic influences their bilateral diplomacy, with India working to strengthen its strategic and economic foothold in Myanmar while navigating the complex regional landscape. In summary, the India-Myanmar relationship is a multifaceted one, driven by security concerns and regional diplomatic strategies. As both countries continue to navigate their bilateral ties, their cooperation will be pivotal in shaping the stability and growth of the broader Indo-Pacific region

Religious Fundamentalism, Economic Development and Sustainability: A Political Economy Analysis of World Countries

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The study tries to interpolate the relationship between religious fundamentalism and economic stability among the world countries. Religious fundamentalism has been defined in a sense that a country follows religious laws as applicable to the citizens over and above any law of the country. It can be the implication of laws straight away from the religious doctrine, or a holy book. Economic progress can be defined in a way of achieving economic growth over the years as well as progress in development aspects of the citizens. Looking into just economic growth may be a very narrow definition of progress so development aspects concerning human progress also taken into consideration. The methodology followed was to include only countries that follow the religious laws from doctrine or any holy book rather than modern state laws. Economic progress includes the progress from the current state of the economy such as economic growth, stability of the economic variables, developmental aspects of the population etc. Some of the countries that inculcated religious law as state law include Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Israel etc. The study also looks into the aspects of religious fundamentalism and sustainable development relationships.

Reconstruction of the 'Ideas' of City in Indian Philosophical Literature of a Bio-powered World- A Tool for City Diplomacy?

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Epistemology is the study of knowledge. This proves an important fact that knowledge is so important that its construction requires a separate base of knowledge, which is known as epistemology. As newer technologies of power are evolving, societies are producing newer streams of thoughts through Rethinking. In the context of the study of India, it has become a part of the decolonisation project. Keeping this in the background, this paper keeps city at its centre. In the western philosophy, a city does not represent merely a physical space, as scholars like Bourdieu, Foucault, Barthes have argued; it has varied meanings, but all are wrapped in western understanding. Across histories, cities in India and the world have played roles in creating ideas and intellectuals, which ultimately dictated power-politics, which makes it an object of 'political study'. But this paper attempts at understanding a city through the lens of various schools of Indian Philosophy, for Indian philosophy is found to emphasise primarily individuals as its point of study. Having done that, it will be contextualised in the 'biopowered' world for projecting its present and future prospects at various vertical levels and in horizontal segments for pursuing City-diplomacy. For the paper will first look at western conception, then qualitatively form a separate study of the Indian case across histories to present the present and future constructions of the very idea. In the second segment, the paper deals specifically with India to explore the potentiality of city-diplomacy as part of 'Vikshit Bharat'.

India as a Peacemaker in Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Possibilities and Challenges

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Russia-Ukraine Conflict is leading towards a no return situation because of recent counter offensive by Ukraine in Kursk region in Russia. The geopolitical and strategic factors are subject to the manipulation and support of western block to Ukraine. Russia considers the involvement of NATO and US as grave security threat. While, there is no initiative of peace from western power block and failure of United Nations is resulting in the hostile situation. India being a strategic partner of Russia in defence, security and space always supported the peaceful resolution of the ongoing conflict. The appeal made by Ukrainian President to Indian Prime Minister Modi for stopping the war. The recent visit by Indian PM to Ukraine was historic as it was first visit by any Indian premier since Ukraine's independence in 1991 and Ukraine consider it as a diplomatic shift. The issue of energy supply was raised by Ukraine but India defended the stand. PM Modi advocated for the Gandhian ideals of peace while paying homage to Mahatma Gandhi Statue in Kyiv. India emphasized its firm stand on peace and dialogue. Zelensky proposed to host a peace summit in India. The growing strategic and political influence of India at global stage is evident and India is being considered as a peacemaker in this conflict. The paper will critically analyse the theme.

India's Multi-Alignment Stance in Global Geopolitics: Evolution through Soft Power

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India's foreign policy has transitioned from a post-colonial non-alignment to a dynamic multi-alignment stance in the 21st century. This research examines the evolution of India's multi-alignment strategy within the broader context of global geopolitics, emphasizing its growing reliance on soft power. The study explores how India's strategic engagements with diverse international actors—ranging from the United States and Russia to regional neighbours like China and the Middle East—are informed

by its cultural diplomacy, economic partnerships, and leadership in multilateral institutions. It delves into India's use of soft power tools, including its promotion of democracy, technological prowess, and cultural heritage, to advance its geopolitical interests while navigating the complexities of an increasingly multipolar world. The research also analyzes the challenges and opportunities that India faces in maintaining this delicate balance, as it seeks to assert its influence without becoming entangled in rigid alliances. By integrating soft power with traditional geopolitical strategies, India is carving out a unique role for itself on the global stage, redefining the concept of alignment in a world characterized by shifting power dynamics.

India's Disaster Diplomacy in South East Asia: Regional Humanitarianism, First Responder, and Way Forward

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This research paper investigates India's disaster diplomacy in Southeast Asia, analyzing the efficiency as a regional humanitarian actor and first responder. Southeast Asia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters due to its geographical location, climate variability, and socio-economic factors, making effective disaster response and management critical for the region. In recent years, India has emerged as a significant player in providing disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, showcasing its capabilities through proactive engagement in the region. This study examines India's regional humanitarian initiatives in disaster diplomacy, focusing on how such initiatives not only address immediate relief needs but also aim to enhance regional resilience and strengthen diplomatic ties by soft power projection. By analyzing case study of India's response to major natural disasters in Southeast Asia, the research assesses the effectiveness of India's disaster diplomacy from 2000-2020 to identify the challenges faced to be a first responder. This paper concludes by providing recommendations for India to further solidify its position as a leading humanitarian actor, contributing to sustainable and resilient disaster management in the vulnerable landscape of Southeast Asia.

India and China in the Indian Ocean: New Power Projections

Dr. Mayengbam Nandakishwor Singh, Assistant Professor of Political Science Department of Political Science, Manipur University, Imphal (Manipur)

The importance of the Indian Ocean both economically and strategically for India and China is more amplifying than ever. The Indian Ocean is one of the busiest trade routes in the world. It is so indispensable for strategic reasons for many countries. It has been a tendency of powerful nations to entrench a stronghold in the Indian Ocean. The overwhelming presence of US navy in the Indian Ocean is an undisputed fact. With the emergence of two gigantic powers—India and China, the Indian Ocean has become a hot flashpoint today. The increasing maritime activities of India and China has its imperatives and challenges. This opens up new power dynamics, at least in Asia. China's economy relies heavily on the Indian Ocean—Malacca Strait. China intends to free itself from the Malacca Dilemma. China is cognizant of the possible havoc its rival powers can wreak in the event of full-scale clash. Befriending the south Asian countries barring India, and launching new projects by China such as Sino-Myanmar pipelines connecting Myanmar's Sittwe and China's Yunnan are the glaring acts of its new power projection. It is a fact that the Indian Ocean is so intrinsic to the whole-body structure of India. The question of India's prosperity and national security being inveterately tied-up with the Indian Ocean is beyond question. The Indian Ocean is not a military free zone. The surging maritime activities of China in the Indian Ocean is a most concern for India. India is magnifying its military build-up in the Indian Ocean. Belligerent activities in the Indian Ocean is the root of new power contention in the region. This research paper attempts to address some fundamental questions: (a) why is the Indian Ocean becoming a zone of new power rivalry between China and India? (b) What are the challenges and the possible outcomes of power confrontation in the Indian Ocean?

India-Japan Cooperation in the Emerging Asian Geopolitics

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The 21st century India-Japan relationship is built on significant trust between Tokyo and New Delhi. The bilateral ties span a wide spectrum of fields with trade, regional security, maritime issues, and energy security playing crucial roles. The long-standing Special Strategic and Global Partnership aims to address the risks and vulnerabilities resulting from the power shift in Asia. By collaborating on Asian security issues, India and Japan aim to counterbalance growing Chinese influence in the region. The bilateral cooperation is among the strongest when it comes to strengthening their collaborative approach through institutions and organizations focused on the Asian region. Japan's foreign policy has adapted to the evolving geopolitical and geo-economic landscape in Asia, maintaining its relevance by supporting infrastructure development and providing political backing for multilateral institutions in the region. Meanwhile, India's centrality in the Indo-Pacific calls for greater responsibility in promoting a Free and Open Indo-Pacific. The paper analyses how, in the changing dynamics of the region, India-Japan cooperation can have a significant impact in securing their shared interests in the region.

Shaping the Emerging World Order and India's World View

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India is heir to a very rich and sophisticated tradition of statecraft and diplomatic practice, and this legacy continues to shape its current strategic culture and diplomatic behaviour. Studying the Jambudvipa mandala from our ancient texts, one is struck by the fact that it does not ascribe centrality and superiority to Bharatvarsha, which is only one among the lotus petals that make up our universe. This is the reverse of the Chinese world view, which sees the Han core as the most advanced and civilized. India will never have a 'middle kingdom complex'. It accepts a world in which there are other dvipa or islands with their own characteristics and values. One can relate this to India's advocacy for a multi-polarity in the contemporary context.

Analysing the Relevance of Symbols in Changing Indian Foreign Policy

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Since assuming office in May 2014, the Narendra Modi government has overseen a remarkable transformation in Indian foreign policy. This shift is evident in the ongoing discussions and deliberations in intellectual and political circles. Within a relatively brief period, the Modi administration has managed to establish a unique legacy, driven by its ambition to elevate India to the status of a significant global player. Indian foreign policy extensively employs symbols, rituals, and ceremonies, and this approach is closely tied to the essence of the state and diplomatic representation. The symbols like the Ashoka Chakra adorning the National Flag to the National Emblem and Naval flag represent the changing nature of India's foreign policy since political signs permeate all aspects of Indian society and foreign policy objectives. This paper aims to study the changes in the national symbols of India, in the light of recent foreign policy developments and how they represent the symbols of change and the power of a self-reliant and new India.

Disruptive Geopolitical Order in Asia: Recalibrating Indo-US Response to Bangladesh Crisis.

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After almost a quarter of the 21st century, the proverbial saying that it's an Asian century proves to be true in many ways. Asia has witnessed and is still witnessing political and economic meltdown, simmering conflict, ocean weaponization, and existential war/conflict. The continent is bearing the brunt of it. The United States in the top and India in the middle in the pyramid of the global order and international power structure have an obligation. Both countries envision shared concerns and responsibilities. Any disruption necessitates the attention and efforts of both democracies to explore possibilities to either maintain the status quo or engage in a direct/indirect intervention to stabilize a peaceful world order. India and the USA cannot remain silent spectators in a fast-changing world order where there is a visible emergence of a "nexus," which is similar to the situation that unfolded after the First World War. I hope history repeats itself and the "alliance" of the liberal democratic world ultimately triumphs with the liquidation of an unholy nexus. The emerging influence of China could be a trigger point for American interests. In this context, Bangladesh can be considered as a test case of Indo-US relationship. The paper will explore that whether the transition from a democratic order to a seemingly democratic arrangement were at the behest of the United States, keeping in view the anti-Indian nature of the movement in Bangladesh.

Emerging New World Order: Russian Perspectives

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The US-led liberal world order that emerged after the end of the Cold War has been shaken in last few years. The Russian special military operation in Ukraine on February 24, 2022 represents a major historical turning point in this context. By that time, the Ukrainian conflict had been going on for almost eight years, if not even longer. Following the dissolution of the USSR, the US and its allies embarked on a course of a military and political takeover of the former Soviet sphere of influence, and NATO became the main instrument in achieving this. The United States' pursuit of Ukraine's membership in NATO began almost as soon as Ukraine became independent. The West believed that Russian leadership didn't have the right to set conditions and must only follow the rules set by the stronger and more successful Western community. This is how the EU eventually got involved in the current Ukraine war. In the meanwhile, Russia has also failed to hold together the rapidly coming apart post-Soviet space that Moscow has perceived as a natural and lawful sphere of its interests. Russia's current official vision of world order is based on the concept of multipolarity/polycentricity, and this approach has remained relatively consistent since the mid-1990s. The multipolarity was proposed by Russia's then-minister of foreign affairs, E. Primakov, in 1996. In 2007, speaking at the annual Munich Security Conference, the Russian president criticized the unipolar world order and fixed Russia's status as a supporter of an exclusively multipolar system of International Relations. This paper would highlight the nuances that led to rise of such confrontations among the major powers. It also study responses of Global South countries in such conditions and the role in multipolar world order.

India-Central Asia Energy Relations: Challenges and Opportunities

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India is now looking out and Central Asia is where India must focus on to leverage its political and economic links and be the major player in Eurasia. As India endeavors to expand procurement avenues and obtain sustainable energy security, Central Asia avails both opportunities and challenges. This is driven by the regions' rich energy resources consisting of oil, natural gas and uranium, making it an inevitable aspect of its foreign policy as well as its energetic relationships with Central Asia. India's growing demand for energy and need to bypass traditional routes dominated by other powers form significant elements of this equation. There is a lot going on in this relationship. For Example, The International North-South Corridor (INSTC) and the TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India) natural gas pipeline aim to improve connectivity but these projects are hindered by regional instability and complex diplomatic engagements. Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are important strategic partners for India as they have large reserves of the resource which India is in need. Furthermore, this paper deals with the restructuring of diplomatic ties for such relationships that relies on overcoming economic, political and security challenges.

Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power: The Role of Shared Heritage in India-Bangladesh Relations and Its Impact on South Asia and Southeast Asia.

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In the field of international relations, cultural diplomacy and soft power have emerged as essential tools in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between nations. This paper examines the role of shared heritage in shaping India-Bangladesh relations, focusing on how cultural connections influence diplomatic interactions and bilateral ties. India and Bangladesh, with their intertwined histories and cultural legacies, provide a unique case study of how shared linguistic, artistic, and historical elements can serve as catalysts for diplomatic engagement. The paper evaluates the regional implications of this cultural engagement. By examining how India and Bangladesh's cultural diplomacy influences their relations with neighbouring South Asian countries and broader Southeast Asian dynamics, the research highlights the role of cultural soft power in shaping regional stability and cooperation. The study considers how cultural diplomacy helps address regional challenges and promotes a cohesive regional identity. The paper explores the historical context of cultural interactions between the two nations, highlighting how colonial legacies and post-independence developments have impacted their cultural exchange. Ultimately, this paper describes the importance of cultural diplomacy as a strategic tool in international relations, demonstrating that the shared cultural heritage of India and Bangladesh not only enriches their bilateral relationship but also serves as a foundation for enduring peace and collaboration in the region

Trade, Culture, and Investment: The Evolution of Hydrocarbon Diplomacy of China and India in the Gulf

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The hydrocarbon diplomacy of China and India in the Gulf represents a significant shift in the geopolitical landscape, intertwining trade, culture, and investment in a region pivotal to global energy security. Historically, the Gulf has been the fulcrum of energy supplies, and as two of the world's largest and fastest-growing economies, China and India have increasingly sought to secure their energy needs through strategic engagement with Gulf nations. This evolution, however, is not merely transactional; it reflects a complex tapestry of cultural exchanges, historical ties, and economic strategies. China's aggressive acquisition strategy and state-backed investments contrast with India's cautious and diversified approach, although State-owned enterprises have major role to play in both states. Chinese companies such as China National Petroleum Corporation, Sinopec, and China National Offshore Oil Corporation have been at the forefront, securing long-term oil contracts and investing in hydrocarbon assets worldwide. Indian SOEs such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Videsh have played a significant role in overseas investment in oil projects. Cultural diplomacy has emerged as a subtle yet powerful tool in hydrocarbon diplomacy. While China has leveraged its cultural heritage through initiatives like Confucius Institutes and cultural exchange programs, India has exercised its soft power through Indian Council for Cultural Relations exchanges and engagement with the Indian diaspora. The Belt and Road Initiative, China's ambitious infrastructure and investment program, further integrates cultural elements to enhance its global influence. As both nations continue to grow and expand their influence, their strategies in hydrocarbon diplomacy will have far-reaching implications for global energy markets and geopolitical stability.

The Nuclear Southern Asia and India's Strategic Deterrence

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In November 2018, India demonstrated its nuclear triad capabilities after conducting a successful patrol of its first nuclear-capable SSBN INS Arihant putting India into the elite club of a few countries with a nuclear triad. Such demonstration of the nuclear triad changed the nuclear dynamics of Southern Asia in India's favour and enhanced the credibility of its minimum deterrence posture. The Nuclear weapons modernization program of China and strategic cooperation with Pakistan to deter India in conventional war raised the eyebrows of the strategic community in New Delhi. The nuclear asymmetric posture in India's Neighbourhood with wider implications for India's overall security apparatus that confines India's geostrategic gains. China's nuclear ambitions have a domino effect over the stability-instability paradox between India and Pakistan that can further lead to the nuclearization of South Asia. This paper aims to highlight the doctrinal aspects of the Indian approach as far as the nuclear dynamics of Southern Asia are concerned. This paper will also look into the Indian aspect of shifting dynamics in India's nuclear deterrent capabilities to deter both of her Nuclear-armed Neighbours.

The Role of Research and Development in Achieving Great Power Status: A Comparative Study of India and the U.S.

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Since the last century, the role of hard power in international politics has diminished due to self-determination, increased socio-economic interdependence, and liberal values like human rights, yet states remain self-interest-seeking global actors. To fulfil their interests in this transformed environment, states must develop new and diverse means of power, with technological advancement being one of the most crucial. Innovation in science and technology acts as a catalyst, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of all other forms of power, whether military, economic, or human capital. A state's ability to use its power and impact better than its peers is an important part of being a great power. This means that any state that wants to become a great power must be technologically advanced and innovative in all areas. It requires a focused and substantial investment in research and development (R&D). This paper explores the case of India, an aspiring great power, by analysing its

current state of R&D in comparison to that of an established great power, the United States. Specifically, the analysis focuses on the fields of medicine and computing, two areas critical to a nation's technological and economic future. It examines India's technological development gap compared to the US and its implications for its aspirations to become a great power, offering insights for aligning R&D efforts. This study is based on secondary data collected and published by government, non-profit organisations, scholars and media houses.

New-Battlefields' in South-Asia: 'Sharp Power', Beijing's 'Media-Game', India's 'Deterrence' and Lessons from 'Cold -War.

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The aim of this study begins by examining China's aggressive push for its positive self-image and admiration in the world through 'San Zhong Zhanfa', public opinion modelling or 'Xinxihua' and 'influence operations', known as 'Sharp-Power' (Juan Pablo Cardenal, 2017). This article analyses evolution of Beijing's capture-the-mind tactics through disinformation campaigns, cyber-trolling, fake-narratives, propaganda-labs, internet-commentators within its broader foreign policy goal of creating China-friendly environment, from Deng's policy of 'Tao-Guang', Jiabao's 'going-out' strategy to 'Strategic Distraction Campaign' under Xi-Jinping. It uses quantitative-qualitative approaches to examine in detail social media trends, forensic research and think-tank reports on Beijing's 'cognitive warfare' against India, fueling anti-India narratives through the use of AI-augmented tools, proxies, POB tactics and control of social media and information networks across South Asia. Can disinformation campaigns be prevented and what will India's strategy be? This paper explores these questions by outlining a framework based on tripartite approach that draws on lessons learned from USA's countermeasures against USSR's 'Info-Ops' during Cold War, and argues that the 'Brain' is the new arena for battlefields that are emerging between these two superpowers.

Soft Power Diplomacy of India: Prospects and Challenges

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Soft power is the ability to influence others' choices without using force or money. It has become an essential instrument in international affairs. India uses media presence, educational exchanges, cultural diplomacy, and the advancement of democratic values as part of its soft power strategy. India's numerous traditions, film industry, and yoga all contribute to its rich cultural legacy, which is a major asset in improving its international standing. The country uses these cultural resources strategically in an effort to improve its standing abroad and forge diplomatic ties. Additionally, India's educational institutions draw students from all over the world, which strengthens its soft power by spreading its viewpoints and ideals throughout the world. India still has a number of difficulties in spite of these benefits. India's soft power initiatives can find it difficult to match the scope and impact of other countries' tactics as the fight for influence throughout the globe gets more intense. Furthermore, domestic problems like socio-political unrest and economic inequality sometimes make its soft power operations less successful. Furthermore, there are potential and challenges associated with the emergence of digital diplomacy, as India's attempts to project its image online run into problems with narrative control and legitimacy. This research assesses the efficacy of India's soft power diplomacy by using a qualitative methodology and policy framework analysis. It also takes into account how India's strategy may be affected by changes in global geopolitics. The results highlight the fact that although India's soft power has great potential to raise its profile internationally, its effectiveness will depend on how well it handles both internal and external issues and adjusts to the changing global environment. Soft power is the ability to influence others' choices without using force or money. It has become an essential instrument in international affairs. India uses media presence, educational exchanges, cultural diplomacy, and the advancement of democratic values as part of its soft power strategy. India's numerous traditions, film industry, and yoga all contribute to its rich cultural legacy, which is a major asset in improving its international standing. This paper examines the dynamics of India's soft power diplomacy and evaluates its opportunities and disadvantages in the current international environment.

India: Voice of the Global South for Strengthening the Democracy in the Region

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The abundant and exceptional womb of Mother India is filled with many valuable gems, but our country boasts of the world's biggest democracy and everyone in the entire universe is aware of this fact. Younger members of a family acquire encouraging values by observing their older counterparts similarly 134 countries of global south respects India's democratic norms. We see there is prevalent presence of self-centeredness in this mainstream modern world. India is at the forefront of global unity, treating the world as one big family. India takes on the responsibility to its neighbouring countries as a big brother, and consistently ready to aid to the nations in the southern region. Improvement of infrastructure and sharing of technological knowledge and extended monetary support through loans and donations to a range of projects in fields like education, healthcare, and agriculture. India helps those nations which have limited progress in the field of science to achieve space exploration and strengthening of global governance systems. Enhancing the citizens voice can only be achieved through the promotion of the rule of law, cooperation among countries in the south, and initiatives aimed at protecting human rights.

India-Japan Relations in the 21st Century: A Strategic Partnership in the Indo-Pacific

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The 21st century has witnessed a significant transformation in India-Japan relations, characterized by the emergence of a robust strategic partnership that plays a pivotal role in shaping the geopolitical landscape of the Indo-Pacific region. This paper explores the multifaceted dimensions of the India-Japan relationship, driven by shared strategic concerns and mutual interests. Key factors contributing to the deepening ties include both nations' response to China's increasingly assertive behaviour, the alignment of their security and economic agendas, and the progressive enhancement of defence cooperation. The paper highlights how this strategic partnership transcends traditional bilateral ties, positioning India and Japan as central actors in promoting a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific, essential for ensuring regional stability and economic prosperity. Furthermore, the research delves into the implications of this partnership for the broader regional balance of power, emphasizing its significance as a cornerstone of a rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific. The evolving India-Japan partnership not only reflects the convergence of their strategic objectives but also underscores their commitment to collaborating on shared regional and global challenges.

Russia-Ukraine Conflict: An Analysis of Diplomatic Role of India

Dr Madan Mohan Gupta, Research Scholar, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

It has been two and a half years since the conflict between Russia and Ukraine started. There seems to be no end in sight at the moment, although ceasefire talks have begun and the United Nations has requested both countries to immediately stop the war. When the conflict started between the two, the world got divided into two parts. Although India urged both countries to resolve the issue on the negotiating table, it neither condemned Russia's attack on Ukraine nor voted against Russia in the United Nations and the Security Council. Indeed, India shares a 'special and privileged strategic partnership' with Russia, which includes political understanding, strong defense cooperation, space partnership and energy ties. The close relations between the two nations date back to the Cold War era, especially in the 1970s when India signed the 20-year Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union. Unlike other countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, India's strategic ambitions allow it to balance relations with both Russia and the West. New Delhi wants to deepen its ties with the West while maintaining ties with old friend Russia. Russia described India's position as 'balanced and independent'. So, this paper will analyze whether the policy towards Russia-Ukraine conflict is really balanced and independent? Has there been any change in India's foreign policy towards Russia? As well as to analyze India's Silent Diplomacy which navigating the Russia-Ukraine conflict into peace.

Is Diplomatic Usage of the Term 'Strategic Autonomy' Making India a Passive Actor in the World Stage?

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India, one of the fastest growing economies and an influential regional actor in South Asia, enjoys the distinction of pursuing the Non-Alignment policy since its independence in 1947. However, in the post-cold war era, India's strategic thinking was transformed and nuanced in accordance with the contemporary situational

exigencies. Though various tenets of non-alignment have become redundant, the essence of the policy was modified to make it a proactive strategy embedded in a framework of autonomy. Thus strategic autonomy became the buzzword for Indian political establishment in the 21st century. The firm conviction of strategic autonomy stated that Indian foreign policy will not be dictated or influenced by outside powers or be dependent on others for validation. Nevertheless, the current major geopolitical upheavals have necessitated a rethinking into India's cherished policy of strategic autonomy. India in its quest for strategic autonomy has experienced a tightrope walk amidst global power equations. This has often constrained the vortex of India's strategic autonomy and made her a passive actor in the world stage. Instead, if 'strategic autonomy' is replaced by 'multi-alignment', then it would better reflect on India's diplomatic overtures and help it to further bolster its international image.

Defence, Diplomacy, and Development: Unlocking the Potential of a Long-Term India-Armenia Strategic Partnership.

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This paper is based on an integrated approach, considering not only secondary sources but also primary documents concerning them, expert interviews, and case studies to address the issues in focus and offer recommendations to strengthen the Armenia-India relationship as a long-term strategic alliance. The research methodology included obtaining approximate data from robust sources like academic journals, government documents, think tank reports, and news articles. It has been decided to apply examples in the workshop, which covers areas of successful bilateral cooperation and new prospects for collaboration. International policy recommendations were developed by examining India's foreign policy goals, the changing multipolar world order, and both sides' specific interests and capabilities, allowing for a better networking environment.

Importance of Central Asia in India's Foreign Policy

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Central Asia, consisting of five republican countries carry a significant role in India's extended neighbourhood policy. India, historically and culturally shares a strong cordial relation with these countries through sharing and exchanging religion, culture, language, traded items etc. In recent time, synergic interest of energy security, traditional and non-traditional security aspects, peace and stability of the region has been playing a vital role in furthering India's Central Asia Policy. Notwithstanding, the region, known for the Great Game, New Delhi has been facing challenges engulfed with regional and international factors that has been constantly challenging to pursue India's Central Asia policy. There have been lots of efforts visioned to connect the region including India's investment in Chabahar port development project in Iran, the INSTC corridor, India's membership of SCO, humanitarian aid, investment and connectivity projects in pre-Taliban era in Afghanistan which are meant for the stability, peace and prosperity of the whole region closely connected with India's both domestic and regional security concerns. In this context, this paper, in its first part will study the historical-cultural dimension of relations between India and Central Asia which is helping both sides to strengthen the relations without any confrontation. Second part will examine the economic and security dimension of the relations, functional projects, trade relations and future vision. The last part will discuss the challenges and constraints has been facing by both sides followed by a conclusion.

India's Myanmar Policy since the Coup of 2021: Treading the Diplomatic Tightrope

Dr. Objia Borah Hazarika, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (Assam)

India-Myanmar relations have been an evolving story of bilateral ties. Both the nations have shared spiritual, historical, linguistic and ethnic ties. Throughout history, both the nations have had shared institutional mechanisms for cooperation and capacity building. However, a state of emergency was imposed in Myanmar on 1 February, 2021 with a military coup that was enacted to take over the State Administrative Council. In this light, the paper aims to understand the impact this event had on India's much revered Act East Policy that was unveiled in 2014 and what has been the driving forces and shifts, if any, in Indian foreign policy towards Myanmar. India, with its policy of non-interference, has adopted a nuanced approach towards the junta. With a shared land boundary of over 1643 kms as well as a maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal, relations with Myanmar are of crucial significance. Especially with the growing influence of China, geopolitical considerations play a crucial role. By offering an analytical stance on the complex trajectories of India-Myanmar relations, especially post the military coup, this paper sheds light on the delicate balance India must maintain between promoting democratic principles and securing its strategic interests.

'Operation Iron Swords': India's Response to Israel- Hamas Conflict, 2023- 24

Dr. Subhash Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Education in Social Sciences, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi

Since the establishment of the State of Israel on 14 May 1948, the conflict between Jews and Muslims referred to as the Arab-Israeli conflict, has been a major issue in West Asian politics as well as global politics. The Jews and Arab Muslims engaged in several major conflicts, including Israel's War of Independence and the Palestinian Nakba in 1948, the Suez Crisis in 1956, the Six-Day War in 1967, the Yom Kippur War in 1973, and the Lebanon War in 1982. Additionally, after Hamas took control of Gaza in 2007, Israel engaged in multiple conflicts with the militant groups, leading to Gaza crises in 2008–2009, 2012, 2014, 2021, and 2023–24. The current conflict is the continuation of that series, which began after Hamas carried out a terrorist attack on Israel on 7 October 2023. This attack led to the deadliest day in Israeli history, prompting Israel to launch "Operation Iron Swords" in response, resulting in significant casualties on both sides. India's response to the October 7 attacks balanced its strategic interests with both Israel and the Arab world. While strongly condemning Hamas's terrorist acts and affirming Israel's right to self-defence, India also expressed concern over the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, calling for restraint and a peaceful resolution. This nuanced approach reflects India's zero-tolerance policy towards terrorism, its longstanding ties with Israel, and its commitment to a two-state solution, all while considering its domestic Muslim population and relations with Arab countries. Therefore, this research paper will explore the causes of the conflict between Israel and Hamas, and it will also examine India's response to the ongoing war.

Resilience in Crisis: Japan's Semiconductor Industry Strategies

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The semiconductor industry is crucial to global technology and has faced significant disruptions due to geopolitical tensions, particularly between the U.S. and China, and the COVID-19 pandemic. As a major player in this industry, Japan has developed strategies to secure and diversify its semiconductor supply chains to mitigate these risks. While global research has extensively covered the broader challenges in semiconductor supply chains, a notable gap exists in analysing Japan's specific policies and their effectiveness. This study aims to assess the impact of recent geopolitical disruptions on Japan's semiconductor supply chains and evaluate the effectiveness of Japan's strategies in enhancing supply chain resilience. The research will utilise industry data, review Japanese government policies, and conduct case studies on key Japanese semiconductor companies. A comparative analysis with Taiwan and South Korea will offer further insights into Japan's approach. Initial findings suggest that Japan's investments in domestic production and efforts to diversify suppliers are beginning to show positive effects in mitigating supply chain risks. This research will contribute to the broader discourse on supply chain resilience, providing valuable insights into Japan's role in maintaining stability within the global semiconductor industry.

Global Perspectives on Disaster Risk Management: Significance and Challenges in The Pandemic Era

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Significance of disaster management is growing day by day as a result of present changes in the environment. According to UNDRR report 2020, across the world 1.3 million individuals lost their lives to natural and man-made disasters, adversely affecting 4.4 billion more between 1998 and 2017. Since we cannot prevent disasters from occurring, the main opportunity before the world lies in reducing vulnerability and risk. Moreover, the world is facing with numerous epidemics and diseases. Recently the human beings have witnessed devastating effects from COVID-19 pandemic. Of course, the mother nature's power is beyond human control. Increasing temperature, urbanization, and environmental degradation increasing the severity of disasters. Thus, inclusive and integrated planning and management of policies at global level are necessary in the current scenario. Disasters are not those phenomena which are confined into a particular locality. The impacts go beyond borders and affect people all over the world what we have seen in the case of coronavirus and affects the relationships of world nations also. So, cooperation of world nations and disaster risk reduction policy frameworks at global level deserve huge attention. This article discusses about the global initiatives and frameworks on disaster management and its significance and challenges in the pandemic era. The study traces the evolution and growth of disaster management at global level and attempts to

create basic knowledge about global institutions in the management of risk reduction.

PANEL - 15

INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Natural Resources, Conflict and Security Challenge in Gilgit-Baltistan

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Gilgit-Baltistan, originally a part of the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and later part of Pakistan-occupied Jammu Kashmir (PoJK) is legally an integral part of India, presents a complex nexus of natural resources, conflict, and security challenges. This research will explore these three interrelated aspects to provide a concise analysis of the region's dynamics. The natural resources of Gilgit-Baltistan, include its abundant water sources, valuable minerals, and fertile lands. These resources are crucial for local development and economic growth. However, their uneven distribution and management have led to regional disparities and competition among communities, contributing to persistent resource-related conflicts. Intra-regional disputes over resource allocation are intensified by ethnic and sectarian divisions, while external factors, such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), add layers of complexity to the local conflicts. These disputes are further fueled by competing interests and political dynamics, complicating the resolution process. Resource-driven tensions have led to increased instability, including the rise of insurgency and cross-border terrorism. The effectiveness of governance and conflict resolution mechanisms in addressing these security concerns will be critically analyzed. The article will provide a multifaceted analysis by integrating these three interrelated aspects. It will critically examine the management of resources like water and minerals and how disputes over these resources lead to local and inter-state conflicts, intensified by factors like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The security challenges arising from these conflicts, including insurgency and cross-border terrorism, will also be assessed.

The Dynamics of India – Bangladesh relations: A critical Analysis of Political, Economic, and strategic Dimensions

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India shares its longest international border with Bangladesh with more than 4000+ km. India played an important role in independence of Bangladesh in 1971 by sending its armed forces. In Bangladesh there is 8 % Hindu minority community which play a role of bridge between these countries. Both have people to people ties, cultural relations, and a shared history. India Bangladesh have more than 14+ billion dollars trade in financial year 2023- 24. India's export to Bangladesh is around 11 billion dollars. So from here we can understand the depth of relations between these countries. But there are significant challenges also. In recent protests of Bangladesh elected government has been removed and PM Hasina takes asylum in India. In these protest attack on Hindu minority community creates a migration of millions refugees towards India. Trade also impacted from these incidents. An unstable Bangladesh will be a headache for India from security perspective also. Anti-India elements can upsurge in Bangladesh which helps in cross border terrorism.

Strategic Convergence and Divergence: India's Evolving Security Architecture with Neighbouring States

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India's position is a unique spot geographically. This position, along with how it interacts with its neighbours, is super important for its security. This paper takes a closer look at India's relationship with important neighbouring countries like Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. It digs into history, security issues, & key areas that matter- like money spent on security, exports - imports, cultural ties, education, trade, energy needs, and counter-terrorism. The study helps us see how India's security plans have changes over time. Often, they sway back and forth between coming together or pulling apart. This is usually shaped by what's happening around them and how outside countries influence things. Lately though, things seem to be shifting more towards divergence rather than convergence. The reasons Geopolitical tensions and border disputes are part of it. Plus, competing economic interests play big role too. In Bangladesh, the political scene has gotten a lot more intense ever since Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina stepped down following protests against her government. It's been quite a rocky road since the 1971 revolution. This situation affects regional security & makes India's strategic planning much trickier. Even though working together is still vital in areas like energy and fighting terrorism, the differences becoming clearer- specially with Pakistan and China- because ongoing worries about safety and land conflict remain an issue. All of this shows how complicated India's regional security picture is. Cooperation and conflict keep dancing together as India tries to keep things stable and protect its own interests. In Conclusion, it's evident there is a complicated dance of working together sometimes and clash at other times- all of this is shaped by what happens both close to home and far away.

India and Her Neighbours

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India has a huge population and rich culture. India is not a major power at the same time it is not a neglected Power in world politics. Up to now, India wanted to rise as a regional superpower and has been changing its foreign policy completely. India, a nation of vast cultural diversity and historical richness, shares its borders with several countries, each relationship unique in its context and complexity. India's geographical positioning in South Asia, surrounded by a diverse array of countries, sets the stage for a complex and multifaceted set of relationships with its neighbours. These relationships are pivotal not only for regional stability and security but also for India's aspirations on the global stage. India's foreign policy has traditionally viewed neighbourhoods as a series of expanding concentric circles. Each neighbouring country—Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, and the Maldives—shares a unique history with India, characterized by cultural ties, shared heritage, and, at times, contested borders and political tensions. These nations in the neighbourhood are members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Individually and collectively, the member countries represent a world of historical relationships, shared legacies, commonalities, and diversities intricately represented in their ethnic, linguistic, religious, and political fabric.

Bangladesh And India: Navigating Shared Borders and Bilateral Relations

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Bangladesh and India, sharing a complex and extensive 4,096-kilometer border, have navigated a multifaceted relationship marked by cooperation, competition, and occasional tension. The historical context of their interaction is deeply rooted in colonial legacies, partition, and Post-Independence geopolitics. This paper explores the dynamics of their bilateral relations between India and Bangladesh, focusing on key areas such as trade, security, and cultural exchanges. Trade has been a cornerstone of Bangladesh-India relations, with India being one of Bangladesh's largest trading partners. The bilateral trade agreement and various initiatives, such as the Land Boundary Agreement of 2015, have facilitated smoother economic interactions and fostered growth. However, trade imbalances and tariff issues persist, necessitating ongoing negotiations. Security concerns also shape the relationship, particularly regarding border management and the movement of people. Both countries have collaborated on counterterrorism and transnational crime prevention. The security dynamics are influenced by regional stability and the presence of insurgent groups operating across borders. Cultural ties, driven by shared history, language, and cultural practices, further enrich the relationship. Exchanges in education, arts, and media contribute to mutual understanding and strengthen bilateral bonds. Further, this paper explores how the relationship between Bangladesh and India is characterized by a blend of cooperation and contention. And also to find out how the Effective management of their shared borders and resolution of bilateral issues are crucial for sustaining a positive and productive partnership.

India's Neighbourhood First Policy: Case of Bhutan & Nepal

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South Asian Region (SAR) represents approximately 2 billion people which is a quarter of world's population. It comprises of countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan & Sri Lanka which share common historical & cultural linkages. However, SAR is confronting several internal disturbances. Political turmoil, border disputes, river water disputes, refugee crisis, drug trafficking to name a few. In order to actively engage with neighbouring countries, India as a rising power, has adopted 'Neighbourhood First Policy' (NFP). It has been observed that, as buffer states Bhutan & Nepal play a key role in India's 'Neighbourhood First Policy'. India is utilizing diverse instruments of engagement in these Himalayan countries. The number of Indian tourists in Nepal has substantially increased. Through Vaccine Diplomacy India provided 5.5 lakh doses of Covishield to Bhutan & 1 lakh doses to Nepal. Bhutanese Pilgrims visit Bodh Gaya, Nalanda frequently. Indian Prime Minister has visited Lumbini on 16th May 2022 in the backdrop of Buddha Purnima, every year Government of India provides scholarships to around 1000 Bhutanese & Nepali students respectively. These Indian initiatives are accompanied by enhancing its trade ties with Bhutan & Nepal and also assisting both in their infrastructure development. In this context, this research attempts to examine the evolution of India's Foreign Policy towards Bhutan & Nepal with special reference to Neighbourhood First Policy. It aims to explore multiple Indian instruments of engagement with both. Further it argues that, Bhutan & Nepal provides an opportunity to India to strengthen its role as a moral leader in SAR.

Borders and Bonds: The Role of Defence Cooperation in Strengthening India-Bhutan Bilateral Relations.

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This research explores the complex dynamics of the India-Bhutan relationship, specifically examining the security and defence aspects. It examines the historical origins of their defense collaboration, commencing with the Treaty of Friendship in 1949 and its subsequent development over the course of many decades. The analysis focusses on crucial defence agreements, such as the amended treaty of 2007, and the procedures that have enhanced the bilateral relationship, such as joint military exercises and training programs. The paper also examines the strategic significance of the India-Bhutan border, as demonstrated by the 2017 Doklam standoff, and addresses current security problems across the border. An analysis is conducted to determine the impact of geopolitical factors, specifically in relation to China's increasing influence in the area, on bilateral defence strategy. Moreover, the study examines the impact of hydropower projects on both economic and security aspects. In conclusion, the research highlights potential opportunities for strengthening defence collaboration, taking into account new risks and the changing strategic objectives of both countries. This paper offers a thorough comprehension of the pivotal aspects that influence the defence ties between India and Bhutan.

Neighbour First Policy in Indian Foreign Policy

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India's "neighbourhood first" policy is a cornerstone of its foreign strategy, prioritising strong and cooperative relations with its neighbouring countries. Emphasised under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership, the policy aims to foster regional stability, economic cooperation, and security partnerships. It recognises that the prosperity and stability of neighbouring nations are crucial for India's own security and growth. The policy also serves as a strategic counterbalance to China's increasing influence in South Asia. Key initiatives include economic investments in infrastructure and connectivity projects, defence cooperation, and cultural exchanges to strengthen people-to-people ties. India has enhanced its engagement through platforms like SAARC and BIMSTEC to address regional challenges collectively. Despite its successes, the policy faces challenges such as ongoing border disputes with Pakistan and China, as well as China's growing presence in the region. Overall, the "neighbourhood first" policy reflects India's commitment to a peaceful, stable, and prosperous neighbourhood, integral to its broader foreign policy objectives. This approach not only reinforces India's strategic interests but also promotes regional integration and collective progress in South Asia.

India-Bangladesh vision on "Viksit Bharat 2047"

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This research article will examine India-Bangladesh ties to a new era of future-oriented partnership, in realizing country's respective national development visions of "Viksit Bharat 2047". A detailed work and related Review of Literature has been collected in order to extract the information about India and Bangladesh partnership. The paper is based on qualitative research design and the data has been collected from official reports, documents and newspapers. These will build a transformative collaboration between India and Bangladesh by leveraging green and digital technologies to foster economic growth, cross-border digital interchange and regional prosperity. Both the countries will pursue collaboration in frontier technologies, including civil nuclear, oceanography and space technology. India and Bangladesh will partner in joint development of a small satellite for Bangladesh and its launch using Indian launch vehicle. The paper concludes by summarising the relationship into a deeper and higher quality relationship based on mutual trust and 'Viksit Bharat' will provide strengthening the historic ties and building a future-ready partnership between India and Bangladesh.

India and Bangladesh Relations

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The relationship between India and Bangladesh is a multifaceted and evolving dynamic that significantly influences the geopolitical landscape of South Asia. Since Bangladesh's independence in 1971, India has played a pivotal role in its development, providing crucial support during the liberation war and subsequent reconstruction efforts. Over the decades, the bilateral relationship has seen substantial progress, marked by cooperation in areas such as trade, security, and cultural exchange. However, challenges persist, including border disputes, water-sharing conflicts, and the impact of regional geopolitics, particularly with the growing influence of China in South Asia. Recent years have witnessed a strengthening of ties under the leadership of Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Sheikh Hasina, with initiatives like the 'Neighbourhood First' policy and the 'Act East' policy fostering closer collaboration. Despite these advancements, issues such as migration, radicalization, and environmental concerns continue to test the resilience of this partnership. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the historical, political, economic, and cultural dimensions of India-Bangladesh relations, highlighting key milestones, ongoing challenges, and future prospects for bilateral cooperation. India played a crucial role in Bangladesh's independence in 1971, providing military and diplomatic support during the Bangladesh Liberation War. This historical bond has laid the foundation for strong bilateral relations. Trade between India and Bangladesh has grown significantly, with both countries benefiting from economic cooperation. India is one of Bangladesh's largest trading partners, and various agreements have been signed to enhance trade and investment. Despite overall friendly relations, border disputes and security concerns remain. The two countries have worked on resolving these issues through agreements like the Land Boundary Agreement in 2015, which settled long-standing border disputes.

India's Outreach Under SAGAR Vision – Securing Maritime Neighbourhood

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As India's global profile and responsibilities rise, threats arising from regional and extra-regional powers would constrain India's regional outreach. Increasing presence of extra-regional players and their grey-zone strategy will undermine India's leadership and challenge its position. Under the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR), India is carefully projecting its power while handling regional bilateral cooperation on traditional and non-traditional security issues. India is reaching out under the SAGAR vision and 'Neighbourhood First Policy', by incentivizing on capacity building programs in Mauritius, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. New Delhi has realized that it is better positioned to attain its strategic goals by facilitating the concerns of its Indian Ocean Region (IOR) partners. However, as India aims to achieve developed nation status by 2047, New Delhi should invest in fortifying its strategic presence across the IOR – especially in the maritime neighbourhood. This paper aims to analyze, how SAGAR vision would transform India's relations with the rim nations of the IOR. It further delves into

future contours of war in the region and how New Delhi's should focus on grey-zone security threats.

India-Nepal Relations in the Post-Cold War Era

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This paper examines the evolving relationship between India and Nepal in the post-Cold War era, focusing on both the challenges and opportunities that have shaped their bilateral ties since the 1990s. With the end of Cold War global power dynamics, Nepal's shift from monarchy to democracy, and China's increasing influence in the region, India-Nepal relations have been subject to significant changes. Central challenges include border tensions, debates surrounding the 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and Nepal's balancing act between India and China, which has sometimes created friction between the historically close neighbours. Despite these challenges, there are also numerous opportunities for collaboration. India's investments in Nepal's infrastructure, energy security, and economic development present potential for strengthening bilateral ties. Regional integration and trade could further enhance cooperation, offering long-term benefits for both countries. The study highlights the importance of pragmatism in addressing tensions and prioritizing a relationship that respects Nepal's sovereignty while securing India's strategic interests. Overall, this paper emphasizes the need for a forward-looking approach to India-Nepal relations, with an eye toward fostering regional stability, economic growth, and stronger partnerships that benefit both nations and the broader South Asian region.

Security and Regional Diplomacy Between India-Myanmar: A Study

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The India-Myanmar relationship, characterized by a complex interplay of security concerns and regional diplomacy, reflects the broader dynamics of South and Southeast Asian geopolitics. Historically, India and Myanmar have shared a long border, cultural ties, and economic interactions, which have shaped their bilateral relations. The strategic importance of Myanmar to India is underscored by its location as a gateway to Southeast Asia, making it a critical partner in India's "Look-East and Act East" policies. Security issues, particularly related to insurgency and cross-border terrorism, have been central to the bilateral dialogues. India has sought to enhance cooperation with Myanmar to combat insurgent groups operating across the border and to address illegal activities such as human trafficking and drug smuggling. In response, Myanmar has increasingly engaged with India to bolster its own security and economic stability. Regionally, both nations are involved in various diplomatic initiatives aimed at fostering stability and development in the Bay of Bengal and the wider Indo-Pacific region. Collaborative efforts include infrastructure projects, such as the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, which aims to improve connectivity between the two countries and facilitate regional trade. The relationship between India and Myanmar also involves engagement with other regional players, including China and ASEAN countries. The balance of power in these triadic dynamic influences their bilateral diplomacy, with India working to strengthen its strategic and economic foothold in Myanmar while navigating the complex regional landscape.

India's Adaptation in Balancing Indo-Pacific Policy and Neighbourhood Relations

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India's strategic approach requires a careful balance between its Indo-Pacific and Neighbourhood First policies. As a growing regional power with global ambitions, India faces the challenge of expanding its influence in the Indo-Pacific region while also maintaining strong relationships with its neighbouring countries. This paper explores how India has adjusted its strategies to address these dual goals, particularly in light of recent geopolitical changes. Traditionally, India's Neighbourhood First policy has focused on building stronger bilateral relationships with South Asian nations to promote regional stability and economic cooperation. However, the rise of the Indo-Pacific as a key strategic area has expanded India's foreign policy focus. This shift has led India to engage more closely with important regional partners such as the United States, Japan, and Australia, especially through multilateral initiatives like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad). This broader focus, while necessary to counter China's influence, has required India to continually reassess its priorities and resource allocation. This study examines how India has adapted its foreign policy to manage these overlapping but distinct areas of focus. It looks at the interaction between India's traditional emphasis on its neighbourhood and its growing engagement in the Indo-Pacific. The paper argues that India's strategy involves a careful integration of its regional and global goals, ensuring that neither is compromised. Recent developments, including changes in security dynamics, economic ties, and the growing importance of maritime cooperation, have made this balancing act more complex. India's success in navigating these challenges is crucial not only for its own strategic interests but also for the broader stability of both South Asia and the Indo-Pacific.

India- Indonesia Bilateral Relations

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India and Indonesia share long-long old close commercial, cultural and Religious contacts near about. The Hindus, Buddhist and Later Muslim faith travelled to Indonesia from the shores of India. The stories from great epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata from source of Indonesia folk art and dramas. The shared social culture colonial history pre-independence and post-independence goal of sovereignty, economic self-sufficiency and independent foreign policy are unifying factors of bilateral relationship. Both countries are member of several political and economic organization. India and Indonesia the struggle against colonial powers. India and Indonesia are among the largest democracies in the world. Both nations had agreed to establish a strategic partnership. Both countries have significant bilateral trade.

Managing India's Borders: A Critical Analysis of Border Management Through Infrastructure Development in the North East

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The concept of borders is a social and political construct, influenced by historical, geographical, and strategic factors. North East India, characterized by its extensive international borders with neighbouring countries, presents a unique case for border management. Despite the region's historical significance and the presence of traditional infrastructure that could have supported effective border management, formalized border governance in India was introduced relatively late. This paper critically examines the complexities of border management in India's North Eastern region, with a particular focus on the historical and contemporary frameworks that shape border governance. Stemming from the Westphalian concept of state sovereignty and territorial demarcation, the study emphasizes the evolving nature of borders, questioning whether they function as barriers or bridges. The state's approach to border management goes beyond traditional security concerns, encompassing efforts to improve connectivity, facilitate trade, and foster cross-border collaborations. By developing both physical and social infrastructure, the Indian government seeks to redefine border management as a multidimensional endeavour, integrating political, economic, sociocultural, and geopolitical considerations. Through an analysis of specific border points, including Land Customs Stations (LCS) and Integrated Check Posts (ICP), the paper sheds light on the critical role of infrastructure in promoting economic exchanges and enhancing security, particularly in the context of India-Bangladesh relations. This study contributes to broader discussions on border management, regional development, and bilateral relations in South Asia.

India-Bangladesh Relations: An Overview

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The year 2021 marks 50 years since the establishment of bilateral diplomatic ties between India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh is India's most important neighbour. It is not only a gateway to the north Eastern states of India as well as the south east countries that paves the way for the enactment of the India's Act East Policy. India-Bangladesh bilateral relations have experienced many ups and downs over the last 50 years. Since its independence, Bangladesh has experienced prolonged period of political instability. The military rule in Bangladesh (1975-1990) also had a negative effect on India-Bangladesh relations. India made effort in the 1990s through the Gujral doctrine to improve the bilateral relations and signed the Ganga Water Treaty in 1996. The 1996- 2001 Awami League government led by Sheikh Hasina was an improvement from the earlier government. During the 2001-2006 period, when the BNP-led Khaleda Zia government was in charge, Bangladesh faced issues like

growing trade deficit. India–Bangladesh ties gained a new momentum when Manmohan Singh and Sheikh Hasina formed the government in India and Bangladesh, respectively. During Singh's historic visit to Dhaka in 2011, a number of protocols were signed including the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) protocol. When Narendra Modi led NDA government came in power, PM Modi emphasized on “Neighbourhood First Policy” and “Act East Policy”. The two countries successfully resolved long-pending issues, like the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) in 2015 and a maritime dispute over territorial waters. During Sheikh Hasina's visit to India in September 2022, India and Bangladesh signed an agreement on the sharing of the waters of the common border river Kushiara — the first such pact since the Ganga Waters Treaty of 1996. PM Modi termed the period a ‘Shonali Adhyaya’ or golden chapter in diplomacy. Despite this, there are issues such as sharing of river water, drug trafficking, illegal migration, border management, ideological differences etc which impacts relations between two neighbours. Thus, India-Bangladesh relations have been marked by both cooperation and contentions.

Continuity and Change in India's Neighbourhood Policy: A Realistic Assessment of Contemporary Policy Initiatives

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It has been rightly argued by C. Raja Mohan that without enduring primacy in one's own neighbourhood, no nation can become a credible power on the global stage. (C.R. Mohan, India's Neighbourhood Policy: Four Dimensions 2007.) The same is also true for India, especially due to its unique geographical feature, as it shares its boundaries with nations, largely varying in size, resources, and strength. These nations, namely, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Maldives make the region ‘the least integrated’ in the world. Hence, over the years, India had to grapple with the challenges of securing strong and steady relations with her neighbours, but has maintained a long history of exercising strong influence in the region. The main reason for this influence can be attributed to India's power asymmetry vis-a-vis its South Asian neighbours. India has always attached immense importance to her neighbours for her strategic considerations. Due to her power asymmetry with respect to its neighbours has been an issue of major concern for most external powers like the U.S.A and the U.K. Here Bhutan can be cited as an example. This small Himalayan state acts as an important ‘security buffer’ for India against China. India's influence over Bhutan goes to the extent that in the absence of any official diplomatic relations of the latter with any of the five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council members, all bilateral relations with these states are supervised via their respective embassies in India. However, amidst China's enhanced economic and political maneuverings with India's neighbours, especially through the ‘Belt and Road Initiative’, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ‘Neighbourhood First Policy’ might go a long way in securing India's position in the South Asian region. The paper attempts to trace the evolution of India's neighbourhood policy till the introduction of Modi's ‘Neighbourhood First’ policy initiatives with an analysis of the inherent continuity and change in the same.

Gateway to the East: The Strategic Role of North Eastern India in Advancing India's Act East Policy

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The North Eastern states of India are integral to the implementation and success of India's Act East Policy (AEP), which seeks to enhance economic, strategic, and cultural linkages with Southeast Asia and beyond. This study investigates the significant contributions of these states in facilitating India's engagement with the ASEAN region, positioning them as both a gateway and a strategic buffer in a geopolitically sensitive landscape. The research critically examines the role of infrastructure development, connectivity initiatives, and cultural diplomacy within the North Eastern region as crucial elements in advancing India's strategic and economic objectives in the Indo-Pacific. It also addresses the challenges faced by these states, including insurgency, infrastructure deficiencies, and socio-political complexities, which affect the efficacy of the Act East Policy. Moreover, the study highlights the transformative potential of projects such as the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway and the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, which not only aim to enhance regional connectivity but also seek to integrate the North Eastern states more deeply into the national and regional economy. The findings underscore the necessity of a nuanced policy approach that acknowledges the unique socio-economic landscape of the North Eastern states, ensuring that India's Act East Policy is both inclusive and sustainable, thereby reinforcing India's strategic role in the broader Indo-Pacific region.

India's Neighbourhood- India and China Post COVID Relations with Sri Lanka: A Comparative Analysis

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Global geopolitics have been profoundly altered by the COVID-19 outbreak, especially in South Asia, where China and India have increased their relationship with Sri Lanka. With an emphasis on the political, geopolitical, and economic aspects of these relationships, this research paper compares and examines China's and India's post-COVID relations with Sri Lanka. It examines how both countries have modified their foreign policies in reaction to the pandemic's difficulties in an effort to increase their sway over Sri Lanka, an island nation in the Indian Ocean with a vital location. The study looks at the major projects that China and India have been working on, including infrastructure projects, humanitarian relief, and vaccine diplomacy, and it assesses how these projects may affect Sri Lanka's foreign and domestic policies. The analysis also takes into account the bilateral relations' larger regional and worldwide ramifications, such as how they may affect the balance of power in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. The study emphasises the competitive and interdependent aspects of China's and India's engagement with Sri Lanka in the post-COVID-19 era through this comparative analysis. It also provides insights into how Sri Lanka manages its relations with these two powerful countries, striking a balance between the potential for economic growth and the dangers of becoming overly dependent on either. The results add to our understanding of South Asian geopolitics in light of new international issues.

India and Thailand Relations: A study on Cultural Cooperation

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India and Thailand have a long history of cultural and historical ties. Hindu influences can be seen in Thai architecture, arts, sculpture, and literature. Buddhism and Brahmanism are common influences in the two nations. The two nations have increased diplomatic relations since 2001. Cultural diplomacy and exchange play a crucial role in strengthening both the countries and recently signed a cultural exchange program to celebrate their 75th anniversary of diplomatic ties. Their diplomatic ties, with frequent cultural exchange programs and festivals showcasing their art forms these initiatives contribute to building stronger bonds between the people of India and Thailand, fostering mutual respect and appreciation for each other's cultural diversity. The governments of both countries often play a key role in supporting and facilitating such cultural collaborations through bilateral agreements and cultural exchange programs. The collaboration between India and Thailand in these cultural realms not only strengthens bilateral relations but also enhance the appreciation and understanding of each other's rich cultural heritage. This ongoing exchange contributes to the deepening of the historical ties that bind the two nations.

What Neighbours Expect from India? A New Neighbourhood First Policy.

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Three consecutive swearing-in ceremonies of Prime Minister Narendra Modi have seen the participation of leaders from the neighbouring countries. In his term Prime Modi also invited leaders from Indian Ocean region. This reflects the importance of the region in India's foreign policy calculus. The last decade has seen crucial developments both success and failure in India's Neighbourhood Policy. The de-hyphenation of the Pakistan and India relationship and the increasing gravity of the threat posed by a growing Chinese influence in India's neighbourhood and recent political crisis in Bangladesh has brought about a shift in how India has been engaging with its neighbours- refocusing attention on maximising trade, connectivity and prioritising pragmatic cooperation. While historical grievances and concerns still remain, New Delhi has veered away from its previous approaches. The papers gauge the success of India's outreach to the neighbouring countries during PM first and second term and then proceeds to third term. The papers draw how significance can be India's policy towards its neighbours during his third term and what are its neighbour's expectation from new Delhi when the region is under “stress”. The papers conclude that its high time that India should renew its Neighbourhood First Policy.

Why the QUAD Can Become the ‘Asian NATO’: India’s Proactive Role in the Extended Neighbourhood

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Since its inception, the Quad has been perceived and dismissed as the ‘Asian NATO’. While China has viewed it as an anti-China grouping, the Quad members have repeatedly clarified that the vision of ‘security dialogue’ and “free and open Indo-Pacific” is “not oriented traditionally toward one specific state”. However, when the gamut of activities among members during the last decade is observed, one would realize Quad’s potential and possibility to evolve as a security grouping. The paper enquires about the chances of all Quad members, including India, revisiting their engagement in the future by reassessing Chinese capabilities, and intentions to expedite regional connectivity as an alternative to the BRI. If a Ukraine-Russia-type war unfolds in the Indo-Pacific, will the Quad framework not emerge as a ‘security cohort’ and India play a security-provider role in its extended neighbourhood? This paper assumes that the grouping will evolve as an Informal Intergovernmental Organisation (IO) in the short term. In the long run, it may take the form of a military-strategic alliance, which is unimaginable today. Besides, the paper will enquire about India’s role in shaping the Quad as part of its Act East Policy.

The Political Unrest in Bangladesh and Its Effects on India

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A major shift in South Asian geopolitics has occurred with Sheikh Hasina’s departure as prime minister of Bangladesh. Her decision to flee the nation in the face of demonstrations and seek asylum in India has raised concerns about Bangladesh’s stability and its ties with India. Wide-ranging effects might result from this turmoil for both the national security of India and the region. Bangladesh’s political instability has led to protests and unrest, causing concerns about its economic recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. The Bangladesh Army is set to form an interim government, and the potential return of radical Islamist forces could threaten secular governance. Bangladesh’s textile sector faces disruptions, and India could gain substantial if 10-11% of Bangladesh’s textile exports are redirected to Indian hubs. Balancing international relations while supporting an unpopular leader poses challenges for India. Balancing India’s support for democratic forces and maintaining a robust diplomatic presence in Bangladesh is crucial.

COVID-19 and Peacebuilding Opportunities: A Case Study of India-Pakistan Ties

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The world struggled to battle the unprecedented health crisis-COVID-19 for over two years. The challenges which the South Asian nation-states faced to deal with the pandemic were more complicated due to their large population, troubled economies, ill-equipped health infrastructures and complex bilateral ties between the region’s nation-states. While these remained a major handicap in mitigating the fallout of a raging pandemic – it also provided with a rare opportunity to mend relations in a bid to fight a common enemy – the Coronavirus. India and Pakistan, the two biggest countries of this region, have shared a problematic and conflicted relationship despite having so many socio-cultural commonality, ethnic as well as linguistic affinity and historic connections. This research paper argues that the pandemic gave a window to work around the contentious issues between India and Pakistan and form certain collaborative efforts that could become a cornerstone for taking the relationship forward. There were certain movements in terms of collaborations and a joint task force in dealing with the COVID-19 outbreak at the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and one such significant move taken by the SAARC was with India proposing to set-up the “COVID-19 Emergency Fund”.

The Exit of Sheikh Hasina and the Future of Geo-Political Dynamics of Indo-Bangladesh Relations

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India’s relations with Dhaka have not always been smooth—owing to many pertinent issues such as security, water sharing, issue of migration as well as insurgent groups of India operating from Bangladesh soil. However, following Sheikh Hasina’s election to Prime Minister in 1996, and subsequently since 2009, she has consistently tried to restore mutual trust and cooperation, and has brought a change in bilateral ties with India. The exit of Sheikh Hasina on August 5, 2024, following the weeks-long deadly protests against her government, is anticipated to have significant implications for the geopolitical dynamics of South Asia, particularly in the context of India-Bangladesh relations. Sheikh Hasina has been instrumental in shaping the country’s foreign policy, especially its strategic partnership with India. This paper tries to discuss how India might respond to these changes, including the potential recalibration of its diplomatic and economic strategies in light of a new political environment in Dhaka. In summary, the departure of Sheikh Hasina is poised to be a turning point in South Asian geopolitics, with far-reaching effects on India-Bangladesh relations. The study also offers insights into the possible future trajectories of bilateral ties and the broader regional implications in the evolving geopolitical landscape.

India’s Engagement with Global and Regional Powers for a Stable Afghanistan

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A stable and peaceful Afghanistan is crucial not just for India but for the region. Since the return of the Taliban in 2021, regional and global powers are faced with the dilemma of how to engage with the Taliban, without giving formal legitimacy. Afghanistan’s geographical positioning makes it strategically important for South Asia and Central Asia. The threat of terrorism and its spillover effect is a major cause of concern for the world and not just the regions. A Regional strategy is the need of the hour, where Global and Regional Powers must cooperate to ensure a stable and peaceful Afghanistan. India’s participation in Multilateral Organisation’s like the UN and Shanghai Cooperation Organization to call for an inclusive government in Afghanistan and ensure the country does not become a terror haven. India is seeking regional cooperation by aligning with Central Asian Republic countries, and West Asia as a way to combat the China-Pakistan-Taliban nexus that poses a threat to India’s strategic ambitions. This paper will examine India’s multi-pronged approach for regional peace and stability and challenges in treading a complex regional dynamic.

Evolving Geopolitics of Kazakhstan And Its Quest for Strategic Autonomy

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The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict has significantly influenced Kazakhstan’s geopolitical stance and foreign policy. The conflict has placed Kazakhstan in a challenging position due to its close economic, political, and military ties with Russia. Kazakhstan has traditionally maintained a multi-vector foreign policy, seeking to balance its relations with Russia, China, and the West, the conflict has heightened the need for Kazakhstan to navigate these relationships carefully. The conflict has also underscored the importance of diversifying its foreign relations and strengthening ties with other major powers, such as China and the United States, to ensure its strategic Autonomy. This paper seeks to analyze the balancing act of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy, which emphasizes pragmatism and the pursuit of national interests in a complex and evolving geopolitical environment.

Engaging North East India with Our Neighbours: Reaping the Benefits of Act East Policy

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The ‘Act East Policy’ is a direct manifestation of India’s commitment to prioritize its neighbouring countries. With the transition from the Look East policy to Act East, India has strengthened its bilateral ties with its neighbours. This strategic change aids the nation in deepening its influence and consolidating its positions in regional groupings like SAARC, ASEAN, BIMSTEC and Mekong Ganga Cooperation. The geo-strategic position of North-Eastern states acts as a gateway to southeast Asia. It helps the country to open up its political and economic endeavours and to make a special relationship with them. A key aspect of improving cross-country relationships is enhancing people-to-people contact. This indirectly improves the connectivity and infrastructures of the region. The North-Eastern states of India are experiencing such kind of development- gaining significant advantage from the Act East Policy. This paper will examine India’s historical influence in the South East Asia- both culturally and economically. It will also analyse the importance of developing North-Eastern states, and their role in boosting regional cooperation and invigorating Act East Policy.

India's Neighbourly Relations

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India's geographical location is strategically important. It has been trying to build friendly relations with its neighbours. These relationships are pivotal not only for regional stability and security but also for India's aspirations on the global stage. Sri Lanka and India were traditional friends, but ethnic clashes between the Tamilians and the Sinhalese embittered our relations. Relations with Pakistan have remained strained. That country has been abetting violence in the Kashmir region. Bangladesh was created after India defeated Pakistan in the 1971 war. The sharing of Ganga water has been a point of discord between Bangladesh and India. The policy of Panchsheel was shattered when China invaded India in 1962. Areas belonging to India have been seized by China. Pakistan has built-up its nuclear programme with Chinese aid. Nepal's increasing military and economic assistance with China is also a point of concern for us. Bhutan and Afghanistan have maintained good ties with India, though there were occasional misunderstandings. SAARC has been playing its role in promoting co-operation among the member countries. This Research Paper delves into India's relationships with its neighbours, exploring various aspects such as history, cutter, polity, defence, issues and strategic partnership.

Tiny Titans: Small Islands' Strategic Role in India's Indian Ocean Strategy

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India's strategic interests in key islands distributed throughout the Indian Ocean are linked to its geopolitical importance in the region. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are critical for regulating maritime trade through the Strait of Malacca. This enhances India's naval capabilities and ability to protect critical trade channels. The southwest, the Maldives is strategically vital because of its closeness to key maritime lanes and India's need to maintain regional stability in the face of increased external forces. Sri Lanka has a huge impact on both regional security and trade due to its proximity to important shipping lanes. China's expanding influence is challenging India's historical ties to Sri Lanka, stressing the island's strategic significance. Mauritius, which is strategically placed near key shipping lanes and significant maritime resources, sees India engaging in security cooperation and investment to protect critical trade routes. The Seychelles is critical to maritime security and regional stability, with India working on a variety of programs to prevent piracy and improve security. This study explores India's recourse to these islands to protect maritime interests and expand regional influence. It also evaluates potential solutions to solve challenges offered by other states.

Border Politics between India and Bangladesh: Concord and Discord

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Study on border relations is an emerging field of enquiry. In the reflectivist discourse, border is treated as a living being or a zone of human mobility beyond the Westphalian territorial notions of sovereignty. Given the nature of state to state relations in post-colonial South Asia and owing to border disputes, the study has remained inclined to tenets of offensive/defensive realism; at times there had been an illusory blur between both. Factually, India shares land and maritime boundaries with states in the subcontinent; intensity and fluidity in the interaction vary. This article focuses upon the border politics between India and Bangladesh in the past four decades, and the work is divided into three themes. First theme explores the nature of Radcliffe line during two periods i.e. 1947-1971 and 1971 to present; East Pakistan or today's Bangladesh shares 4,097 KM long international borders with India. Second theme analyses the evolution of crime-terror nexus along the Radcliffe line, this section is substantiated by the comparative analysis of border narrative in both India and Bangladesh. Third theme critically discusses the issues of border management and security governance, also examines the nature of different stakeholders and its impact on the bilateral ties between both states.

Border, Bonds and Balance: India's Relations with Her Neighbours

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India is one of the most prominent nations in South Asia, surrounded by several countries that add to its complex geopolitical environment. The country shares borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. These nations relate to India within the frames of history, culture, economic interplay, and strategic concerns. The relationship with Pakistan is eventful with conflicts, especially in the Kashmir region, and hence there are continuing tensions despite periodic efforts at diplomacy. As for China, its relations with India are characterized by rivalry and co-operation for border disputes in the Himalayas and growing economic ties. Nepal and Bhutan are culturally and historically close to India, enjoying open borders and a strong economic relationship. Nepal's growing closeness toward China made its relations with India somewhat acutely complicated. On the other hand, Bhutan maintains strong solidarity with India, but it shifts delicately regarding its foreign policy with an eye on balancing out its sovereignty. The ties between Bangladesh and India are deep in terms of history and language; the relationship has been majorly moulded by trade, the sharing of water resources, and matters relating to immigration. Myanmar is the gateway to Southeast Asia and hence of importance to India's Act East policy. India had been supporting democratic processes in that country while simultaneously engaging in infrastructural projects. Sri Lanka is an island country off India's southern coast and shares historical cultural and religious links with India. Ethnic tension within Sri Lanka and strategic orientation towards China makes the relationship complicated. This study aims to provide a guide about the Indian neighbouring countries and relations of India in the international arena.

Changing Dynamics of India-China Relations: Simultaneity of Cooperation and Conflict

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India-China relations have been characterized by a simultaneity of cooperation and conflict. Border issue, economic interdependence, ancient traditions of statecraft, widening power gap and peer competition, status of both countries as rising powers, desire for a peaceful neighborhood and the common dream of an Asian century do play an important role in shaping this complex relationship. We argue that the interplay of these factors are responsible for the varying degrees of conflict and cooperation in India-China relations. Consequently, both the countries are hedging against each other. To capture the nuances of this scenario, the paper uses insights from the theory of balancing.

India as a Pioneer of Environmental Diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific: Shaping Eco-Focused Identities and Regional Collaboration

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This paper explores India's emerging role as a pioneer in integrating environmental sustainability into its Indo-Pacific diplomacy, positioning the nation as a leader in promoting eco-focused identities among states. India's Indo-Pacific strategy is increasingly aligned with global environmental sustainability goals, establishing the country as a frontrunner in harmonizing economic development with ecological conservation. With its diverse ecosystems and strong commitment to sustainable practices, India is well-positioned to lead regional collaboration, fostering peace, stability, and shared prosperity in the Indo-Pacific. Initiatives like the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) underscore India's emphasis on renewable energy and climate resilience, setting a regional standard for sustainable development. By prioritizing environmental sustainability in its diplomatic efforts, India can enhance regional cooperation, strengthen its soft power, and attract international partnerships, driving long-term economic stability and environmental resilience across the Indo-Pacific.

India's Strategy in Indian Ocean: Balancing Power and Influence of China

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The Indian Ocean is the 21st-century battlefield in the multi-polar world. The growing presence of China in Indian Ocean has caused concern for India. As a new centre of gravity and a conduit for the adjacent and island nations, this region is strategically significant. While the rivalry between China and India may be manageable, India's problems with China are getting harder to handle, giving India strategic problems regarding how to defend itself and pursue its national interest. China set up

its first military base in Djibouti on the Indian Ocean coast. China's Maritime Silk Road, under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), has provided an added platform for China to expand its economic and military reach. China wants to increase its naval deployments into the Indian ocean and developed a string of pearls. On other hand, India's efforts to emerge as a net security provider and its interests and India holds strategic position in the Indian ocean. India and major powers (like USA, Japan etc.) cooperation in framing security architecture is significant in ensuring the rule of law, respect for International norms, state sovereignty and multilateralism cooperation in the region. India adopted a tit for tat approach to counter China's action. The paper argues that India's strategy is aimed at containing China's influence in the region while also safeguarding India's own interests.

Hydro-Hegemony: Implications of China's Dam Construction and River Diversion for Lower Riparian States in South Asia

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Effective management and equitable distribution of transboundary river waters have long been contentious issues among riparian states, fuelling diplomatic tensions and conflicts. The Tibet region in China, known as "Asia's water tower," is the source of eight major transboundary river systems. In recent years, Beijing has embarked on an extensive spree of dam construction and river diversion projects in this crucial region. These projects, similar to other large-scale Chinese infrastructure endeavours, are conducted with a notable lack of transparency and without adequate consultation or notification to downstream nations. This approach raises significant concerns about the potential impacts on lower riparian states, particularly in South Asia, where the rivers are vital for agriculture, drinking water, and overall socio-economic stability. This article aims to critically analyse the ramifications of China's ambitious dam-building and water diversion schemes on these downstream countries. It will also propose strategic policy measures for India to address and mitigate the challenges posed by this non-traditional geopolitical threat from its upstream neighbor

Dynamics of India-Nepal Relations: From Nehru to Modi

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This study traces the evolution of India-Nepal relations from the Nehru era to the Modi government, providing an in-depth analysis of the dynamics shaping this bilateral relationship. It investigates key historical events, political shifts, and economic links that have steered the course of this complex partnership. The research underscores the influence of geopolitical factors, including China's role, and internal political dynamics in both nations. It also evaluates the significance of milestones such as the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and the 2015 blockade crisis. The study culminates in an assessment of the current state of India-Nepal relations under Prime Minister Modi, stressing the importance of mutual respect, economic cooperation, and strategic engagement for the future of this pivotal regional relationship.

Impact of India's Soft Power on its Bilateral Relations with its South Asian Neighbours

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India's soft power has undeniably played a pivotal role in shaping its bilateral relations in South Asia. India has effectively projected its influence across the region with a rich cultural heritage encompassing art, literature, music, cinema, cuisines, yoga, and spirituality. Bollywood movies, for instance, have enjoyed immense popularity, transcending linguistic and cultural boundaries to foster a sense of connectivity among South Asian neighbours, and most significantly the Indian approach of Buddhism provides a regional platform to all the neighbours, which connects South Asian countries in a single chain. These cultural ties have facilitated diplomatic negotiations and eased tensions, providing a solid foundation for India's engagement with its neighbourhood. Therefore, India's soft power has fostered goodwill and contributed to building stronger, more cooperative bilateral relations within South Asia. However, the Indian PM Narendra Modi has played a vital role in enhancing cooperation with its South Asian neighbours. Modi's proactive approach towards the region aimed to strengthen India's ties with its neighbours, fostering a sense of regional unity and cooperation. His diplomatic efforts, cultural exchanges, and economic cooperation initiatives strengthened regional ties, which converted India into a responsible and benevolent regional power, encouraging stability and growth in the South Asian neighbourhood.

Managing India-Maldives Relations by Managing Public Opinion: An Exploration with Special Reference to Maldivian Tilt Towards China

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India and Maldives, the two neighboring nations, though unequal in terms of size and strength, have been closely related. India has assisted Maldives almost every time whenever the latter has been in need. But still, recently Maldives has been tilting towards China which can go against India's national interest. Thus, it is in the strategic interest of India which needs to act more in ensuring stability in its relations with Maldives to counter Chinese presence in the island. This stability can be maintained through different strategies amongst which public opinion is one which India needs to manage in its favour. In this regard, this article aims to explore how India can better utilize public opinion in bridging the widening gap in its relations with Maldives. Informed by qualitative research, the study attempts to argue that though nothing is lacking in India's assistance to the island country, still the latter is tilting towards China, and therefore, India can explore further ways and means for furthering the public opinion for managing a more friendly relations with Maldives, which can help in keeping a check on the growing Chinese influence in Maldives.

India as an Opportunity: Aid and Assistance to the South Asian Neighbourhood

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India is the largest economy in South Asia and has always acted as a big brother to its neighbours. It is a truism that India has to take along its neighbours in its journey to power dom as the region is India-centric. One would wonder, how the neighbours look towards India and what are their expectations. Do its neighbours consider India as an opportunity? Ever since its independence, India has provided aid and support to many of its neighbours and has been known for its generosity. This paper will explore India's aid and assistance policy towards its neighbour and how it can contribute to regional stability. But how India can match external influence and role of other funding nations who have sufficient role in destabilizing the region and the small countries owing to debt-trap? This research proposes to enquire how India's aid and assistance program towards its neighbours can be revamped to save them from falling into the debt trap and insecurity in the regional sphere. India's role as a regional leader will boost its reputation globally, attracting more investment, opening new markets, and forming strategic alliances, all of which are important for its goal of "Viksit Bharat @ 2047".

Indo-China Relations in the Indo-Pacific: A Complex Tapestry

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This paper delves into the intricate dynamics of Indo-China relations within the broader context of the Indo-Pacific region. It examines the historical trajectory, evolving geopolitical interests, and strategic imperatives that shape the bilateral relationship. The paper analyzes the complex interplay of cooperation and competition, as well as the impact of regional and global power dynamics on Indo-China ties. By exploring key areas of engagement, such as trade, security, and diplomacy, the study offers insights into the potential trajectories of the relationship and its implications for regional stability and prosperity.

Decline of India's Foreign Diplomacy Towards Its Neighbours

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India has been facing a big problem in its diplomatic efforts because of the rising power of China in South Asia, especially as these other countries are more and more siding with Beijing. The growth of economic, political and military relations between China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and the Maldives illustrates this change. India's long-term associations with them have weakened as they look to profit from vast Chinese infrastructure investments and strategic partnerships under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This is seen in Afghanistan where India, whose position is marginalized by the Taliban which advocates for pro-China and pro-Pakistan stances. Additionally, Bhutan's cautious foray into diplomacy during the Doklam stand-off coupled with Nepal's border dispute with India indicate regional realignment of alliances. Bangladesh was the only neutral nation in south asia. However, the government is toppled in Dhaka. As India's influence

wanes, China is using its resources effectively along with geo-political strategy to gain a permanent foothold in the region thereby challenging India's traditional sphere of influence. The paper examines how China's growing sway over South Asia affects Indian foreign policy.

India as Emerging Power in South Asia: Challenges from the China

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Over the past one and half decade India and China's economic growth have inspired these two countries to expand their regional as well as global influence. India's 'neighbourhood first' policy had given a very clear message from the Indian side that it is ready to play an active role for having a peaceful and stable neighbourhood in South Asia along with bringing economic development and prosperity in the region. At the same time, India's emerging economic and strategic interests urge it to play a leading role in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). The new initiative was taken by India for promoting its interests in the Indian Ocean in March, 2015 is called 'Security and Growth for All in the Region' (SAGAR). India's rise in the South Asian region has been perceived by China as challenge to meet its dream of being regional and global power. China is challenging Indian security along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), supporting Pakistan's actions against India. China's 'string of pearls' strategy has the potential intentions to dominate the IOR. Against this backdrop, the present research paper try to examine that how the India-led new initiatives have the potential to serve for its emerging interests in South Asia and IOR? How China's foreign policy poses an economic and strategic challenges for India in its neighbourhood? What are the competitive dynamics between India and China in their bilateral relationship as well as at regional level?

India's Neighborhood First Policy under Narendra Modi Era (2014-2024)

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Narendra Modi became the prime minister of India in 2014, New Delhi made many efforts to consolidate its dominance in South Asia. The neighborhood first policy is the main factor in India's foreign policy. It's also known as South Asian foreign policy. This paper traces implementation of neighborhood first policy through lateral relations between India's and its neighboring countries. These relationships affected as well as China's interference as frequent terrorist incidents due to Border disputes which are a challenge for regional security and corporation although this foreign policy connected India's neighboring countries. It can be seen in the Neighborhood first policy created by Prime Minister Modi, its effect to nurture bilateral relationships, prosperous peace enhances regional connectivity and build up India's position in the south Asia region.

Strategic Interplay of India and China in Nepal: Policy Implications for Smaller States

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This paper analyzes the different strategies pursued by India and China in their ongoing security competition in Nepal, and the latter's foreign policy responses to this competition. It examines whether both India and China have accepted the status quo in Nepal, or are incessantly looking for opportunities to expand their dominance and influence in the country. First, a theoretical framework of great power politics is provided to examine the India-China power competition vis-a'-vis Nepal (Smaller State). This is followed by an examination of New Delhi and Beijing's foreign policy strategies in Nepal. Finally, Nepal's foreign policy response to preserve its sovereignty and security is examined. This paper has broader implications for small states seeking to preserve their sovereignty in the context of the great power competition for exercising hegemony over them.

Colonial Legacies and Post-colonial Boundary Redefinition in the Himalayas

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The paper employs Anssi Paasi's theory on the institutionalization of regions to explore the enduring imprints of colonial legacies and the complex processes of post-colonial boundary redefinition in the Himalayan region, a complex and geopolitically sensitive area encompassing parts of India, Nepal, Bhutan, and China. Colonial powers driven by strategic interests and administrative imperatives, carved out boundaries that often ignored the rich tapestry of pre-existing social, cultural, and geographic realities. These colonial demarcations have left a lasting legacy, shaping contemporary regional identities and fuelling ongoing conflicts. In the post-colonial era, the states have been engaged in a delicate dance of redefining and legitimising these inherited boundaries, striving to forge cohesive national identities while addressing historical grievances. Paasi's framework, with its emphasis on territorial shaping, symbolic shaping, institutional shaping, and establishment in the regional system, provides an insightful lens to unravel the intricate tapestry of regional development. Drawing on wealth of historical records, cartographic evidence, and policy analyses, this study delves into the dynamic interplay of power, identity, and governance in the institutionalization of regions. The significant boundary disputes, and the role of international diplomacy and transnational ethnic ties are also explored in these redefinition processes.

India-Pakistan Relations: Historical Tensions and Contemporary Dynamics

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India-Pakistan relations have been fraught with tension, conflict, and periodic hostility since the partition of British India in 1947. This research paper explores the historical roots of these tensions, the significant events that have shaped bilateral relations, and the contemporary dynamics that continue to influence them. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, combining historical analysis with contemporary case studies, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted relationship between these two nuclear-armed neighbors. The findings suggest that while historical grievances and unresolved territorial disputes remain central to the conflict, recent developments in diplomacy, trade, and cross-border interactions offer a potential for future cooperation.

India and China's Geopolitical Competition and Great Game in the African Region

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Africa has emerged as a crucial battleground for geopolitical competition between major powers, drawn by the continent's massive economic potential, youthful population, changing demographics, and growing influence worldwide. The presence of rival powers, particularly China and Russia, in Africa has influenced other states, like the United States and European countries, to increase their engagement in the continent. However, over the years, the two major Asian powers, China and India, have increased their participation and activities in the African continent. Historically, India has maintained strong ties with Africa, rooted in its support for anti-colonial movements and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), establishing itself as a partner committed to mutual respect and development. On the other hand, China's involvement has been marked by large military support as well as investments through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which has led to the perception of "debt trap diplomacy." Several countries including Ethiopia, Angola, Sudan, Congo, Kenya and Nigeria are depending on China for defence and economic assistance. India places a strong emphasis on community involvement and skill building, in addition to technology transfer and a people-centric approach like the "Vaccine Maitri" program, which provided essential aid during COVID-19 to many African countries such as South Sudan and Congo. Meanwhile, China's investments in Africa have brought significant benefits, including infrastructure development and economic growth. This paper explores the geopolitical competition between India and China in Africa, highlighting the implications for the US and the potential for collaborative frameworks that could redefine their partnerships in the region.

Examining India's Strategic and Security Interests in Relation to Its Development Aid to Neighbouring Countries

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States employ several measures to defend their strategic and security goals, equally within their boundaries and outside. These steps comprise establishing alliances, keeping a strong military presence, diplomatic consultations and employing intelligence and monitoring. Externally, states use intercontinental treaties, trade associations and participation in transnational organisations to protect their interests. These exertions commonly goal to preserve national sovereignty, deliver economic constancy and lessen extraneous threats to the state and its populace. Several governments of different countries practice development aid as a tool to accomplish their security and strategic goals in return for influence and backing. Markedly, India has provided development support to many countries to surge its geopolitical impetus, diplomatic bonds and counterpoise other global powers. This assistance outspreads to neighbouring Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, African and Asian countries. The foremost goals of this support are infrastructural growth, capacity building and financial collaboration to create regional friendliness and alliances. Additionally, India correspondingly wants to augment its soft power and counter China's impact by assisting other countries. This article will appraise India's exceptional position as a foreign assistance recipient and donor to protect and advance its national interests.

Issues in India-Pakistan Relations: A Study of Modi Era

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India has never had an easy neighbour in Pakistan. Dealing with Pakistan has always been a complicated issue for India since its inception. Both are now recognised as independent countries on the world map following the division of the Indian subcontinent in August 1947. The harmonious relationship between India and Pakistan is crucial for the security, collaboration, peace, harmony, and prosperity of the South Asian area. The historical ties between India and Pakistan have primarily been one of mistrust and division. Their disagreements and misunderstandings have been exacerbated by a number of factors, including histories, geographies, legacies, and divergent viewpoints. Furthermore, their bilateral relations have been impacted by changes in the global environment. As a result, both have experienced living in a state of tension and terror in addition to having fought in conflicts. This poses a serious risk not just to them both, but also to the whole South Asian region. A nation with the largest democracy in the world elected a right-wing party leader in May 2014 on the promise of systemic reform. There was a great deal of excitement both inside and outside the government when Narendra Modi was the prime minister of India. For his oath ceremony, he has invited the heads of all the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) nations. It was a sign that India was now focussing its foreign policy on its neighbours. In order to embark on a new path of goodwill and harmony in South Asia and in India-Pakistan ties, India's foreign policy underwent a paradigm shift. Although all of these factors have a significant influence on Modi administration decisions, this tactic was not very successful. An attempt will be made to understand India-Pakistan ties during the Modi period in this study. In addition, an attempt has been made to examine and evaluate the different issues that exist between Pakistan and India and that have impacted their bilateral relations and serve as the primary barrier to a harmonious relationship.

Expansionist Policy of China in India's Neighbourhood: Implications and Challenges for India

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India's neighbourhood countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. All these countries comprise South Asia- the region of great strategic relevance for regional and global politics which draws the attention of extra-regional powers like China and the United States. This paper focuses on how China could access most South Asian Countries through its "String of Pearls" strategy and "Belt and Road Initiative". Though promoted as an economic initiative China's BRI and Maritime Silk Road (MSR) have strategic motives. BRI allows China's expansion in India's neighbourhood while its MSR allows China to expand its influence in the Indian Ocean Region. India owing to its geographical and military might, dominates the region's economics and politics. But China's expansionist policy threatens India's regional autonomy boosting the competition between two Asian Giants to emerge as regional power in South Asia. The growing India-China contestations necessitated India to mend its relations with its neighbours through new regional policies. This paper shall analyse new policies such as "Neighbourhood First" Policy started by PM Narendra Modi in 2014 to counter China's expansionism in the region and safeguard India's own interests.

Rising Anti-Indian Sentiments in Bangladesh: Causes and Consequences

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This paper looks at growing Anti-Indian sentiments in Bangladesh, highlighting its main causes and how they affect bilateral ties. This paper employs a strategic analysis to examine how foreign actors, especially global powers, contribute to the spread of narratives that are Anti-Indian. This paper is also going to examine how these narratives affect India's regional security and economic involvement. The findings of this research paper suggest that addressing these issues requires diplomatic engagement and addressing grievances on both sides to foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

Challenges and Concerns of India-Bangladesh Relations

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India- Bangladesh relations are characterized by mutual respect and strategic partnership that seeks to address regional challenges and capitalize opportunities for shared prosperity. Both countries shared cooperation in many areas like trade, water sharing, connectivity, border management, and counter terrorism efforts. However, issues like Teesta water-sharing dispute, border management problems, and concerns over illegal migration occasionally hamper ties between two countries. Bangladesh and India are common members of SAARC, BIMSTEC, IORA and the Commonwealth. Recent Crisis in Bangladesh could impact its relations with India not only in political sphere but also in economic area. Bangladesh acts as an important corridor for trade and transportation, linking India's Northeast with the rest of the country and facilitating access to international markets. In recent years, Bangladesh is one of the leading export countries of India and the largest in south Asian region. Through this research we can see how India- Bangladesh relation changes over time and also discuss the issues that still exist between the two countries that cause mistrust between the two countries.

The Role of Soft Power in Shaping India-Bhutan Bilateral Relations: A Multi-Sectorial Analysis

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This research article delves into the role of soft power in the context of India-Bhutan relations. Since pre-colonial times, both countries have portrayed various forms of historical, cultural, trade and diplomatic ties. Education and capacity building become the driving force of cooperation which signals the willingness of both parties for mutual development. Through the role of delegation from different ministries, there is an effort made to strengthen human capital and socioeconomic development. Buddhism, as a common spiritual heritage, remains a unifying force between India and Bhutan. The bilateral political dialogue between the country's leaders via high-level ministerial visits on a regular basis is the mirror of the importance of the countries for each other. The relations between the two countries have been enhanced through cooperative contributions in the fields, e.g. education, culture, infrastructure, health and connectivity projects. Through a detailed analysis of various initiatives and policies, the article argues that soft power has been integral to shaping and sustaining this relationship. Drawing examples from educational initiatives, cultural exchange, Infrastructure development and connectivity initiatives, Healthcare facilities and cooperation in other areas, it explores the role of soft power in India and Bhutan relations.

India-Pakistan Relations: An Overview of Past.

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The Indian subcontinent was divided into two distinct states, India and Pakistan, despite sharing a common history and culture. The partition started on a negative note. Religious violence during the time of independence laid the groundwork for these two nations' ongoing hostility and prevented them from ever establishing a cordial and amicable relationship. Pakistani and Indian populations still carry strong recollections of the rhetoric surrounding the partition, even after more than 75 years of separation. They have produced images of each other that are static, unchanging, and antagonistic. Political disagreements, the historical vestiges of the pre-Partition

era, and competing territorial claims over the disputed territory of Kashmir have soured relations between Pakistan and India since independence. The post-partition relationship between India and Pakistan has always been tense, unfriendly, suspicious, angry, and distrusting. There is a history of terror, territory conflicts, and battles between these two neighbours. Attacks, conferences and agreements, a race to acquire nuclear weapons, and other disputes. Additionally, they have worked hard to try and resolve disputes by implementing efforts for the peace process and actions aimed at fostering confidence. This study offers a retrospective analysis of India-Pakistan relations, encompassing all significant historical occurrences throughout the past seventy-five years, following the country's split.

Bangladesh's Role in Cross-Border Security Challenges in India's

North-Eastern Region

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This paper examines Bangladesh's role in the cross-border security challenges impacting India's north-eastern region. It analyses how the border dynamics between Bangladesh and India contribute to the persistence and intensification of insurgent activities in Northeast India. The study explores how insurgent groups exploit the border for support, sanctuary, and resources, and evaluates the effectiveness of current border management practices. It also examines the geopolitical tensions and Bangladesh's internal policies that affect regional stability. Through a detailed review of diplomatic relations, field research, and case studies, the paper offers a nuanced perspective on how cross-border interactions influence insurgency dynamics. The findings highlight critical areas for enhancing cooperation and suggest policy interventions to better address these security challenges and improve regional stability.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Navigating Regional Dynamics for a Prosperous India and its Neighbours

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India envisions becoming a "Viksit Bharat" by 2047, the role of its neighboring countries is key in achieving this goal. India's neighbors—Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar—hold significant strategic, economic, and cultural importance in shaping its future. A stable and cooperative South Asia is essential for India to focus on its developmental goals, such as infrastructure modernization, technological innovation, and social progress. Economic integration with neighboring countries through trade, energy cooperation, and connectivity projects will enhance regional prosperity, contributing directly to India's growth. Collaborative efforts in areas like climate change, disaster management, and security can foster a more resilient region, crucial for sustaining long-term development. However, challenges such as border disputes, especially with China and Pakistan, pose significant threats to regional stability. Additionally, managing the complexities of regional rivalries, combating terrorism, and addressing cross-border migration will require strong and nuanced diplomacy. The political instability in some neighboring countries could also spill over, impacting India's security and economic interests. In summary, for India to achieve its vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047, maintaining harmonious and constructive relations with its neighbors is imperative, alongside addressing the complex challenges that could hinder regional cooperation and stability.

India's Opposition to Belt and Road Initiative: Study from the view of China Pakistan Economic Corridor

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China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a strategy initiated by the People's Republic of China that seeks to connect Asia with Africa and Europe via land and maritime networks with the aim of improving regional integration, increasing trade and stimulating economic growth. Since the past decade, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects and their infrastructure have been continuously accelerated by the Chinese authority at the international level. However, India has been continuously opposing the project in different forums during the last decade. Now, India has become the only country in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) who is against BRI. This is because of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which is a threat to India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The CPEC is a flagship project of BRI which is crossing through the Pak Occupied Kashmir (PoK) that aims to strengthen China-Pakistan bilateral relationship. The construction of modern transportation networks and energy projects under CPEC will increase the economy of Pakistan. China has also rebuilt and upgraded the Karakoram Highway as a part of CPEC project to increase the economic growth of Pakistan's Gwadar port. This paper also aims to describe the terrorist activities in PoK which is another major threat to India. The political activists from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) organized a protest against Pakistan to highlight the difficulties confronted by local residents due to the increasing presence of terrorism and fundamentalism (The Economic Times, 2024). External Affairs Minister of India, S Jaishankar attended the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit in Kazakhstan's Astana and delivered that priority must naturally be given to fighting terrorism failing which it will become a major threat to regional and global peace.

The Issue of Migrants in India-Bangladesh Relations

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When an internal civil war breaks out in a country, the citizens of that country migrate to save their lives. Similarly, the migration of the citizens of Bangladesh especially the minorities of that place has not stopped till date. In Bangladesh, due to internal strife over reservation and the interference of international politics, there has been a situation of migration of the minorities there. It affects the India-Bangladesh relationship. In Pakistan's national elections in December 1970, the Awami League won a majority but was not allowed to form the government. President of Pakistan General Yahya Khan and Bhutto opposed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as Prime Minister. This is where the internal strife started in Pakistan. This conflict resulted in increased migration to India. India gave all possible help to Bangladesh to get its independence. But due to this aid, India has benefited to some extent and lost to some extent. India had to fight with Pakistan, face the world, accept immigrants and take care of those immigrants. Migrants who came after the creation of Bangladesh were expected to go back to Bangladesh. But instead of that, most of the Bangladeshi citizens settled in India. This migration led to internal strife in North East India. Assam, West Bengal were particularly affected. At the same time, if we consider the industrial cities, most of the group working for low wages through infiltration in various cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Pune are Bangladeshi immigrants. The issue of immigrants has become more complicated due to the calculus of votes of every political party, even though the minorities of Bangladesh, especially the Hindus, have no place in the world except India, and they want to be allowed to stay and Muslims and others to be sent back. Bangladesh was built by Wang Bandhu Mujibur Rahman to be a democratic and secular nation. But only after 14 years, Bangladesh declared itself as an Islamic nation. When the BNP government came under the leadership of Begum Khaleda Zia, the dominance of the hardliners increased. At that time the minorities there were suffering and they migrated to India. Since there is a big border between India and Bangladesh, it is necessary to have amicable relations with Bangladesh. But these relations are likely to be strained day by day due to the migrant issue. That is why migration has become the most important issue in India-Bangladesh relations. There is a need for consensus on these issues.

Resolving Transboundary Water Disputes with Neighbours: A Step Towards Shaping a Developed India

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India will complete a hundred years of independence in 2047 and aspires to be a fully developed nation by then. A key step towards achieving this dream is settling transboundary water disputes with its neighbours, as it encompasses various aspects of the vision of developed India, including economic growth and environmental sustainability. The paper delves into the historical and ongoing conflicts over transboundary water resources with neighbouring countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Pakistan, and Nepal; highlighting the efforts India has undertaken to address these challenges through bilateral agreements, diplomatic dialogues, and cooperative frameworks. The article also discusses the potential solutions to these conflicts and how their resolution can help in achieving the target of a developed India. By addressing these transboundary water disputes, India can further enhance its geopolitical standing and contribute to peace and prosperity in South Asia.

Cultural Discourse in Foreign Policy: A Study of India's Smart Diplomatic Engagement with Southeast Asia

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The world is monolithic by nature but power politics in International Relations have segregated it in different lines. Power is not constant. It shifts from one hand to the other as evident in the records of global politics. We perceive power best experienced in politics but that does not mean power is devoid of all other best qualities of life. Power, if grasped in a positive sense is intertwined with culture. Ernest Gellner has successfully enquired for the elements of culture and power in nation building. With this general premise it can well be inferred that the elements of culture and power backed by smart diplomacy is sure to reestablish a robust relation between India and Southeast Asia. The spirit of universal acceptance embedded in both the culture is still popular across the world. Unfortunately, the 'transplantation strategy' played by the colonial masters pushed back this spirit into an eclipse. Post-colonial India also succumbed to assert this spirit for a successful Act East Policy due to new colonial hegemony and an ardent urge to catch up the west as a superior culture. At the dawn of the new millennium India has been actively promoting its soft power credentials to strengthen its relations with the Non-Western World. The aim of this paper is to contextualize India's diplomatic endeavor to usher in success in boosting up its relations with Southeast Asia devoid of all hindrances.

Navigating Security: India-Maldives Relations and Maritime Security Challenges

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India's relations with Maldives have been historically cordial, except for minor hiccups in relations from time to time. Maumoon Abdul Gayyoom retained power from 1978 to 2008 and cooperated with the Indian government. India offered all possible assistance to the Maldives, Operation Cactus in 1988 being a prime example of India's effort in this direction. Since 2008, there has been a trend of alternate pro-India and pro-China governments coming to power in the Maldives. Anti-India or pro-China issues and vice versa become the main basis of the election. Mohammad Muizzu came to power in November 2023 and started anti-India rhetoric. His Campaign has been based on India-out protests taking place in Maldives for the last few years. The India-out protests first began in March 2019 as the "Indian Soldiers Leave Campaign" by opposition parties. It was basically against the increasing presence of the Indian Military in the Maldives. The protests later turned into a full-blown India-Out campaign, with the opposition claiming that the Maldives' association with India was a compromise on Maldivian sovereignty. The protest gained momentum and eventually helped Muizzu to defeat Solih and establish himself in power. History shows that whenever a Maldivian government comes into close contact with China, it has an adverse impact on India's relations with Maldives, resulting in a serious threat to India's security and maritime strategy in the Indian Ocean region. India's relations with the Maldives reached an all-time low during Abdulla Yameen's tenure (2013–18) when the latter developed closer ties with China. Even Muizzu, after coming to power, took many decisions which New Delhi did not like. This research paper attempts to comprehend the implications of the change of government in Maldives on India's relations with Maldives and India's maritime security concern in the Indian Ocean region with the help of studying the history and analyzing the current progress of India's relations with Maldives.

Paradiplomacy of Northeast Indian States in India's Foreign Policy

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Paradiplomacy of constituent units in the foreign policy of a country has now acquired a significant place globally. Paradiplomacy of Northeast Indian states facilitate India's participation in this new trend of global politics. Paradiplomacy can be defined as a form of political communication to gain political, economic and other kinds of interests on the part of constitutional units. Its core remains centred on the self-sustained actions of constitutional units. In India, over the years, there were a number of instances of constitutional units or states' exerting influence in foreign policy matters. There are two important reasons behind the enhanced role of Indian states in foreign affairs. Firstly, the era of globalization has brought new possibilities for states in economic spheres which influence them to participate in the international sphere. Secondly, the end of Congress domination at the Centre and the emergence of coalition politics since 1960s introduced the greater role of these states in foreign policy matters especially in cases where they are direct stakeholders. Northeast India has exerted significant influence on India's Neighbourhood and Act East Policy. States of the region engaged in external activities with other countries. In this way Northeast Indian states performed their paradiplomatic activities. Consisting of the eight states Northeast India shares 98 percent of its borders with five neighbouring countries of India (China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan). This kind of geo-strategic location prepares the perfect opportunity to participate in the external relations with neighbouring countries of India. Efforts have been made to engage the region in the country's foreign affairs from both the Centre and the region.

Indian Foreign Policy: A Paradigm Shift

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India, today is a young Indian. More than fifty per cent of its population is below 25 years. India's middle-class population is larger than the population of the United States. India, as a nation, has made extraordinary success in IT and Pharmaceutical sectors. On the whole the Viksit Bharat is on its way to become a developed nation by 2047. With these advantages, India, today, has become a key player in global politics. Against this background, a thorough analysis has been made in this paper on current Indian foreign policy. Gone are those days when the United States and the former U.S.S.R. were dominating the world politics as two super powers. In those cold war days, the policy of non-alignment was the bedrock of India's foreign policy. Even then the bio-polar world politics had created a number of challenges for India to pursue its foreign policy for promoting peace and solidarity even with her neighbours. With the changing times, world has become multi-polar. India has become a pre-eminent power. Hence, has emerged, what Dr. Jaishankar, India's Foreign Minister puts it, "The Indian way in foreign policy". India is pursuing its foreign policy keeping in view its long democratic ethos, demographic dividends, proactive Diaspora and rich Indian culture. There has been, therefore, a paradigm shift in India's foreign policy. With new thrust areas like 'Act East Policy', 'Neighbourhood First', 'Free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific policy', 'Indian Ocean Outreach program' etc., India's Foreign Policy has undergone a major shift. Promoting international security, peace and development continues to remain as India's core values. In this context, whether it is Russian-Ukraine war or war between Hamas and Israel, India's stand is clear: war needs to be eschewed and conflicts should be resolved through dialogue and intervention of the U.N. India is actively involved in a number of multilateral engagements like BRICS, BIMSTEC, Shanghai Cooperation, IBSA, G-20 etc. Under the Indian presidency the G-20 in 2023 focused on the theme "One Earth, One Family, One Future". Foreign Policy, as the saying goes, is an extension of domestic policy. During the last decade, there has been an evidence of political stability in the Indian state. An aspirational youth and a burgeoning middle class under the dynamic leadership of India's Prime Minister are in a bid to make our country a vibrant one by 2047. This paper is mainly a descriptive analytical one. However, a few focused group discussions have been made with people of different strata in Indian society.

India and Her Neighbours

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The Indian subcontinent has a history of 350 years of British colonial rule. The British decided the borders with India's neighbouring countries. Hence, many problems exist with these nations, like border disputes, the distribution of river water, and other resources. After independence, Nehru shaped Indian foreign policy with the principles of the NAM. Foreign policy was guided by the Panchsheel principles in determining policy with neighbours. India has always tried to win the trust of its neighbours. But they are constantly concerned about their positions. Almost all the countries on the subcontinent are constantly struggling with the functioning of democracy and the constitutional structure of their political institutions. Big powers like America, Russia, and China have tried to exert pressure on these small countries through military power and showing economic inducements. Vajpayee once said that we can change our friends, but never our neighbours. India has opened up its economy in the era of globalisation, and now China is India's main competitor. Currently, the Maldives, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh are suffering from internal problems. In this scenario, India should take more steps to gain the support and trust of its neighbours. By using the principles of democracy and the historical moral ideas of India, we can rebuild and broaden relations with neighbours, which will have a base of human well-being. Free trade relations are important beyond political disputes. The example of the European Union is the best directive for the Indian subcontinent. SAARC as a regional organisation should now be strengthened, and its functioning should be based on democratic values. The role of diplomats, diplomatic staff, and officers should be equal to that of political leaders in determining foreign policy. India needs to prioritise avoiding China's influence on its neighbours. China is dangerous for our economy and security. India's foreign policy in the context of neighbouring countries should have two objectives in the current period, one is to ensure that China's influence does not increase in these countries. And the second objective is to gain the faith of both the democratic political system and the peoples of neighbouring countries.

Reinvigorating India's Neighbourhood First Policy: The Impact on India-Sri Lanka Relations

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The implementation of India's Neighbourhood First Policy also called the South Asian Foreign Policy (SAFP) has faced several complex challenges, shaping the current state of bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka. The end of nearly three decades of internal armed conflict in Sri Lanka, its focus on economic recovery, and its emphasis on Asia-centric foreign policy recalibrated India-Sri Lanka bilateral relations. Despite notable improvements in their relations over time, unresolved ethnic issues, contested geopolitics, and ongoing fisheries disputes continue to raise significant questions about both countries' relationship. The geopolitical dynamics in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) have added another layer of complexity, turning it into a strategic arena where regional and global powers vie for influence. These dynamics have reshaped India-Sri Lanka relations based on each country's strategic outlook towards the IOR, impacting issues such as maritime security, regional peace, and stability. This article analyses the historical and contemporary dynamics of India-Sri Lanka relations within India's Neighbourhood Policy framework. The study relies on secondary data sources for its research and analysis. It evaluates the strategic importance of Sri Lanka within the context of India's regional aspirations and the challenges posed by geopolitical factors, including the influence of external powers such as China. India continues to be Sri Lanka's biggest trading partner, and with an established Free Trade Agreement (FTA) already in effect, India is pushing for the swift approval of the Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA). As both nations navigate their respective foreign policy priorities, the Neighbourhood Policy continues to provide a framework for collaborative solutions to regional challenges, positioning India and Sri Lanka as key partners in the broader Indo-Pacific region.

India-UAE Partnership: Analysing the Role of Diaspora

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During the COVID-19 pandemic, India offered medical support to the UAE for helping the Indian diaspora, in turn enhancing soft power and health diplomacy. It is a concern that there has been limited interference by the Indian government about human rights abuses faced by Indian semi-skilled and unskilled migrants in the UAE. But the formation of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), collaborations with organizations like Human Rights Watch, and voicing concerns over the Kafala system have been done by the government. The states have also facilitated direct cross-border payments by UPI and AANI. Domestic debit and credit cards of both nations have been linked as well. CEPA, a trade agreement between the two countries, will help the Indian diaspora and encourage investments. The recent inauguration of the first Hindu temple in Abu Dhabi by Narendra Modi and the broad presence of the Indian education system in the Middle East highlight the cultural significance. I2U2, the trilateral meeting between the UAE, India, and France, and BRICS all point out the importance both countries are giving to further aggrandize their long-standing partnership.

India's Defense Indigenisation – Role of Indo-French Strategic Partnership

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Aatmanirbhar Bharat has been articulated by the Indian Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, with the objective of fostering self-sufficiency across all sectors of the economy. A crucial domain where governmental efforts are concentrated on realizing self-reliance is the defence sector. The financial outlay by India on the importation of defence apparatus is substantial, presenting a considerable concern for the government in light of the nation's geopolitical circumstances. India's dependency on international entities for its defence apparatus renders it vulnerable to disruptions in the supply chain and geopolitical pressures. In response to this challenge, the Indian government has been implementing initiatives to bolster self-reliance in the realm of defence manufacturing. A vital approach that has been embraced is indigenisation, which entails the promotion of domestic production of defence apparatus. Considering all foundational elements, a strategic partnership with France possesses the potential to advance India's aspirations for indigenisation in the domains of defence manufacturing, production, and export. France is a leading player in defence manufacturing, with advanced technology and expertise in various sectors. By collaborating with France, India can benefit from their technical know-how and experience, while also gaining access to cutting-edge defence technologies. This paper examines the complexities inherent in defense indigenisation, emphasizing the necessity for a more cohesive and synergistic strategy to tackle the fundamental challenges. Furthermore, this study investigates the significance of the Indo-French Strategic partnership in the context of defense indigenisation.

Engaging the Troubled Neighbourhood during Modi Administration: Problems and Prospects with Maldives

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Recently, South Asian countries have witnessed frequent political instabilities, economic crises and military takeovers in the region. These incidents pose different problems for India like anti-India regime, structural changes and geo-political challenges in its neighbourhood. However, it is imperative for India to formulate a balanced foreign policy approach towards the troubled neighbourhood in order to protect its strategic interests in South Asia. The recent developments of tensions between India and Maldives have brought to light a series of events that imply a significant shift in the bilateral relations in the neighbourhood. Amidst the complex geopolitical environment, Maldives holds a crucial position in India's 'Neighbourhood First Policy'. Moreover, the Modi government has taken different steps to strengthen bilateral relations with Male. In this context, the present paper examines India's foreign policy towards Maldives and areas of problems and prospects. It also analyses growing Beijing-Male relations and India's countermeasures to Chinese assertiveness and restore its profile in the Indian Ocean region.

India and Her Neighbours: Strengthening Regional Ties with Nepal under the Viksit Bharat Campaign

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The "Viksit Bharat" campaign is a vision for a developed India that emphasizes strategic partnerships, regional stability, and sustainable development. This research explores India's diplomatic, economic, and security relations with its neighboring countries, with a special focus on Nepal, in the context of this campaign. It critically examines how India's foreign policy has evolved to strengthen ties with its neighbors, addressing mutual concerns such as border management, trade, energy cooperation, and cultural exchange. The study also delves into the challenges and opportunities of Nepal's ongoing democratization process and how India's support under the Viksit Bharat framework contributes to the region's political stability and economic growth. Through an analysis of bilateral agreements, regional initiatives, and diplomatic engagements, the research provides insights into India's role as a regional leader and its vision for a developed and harmonious South Asia.

The Evolution of India's Global Strategy: From Non-Alignment to Multialignment

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The article "The Evolution of India's Global Strategy: From Non-Alignment to Multialignment" explores the transformation of India's foreign policy from its traditional stance of non-alignment during the Cold War era to a more dynamic and flexible approach of multialignment in the contemporary global order. Initially, India's non-alignment was characterized by a commitment to avoid entanglement in superpower conflicts, emphasizing sovereignty and strategic autonomy. However, in recent decades, particularly under the leadership of Narendra Modi, India has shifted towards multialignment. This new strategy involves engaging with multiple major powers, forging strategic partnerships, and leveraging India's growing economic and geopolitical influence. The shift reflects India's pragmatic adaptation to a multipolar world, where balancing relationships with the United States, Russia, China, and other key players is crucial for advancing national interests. The article argues that multialignment offers India the flexibility to navigate complex global challenges while maintaining its strategic autonomy.

Exploring Borders: Perspectives of Government and Border Communities on the Fencing of the Indo-Myanmar Border along Nagaland

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Borders have a complex nature that goes beyond their function of demarcating physical regions, as they also include a wide range of sociopolitical and cultural stories. The study delves into the conflicting stances of the Indian government and border communities in relation to the installation of fence along the Indo-Myanmar border.

The difficulties of striking a balance in a region that is both strategically important and culturally dynamic underscores the complex inter play of government policies and the daily lived realities of those living on the Indo-Myanmar border. As the Indian government pursues comprehensive fencing operations to control illegal migration, trafficking, and insurgencies, it also raises important concerns regarding the effects of these measures on local communities. Although these activities are portrayed as safeguards, they often disturb customary behaviours, alter community dynamics, and question established identities, exacerbating the existing socio-political marginalization and alienation. This study aims to gain understanding of the divergent understandings of security and sovereignty along the Indo-Myanmar border by analysing the goals of the government and the viewpoints of the local inhabitants. In conclusion, the results of the study aims to add to wider conversations on the consequences of territoriality in an increasingly linked global context.

The Influence of Soft Power And Cultural Diplomacy Between India And Malaysia -A Study

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India's use of soft power and cultural diplomacy has significantly influenced Malaysia, reflecting a strategic approach to strengthening bilateral relations and promoting cultural affinity. This abstract explores the mechanisms and impacts of India's soft power in Malaysia, focusing on cultural, educational and economic dimensions. India leverages its rich cultural heritage, including films, music, dance, cuisine, yoga, and festivals to build a positive image and foster a sense of cultural kinship with Malaysia. The Indian diaspora in Malaysia is one among the largest population outside India, plays a crucial role in sustaining and propagating Indian culture. Cultural festivals such as Diwali, Pongal and Thaipusam celebrated widely in Malaysia, serve as platforms for cultural exchange and mutual appreciation. Educational exchanges and scholarships further India's influence, attracting Malaysian students to Indian universities and fostering long-term people-to-people connections. Additionally, collaborations in higher education and research contribute to knowledge transfer and innovation, reinforcing India's soft power. Through institutions like Indian Cultural Centre in Kuala Lumpur and initiatives such as the International Day of Yoga, India promotes its cultural values and soft power. These efforts are supported by governmental policies and non-governmental organizations, creating a multi-faceted approach to cultural diplomacy. This research paper focuses on few research enquires like how India's soft power and cultural diplomacy have successfully created a favorable and conducive environment for bilateral cooperation, promoting cultural understanding, and strengthening socio-economic ties between India and Malaysia. Further it explores the hidden soft power effect by which the strategic use of cultural assets and educational initiatives continues to shape a positive narrative and enhance India's influence in the region.

Changing Contours of India's Foreign Policy

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In the modern political system, all the nations of the world try to achieve their national interest. Each nation is seen trying to control the other while achieving the national interest. Today, foreign policy has acquired a unique importance to achieve national interest. The development of Indian foreign policy mainly took place during the period 1885 to 1947 i.e. India's pre-independence period, post-independence period, and globalization period. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is seen to have a great influence on Indian foreign policy. During the transition of power in the country, the nature of Indian foreign policy has changed. After 1990, India has started changing its foreign policy keeping in view the changing trends in international politics. Its first attempt was made during the tenure of P. V. Narasimha Rao. The independence movement and the principles of its founders have greatly influenced the foreign policy of independent India. India's foreign policy was shaped by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and satyagraha as well as the revival of the struggle against colonialism. In contemporary times, India's foreign policy seems to be proceeding on a realistic path. Once upon a time, the two principles of separatist policy and military autonomy were an integral part of India's foreign policy. But now India is deviating from its traditional separatist policy and planning foreign policy in a different way. As per the changing framework, the importance of economic and commercial politics in foreign policy increased. Multilateral politics gained more importance due to many new international and regional organizations. Therefore, foreign policy has become more complex. Important areas in India's foreign policy are Pakistan, America, China, Russia and other neighbouring countries. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi, India has become an important factor at the international level. It would not be wrong to look at India's foreign policy as an emerging foreign policy.

The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, and India's Relations with Its Neighbors

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The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), enacted by the Indian Parliament on December 11, 2019, amends the Citizenship Act of 1955, facilitating Indian citizenship for non-Muslim migrants—Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians—from the neighboring countries, namely Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, who arrived before December 31, 2014. While the Indian government asserts that the CAA aims to protect persecuted religious minorities, it has sparked widespread domestic protests and international criticism for allegedly undermining India's secular principles. This paper examines the CAA's broader implications, focusing on its impact on India's diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. The analysis explores shifts in regional stability, diplomatic tensions, and the international perception of India's commitment to its constitutional values. By evaluating these dimensions, the paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the CAA's role in shaping India's foreign policy and its future geopolitical landscape.

India And Her Neighbours

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India has nine neighbouring countries. Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. India works at the policy of "neighbourhood first". India is committed to developing friendly and mutually beneficial relationship within all its neighbours. India's geographical location has not only given its neighbours but also problems driven by geography like boundaries disputes and conflicts over sharing river water, migration spillover of ethnic and religious conflicts etc. Although it is said to be theoretically relation amongst state are based on the principal of sovereign equality but in reality, their relation is shaped in the real politics and the power of state matter a lot. India centric character of South Asia reflects the power asymmetry that exists in the region where as the small states like Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have always desired their bilateral relation with India have always remained asymmetrical as their existed power differentiated Between India and their capabilities.

India- Sri Lanka Relations: Challenges & Opportunities

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India and Sri Lanka are closest maritime neighbors separated only by eighteen miles of Park Strait in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). India-Sri Lanka shares a close proximity of relations since time immemorial based upon political-economic-cultural linkages. Several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed to enhance ties in the areas of economics, science and technology, agriculture, education, nuclear, connectivity, and culture. However, these MoUs have not produced the desired results. The real concerns in the bilateral relations, including the fate of Indian development projects, excessive Chinese involvement in the Island, the resolution of Fisherman's issue, and the repatriation of the Sri Lankan refugees, are yet to be resolved. In this background, this paper tends to analyze the relationship between India and Sri Lanka. The objective of this paper is to examine what are the challenges among the two which is forbidding them to develop a strategic tie in real sense. By using the various Foreign Policy approaches of the Indian Government like Neighborhood First Policy, SAGAR and more, this paper tries to find out the opportunities which are before India and Sri Lanka to secure their strategic and maritime interests. This study enriches our understanding of India-Sri Lanka relations with a new perspective based upon the dynamic changes in the IOR.

Policy of Change or Continuity: A Comparative Analysis of the Two PMs in India's Neighborhood during UPA (2004-2009) and NDA (2014-2019) governments

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One can change one's friends but not neighbors. India's Neighborhood has always remained close to the PM's heart, reflected in their actions or initiatives. The paper's objective is to draw a comparative analysis of the role played by two PMs in constructing the foreign policy for the Neighborhood and how PMs envisioned the idea of India through Descriptive analysis. Primary data include speeches and statements made during the visit and in Parliament. Secondary data, such as MEA Annual Reports, PM visits, and budget allocation to India's Neighborhood, would also be evaluated to compare the policies initiated in bilateral and regional meetings. The overall policy has remained the same, though the intensity of bilateral engagement and non-reciprocity has been multiplied under the NDA government. At the same time, specific changes can be reflected in government policies, which have become more affirmative and problem-solving. In comparison, PM Singh's approach towards the Neighborhood was more towards continuity and collective engagement.

10 Year Of India's Neighbourhood First Policy: Challenges And Prospects

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Over the past few decades India's status has dramatically change at the global levels specially because of its active roles in international platform, rising global issue, economic growth, trade and commerce, development of science and technology, emergence of Indian market and so on. India has a strong track record to raise different global issue at various international forums. India behaves and acts as a responsible power, emerge as a global power. But the question occurs, what does it in terms of its foreign relations within its immediate neighbourhood? Neighbourhood policy is actual yardstick of a countries' foreign policy. India has very successive and interesting stories dealing with global power and global issue. But when it comes regional power struggle, picture is something different. In the past seven decade various leader has adopted various approach to deal with immediate neighbourhood, like "Asian solidarity" by Nehru, "South Asia Community" by Ram Mohan Lohia, "Gujral Doctrine" by I.K. Gujral, "South Asian Union" by Yashwant Sinha . . In 2014 Prime Minister Narendra Modi has stated his foreign policy with a new narrative "Neighbourhood first policy". This paper analyzes the India's policy toward its immediate neighbourhood. The evolution of the India's neighbourhood policy from Premier Nehru to Modi. The new strategy style of new government dealing with long standing regional issue, like boundary dispute, illegal migration, cross border terrorism, searing the river water and so on. And how the new negotiation practice such as strengthening bilateral ties, people to people contract, diplomatic engagement, sub regionalism, space diplomacy, regional connective, economic growth has help to maintain regional cooperation, peace, harmony and tranquillity in the region.

The Study Of Refugee Migration From Bangladesh To India

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Migration is acknowledged as an ongoing, regular movement of individuals from one place to another. India has a long history of accepting refugees from neighbouring countries, motivated by varied political, social, and humanitarian challenges. For example, Partition Refugees (1947), Bangladeshi Refugees (1965 and 1971) and Rohingya Refugees (Recent Years). Bangladesh is vital for India's security, the development of the Northeast, and the success of its 'Look East Policy'. The study of refugee migration from Bangladesh to India is the most significant topic covered in this research paper. Numerous political and social issues have arisen as a result of refugee influx, demanding quick policy response. To develop a policy, it is imperative to study and investigate the India-Bangladesh relations: its migration history, implications of migration on Polity, Society, economy, culture and demography, challenges. Increased connectivity between the two nations will lead to a requirement for a more comprehensive refugee policy. Human security concerns would probably dominate Indo-Bangladesh relations for the next 20 years. The research paper will try to cover all these aspects so as to build a foundational basis for policy recommendations- a broader dimension which would be the next step of this research topic.

Foreign Policy Priorities of Taliban Controlled Afghanistan: Continuities and Changes

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This paper tries to situate the foreign policy priorities of Taliban controlled Afghanistan and its repercussions in the region. Since the Taliban took control of Kabul in 2021 and the internationally recognized Islamic Republic of Afghanistan collapsed, Afghanistan's ties with other countries have entered a transitional era. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is a new government that is not recognized by any nation. Formal interactions are still restricted to representatives of the Islamic Republic, despite the fact that certain nations have maintained informal diplomatic ties with the Islamic Emirate. In addition, this paper will have a look at how the Taliban threaten Afghans' civil and political rights enshrined in the constitution created by the U.S.-backed government. Since regaining control, the Taliban have taken actions reminiscent of their brutal rule in the late 1990s. The Taliban's takeover has also wiped out gains in Afghans' standards of living that were made over the two decades after the U.S. invasion, according to the UNDP. In an October 2022 report, the agency said that almost all Afghans were living in poverty. The economy has shrunk by up to 30 percent since the takeover, and an estimated seven hundred thousand jobs have been lost. Therefore, this paper concludes how a fragile political system can even destabilize the region, particularly South Asia, they belong to. This paper will also examine the ways in which the Taliban jeopardize the civil and political rights of Afghans as guaranteed by the constitution drafted by the government supported by the United States. The Taliban have resumed authority and are acting in a manner that is reminiscent of their violent reign in the late 1990s. The UNDP claims that gains in Afghans' standards of life during the two decades following the U.S. invasion have also been erased by the Taliban's rule. It added that practically all Afghans were impoverished in a report from October 2022. Since the Taliban takeover, the economy has collapsed by up to 30%, and there have been an estimated 700,000 job losses. Thus, this article suggests that a weak political system has the potential to further destabilize the region, especially.

India – Bangladesh Relations In Changing Scenario

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India and Bangladesh have a rich historical, cultural, geographical, political relationship. The foundation of India-Bangladesh relations were started from Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, had given Military support to assist Bangladesh in its fight for independence from Pakistan. There were instability for two decades. In 1996 Sheikh Hasina came into power after that time India –Bangladesh relations took good turn. The bilateral relations were building up in Trade, Energy, Infrastructure, Connectivity, Defence, Ganga River Water distribution etc. The geopolitical position of Bangladesh is very crucial to India. Bangladesh is largest trade partner of India in South Asia. Both countries successfully resolved Boundary dispute by making Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) .In 2023 Akhaura –Agaratala Railway Link project was signed. They also signed for shipping network. Both countries are members of important regional organizations such as SAARC, BIMSTEC, IORA etc. But there are some disputable things between two countries such as illegal migration from Bangladesh, issue of Rohingya refugees, Teen Bigha Corridor etc. In August, 2024 student protest related to reservation issue were take place and this resulted end of Sheikh Hasina's long term regime. India has given shelter to Sheikh Hasina. The Chief advisor of interm government of Bangladesh Prof. Mohammad Yunus criticized the role taken by Indian government. So today India-Bangladesh relations are in critical situation. There is need to create and maintain cordial relationship with Bangladesh in changing global scenario.

Gendered Populism: An Analysis of Women's Empowerment through Welfarism in West Bengal

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Populism is a political approach that highlights common social and political issues, making them visible to those in power and encouraging them to act. Despite its extensive exploration in various contexts in India and the world, its relationship with gender dimensions is still not fully understood. This study aims to enhance the comprehension of gender's role in populist politics by presenting the context of gendered populism in West Bengal. This work proposes that the process of constructing "the people" against "elites" and "non-people" by populist parties is gendered, with gender serving as a crucial factor in determining who is included or excluded from "the people." The article also suggests that the gendered construction of "the people" intersects with political parties which mobilized the gender with the language of welfareism. Gender populism is a relatively new concept that refers to the use of gender symbolism, language policy measures, and contestation of gender issues by populist actors. It involves the manipulation of gender roles, stereotypes, and traditional values to appeal to the masses and create divisions between "the people" and "the others."

AI IN INDIAN POLITICS: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS**The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Policy Implementation in Indian Politics**

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Artificial intelligence has become a key element of technological progression in the modern world, driving its change from the industrial age to the current technologically developed world. AI has placed its presence across various sectors, notably in Indian politics and policy implementation. This study dives into how AI can analyse real-time data from diverse sources such as census records and public opinion surveys to gain the understanding of public needs and have an effective policy implementation as it closely relates to the Viksit Bharat vision. The approach of this study includes a qualitative analysis, where the key aspect of this paper focuses on promoting inclusivity in policy implementation addressing the measures of AI implemented policies, exhibiting inclusivity using appropriate data to mitigate biases in data analysis, ensuring equitable resource allocation, and making policy implementation accessible to all citizens regardless of language barriers, minority status or physical abilities. In addition, the paper evaluates the benefits and challenges of AI in policy implementation. Finally, it aims to provide insights into AI on enhancing the effectiveness, fairness, and inclusivity of policy implementation in India to Viksit Bharat. From the derived result, we can conclude that AI can give valuable insights on policies. However, policies ultimately require human understanding of emotions and inclusivity, as AI may sometimes mislead or fail to fully address inclusivity in policy implementation.

Electioneering in the Age of AI: How Artificial Intelligence is Redefining Indian Political Campaigns

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Mr. Satyendra Gupta, Research Scholar, C.S.J.M. University, Kanpur (U.P.)

Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing political campaigns around the world, and India, being one of the largest democracies, is at the forefront of this transformation. This research explores how AI is changing the way political campaigns are run in India. We examine how AI tools like predictive analytics, voter profiling, and automated content creation are being used to craft more effective campaign strategies. Through real-world examples from recent Indian elections, we show how these technologies help campaigns target specific voter groups, tailor messages, and make data-driven decisions. However, we also address important issues such as privacy concerns and the risk of spreading misinformation. The study looks at how AI is impacting voter engagement and the broader political conversation in India. By understanding these changes, we aim to highlight the benefits and challenges of AI in politics and suggest ways to ensure that these technologies support a fair and transparent democratic process.

AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications.

Dr Jaya Verma, PGT of Political Science St. Paul's Sr Sec School, Jhalamand, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

AI is the science and technology of making machines and computers to think like human intelligence and at the same time have capabilities to solve problems. This article explores the transformative role of artificial intelligence (AI) in Indian politics, highlighting its integration into governance, electoral processes, and policy-making. Furthermore, AI-driven tools such as chatbots and virtual assistants are improving citizen engagement and public service delivery. However, the rapid adoption of AI in politics raises significant ethical and regulatory challenges, including data privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and the potential for political manipulation. Looking ahead, the future of AI in Indian politics promises advanced predictive analytics, enhanced electoral integrity through blockchain integration, and AI's pivotal role in crisis management. Ensuring ethical AI usage will necessitate continuous collaboration between policymakers, technologists, and civil society to safeguard democratic values and citizen rights.

The Role of AI in Shaping Voting Behaviour of Youth in General Election 2024: A Case Study of Kishangarh Municipality, Ajmer District

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The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in shaping electoral outcomes faces a significant test in the 2024 election year, as almost half of the world's population will exercise their right to vote in national elections across major countries. This research paper examines the role of AI in shaping young voter behaviour in Kishangarh Municipality of Ajmer District, Rajasthan, during the recently concluded general elections. The study aims to understand both the positive and negative impacts of AI on young voters, amidst growing concerns about the potential misuse of these technologies for narrative-setting, disinformation, and manipulation. Furthermore, AI tools have been hailed for their ability to streamline political campaigns and engage voters more effectively. However, they also pose significant risks, including the spread of fake news and challenges to election integrity. By employing a questionnaire survey method, this research evaluates the implications of using AI tools which affects voter perceptions and behaviours. This research paper also identifies the challenges associated with their use and examines the regulatory measures needed to ensure fair elections. The findings provide insights into the multidimensional role of AI in modern elections which offers a comprehensive analysis of its impact on young voters. The research paper concludes with recommendations for addressing the ethical concerns and regulatory needs associated with AI in political campaigns. This study also put emphasis on the importance of collaborative efforts among stakeholders to mitigate the risks and harness the benefits of AI technologies in the democratic process. Additionally, this study highlights the potential of AI to empower and engage young voters, which is crucial for fostering an informed and active citizenry to strengthen the democratic foundations needed in India's Vision for Viksit Bharat@2047.

Indian Politics and AI: The Future Aspect of Indian Voting System

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This research paper presents a comprehensive framework for "How AI can help in Indian politics to improve voting systems." This study will focus on the role of AI in Indian politics like: AI can make voting system easy, cheaper and less time taking. AI will help in improving transparency, increase voting participation, no issues of capturing the booths, a smaller number of human resources is required. It will be more beneficial for old age person and the one who is living far from their hometowns. However, on the other hand, AI adaptation in Indian politics also raise concern. Challenges include data privacy, ethical concern and increase chances of manipulation of votes. Furthermore, the lack of AI literacy in citizens can be the biggest barrier in AI adaptation in voting system. It is crucial to address these challenges and ensure responsible AI adaptation. This research paper provides the roadmap for AI implication, challenges in Indian voting system, offering insights for harnessing its potential while mitigating risks.

Role of AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications

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The 2014 General Election was the first time Digital campaigning through social media made a significant impact. For the first time, live speeches from the campaigns trail were being live streamed and social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook played an active role in setting the political agenda. Election management also witnessed extensive use of digital technologies, with the use of an online volunteer portal by the BJP mission 272+ efforts drawing in urban professionals and students to the campaign as digital volunteers. The 2019 election marked the extensive use of personal messaging applications such as WhatsApp for the campaign, with sharing of short videos becoming the staple for citizen engagement. The 2024 election marks the first-time AI will be used extensively to expand citizen outreach, breaking barriers. Therefore, the author tries to explore the role and contributions of AI towards shaping of India's Politics.

Interpreting India's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence

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The paper examines India's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (AI), which seeks to establish the nation as a leader in AI-driven innovation that addresses societal issues and boosts economic development. The strategy formulated by NITI Aayog identifies important sectors where AI can have a revolutionary effect, including healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities, and mobility. However, there are several obstacles in the way of realizing this vision, such as issues with data privacy, ethical considerations, the requirement for a strong infrastructure, and a substantial lack of skills in AI-related sectors. The study also looks at artificial intelligence's impact on Indian politics. It highlights the value of public-private partnerships, creating a thriving research environment, and creating legislative frameworks that guarantee the ethical application of AI in order to address these issues. The paper highlights the Indian path in balancing innovation with ethical considerations and inclusivity crucial in shaping a sustainable and equitable AI landscape that benefits all sections of society.

Artificial Intelligence in Indian Rural Politics: Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide through Technology

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The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian rural politics presents a transformative opportunity to bridge the longstanding urban-rural divide. This paper explores the potential of AI to enhance governance, policy implementation, and citizen engagement in rural India. It examines how AI-driven tools and technologies can address unique challenges faced by rural communities, such as improving resource allocation, enhancing access to government services, and facilitating transparent decision-making processes. By leveraging AI for data-driven insights and predictive analytics, policymakers can better understand and respond to the needs of rural populations. Furthermore, the paper discusses the socio-economic implications of AI adoption in rural governance, including the potential for increased digital literacy, economic development, and political empowerment of marginalized groups. However, it also highlights the challenges of AI deployment in rural contexts, such as infrastructural limitations, digital divide, and ethical concerns. The findings underscore the importance of a balanced approach that combines technological innovation with inclusive policies to ensure equitable growth and sustainable development in rural India.

Distinguishing Artificial from Real: The Challenge of AI for Indian Politics

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With each passing day the technological evolution in the form of artificial intelligence and machine learning is becoming so much engrossing in an individual's life that almost no aspect has been left untouched by its effects and impact. Similar scenario is being predicted for the politics in India where the influence of the AI would grow to such huge scale that there would come a point when the line to distinguish the real from artificial would cease to exist. As such, the elections for the selection of a government in any democratic nation (e.g. US, France, Germany, UK, India, Brazil, etc.) all across the world faces huge allegations for the use of Artificial Intelligence and tinkering with the election process. Given the high diversity of religion, language, culture and ideology in India, the nation becomes more prone to the trickery of AI. This paper would highlight the instances where the use of AI resulted in repercussions for India's political environment. The paper would also attempt to outline the global policies which has been formulated and therefore could also be undertaken in India's scenario. The paper would conclude by making parallels with the global political condition to that of Indian in the era of an ever-rising artificial intelligence.

Indian Politics and Artificial Intelligence

Dr Gunjan Sachdeva, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Integrated School of Law Dasna, Ghaziabad (U.P.)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the political landscape, impacting everything from election strategies to governance and public engagement. In elections, AI-driven tools enable political campaigns to analyze voter data, craft personalized messages, and predict outcomes with unprecedented accuracy, making campaigns more targeted and effective. In governance, AI helps streamline decision-making processes, improve public services, and manages resources more efficiently, leading to smarter, more responsive government actions. However, the rise of AI in politics also brings challenges. The use of AI in political communication, particularly through social media, raises concerns about misinformation, manipulation, and the erosion of trust in democratic institutions. Additionally, the deployment of AI in international relations and defense has sparked ethical debates, particularly regarding privacy, surveillance, and the potential for AI-driven warfare. While AI offers significant opportunities to enhance political processes, it also presents risks that need careful management. Establishing clear ethical guidelines and regulations is crucial to ensuring that AI is used responsibly in politics, supporting democratic values and maintaining public trust. As AI continues to evolve, its influence on politics will only grow, making it essential to navigate this new terrain thoughtfully.

AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian Politics presents a unique set of opportunities, challenges, and implications. The integration of AI in the political landscape of India can revolutionize governance, decision-making processes, and public service delivery. One of the significant opportunities AI offers in Indian politics is the potential to enhance efficiency and transparency in government operations. AI can streamline administrative processes, optimize resource allocation, and improve public service delivery, leading to better governance outcomes. However, the adoption of AI in Indian politics also comes with challenges. One of the primary concerns is the ethical use of AI in decision-making processes. Ensuring that AI algorithms are unbiased, transparent, and accountable is crucial to prevent discrimination and promote fairness. Additionally, there are concerns about data privacy and security, especially regarding the collection and use of citizens' data in political AI applications. The implications of AI in Indian politics are far-reaching. AI can empower political parties and policymakers with data-driven insights for more informed decision-making. It can also enable better engagement with citizens through personalized communication and targeted outreach. However, there is a need for robust regulations and ethical frameworks to govern the use of AI in politics to safeguard democratic principles, protect privacy rights, and prevent misuse of AI technologies for political gain. Balancing the opportunities and challenges of AI in Indian politics requires a thoughtful and inclusive approach to harness the potential benefits while mitigating risks.

AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications.

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AI has great potential to enhance human capacities and to bring growth and development. AI has great impact over Indian politics, in particular, on electoral politics and voter's orientation. In India 71 % of adults are using the internet. The primary goal of any political party is to attract them. According to TECHARC there are more than 650 million smartphone users in India and with the rise of low-cost high-speed internet and the advanced analytics used by political parties, disinformation is being spread via deepfakes. This serves as a reservoir of fake news and disinformation which causes unrest and violence in communities and grave threat to voters. There are examples of AI applications in which political parties are using social media to target potential voters. In Telangana elections, A major political leader's video was distributed, resulting in Altercation. In February 2020, BJP leader Manoj Tiwari was seen speaking English and Haryanavi while attacking AAP. It was done using Videos Dialogue Replacement tool of AI. In Tamil Nadu opposition party circulated AI-based dubbed video clip of Dr. P. Thangai Rajan praising the opposition party. Despite these, there are also some positive uses of AI such as AI language model "BHASINI". A real time language translator inaugurated at Kashi Tamil Sangaman event in Varanasi on 17 December 2023. Geoffrey Hinton, godfather of AI, has warned us over the devastating effects of AI in future. So, it is highly required to regulate the use of AI. India has made national AI strategy in 2018 and INDIAai a web portal in 2022.

Regulating Artificial Intelligence in India: Balancing Innovation with Ethical Safeguards

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) in India is rapidly transforming various sectors, from healthcare and finance to education and governance. However, this rapid adoption brings challenges, particularly concerning ethics, privacy, security, and bias. Currently, India lacks a comprehensive regulatory framework for AI, leading to concerns about unchecked AI development and deployment. Existing regulations, such as the Information Technology Act, 2000, and the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, Digital

Personal Data Protection Act in 2023 provide a foundation but are insufficient to address the unique challenges posed by AI. The absence of dedicated AI regulation risks exacerbating issues like data misuse, algorithmic bias, and the potential for AI-driven surveillance, which could infringe on citizens' rights. To ensure that AI development in India aligns with ethical standards and serves the public interest, there is a pressing need for a robust regulatory framework. This framework should include guidelines for AI ethics, accountability, transparency, and fairness, ensuring that AI technologies are developed and used responsibly. Additionally, regulations should promote innovation while safeguarding against the misuse of AI, balancing technological advancement with the protection of individual rights and societal values. The future of AI in India depends on proactive regulation that can navigate the complexities of this powerful technology while fostering a safe and inclusive AI ecosystem.

Deep Fake as a Challenge to Indian Politics

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Artificial Intelligence or AI has become an increasingly popular trend in today's world. It is a technology designed to make decisions using real-time data. AI can potentially transform the world in several ways, as it can make split-second decisions which would otherwise require human competence. However, on the downside, AI-generated models may potentially pose a threat to the society, in general, and governance, in particular. Deepfake, a type of technology, uses AI to make realistic but fabricated images, videos and audio which can be used to spread misinformation and to mislead people. Deepfake can have effects on Indian politics as well, especially at the time of elections. Deepfake models have the potential to influence the democratic process and aid in the dissemination of false information during elections. This paper will try to emphasise on the issues and concerns arising due to the use of deepfake in Indian politics as well as its challenges, specifically during the election process.

The AI Race and India's Strategic Position: Implications for Governance and Global Politics

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The global race for supremacy in artificial intelligence (AI) has become a defining feature of contemporary geopolitics and geo-economics, with the USA and China at the forefront. This paper examines India's strategic position within this AI race, analysing the opportunities and challenges for its governance and global political influence as the nation strives toward the vision of "Viksit Bharat @ 2047." As AI continues to shape international power dynamics, India finds itself at a critical juncture, where its technological capabilities and policy frameworks will determine its role in the evolving global order. This paper analyses India's AI strategies, assessing the country's technological advancements, policy initiatives, and collaborative efforts on the global stage. It further explores the challenges and opportunities that India faces in balancing national interests with ethical considerations, particularly in the context of governance, security, and economic development. By analysing India's approach to AI through the lens of international relations and domestic governance, this study provides insights into how India can leverage AI to strengthen its strategic position and contribute to a more equitable and inclusive global order. The findings suggest that India's success in this AI race will be instrumental in realizing the vision of "Viksit Bharat @ 2047," depending on its ability to foster innovation, build robust governance frameworks, and navigate the complex geopolitical and geo-economic landscape shaped by AI-driven power dynamics.

Opportunities and Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in Indian Politics

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In fact, the technological progress of the new era, which is being called Industrial Revolution 4.0, is creating a situation of unlimited possibilities and apprehensions for us. This fourth rate of industrial revolution is creating contradictory situations in front of our democracy. In some cases it is affecting our lives positively, at the same time its encroachment is also being seen on many aspects of the lives of citizens, which is becoming a danger bell for human civilization. Artificial intelligence refers to the ability of machines or technology to learn, think and understand, solve problems and take decisions just like humans. Mahatma Gandhi, one of the makers of modern India, remained sceptical about the role of modern technology in human life throughout his life and he suggested people to assimilate the industrial revolution in a limited form, which was spreading in the western world and was gradually taking root in India as well. During his lifetime, he had warned against the negative use of machines which could make Indians their slaves. We cannot disagree with his statement. Today, the technology of artificial intelligence is affecting every aspect of the lives of the citizens of India. The biggest danger from this is the loss of jobs. Every day we read news that robots developed by AI are replacing humans, their use has started in companies for smart work. According to a report, artificial intelligence can take away the jobs of about 300 million people. This is going to become a very challenging issue in the future. In a country like India with a huge population, where crores of hands need work, it is necessary to curb the use of such technology, otherwise it will create an army of unemployed people, which will be challenging for the democratic system.

From Algorithms to Access: Navigating Governance and Digital Equity in the AI Era

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Dr. Biveesh. U. C, Director General (On Deputation), Institute of Parliamentary Affairs, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

This research paper examines the complex relationship between the digital divide and governance in the age of artificial intelligence (AI). As AI technologies advance rapidly, they transform governance structures and decision-making processes, offering new opportunities for efficiency and innovation. However, the digital divide—the gap between those with and without access to digital technologies—presents significant challenges. This divide threatens to worsen existing inequalities by creating a two-tiered system where only a select few can fully participate in and benefit from AI-driven governance. The paper critically analyses how this divide affects marginalised communities, limiting their access to essential services and excluding them from policymaking. It also explores AI's dual role in narrowing and widening this gap, depending on its implementation. The research emphasises the need for inclusive digital policies and fair governance frameworks to ensure equitable distribution of benefits. The paper concludes by suggesting strategies to mitigate the digital divide and promote more inclusive governance in the AI era.

AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications

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This research paper sheds light on impact of technology particularly Artificial Intelligence and machine learning on Indian politics. The paper covers various aspects including opportunities, challenges and implications. The research aims to analyse integration of AI into political strategies, administration and overall Governance. It offers new opportunities to increase efficiency, voter turnout and decision-making process. The scope of AI covers numerous areas where it deals with politics, campaigning, governance, public service delivery etc. The paper analyses benefit and ethical barriers pertaining to AI and its usage in politics. AI provides opportunities to possess potential policy-making power, predictive analytics, ability to revolutionize political campaigns by targeting voter base and reducing corruption. However, the research paper also sheds light on essential challenges which includes algorithmic bias, privacy concerns, and the importance of regulatory body to check ethical usage of AI. The research paper also discusses implications of AI on Indian politics. It shall emphasize on balanced and informed policies that can boost AI for advancement while safeguarding democratic values. At the end, it provides recommendations for future research.

AI in Indian Politics: Issues and Challenges

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Of late, around the world, one can witness an extensive use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in a political system. India is not exception to it; our government and political parties use it on various dimensions. The government machinery can employ AI in policy making, decision making and in governance in large scale. At the same time, the political parties can use AI in public engagement, campaign process, for voter outreach programme and for gaining popularity and votes. In other words, today AI is an inseparable aspect of any political system or day to day politics. However, the misuse of AI by both government machinery and political parties is a matter of concern. Misuse of AI in the form of breach of privacy, biasness in data interpretation, lack of transparency and accountability, digital divide, unethical use, misinformation and unjustified restriction and so on are some of the recent challenges faced by a number of political systems around the world. Lack of proper regulatory mechanism/law,

digital illiteracy of a large section of people, lack of awareness and training are some of the issues which need immediate attention. The paper is an attempt to highlight the present issues and challenges faced by the Indian political scenario in the context of growing (mis) use of AI, which if not addressed on time will lead to violation of human rights of the common people and will have a negative impact over the democratic aspects of the political system as well.

Artificial Intelligence in Indian Politics: Handling Prospects, Difficulties, and Consequences for Privacy and Surveillance.

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The adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Indian politics presents a complex trade-off between opportunities and challenges, particularly regarding surveillance and privacy. This paper delves into the intersection of AI-driven political strategies and their ethical implications on data privacy and surveillance in India. While AI offers powerful tools for political analysis, voter behavior prediction, and enhanced governance, it also increases the risk of mass surveillance, threatening citizens' privacy rights. The absence of robust legal frameworks governing AI use in politics heightens the risk of misuse, including electoral manipulation and erosion of public trust. This paper critically examines these challenges, arguing that unregulated AI use in politics could lead to significant ethical concerns and democratic regression. Through a comprehensive analysis of policies, technological advancements, and case studies, this paper emphasizes the need for balanced regulations that harness AI's benefits while protecting individual privacy. The findings stress the importance of transparency, accountability, and ethical AI deployment to ensure that AI enhances democracy rather than controlling it.

AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications

Lypsy Mohanty Roy, Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Political Science, Sammilani Mahavidyalaya, Kolkata (West Bengal)

Indian politics is quite dynamic and is faced with challenges which have varied implications. There was a narrative that the Western World is getting captured under the grip of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Gradually we can see the impact of AI in multiple sectors namely health, education, hospitality, market, aviation, automobile, production, manufacturing so on and so forth. We get to see technological supremacy by Superpowers, the race they are not left behind with their potentiality for AI. The Government sector in India have realized that incorporation of AI is not their cup of tea as there are lots of challenges being faced at global level. Though, an uphill task but it is not impossible. AI opens up the gate to multifarious challenges at the same time helps to explore the unexplored which is beneficial for government in particular and society at large. The private sector has already taken the giant leap and it's quite alluring for the public sector to enter the new arena. The Government is looking towards it as a high priority area of concern. The policy makers and authorities are quite ambitious about its implications and benefits.

AI in Indian Politics: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications

Dr. Hemlata Ankodia, Professor, Political Science, Government Girls College, Chomu, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The integration of AI in Indian politics presents both significant opportunities and formidable challenges. While AI has the potential to transform political processes, governance, and voter engagement, it also raises critical ethical, privacy, and regulatory concerns. Navigating these challenges will require a balanced approach, emphasizing transparency, fairness, and inclusivity to ensure that the benefits of AI are realized without compromising the integrity of the democratic process. Let us highlight the Opportunities, Challenges and Implications in this abstract. Opportunities- Enhanced Voter Engagement through AI support for: Targeted Campaigns, Chatbots and Virtual Assistants, Data-Driven Decision Making, Public Service Delivery, Election Integrity, Predictive Analysis Challenges, Ethical and Privacy Concerns, Digital Divide, Manipulation and Misinformation, Regulatory Challenges: Implications-Democratic Processes, Political Campaigns, Governance and Policy Making, Social Impact.

Artificial Intelligence and Governance in India: Ethical Challenges and Dilemma

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The world is constantly changing with digital technologies, AI-driven policymaking and mechanisms have captured people's attention as well as the government's. The Indian government has adopted various Artificial Intelligence mechanisms in Indian politics for smoother governance. They are used for social media analysis, voter analysis, and prediction of voting results. AI use has continued to dramatically change the governance system, but this comes with various ethical concerns such as algorithmic bias in data collection, privacy violation, misuse of the data etc. This paper aims to understand the ethical challenges associated with the use of AI in governance in India. This paper will use both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include government data and records, while secondary sources include research articles and briefs. The findings conclude that the use of AI in governance has to follow proper guidelines in order to be effective and not fall into any bias. The government has to ensure that people's privacy is not compromised, and no data manipulation can be done. Only then will the use of AI be ethical and helpful for democratic India.

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Cyber Security

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The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in cyber security represents a transformative approach to combatting the growing complexity and sophistication of cyber threats. This paper aims to explore the role of AI in enhancing cyber security measures and mitigating risks associated with digital infrastructures. Specifically, the objective is to examine how machine learning algorithms and AI-driven tools automate threat detection, reduce response times, and predict vulnerabilities, offering a proactive defence mechanism. By analyzing vast datasets, AI systems can identify patterns and anomalies indicative of phishing, malware, and zero-day attacks. This study also investigates the potential challenges associated with AI in cyber security, such as the risks of adversarial attacks and the ethical implications of data usage. Through a comprehensive review of current AI technologies and case studies, this paper highlights the advancements and limitations of AI in fortifying cyber security frameworks. The findings underscore the importance of integrating AI to ensure robust and resilient cyber security practices. This paper concludes by providing recommendations for leveraging AI to enhance security and protect against evolving cyber threats.

Transforming Indian Politics: Artificial Intelligence (AI) Innovations in Voter Mobilization

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The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing voter mobilization in Indian politics, ushering in a new era of data-driven campaigning and personalized voter engagement. AI technologies such as machine learning, data analytics, and natural language processing enable political campaigns to meticulously analyse voter data, segment demographics, and craft personalized messages that resonate with specific voter groups. This precision in targeting significantly boosts voter engagement and turnout, reshaping the electoral landscape. The AI-driven predictive models are revolutionizing resource allocation by forecasting voter behaviour, thus enabling campaigns to concentrate efforts on pivotal swing constituencies. Furthermore, AI provides real-time interaction, addressing voter queries and fostering a more informed electorate. These innovations ensure that political campaigns are more dynamic, responsive, and data-driven. Despite these advancements, the deployment of AI in voter mobilization introduces critical, ethical, and social challenges. These issues necessitate comprehensive regulatory frameworks to ensure transparency and accountability. The paper critically assesses AI's transformative potential in voter mobilization within the context of Indian politics. It aims to analyse the effectiveness of AI-driven strategies while addressing the ethical and social implications, ultimately proposing a balanced approach that leverages AI's capabilities while safeguarding democratic values and inclusivity. In conclusion, these technological advancements and their practical applications in recent elections, assess the ethical implications and propose frameworks for ensuring transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in AI-driven political strategies. By addressing both the opportunities and challenges, the paper aims to provide a balanced understanding of AI's role in transforming Indian politics.

AI and Indian Democracy: Opportunities and Risks

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This paper analyses the capacity of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to transform Indian democracy, while also analysing the obstacles that come with it. Artificial intelligence (AI) provides chances to increase voter participation, make policy decisions based on data, streamline government processes, and boost transparency. Through the analysis of extensive information, artificial intelligence (AI) has the capability to discern patterns, forecast election results, and optimize campaign strategies with precision. Moreover, chatbots driven by artificial intelligence have the ability to enhance citizen engagement with government services. Nevertheless, there are other obstacles to overcome in the adoption of AI, such as issues related to safeguarding data privacy, the presence of algorithmic bias, the existence of a digital divide, and the risk of misuse in disinformation operations. This article advocates for a well-rounded strategy that prioritizes the ethical development of artificial intelligence, safeguards data, and promotes digital literacy with minimum risks.

Horizons of Artificial Intelligence Governance In India – A Study

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Artificial intelligence is the stimulation of human intelligence and a problem solving capabilities. AI is revolutionizing government and public sector operations, enhancing efficiency and citizen services. Governments worldwide are integrating AI to streamline administrative processes, improve decision-making with data driven insights, create agile and citizen centric services. India's National Strategy for artificial intelligence report by NITI Aayog has formulated the way forward to harness the power of AI in various fields. Several countries have already formulated their policy for AI. In the view of the above, India to formulate a structured policy is much significant. The papers suggest the overview of the area and the way forward for India on this basis. Though the private sector has been doing quite well in the development of the AI applications, public sector is trying to keep it on track with a support of technology. To provide proper governance, as in other countries, Government has to support R&D in the long-term research. The objective of the paper is to study the role of artificial intelligence in the healthcare education, agriculture, smart cities and infrastructure, including smart mobility in global and national scenario. The study of AI governance gives the outcome to address challenges for service delivery with efficacy and also pays way for transformative impact in government for improved efficiency and citizen satisfaction.

Artificial Intelligence And Social Media: Evaluating The Role of (Ai) In Shaping Election Outcomes In India

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The convergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and social media has redefined the dynamics of political campaigns and election outcomes, particularly in a diverse and populous democracy like India. This paper explores the multifaceted role AI plays in shaping election results by analyzing its integration with social media platforms. AI-powered tools, such as predictive analytics, sentiment analysis, and micro-targeting, have enabled political parties to fine-tune their strategies and engage voters more effectively. However, this technological advancement has also introduced new challenges, such as the spread of misinformation, manipulation of public opinion, and the potential for deepfakes to disrupt electoral integrity. Drawing on case studies from recent Indian elections, this study critically evaluates the influence of AI on voter behavior and the overall electoral process. It also discusses the ethical implications and the need for stronger regulatory frameworks to ensure that AI's use in political contexts does not compromise the democratic values of transparency and fairness. By examining both the benefits and risks of AI's role in elections, this paper aims to provide insights into how India can balance technological innovation with the preservation of democratic integrity in the digital age.

Ethical AI in Indian Governance: Balancing Innovation and Privacy

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Artificial intelligence (AI) is a technology that enables computers and machines to mimic human intelligence and problem-solving abilities. It can function independently or integrate with other technologies, such as sensors, geolocation, and robotics, to perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence or intervention. Common examples of AI in everyday life include digital assistants, GPS navigation, self-driving cars, and generative AI tools like OpenAI's ChatGPT. This research paper delves into the ethical considerations of incorporating AI into Indian politics, using secondary resources. It will examine the potential benefits of AI-driven innovations in governance and electoral processes while addressing privacy concerns, algorithmic biases, and accountability issues. The study aims to propose a balanced approach to leveraging AI in politics, ensuring that technological advancements uphold ethical standards and protect individual privacy.

Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability of Governance- A Step towards Data-Driven Decision Making

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India recently bagged the first position in terms of population, surpassing China, further strengthening its Demographic Dividend. Hence, a large database must be maintained to initiate Data-driven Decision-making for increasing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of bureaucratic hierarchy, along with predictive analysis towards the sustainability of governance. Against this backdrop, the paper evaluates the Indian government's goals for the use and advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. It will delve into the government's plans, programs, and major AI-related areas of concentration. The paper elucidates the potentials and difficulties that come with achieving these goals, such as the influence on different economic sectors, workforce development issues, infrastructure needs, and ethical concerns. The objective of the paper is to offer important insights into India's AI landscape through a detailed review of government reports and policy documents on the ten main thrust areas like Manufacturing, FinTech, Healthcare, Agriculture/Food Processing, Education, and Retail/Customer engagement, Aid for Differently Abled / Accessibility Technology, Environment, National Security and Public Utility Services, reviewing its entire journey, starting from the Model Building and Designing stage to attaining the Chairmanship of GPAI as the means for preparedness for a future possibility of AI war. The recently designed AI Tools as the Digital India Bhashini portal are a baby step towards this grand endeavor.

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POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Populism in Indian Democracy: Seeing through the Prism of Populist Welfare Schemes

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Populism has become a buzzword in contemporary politics. Yet it remains ambiguous and a contested term. Scholars like Cass Mudde, define it as a thin-centered ideology that divide society in two antagonistic groups i.e. corrupt Elite and Pure common people (Mudde & Kaltwasser, 2013). Wayland views populism as a political strategy through which a leader governs power through direct, unmediated and un-institutionalized support from large number of their unorganized followers (Wayland 2001). In India, Populism often refers to distribution of subsidies and benefits. i.e., freebies and unachievable promises of leaders to attract voters. This paper will examine through the case study of populist strategies marked by a popular leader's direct appeal to a targeted segment of the electorate. By analyzing recent political trends and policy decisions, this paper assesses their impact on democratic institutions, social equity and economic growth. The study relies on secondary sources like political parties' manifestos, government websites and newspapers and scholarly works. Ultimately, it explores the influence of populism on Indian democracy with a focus on its implications on the vision of Vikshit Bharat@ 2047.

Kisan Credit Card Scheme in Goa: A Catalyst for Agricultural Growth

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This paper investigates the intersection of public policy and innovation in the context of Indian governance, framed by the principles of critical pedagogy. It specifically examines the inclusion of small farmers from Goa, arguing that their engagement can address structural inequalities and promote democratic socio-economic development. By focusing on their experiences in small-scale agriculture, the study reveals the potential for transformative change within governance systems, emphasizing equity and empowerment in a developing nation. A key aspect of this research is the exploration of public policy innovation, particularly the role of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme as a financial tool for farmers. This policy not only acknowledges the financial needs of small farmers but also endeavours to uplift them by ensuring their active participation in the economic system. By integrating the Kisan credit card Scheme into public policy, the framework enhances inclusivity, empowers marginalized farmers, and underscores fundamental values such as equity, respect, and solidarity, ultimately contributing to an improved socio-economic status for these communities. Grounded in an extensive survey of rural and small farmers in Goa, this study synthesizes various theoretical perspectives to offer a comprehensive framework for understanding the innovative aspects of public policy within democratic governance. The findings suggest that incorporating innovation into administrative practices not only enhances democratic inclusiveness but also increases the overall effectiveness of governance in addressing the needs of marginalized populations.

Development and Political Mobilization: A Study of Regional Disparities in Karnataka

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This Research Paper focuses on the relation between political mobilization and development in the regional disparities of Karnataka state. Despite being one of the most developed states in India but not all areas in Karnataka are equally benefiting from progress. This paper aims to analyze the various levels of socio-economic development, the factors leading to experiencing regional discrimination and the role of political mobilization in overcoming discrimination, mainly in North Karnataka. By using a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of socio-economic indicators, the study identifies key patterns reflecting regional disparities. Results show that regions with low development indices must exhibit a strong political will. This article argues that policies should be developed that support the development of different regions—including North Karnataka—rather than focusing just on the capital-centric growth of Karnataka. Feeling marginalized among the people of North Karnataka, where the voice of a separate state is often heard, this research contributes to understanding the complex interplay between development and political will, providing insights into addressing regional disparities through more equitable governance and policy interventions.

Broadening the Lens on Decarbonising the Coal Dependent Industries of India

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The decarbonisation pathways of coal dependent industries often pose a critical challenge in the global effort to mitigate climate change. These industries are responsible for significant carbon emissions due to their reliance on coal as a main source of energy. While techno economic models are expected to play a major role in decarbonisation pathway, it still necessitates a shift from traditional techno economic focused approaches to those that embrace diverse fields and coevolutionary perspectives. This shift needs to involve and form broader, inclusive and interdisciplinary research. In this paper, we review literatures to reflect insights on challenges and opportunities beyond technology to tailor decarbonisation pathways specifically for steel and cement industries of India. The case is made that the current decarbonisation pathways for these industries in India have not yet received the informed analysis from social sciences it deserves and aims to widen the lens of decarbonisation for these industries. This can provide policymakers and industry leaders with deeper understanding of the impacts of decarbonisation, enabling them to craft more inclusive and informed decarbonisation pathways.

Development Discourse in India

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Development refers to qualitative and quantitative changes through a successive transformation that directly or indirectly improves the livelihood of people. However, the meaning of development has been changed over a period of time in terms of its approaches and paradigms. In this paper it is argued that development is contested discourse with many contradicting claims and counter claims. Thus, development discourse refers to the academic and governmental discussions and practices surrounding the concept of development particularly in the context of efforts to address economic growth, social improvement and governance in the developing countries. The World Bank and other development institutions have introduced the concept of energy poverty to development discourse. The sustainable development discourse puts forth the attainment of the objectives of economic growth in addition to the “sustainability” of the environment. Empowerment entered the mainstream of development discourse with the publication of John Friedmann’s book entitled “Empowerment: The politics of alternative development” in 1992. Development discourse in India are linked with the global level discourse and in this paper an attempt is made to understand the broader sequence of perspectives like modernist discourse followed by neoliberal turn and environmental concerns.

City’s Sustainability and the Smart City Mission of India: A Study in Guwahati City of India

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According to United Nations, much of rapid urbanization has been taking place in Asian and African regions. Guwahati (M) city of North East India is not exception to it. Urbanization in Guwahati has brought out various challenges like urban sprawl, pollution and environmental degradation etc. which posed a serious threat to the sustainability of city. Nevertheless, city is not well prepared for the rapid growth of urbanization. The basic human rights and public services such as housing, water supply, health care, and land shortages are being questioned and challenged. Achieving sustainability of city has become a facilitator for achieving global sustainable development goals (SDGs). The smart city mission of India is one of the flagship missions of Government of India and Guwahati is chosen as one of the first 20 smart cities in the country to transform Guwahati into more liveable, sustainable and inclusive. But Guwahati is categorised as ‘worst performing’ in the implementation of smart city mission till December 2023. In this context, this study aims to assess the possibility and challenges of smart city mission in achieving the SDG particularly SDG 11.

Vulnerabilities of Scheduled Caste Population in Bihar: An Application of Human Security Approach for the Developed Bharat

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Bihar was the land of prosperity and development with some centres of ideal republics. In a post independent Bihar was well balanced in resource variation, but after the division of Jharkhand in 2000 now Bihar has limited opportunity in the form of resources. It is responsible for migration and unskilled labour capital. In 2011 census 15.91 % of total population belongs to Scheduled castes in Bihar. This significant portion didn’t get the due they deserve, and there are so many factors are responsible for that. The factors may be economic, social, political, cultural or so on. There are so many evidences are for finding discrimination and exclusion leads the community to vulnerable their life and create fear, want and indignity. Human security shifted the reference object of security from state to individual. Human security never denied the role of state and agency or institution. This study is based on broader conception of Human Security. The broad formulation has been proposed by a number of authors, including UN documents on human security since 1994, the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR), the European Council and the Barcelona Group, the Commission on Human Security, Government of Japan, as well as academics such as Beebe and Kaldor (2008), Chen and Narasimhan (2003), King and Murray (2001), Tadjbakhsh and Chenoy (2007), Thomas (2000) and several others. While some take a more reductionist approach to focus on threats from disease and natural disasters (King and Murray 2001), others take a broader approach to include all threats and vulnerabilities to human freedom and dignity including threats of hunger, disease, natural disasters, economic downturns, political repression. In UN documents and debates, human security is often characterized as incorporating the two pillars of the UN charter which are the foundations of human rights instruments: “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” (Ogata 1998, Thakur 1997, Frechette 1999, Annan

2000) The present paper will examine 'caste as capital' (Gupta, Chalam). How caste identity creates vulnerability. To analyse the vulnerability based on caste identity I will investigate the concept of social exclusion (Lenior) and inequality trap (Tilly). In this paper poverty will be used in non-materialistic way.

Politics of Welfare: Labharthis in the Contemporary Electoral Democracy in India

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In contemporary electoral democracies, welfare politics, especially in India, have become a central theme. Welfare programs are not only addressing developmental issues but also used for political mobilization. India's diverse socio-economic landscape has led to an increasing dependence on welfare policies to secure electoral gains, affecting the democratic fabric. Political parties from all parts of the political spectrum have designed welfare measures to target specific demographics, such as the rural, poor, women, and marginalized sections of the society. Since the 1990s, welfare politics in India have transformed due to economic liberalization and coalition politics. The rise of regional parties and identity-based politics has increased competition among political parties to appeal to specific voter groups through targeted welfare programs. Voter preferences have been influenced by the promise of material benefits in a variety of instances, whether it be direct benefit transfers (DBT's) or food security programs. This paper delves into the intricate relationship between welfare schemes and their Labharthis (beneficiaries) within India's electoral landscape, exploring how these schemes and programs influence voting behaviour and redefine political allegiances. Additionally, this paper examines how political actors make use of welfare program execution and implementation to increase their support base, often in tandem with election phases. And, whether welfare schemes and programs can lead to lasting social changes or are only useful as temporary political instruments.

Reimagining Kerala: Economic Resilience and Growth in a Post-COVID Era

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The COVID-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges to economies worldwide, and Kerala has not been exempted. Known for its unique socio-economic model, Kerala faced the daunting task of navigating the dual crises of public health and economic disruption. This article delves into Kerala's journey toward economic resilience amidst the pandemic, exploring the strategies employed, the challenges encountered, and the lessons learned. Kerala's response to the COVID-19 crisis was characterized by a combination of proactive governance, robust healthcare infrastructure, and a strong emphasis on social welfare. The state government swiftly implemented containment measures, ramped up testing and healthcare facilities, and rolled out extensive social protection programs to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Additionally, Kerala leveraged its decentralized governance system and community-based approach to effectively manage the crisis at the grassroots level. Despite these efforts, Kerala faced significant economic disruptions, particularly in key sectors such as tourism, hospitality, and migrant labour-dependent industries. However, the state government's focus on innovation and adaptation enabled it to identify opportunities for economic recovery and resilience-building. Initiatives such as the promotion of digital infrastructure, investment in healthcare and education, and support for local entrepreneurship emerged as pillars of Kerala's path to economic resilience.

Politics of Development in India: A Case Study of Chhattisgarh

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India at the time of independence from British rule was one of the poorest countries in the world. Even after more than seventy years since India began on her independent development process, she still remains among the largest contributors to the world's poor. Poverty manifests itself in terms of India's death rate, unemployment, disease, illiteracy, inequality of income, population, and still further in social consequences like communalism and communal violence, violence against women, child abuse, various forms of crime, juvenile delinquency, terrorism and other social evils "India lives in its villages" had long been the constant refrain of the country's politicians. In 2003, 60 percent of the country's population was still rural. Yet, India's leaders never linked agrarian reforms to broader development goals or adequately addressed the linkages between distributive aims, rural well-being, and agrarian productivity. This research paper argues that the 21st century will open with one of the most fundamental conditions of human development. Various aspects and challenges will emerge in the Global world. Chhattisgarh is a newly emerged state of India. The state is rich in natural resources but is marked with severe poverty and backwardness. In its efforts to attract the industries the Chhattisgarh government has declared numerous incentives for industries. The word development has lost their meaning in this context.

Politics of Development in India: From Deprivation to Recognition of the Rights of Forest Fringe Dwellers

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The Constitution of India declares equality, liberty and fraternity to all its citizens through the preamble. It incorporates six fundamental rights for all its citizens. Article 19 gives six types of freedoms to its citizens, which include the right to free expression, the right to choose any livelihood, right to live in any part of the country, right to free movement, etc. Democratic politics of the country assure these rights to its citizens. Since the beginning of independence, the politics of the country have taken on a discriminating nature and left behind a significant portion of the population that comes from different strata of society along the developmental trajectory. Forest fringe dwellers are one such important group that has been suffering from the early part of the 20th century, which means from the day of colonisation to independence. Indeed, the most expected freedom did not bring them any fortune. The deprivation started by the colonial ruler started continuing in the free India that adopted democracy for bringing social, economic and political equality among the masses. The process of deprivation of the fringe dwellers continued till 1980s before the adoption of joint forest management and even after that before the adoption of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Complete recognition is yet to happen as the measures adopted by governments are not implemented properly. The Present paper is an attempt to analyse the nature of politics of development in India in light of the condition of the fringe dwellers and the level of development they have experienced in basic aspects like right to livelihood and the right to life.

Exploration of 'Assamese' Identity and Rolling-out of NRC in Assam under the BJP Government.

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In the past few years, identities have been raised upon caste, religion, language and ethnic conflicts, which have significantly contributed in making 'Identity politics' a prominent subject in Indian Politics. Emphasis on identity is seem to be a pattern of belonging, a search for comfort, an approach to community. Assam has rightly been called as the melting pot of diverse cultural streams and the liberal outlook of Assamese people enable them to take within their fold people of varying culture and linguistic hues. The origin of Assamese community took a proper shape during the reign of Ahom kingdom, and also the conflict between Ahom and Mughal bonded the feeling of Assamese oneness and accommodativeness towards different ethnic groups. In the post-independence era, the illegal immigration from Bangladesh disrupted the demographic composition of Assamese people, which further raised the quest for 'Assamese' identity. The historical Assam agitation or Assam movement was based on the the Assamese national question arises the struggle for linguistic identity and seeking for a homogeneous homeland. The National Register Citizen (NRC) in Assam was introduced in 1951, to identify the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. The 1951 NRC was not central to the debates around citizenship for a greater part of the political history of Assam. No elected government took it upon itself to revise the NRC until 2010. Later, the Government of Assam started the process of NRC in 2015 and was roll out in 2019 under the centrally administered BJP government.

Empowering Indian Agriculture: A Comprehensive Overview of Government Schemes

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India is an agricultural country. 70 percent of India's population depends on agriculture. Agriculture has the capacity to fulfill basic human needs. 52 percent of India's land is suitable for agriculture. India's economy is based mostly on its agriculture sector, which employs more than 50% of the labour force and makes a major GDP

contribution. Indian agriculture confronts various obstacles, such as fragmented landholdings, insufficient irrigation, and limited market and financial access. To address these challenges and enhance productivity, income, and rural development, the Indian government has launched numerous schemes. This paper provides an exhaustive overview of prominent agriculture schemes in India, including: NMSA, PKVY, PMKSY, NBM, Agri-insurance schemes, Soil health card scheme and many more will be studied in paper. These agriculture schemes which aims to promote eco-friendly practices, conserve natural resources, and reduce the environmental impact of agriculture. In this research paper the objectives, features, and impacts of these schemes, highlighting their significance in transforming Indian agriculture, also the challenges and limitations of these schemes will be studied.

Coexistence in Multi-Cultural Northeast India: The Need for Dialogues and Reconciliation

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Historically, the North-Eastern frontier region of India has been regarded as a miniature version of India, characterized by unique socio-cultural identities and a pluralistic culture. This area consists of eight states, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. Historical records do not indicate the existence of the Northeast region. However, certain hills and plains are divided by ethnic enclaves that are administered by a chieftainship system and minor kingdoms. Their historical diversity was accompanied by coexistence. The pre-colonial era witnessed instances of cultural interchange and interdependent economic interactions among the tribes. Through the consolidation of these territories under a single government, the British annexation program was thought to further enhance this coexistence. Nevertheless, the British were accused of imposing rigid ethnic boundary definitions among the inhabitants of the region by implementing distinct administrative structures for the inhabitants of the hills and plains. The Government of India Act of 1909, which established the System of Inner Line Permit in 1935, has effectively cut off the tribes from one another. This phenomenon played a role in shaping the sense of identity among the residents of these areas. After gaining independence, the situation deteriorated as the main tribes in the region began to request individual hamlets based on their cultural identity. This led to the restructuring of the Northeast, which raised concerns about the multicultural coexistence in the part. Notwithstanding the reorganization, the North-Eastern region continues to face challenges in resolving issues related to identity, aspirations for homelands, border disputes, ethnic cleansing, and cross-border migration. Hence, it is necessary to engage in a multicultural discourse and reconciliation. This study aims to construct a multicultural framework based on historical data to promote cohabitation and provide a favourable environment for collective development in the frontier regions of India.

Development Dilemmas: Urbanization and Environmental Sustainability in Uttarakhand

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Urbanization in Uttarakhand has rapidly accelerated in recent years, driven by migration, tourism, and infrastructural development. While this urban growth is crucial for the state's economic development and infrastructure modernization, it poses significant challenges to environmental sustainability. Uttarakhand's unique geographical and ecological characteristics make it particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of unplanned urban expansion, including deforestation, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and increased susceptibility to natural disasters such as landslides and floods. This paper explores the complex dynamics between urbanization and environmental sustainability in Uttarakhand, focusing on the dilemmas faced by policymakers and planners in balancing economic growth with ecological preservation. Using a combination of quantitative data analysis and qualitative case studies, the study examines the effects of urban sprawl in key urban centers, including Dehradun, Haridwar, and Nainital. The paper highlights the strain that urbanization has placed on Uttarakhand's natural resources, particularly water. These environmental impacts are further exacerbated by the state's vulnerability to natural disasters, which are often intensified by unregulated construction and deforestation. The 2013 Kedarnath floods, one of the most devastating disasters in Uttarakhand's history, are a stark reminder of the potential consequences of unsustainable development practices. The research underscores the urgent need for a reorientation of development policies in Uttarakhand to address these environmental challenges. The paper argues for the adoption of more sustainable urban planning practices, including the enforcement of stricter land-use regulations, the integration of green infrastructure, and the promotion of sustainable tourism. Additionally, it advocates for the incorporation of local communities and traditional knowledge into planning processes to ensure that development is both ecologically sensitive and socially inclusive.

Politics of Development and Tribals in Odisha: Understanding the Conflict and Negotiation towards Tribal Rights

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Since independence, India's development goals have often equated modernization with economic growth. However, Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities, which comprise 22.8% of Odisha's population and include 62 diverse tribal groups, have lagged behind in human development indicators compared to non-Tribals (Sahoo, 2017). The Indian state's approach to tribal development has been a mix of integration and assimilation, yet significant socio-economic disparities persist. While development initiatives have benefitted certain capitalists and the middle class, they have often come at the expense of tribal communities. In Odisha, for instance, the Niyamgiri Mountains—sacred to the Dongria Kondhs, Kutia Kondhs, and other local groups—are rich in bauxite deposits. When the government signed an MoU with Vedanta Aluminum Limited in 2003 to establish an aluminum refinery, it threatened to displace these communities and disrupt the region's biodiversity. The project disregarded tribal rights to land and resources, leading to strong resistance from the affected tribes. This paper explores the politics of development in the context of tribal people's rights and development. It highlights further the ongoing conflict and negotiations among the tribals, and the State.

Migrant Construction Workers in Tamilnadu: A Study of Welfare Schemes and Its Challenges

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Tamil Nadu is one of the most industrialized states in India. It is a hub for construction activities and attracting a large number of migrant workers from different regions across the country such as Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh. With rapid urbanization and infrastructure development, the construction sector has seen an influx of migrant workers seeking better opportunities. These workers are drawn to the state by the promise of employment opportunities in a rapidly expanding construction sector, which includes residential, commercial, and infrastructure projects. These workers, who come in search of better economic opportunities, often endure difficult living and working conditions. While several welfare schemes have been introduced by the government to safeguard the rights and well-being of these laborers, numerous challenges persist in their effective implementation and accessibility. However, these workers often encounter significant welfare issues and hardships. This research study investigates the welfare conditions and challenges faced by migrated laborers in the construction industry in Tamil Nadu, India with following objectives, To evaluate the current welfare provisions available to migrant laborers in the construction sector, including housing, healthcare, and social security benefits. To identify and analyze the major problems faced by migrant workers, such as low wages, unsafe working conditions, and lack of legal protections. To examine the effectiveness of existing policies and regulations aimed at improving labour welfare and address gaps in their implementation. To develop actionable recommendations to enhance the welfare of migrant laborers, improve working conditions, and ensure better enforcement of labour laws. By addressing these objectives, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by migrant construction workers in Tamil Nadu and suggest measures to improve their overall well-being and working conditions.

Evaluating Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes and its Impact on the Empowerment of Women in Assam through the Lens of Sustainable Development Goals

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For the last decade, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes have emerged as a significant tool in India's welfare policies, designed to reform government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries and reduce leakage of funds. The research study aims to assess how these schemes have influenced women's socio-economic status and their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). It explores whether DBT schemes have effectively addressed gender disparities, promoted social inclusion, and contributed to the broader objectives of the SDGs, or failed to consider the deeper underlying structures that perpetuate the problems of inequality and injustice. While DBT schemes have provided financial aid, their long-term impact on women's empowerment and sustainable development is subtle. This study further discusses the importance of integrating political awareness and community engagement into welfare programs to ensure that women not only benefit economically but also gain the confidence and capability to influence political

discourse, thereby advancing the goals of gender equality and social equity. This research contributes to the ongoing debate on the effectiveness of welfare policies in India, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to women's empowerment that go beyond mere financial assistance, aiming to foster genuine political and social transformation in line with the SDGs.

India's Land Titling System from Presumptive to Conclusive: How far?

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Land is not merely a natural resource from which a tiller could earn his living or a testament to your ownership rights. Hitherto land as a resource has been used as an instrument by the state for generating revenue. It was the ultimate source for generating income and wealth for the state and this quintessentially led to the practice of recording the rights of individuals and thus began the practice for surveying the land. It was assumed in the record-of-rights that the person who pays revenue to the state is the proprietor of the land, unless it is proved otherwise. The land titling system inherited by Independent India was predominantly presumptive in its essence. This essentially meant that the onus to prove ownership over a piece of land lies essentially with the owner. The mere possession of land title does not entail any guarantee from the state to protect the tenure rights of the owner. It is in fact based on the presumption that an individual who pays the land revenue is presumed to be the owner. Thus, the information in the record-of-rights could be challenged in the court of law. The Registration Act of 1908 only provides for registration of deed and not title. It is merely a testament to register deeds of sale, gift, lease, mortgage or will, it does not in any case guarantee an individual's title over land. The law while registering any deed does not give reference to past transaction or verifies the transaction between the owner and the seller. It is merely a deed registration and the onus to verify the document or any past reference to the land lies with the owner. Such a deficit system of land administration has led to huge anomalies in land records with records not being updated. Even if transactions were taking place through the process of law the same were not being reflected through mutation in records. This has also resulted in mounting pressures on Judiciary to deal with the erroneous system of land records. Rising land disputes due to administrative lapses in land administration has clogged the justice delivery system in courts and this is evident from the fact that approx. two-thirds of civil cases in district courts are related to land/property disputes. The report by Centre for Policy Research (2017) has also found that about 25 per cent of all cases decided by the Supreme Court are related to land disputes. It has been reported by McKinsey (2001) that land market distortions due to anomalies in land ownership accounts for a total loss of 1.3 per cent of annual economic growth.

Dilemma of Cultural Boundary: A Study on the Making and Unmaking of Cultural Space of Tai Ahom in Assam

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The Tai Ahom, an ethnic group with rich historical legacy has embarked the path for their ethnic resurgence and cultural recognition in recent period. The post-colonial trends of dissimilation of communities from greater societal identity rise new identity consciousness among the Tai Ahoms. The departure from assimilated culture brings new tendency of demarcating boundaries of "self" and "other". But the complex nature of cultural boundary and its non-fixity creates dilemma within the community. The conceptual construct of boundary within the minds of the people creates empirical difficulty as they have practised different traditions. It poses ethnic dilemma in the cognitive construct of people to maintain ethnic distinctiveness while navigating social interactions with other groups. The present paper will follow a genealogical approach to analyse the cultural resurgence of Tai Ahom and situate an analysis of making a cultural space for the community. The paper will also deal with the dilemma of cultural boundary within the community by following an analytical approach.

Impact of Panchayati Raj in Rural Development in Haryana

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The world's largest democratic system of governance is the main feature of India. Democracy requires that Public participation, transparency and accountability in governance. Governance is a process where "full benefit of democratic government could not be realized unless the society admits and believes that all problems in their incidence require decision at the place and by the people, by whom the incidence is most deeply felt". The process of ushering in a social change and economic development in developing country like India required adequate dissemination so that local committees and individuals could participate and bring local energy, enthusiasm, initiatives and resources under ideal local conditions to work out local developmental activities. The form of democratic decentralization in India is visible in Panchayati Raj institutions. These institutions were given a constitutional form by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. In compliance of this Act, Haryana Panchayati Raj Act 1994 was enacted which was amended from time to time by the government as per the requirement. It has been working for last 3 decades in the country and the Haryana state under Constitutional status and provisions. Moreover, 5 general elections have been held so far for these books. Therefore, it is pertinent and necessary to do an analysis of democratic decentralized governance in the country in general and State of Haryana in particular. The present research paper is an effort towards this direction. The main objectives of this research paper are to highlight and understand constitutional provisions vis a vis reality of democratic decentralization and Panchayati Raj institutions in Haryana State. What are the main constraints in realization of constitutional obligations before these bodies of democratic governance and how these can be overcome will be the main focus of this paper in context of Haryana State.

Impact of Globalization on Local Governance and Urban Development in Uttar Pradesh

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Dr. Subhash Shukla, Associate Professor, Centre for Development Studies, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh)

This article explores how globalization has affected local governance and urban development in Uttar Pradesh, particularly since India's economic liberalization in the early 1990s. The study investigates how global economic integration, foreign investments, and adherence to international standards have reshaped policy-making, infrastructure development, and urban management in the state. It reveals that while globalization has spurred economic growth and modernized urban infrastructure, it has also intensified inequalities and put pressure on traditional governance structures. By comparing urban centres like Lucknow and Kanpur, the paper sheds light on the complex interaction between global influences and local governance and offers strategies for achieving a balance between development and fair governance. The insights gained enhance understanding of how globalization impacts urban governance in developing economies.

The Influence of Trans-Border Identities on the Idea of State Among the Hill Tribes of Manipur

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Trans-border communities such as the Naga and Kuki-Chin-Mizo communities inhabit vast hilly regions that spread across the borders of India and Myanmar. These communities developed cultural and historical ties that transcend today's national boundaries. To these tribes' the idea of states and their perceptions on nation-state, statehood, sovereignty, and governance, etc. are all governed and intertwined by the identities they carry. In general, the current paper investigates how trans-border identities shape the idea of a state and deviate from the theoretical understanding of the concept of state. For this, the paper employs qualitative approach such as the historical and ethnographic studies to delve into the complexities therein. Historical records and literature are examined to trace the development of these trans-border identities and their views on the concept of state. The research also reveals how these trans-border connections challenge conventional notions of nation-state based upon their unique historical experiences and cross-border ties. Overall, this study contributes to the academic discourse on borderlands and state formation in South Asia, offering valuable insights into the political and social forces at work among the trans-border communities. The paper is expected to inform policymakers about the challenges faced by these communities in governance and development.

Tribal Development and Administration in Odisha: A Critical Analysis of Policy and Practice with Special Reference to The Dongria Kondh Community of Lanjigarh, Kalahandi.

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The tribal population in India has long faced significant challenges in achieving socio-economic development, despite being an integral part of the country's cultural fabric. The Dongria Community, a sub part of the Kondh community, reside mainly in the picturesque region of Raygada and Kalahandi district in Odisha, is no

exception. With a rich cultural heritage and traditional way of life, the Dongrias have historically struggled to access basic amenities, education, and employment opportunities. The community is well known for its struggle against the Vedanta Aluminium Project. The Refinery Project that established at Lanjigarh was withdrawn by the Government because of the protest by the community. As India envisions its development trajectory for 2047, with a focus on inclusive and sustainable growth, the role of forest and tribal communities becomes increasingly crucial. The government's vision for 2047 aims to create a prosperous, equitable, and environmentally conscious nation, where the contributions and well-being of all citizens including tribal communities are prioritized. In this context, the development experiences of the Dongria Community in Lanjigarh assume significance. This paper seeks to critically examine the effectiveness of existing policies and practices in promoting tribal development. It aims to explore the success and shortcomings and identifying potential pathways for more inclusive and sustainable growth, aligned with India's vision for 2047.

Politics of Development in India: From Nehruvian Economics to Amrit Kaal

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My paper aims to decode the history of economic development of independent India and the corresponding political culture. The economic history of independent India starts with the then-popular import-substitution-industrialisation (ISI) model eventually making way for the trade-led-growth model, both of which correspond with the dominance of the Congress Party under the popular leaderships of Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The paper also sheds light on the causes that led to the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) reform programme of 1991 and the ensuing era of coalition politics in India. The UPA regime is discussed with its twin goals of deepening pro-corporate neoliberal economics with the management of poverty, inequality, unemployment as evident in its landmark MNREGA and RTI acts. The BJP under Modi has indulged in a narrative on development, which is an emotive issue for the Indian public. It had a special appeal in the context of the failure of employment guarantee under the neoliberal order. Modi has been portrayed as *vikas purush* or development man. His regime is marked by a reformist zeal for further neoliberalisation of the economy, with a special focus on the private sector.

Difference and Disabilities within Dalit Fold: A Study of Magadh Division of Bihar

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Recently when India was about to celebrate its 78th anniversary of Independence, the Apex court in its landmark judgement on 1st August 2024, allowed the sub categorization within the reservation benefit meant for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, which was earlier denied in year 2004. However, Bihar Government in year 2005, identified 22 caste as Maha-dalit and launched target program for their development. The paper meant to highlight the micro level differences within the Dalit fold, which further evolved in the form of disability for the larger population in special reference to the Bihar. And also, critically analyses the success of the Maha-dalit Vikash Mission of Bihar Government after almost 20 years of its execution, on the basis of the primary data collected from the through the field study of the Magadh Division of Bihar.

Reformation in Criminal Justice System of India: Human Rights and Civil Liberties of Individuals: Ground Reality

Adv. Asmita Babasaheb Kavathekar, Research Scholar, ILS Law College, Pune (Maharashtra)

The three controversial acts to make reforms in the criminal justice system of India has come into force from 1st July, 2024. *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita*, *Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita* and *Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam* were introduced on 11th of August, 2023 in the monsoon session of Parliament. BNS replaced Indian Penal Code 1860, BNSS replaced The Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and BSA replaced The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. This three so called substantial and procedural laws have impacted the human rights of citizens and their liberties in many ways. This paper emphasis on the various angles and perspectives that what is the ground reality of the Human Rights and Civil Liberty of people of our nation if these new criminal laws implemented throughout our nation in a strict sense? The researcher is going to put light basically on provisions of BNS which are derogatory to the concept of Human Right and Natural Justice of accused. The punishment prescribed under various offences under the BNS violates the right to Human Dignity for accused individuals. Some of the provisions of the BNS and BNSS have conflict with the various landmark judgements of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India who protects citizens fundamental rights in every aspect. It is interesting question before jurists, lawyers, researchers and academicians that whether this new criminal justice system is comprehensive effective and will uphold the cardinal principles of natural justice equity fairness and transparency.

Tribal Development Schemes in India: A Study in Assam

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Tribes are the social groups of people living in a land from the prehistoric period. They are usually poor, alienated, economically backward and politically marginalised group. Therefore, different approaches have been taken by different governments for promoting the economic and educational interests of the tribes to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. However, the worldwide experiences show that the modern development policies are often leading to conflict and destruction of tribal lifestyles. India is a land of diverse tribes. In India, after the invasion of non-tribe groups, tribal people started taking shelter in the forests and made themselves alienated from other people. During the colonial period, British implemented the policy of non-interference to isolate the tribal from mainstream politics. After independence the government of India initiated many steps to accommodate the tribes, ensure tribal development and make them a part of mainstream India. The main objective of this paper is to analyse the schemes for tribal development adopted by the Government of India with special reference to Assam.

Temples & The Idea of Development in India

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The mainstream idea of development doesn't include the ideas of development which look like non-western. Even in India the so-called think-tanks of earlier times blindly imitated the west without even looking at the importance of the Indian Knowledge Systems and ways of life. Spirituality is very core of the Indian ways of living, and it is prevalent in every religion in the Indian subcontinent. The various modernization theories, propounded by the west claim that once the societies came into contact with the western European and northern American societies, they would be progressing towards modernization. But the rampant economic inequality between the Global North and the Global South is not hidden from anybody. In the ancient times, when India was considered as the 'Golden Bird' there was no Western theories of modernization but still we were more than developed. Which implies western theories don't necessarily mean that they are the only ways of development. From ancient to medieval and till the modern times, temples in India remained centers of art, culture, economy and learning. The ancient Indian temples remained the centers of development in the Indian subcontinent. In some ways the development of tourism-rich economic zones, along pilgrim trails, stems from extensive research that has shown that shrines were important economic hubs throughout Indian history. Burton Stein, in one of his paper argues in the same line. So, this paper tries to look at the idea of the development from what we call the Indian Knowledge Traditions/Systems. How do the western theories of development fall short in comprehending the 'Construction of Temple as Development'?

Politics of Knowledge in Development: A Study of Sericulture in Jammu and Kashmir

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This research paper explores the politics of knowledge in the sericulture industry of Jammu and Kashmir, India, through a comprehensive analysis of three spaces i.e. state policy, historical context, and market dynamics. Utilizing the Banerjee (2021) analytical framework of politics of knowledge in development, this study draws on two years of extensive fieldwork to uncover how political and economic forces shape the production and dissemination of knowledge within this sector, affecting the livelihoods of local sericulture communities. The findings illustrate the intricate interplay between state interventions, historical legacies, and market forces, revealing a tendency to marginalize the traditional knowledge and practices of local sericulture practitioners. This paper contributes to the broader discourse on the politics of knowledge in development, advocating for more inclusive and participatory approaches to policymaking and knowledge production. The study underscores the necessity

of recognizing and integrating diverse knowledge systems to foster equitable and sustainable development in the sericulture industry of Jammu and Kashmir.

Regional Security and Stability: An Imperative Viksit Bharat

Dr. Sabavath Ravi, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Telangana)

Viksit Bharat@2047 represents the government of India's ambitious vision to transform the nation into a developed entity by the centenary of its independence in 2047. To achieve this ambitious goal a secure and stable neighbourhood is pivot as India's neighbourhood is always suspicious towards India. Development and progress of any country can be sustained in secured stable environment. This paper explores the crucial relationship between regional security, stability, and India's development. It highlights the need for a secure environment to achieve economic growth, political cohesion, and social harmony. The paper examines challenges like terrorism, geopolitical rivalries, and non-traditional security concerns, and proposes strategic initiatives like defense cooperation, effective diplomacy, and inclusive economic engagement to ensure regional security and stability. By emphasizing the importance of regional security, this paper contributes to the discussion on India's developmental aspirations.

Navigating Globalization Towards a Developed India

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As India marches towards its centennial year of independence in 2047, the vision of a "Vikshit Bharat" (Developed India) hinges on effectively navigating the forces of globalization. This paper explores the intricate interplay between globalization and India's developmental aspirations. It examines how globalization can serve as both a catalyst for economic growth and a challenge to social equity. The paper analyzes the role of nation-states, multinational corporations, and labor unions in shaping global flows, and discusses India's strategic position within these dynamics. By addressing structural barriers and leveraging global opportunities, India can chart a path towards inclusive and sustainable development by 2047. The study concludes with a forward-looking perspective on how India can balance global integration with national priorities, ensuring that the benefits of globalization are equitably distributed across its diverse population.

Politics of Development in India

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The politics of development in India encompasses the complex interplay between governance, policy-making, and socio-economic progress within a diverse and rapidly evolving nation. Since gaining independence in 1947, India's political landscape has been marked by efforts to address poverty, inequality, and regional disparities while fostering economic growth. The development agenda is influenced by various political parties, each with differing priorities and ideologies, leading to a dynamic and often contentious policy environment. Central to this discourse are debates over resource allocation, implementation of social welfare programs, and infrastructure development. Additionally, India's federal structure complicates the development process, as state governments have significant autonomy and varying levels of commitment to national development goals. Political leaders and parties frequently utilize development promises to gain electoral support, which can result in short-term policy measures rather than long-term strategic planning. Furthermore, issues such as corruption, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and policy paralysis often hinder effective implementation. Despite these challenges, India's democratic framework provides mechanisms for accountability and reform, enabling continuous evolution in development strategies. The politics of development in India remains a critical area of study for understanding how political dynamics shape and are shaped by the nation's development trajectory. In the present paper I have tried to study the trajectory of development process in India since independence in the above landscape.

The Political Economy of Recent Economic Growth in India: An Analytical Review

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The political economy of India's economic growth is a question of enduring interest. Higher and sustainable economic growth has been the surest and most proven means of raising living standards and reducing poverty around the world. Furthermore, being a functioning democracy, economic policy in India can often be dictated by political expediency as political parties indulge in competitive populism in the face of improvements in social indicators such as literacy, child mortality and the like lagging behind an increase in the rate of economic growth. The political economy of policy formulation is thus an important area of interest. Finally, analyzing what policies can be implemented given these constraints is an important indicator of the potential welfare impacts of policies for such a large part of humanity. There are several recent reviews of India's recent growth experience. The added value of this paper is to place India's growth experience in a broader perspective of political economy. It documents the broad contours of economic growth in India; it then analyzes some of the emerging obstacles to higher economic growth and finally the prospects for accelerating the economic reform agenda to put India on a path to sustainable higher economic growth.

Evaluating the Impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission on Rural Development: A Focus on South West Garo Hills, Meghalaya

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This paper evaluates the impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) on rural development in South West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, with a specific focus on its alignment with the Viksit Bharat vision. The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to enhance access to safe and reliable drinking water across rural India, addressing long-standing water scarcity and quality issues. In South West Garo Hills, where these challenges have been particularly pronounced, JJM is a pivotal initiative for improving water infrastructure and supporting broader rural development goals. Through a comprehensive analysis involving field surveys, interviews with local stakeholders, and data review, this study assesses how JJM has influenced water accessibility, public health, and socio-economic conditions in South West Garo Hills. The paper also examines the alignment of these outcomes with the Viksit Bharat vision, which emphasizes inclusive and sustainable development across India. By evaluating the successes, challenges, and overall impact of JJM in this region, the paper offers insights into its role in advancing rural development and achieving Viksit Bharat's objectives. The findings aim to inform policy recommendations for enhancing JJM's effectiveness and better integrating water management efforts with national development strategies.

Social Impact of Natural Disasters on Women with Special Reference to Joshimath Tehsil

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Natural disasters are a common occurrence in the upper Himalayan region, with severe socioeconomic consequences for affected communities. Joshimath Tehsil, located in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand, India, is especially vulnerable to natural disasters due to its geographical and climatic circumstances. This study investigates the social impact of catastrophic calamities, with a particular emphasis on women, who frequently face the brunt of the consequences as a result of pre-existing societal systems. The inter-sectionality of caste, age, and gender shapes women's experiences during natural disasters. These issues frequently result in limited access to resources, increased workloads, and restricted mobility, exacerbating their susceptibility. This study seeks to examine the social impact of natural catastrophes on women in Joshimath, specifically how these events affect their socioeconomic status, health, and participation in political processes. The study takes a mixed-methods approach, with an emphasis on qualitative data collecting via in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Primary data was gathered from a variety of social groups in Joshimath Tehsil, including women of different castes and ages. To assure representation from all key demographic categories, we used a stratified random selection technique. The interviews were aimed to capture women's lived experiences following natural disasters, with an emphasis on access to resources, participation in decision-making processes, and general socioeconomic level. To supplement the qualitative findings and give a more comprehensive examination of the social impact of natural disasters in the region, quantitative data was obtained through structured surveys.

The Politics of Development in India: Political Economy of Post-Liberalization Development

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Development is a multi-faceted phenomenon that has political, economic, social and cultural dimensions. It involves a dynamic of State-Market interaction in the process of wealth creation. But the State plays a key political role in distribution of wealth and in determine the outcomes of who has what. In the last more than three decades the Indian State has allowed the 'animal spirits' of the private market players in creating and enhancing wealth of the Nation by effecting economic reforms

of Liberalization, privatization and globalization. The agenda of economic reforms enjoyed the support of political parties across the spectrum with the critical voices remaining on the margins. While India has been certainly successful in making value additions to its GDP and per capita income, the distribution of fruits of economic growth has largely been skewed and jobs and opportunities created have not matched the needs and aspirations of the people. By employing a political economy approach to development this paper contends that in the post-liberalization period and particularly last one decade while Indian State has channelled its energies to prop up the market by making capital expenditure on physical infrastructure like highways, ports and other assets, the creation of livelihoods and opportunities has been largely left to the market dynamics of demand and supply. However, this paper argues, the market has not lived up to its expectations for various reasons and has mainly failed to deliver. As a consequence, this raises questions on the substantive aspects of India's otherwise largely successful electoral democracy and its political legitimacy of democracy. The paper contends firstly that the state must direct its policy focus on qualitatively improving social infrastructure such as education, healthcare, livelihoods and opportunities and that State prioritise easing the living conditions the working people of India both in rural and urban areas with a focus on social inclusion. The people should be front and centre of the Development efforts in India to uphold the lofty political ideals of our Constitution.

Positioning of Real Estate Workers into the Housing Market: Structural Growth and Development

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The affordability of decent housing forms the second dimension of analysis. The assimilation of migrants' housing patterns requires that migrants are able to afford housing in different segments in the housing markets. In times of ongoing immigration to industrial countries due to humanitarian reasons and a serious need for immigrant workers resulting from an over-aging of western societies integration of immigrants and their offspring is a crucial issue nation states are obliged to cope with. Additional to migrants and real estate workers positioning in various spheres of society, such as the labour market and the educational system, integration in the housing market. There is a need of the social upliftment and their inclusive policies to be sustained the ecosystem. The policies should be implemented so that their major issues should be resolved.

Politics of Development in India: Intersection of Gender, Environment and Development

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The politics of development in India is an intricate and heterogeneous subject that intertwines economic growth, social equity, gender, governance, regional disparities, and environmental concerns, all of which demand a comprehensive study. It is beyond the scope of this paper to deal with entire the field of politics of development, however this paper will attempt to throw light on the role of women in development, to ensure environmental protection and sustainable development and to achieve the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Development projects like mining, dams, infrastructure and industry, often clash with environmental sustainability and the rights of indigenous communities especially women. These conflicts have spurred significant political mobilization around environmental issues. Women movements like the Chipko Movement have already highlighted the intersection of gender, environment, and developmental policies. In that context, this paper highlights recent environmental movement in Ladakh spearheaded by women. Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability and social equity is very crucial. Policies need to be more aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure holistic development and gender equality in developmental outcomes. This requires a shift in developmental policies recognising women as active development partners and not as mere beneficiaries.

Empowering Indian Agriculture: A Comprehensive Overview of Government Schemes

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India is an agricultural country. 70 percent of India's population depends on agriculture. Agriculture has the capacity to fulfil basic human needs. 52 percent of India's land is suitable for agriculture. India's economy is based mostly on its agriculture sector, which employs more than 50% of the labour force and makes a major GDP contribution. Indian agriculture confronts various obstacles, such as fragmented landholdings, insufficient irrigation, and limited market and financial access. To address these challenges and enhance productivity, income, and rural development, the Indian government has launched numerous schemes. This paper provides an exhaustive overview of prominent agriculture schemes in India, including: NMSA, PKVY, PMKSY, NBM, Agri-insurance schemes, Soil health card scheme and many more will be studied in paper. These agriculture schemes which aims to promote eco-friendly practices, conserve natural resources, and reduce the environmental impact of agriculture. In this research paper the objectives, features, and impacts of these schemes, highlighting their significance in transforming Indian agriculture, also the challenges and limitations of these schemes will be studied.

Migrant Construction Workers in Tamilnadu: A Study of Welfare Schemes and Its Challenges

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Tamil Nadu is one of the most industrialized states in India. It is a hub for construction activities and attracting a large number of migrant workers from different regions across the country such as Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh. With rapid urbanization and infrastructure development, the construction sector has seen an influx of migrant workers seeking better opportunities. These workers are drawn to the state by the promise of employment opportunities in a rapidly expanding construction sector, which includes residential, commercial, and infrastructure projects. These workers, who come in search of better economic opportunities, often endure difficult living and working conditions. While several welfare schemes have been introduced by the government to safeguard the rights and well-being of these labourers, numerous challenges persist in their effective implementation and accessibility. However, these workers often encounter significant welfare issues and hardships. This research study investigates the welfare conditions and challenges faced by migrated labourers in the construction industry in Tamil Nadu.

Evaluating Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Schemes and its Impact on the Empowerment of Women in Assam through the Lens of Sustainable Development Goals

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For the last decade, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes have emerged as a significant tool in India's welfare policies, designed to reform government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries and reduce leakage of funds. The research study aims to assess how these schemes have influenced women's socio-economic status and their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). It explores whether DBT schemes have effectively addressed gender disparities, promoted social inclusion, and contributed to the broader objectives of the SDGs, or failed to consider the deeper underlying structures that perpetuate the problems of inequality and injustice. While DBT schemes have provided financial aid, their long-term impact on women's empowerment and sustainable development is subtle. This study further discusses the importance of integrating political awareness and community engagement into welfare programs to ensure that women not only benefit economically but also gain the confidence and capability to influence political discourse, thereby advancing the goals of gender equality and social equity. This research contributes to the ongoing debate on the effectiveness of welfare policies in India, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to women's empowerment that go beyond mere financial assistance, aiming to foster genuine political and social transformation in line with the SDGs.

India's Land Titling System from Presumptive to Conclusive: How far?

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Land is not merely a natural resource from which a tiller could earn his living or a testament to your ownership rights. Hitherto land as a resource has been used as an instrument by the state for generating revenue. It was the ultimate source for generating income and wealth for the state and this quintessentially led to the practice of recording the rights of individuals and thus began the practice for surveying the land. It was assumed in the record-of-rights that the person who pays revenue to the state is the proprietor of the land, unless it is proved otherwise. The land titling system inherited by Independent India was predominantly presumptive in its essence. This essentially meant that the onus to prove ownership over a piece of land lies essentially with the owner. The mere possession of land title does not entail any guarantee from the state to protect the tenure rights of the owner. It is in fact based on the presumption that an individual who pays the land revenue is presumed to be the owner. Thus, the information in the record-of-rights could be challenged in the court of law. The Registration Act of 1908 only provides for registration of deed and not title.

The report by Centre for Policy Research (2017) has also found that about 25 per cent of all cases decided by the Supreme Court are related to land disputes. It has been reported by McKinsey (2001) that land market distortions due to anomalies in land ownership accounts for a total loss of 1.3 per cent of annual economic growth. The Digital Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) introduced in 2008 ushered to bring in a paradigm shift in the management of land records from presumptive to conclusive system of land titling. The policy aimed at reducing land/property disputes through digitization of land records and registration, integrating textual and spatial records, recording mutation, survey/resurvey and updating survey and settlement records. This paper attempts to examine as to what extent the state has been able to achieve the objectives of the policy to shift the land governance system in India from presumptive to conclusive.

Analysing the Political Influence of BKU in Western Uttar Pradesh's Sugarcane Belt

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The Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) has played a crucial role in shaping the agrarian politics of Western Uttar Pradesh's sugarcane belt, a region that has significant economic and political importance in India. Founded in 1986 by Mahendra Singh Tikait amidst growing agrarian distress, the BKU emerged as a powerful political force, playing a key role in the 1989 elections that led to the Congress government's downfall, and has since become a strong advocate for farmers' rights. This paper analyses the BKU's political influence, focusing on its impact on policy decisions, electoral outcomes, and the socio-economic conditions of the region. Through a detailed analysis of historical and contemporary events from secondary sources, the study explores the BKU's role in shaping agricultural policies, particularly regarding sugarcane pricing, subsidies, and payments, and its broader impact on farmers' livelihoods. Additionally, the paper investigates the BKU's electoral influence, assessing how its mobilization efforts have swayed voting patterns and political alliances in the region. The findings reveal that the BKU has not only been successful in advocating for farmers' rights but has also become a key player in the political governance of Western Uttar Pradesh. Its influence has contributed to shaping the region's political landscape, making it an essential actor in any discussion about agrarian politics in India.

Political Culture of the Western Himalayan Hill State: A Case of Himachal Pradesh

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As indicated by the sweeping title, the article attempts to put together a well-rounded and updated picture of the politics and political culture of Himachal Pradesh. Beyond merely reflecting regional traditions and culture, Himachal's political culture is more than that. It additionally establishes a link between the requirements of emerging political formations and earlier political encounters and role models. If defined in this way, it becomes not just a political process related to a democratic state but also a cultural reflection through the electoral process by the people that is genuinely influencing social change in the community. The politics and party structure of the hill state have been shaped over time by a number of causes. On the one hand, the ascendancy or pre-eminence of the upper caste in Himachal's political culture was dominant, on the other side, the state's development and education system also cemented its supremacy. Geographically, the Himachal Pradesh is divided by mountains on one side and rivers on the other; politically, it is divided by the state's distinct party structure and its varied political churning during elections. The political culture of Himachal is unusual because it combines a strong indigenous cultural heritage that was developed through the Praja mandals and the national drive for independence with the influence of British cultural legacy. The primary objective of this paper is to give an overview of the political culture and socialisation of Himachal Pradesh, would be helpful in order to gain a deeper understanding of the state's politics. Researcher will also attempt to determine how the hill state's political culture differs from that of the other states of Indian Union.

Institutional Catalysts: - Shaping India's Developmental Trajectory by 2047

Mr. Aaqil Ahmed, Research Scholar, University of Delhi, Delhi

As per its vision of 'Viksit Bharat', development trajectory assumes centre stage when considering how our nation evolves and grows in line with this, on turning one hundred years old as an independent country. The complex relationship between political economy and institutional frameworks, which are potentially conducive to sustainable growth and development is at the center of this paper. One of the major obstacles for a potential rise is will be how well its institutions, particularly on governance and economic diversification, can perform in this brave new global world. Featuring case studies from across history and global regions, this research investigates how strong institutions can propel innovation paradigms to facilitated better governance while fostering social cohesion. It also reiterates the pivotal need for sectorial reforms in education, health and infrastructure so that all citizens have an enabling environment to unleash their potential. It concludes that "good governance and accountability are key elements for enhancing economic growth as well as social development". This also stresses the need for participatory governance, where citizens are actively involved in taking decisions. India will have to leverage its demographic dividend, coupled with cultural diversity and heritage by promoting transparency & inclusivity as growth drivers. In doing so, this research delineates the significance of institutional catalysts that can steer India to a governance structure by 2047 which is prosperous and equitable — where it undoubtedly belongs in the Comity of Nations.

The Paradox of Development: Tribal Autonomy and Development in Koraput, Odisha

Mr. Amalesh Kr Pradhan, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Sidho Kanho Birsha University, Purulia (West Bengal)

As a fast developing nation India has significantly gained its position in the global developmental scenario. Development is contextualized as the state of all round betterment of a community. But no uniform model is applicable for all the society, as the society has its own contradiction. Especially, in case of tribal development various approaches like- isolation, assimilation and integration are followed, but at the end of the day the tribal communities are becoming marginal and secluded from the main stream of development in spite of having multiple initiatives from the central government as well as state government. Tribal development is a result of diverse strategies adopted by both the government and non government agencies; through an empirical study in Koraput district of Odisha the paper attempts to examine the developmental projects and policies meant for them and how these are functioning and its implied limits and contradictions—which not only resists the inclusive development but also threatens the socio cultural autonomy of the tribal people.

Changes in Mizoram Elections: Observation of the Ninth Mizoram Legislative Assembly Election 2023 and its repercussions

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Mizoram since statehood in 1987 has been dominated by two parties, namely, the Mizo National Front (MNF) and Congress. The newly formed Zoram People's Movement (ZPM) has grasped the confidence of the people in the recent local and state level bye-elections. The Congress party once a powerful group under the charismatic leadership of Lal Thanhawla elected Lalsawta to replace the former. Lalsawta was the former Finance Minister of the Congress regime from 2013-2018. The MNF after reviving its policy and its candidates in 2018 won the general election to the 40 seats Mizoram Legislative Assembly. However, both the MNF and the Congress were unable to secure substantial majority seats in several recent local state-level bye-elections. After the Ninth Mizoram Legislative Assembly Election 2023 the Congress again elected Lal Thanzara, brother of Lal Thanhawla to replace the incumbent president. The two-party ruling dichotomy was recently challenged by the emergence of third-front politics, particularly with the formation of the Zoram People's Movement (ZPM) in 2017. For the first time in Mizoram politics, neither the Congress nor the MNF party formed the state government. This paper attempts to analyse several reasons for the changes in Mizoram politics in terms of third-front politics and its aftermath.

Politics of Development in India With Special Reference to Bihar

Dr. Manoj Kumar Das, Assistant Professor, R.D. & D.J. College, Munger (Bihar)

Reference to Indian Politics, the politics of development is a remarkable matter. By the study of political science. We find that development in a country like India which is so varied with the operation of diverse traditions and cultures is not an easily achievable target. Consequently the politics of development acquire much meaning

without which an understanding of processes of change and transformation remains incomplete. Recently, India is a poor country of the world. After development, India is began on her independent development process. India, still remains among the largest contributors to the world's poor. Poverty manifests itself in a terms of India's death rate, unemployment, disease, illiteracy, inequality of income, population and still further in social consequence like communalism and communal violence, various forms crimes and corruption, terrorism and other social evils. One particular person elected as a member of parliament, other person has not opportunities to enjoy and participate it. In Bihar, topmost person win the election on the basis of particular parties and enjoy the whole facilities provided by the Indian constitution. There are all creates the social and political inequality. Through this paper, I would like to highlight the equal opportunities to all people to be a member of parliament and participation in Indian Politics.

Territorial identity, Inclusive development and Plain Tribal Autonomous Councils of Assam: A case study on Deori Autonomous Council

Ipsita Gogoi, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (Assam)

As India is heading towards the centenary of its independence, the government of India is targeting to reach the goal "Vikshit Bharat@2047". However, The term Vikshit itself is a multidimensional and dynamic in nature also challenging. Examining the term inclusive development beyond mere text, this paper is an extensive examination on development among tribes of The North-East India, an integral part of the country always known as a territory of tribal concentration. The tribal group of Northeast has a prolong history of autonomous movement for their territorial identity and socio-economic political development. In Assam, the Government has signed Memorandum of Settlement with leaders of such movements to form Autonomous Councils known as Plain Tribal Autonomous Councils. Despite of having autonomy, the findings of this paper will contribute to the literature of inclusive development and what is the development scenario among indigenous tribes of Assam with a case study of Deori Autonomous Council.

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GENDER ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

The Intersection of Caste and Gender: Challenges Faced by Dalit (Pasi) Women in Indian Politics

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This paper examines the intersection of caste and gender in the political participation of Dalit women, with a focus on the Pasi community in India. It explores the dual marginalization faced by Pasi women due to their caste and gender, which significantly hinders their access to political power and representation. By analysing the socio-political challenges and structural barriers, the paper highlights how entrenched discrimination within both the caste system and patriarchal norms continues to marginalize Pasi women. It also discusses the limited effectiveness of existing policy interventions and the need for a more inclusive political framework to ensure meaningful participation of Dalit women in politics. The study underscores the importance of addressing both caste and gender issues simultaneously to empower Pasi women and enhance their role in India's democratic processes

Stereotyping Gender Roles and Political Concerns of Women in Manipur

Adashri Moirangthem, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal (Manipur)

Political philosophy historically institutionalized the notion that women belonged in the domestic sphere or had the temperament or capacity to engage in politics. The role of women in political theory was not challenged until the twentieth century by feminist political thinkers. Cultural perceptions of women today have the power to influence women's representation in politics at all levels, from a woman's choice to enter politics to the selection of candidates by political parties to the decisions made by voters on election day. Despite being the largest democracy in the world, gender stereotypes still stand in the way of an inclusive political atmosphere in India. Gender stereotypes continue to obstruct Indian women's political growth in general, even if many biases and hurdles related to gender have diminished recently. The women of Manipur, who are well-known for their extraordinary bravery in confronting various forms of social injustices, also face similar gender-related obstructions. The research will draw from the knowledge already available in this field. Gender stereotypes persist in the twenty-first century, and the state of Manipur is not an exception. More in-depth research is necessary to comprehend how we deal with gender stereotypes in the twenty-first century, especially female political participation and challenges.

Panchayat Women Leaders: Challenges, Opportunities, and Strategies for Success

Utkarsh Patel, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Bareilly College, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)

This paper examines the experiences of women leaders in rural panchayats in India, highlighting the challenges they face, opportunities they leverage, and strategies they employ to succeed in a patriarchal political landscape. Based on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with women panchayat leaders across different states, this study reveals the complex interplay of social, cultural, and political factors that influence their leadership trajectories. Despite facing significant barriers, including gender bias, lack of education, and limited access to resources, women panchayat leaders have developed innovative strategies to assert their authority, build coalitions, and deliver development outcomes. This research identifies key factors contributing to their success, including supportive family members, mentorship, and training programs. The findings have important implications for policy initiatives aimed at promoting women's political empowerment in rural India, suggesting that targeted interventions can enhance their effectiveness and sustainability. By amplifying the voices of women panchayat leaders, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities of gender and politics in rural India.

The Impact of Paid Care Work on Women in India: An Analysis

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The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines care work as "consisting of activities and relations to meet the physical, psychological and emotional needs of adults and children, old and young, frail and able-bodied. Care workers include a wide range of workers from university professors, doctors and dentists at one end of the spectrum, to childcare workers and personal care workers at the other. Care workers also include domestic workers." The International Labour Organisation report suggests that increasing investments in the care services sector have the potential to generate 475 million jobs globally by 2030. Presently, India's public spending on the care economy is less than 1% of GDP, relatively low in comparison with other nations. However, various reports suggest that direct public investment equivalent to 2% of GDP can potentially generate 11 million jobs, nearly 70% of which will go to women. According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data, women constitute around 70% of the health and social care workforce in India. There are over 900,000 ASHA workers in India, all of whom are women. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), around 80% of domestic workers in India are women. As data suggests, the role of care workers is mainly performed by women and my paper will assess the impact of paid care work on women and the challenges they face in performing their care role in their arena in India.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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In contemporary India, gender issues are significant and complex. Despite improvements in laws, challenges like unequal access to education, workplace discrimination, and gender-based violence persist. Women's representation in leadership roles remains low, and traditional gender roles often limit opportunities. Efforts such as the Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act aim to address these problems. However, social attitudes and systemic biases continue to hinder progress. Rural areas face additional challenges due to socio-economic factors, while urban areas struggle with issues like the glass ceiling and work-life balance. For true gender equality, India needs to not only improve legal protections but also change cultural attitudes and ensure effective policy enforcement. The ultimate goal is to create an inclusive environment where both women and men can thrive equally, contributing to the nation's overall development.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms Behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationship with each other. Men have typically been expected to be the bread winner decision makers, and protectors of the family, while women have been confined to the role of caregivers, home makers, and obedient wives. These stereotypes have been perpetuated through various cultural norms, religious beliefs and societal expectations. Women are considered to be burden by many families and are not provided with the same rights men enjoy in society. We are ill-informed regarding women rights to continue age-old practice This is made worse with social menace such as the dowry system, child labour, child marriage, Gender based violence, work place inequality, legal barriers, and poverty are among the contemporary issues that disproportionately affect women.

Women at the Helm of Green Path to Sustainable Development

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There is a complex and interdependent link between women and the climate. The climate catastrophe is a feminist concern since it negatively affects women's prospects in life. Because of the negative effects it has on women's life chances and because of societal, economic, and cultural constraints that make them more susceptible to climate-related tragedies. Rapid environmental changes broaden the gender-based health inequality already present and give it a new dimension. This essay examines the complex relationship between women and the environment, highlighting the important responsibilities they play in resource management and environmental conservation. It explores the idea of ecofeminism, emphasizing how women's rights and environmental preservation connect and how both have been ignored by the patriarchal system. Participation of women in environmental governance is essential to ensuring an egalitarian and sustainable future. The Chipko Movement is an example of grassroots women taking action and standing strong and resilient as environmental fighters. Women have a major role in mitigating the climate catastrophe. In order to create "prosperous and just economies, and a healthy planet for future generations," it is imperative that we invest in women and accelerate development, according to the 2024 International Women's Day theme. The current study concentrates on the effects of the climate catastrophe on women and attempts to include women in the decision-making process for gender-responsive and transformative policies, all the while focusing on the rising trend in India's stance of women-led development.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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Gender issue is socio - economic in nature, which refers to the socially constrained characteristics of women and men - such as behaviour, norms, roles, relationship between Men and women, access to and control over resources, division of labour, their needs and difficulties. The research broadly focuses on the contemporary issues of gender inequality/ discrimination faced in India and at global level by different sections of the society which include Women, Men, Children, Transgender. The research ought to throw light on the roots of Gender issues in patriarchal society of India, and all over the globe as well. The impacts or causes which it has on the society as a whole in recent times i.e increase in heinous crimes towards vulnerable sections of the society, poverty, uneven access to education, wage gap, workplace issues, inaccessible health facilities and economic growth, gender violence, lack of awareness, discrimination, inequality, recent status of sexual harassment and violence against women. Struggles associated with gender issues. Role of feminism of Simon de Beauvoir n world perspective. Contribution of India's first female sociologist Irawati Karve in feminism of India. Contribution of Warren Farrell in men's right movement, etc. Most significantly the role of International Human Rights Commission, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, etc. In elimination of gender issues. After all, India's place in global gender gap index. Provisions made in Indian Constitution for improving the status of women and children and different sections and promoting equality, policies associated, Laws made and reforms needed in stringent implementation and application of laws to prevent heinous crimes towards Women's, Men's, Children's and transgender.

Decoding Intersectionality and Gender: Addressing Compounded Inequalities in Contemporary India

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The paper attempts to examine the concept of intersectionality within the context of gender issues in contemporary India with a focus on women. Intersectionality, a framework introduced by Kimberlé Crenshaw, helps to understand how overlapping forms of discrimination—such as those based on gender, caste, class, religion, et cetera—compound to create unique experiences of marginalization and peripheralization. The study, deriving its fundamental understanding from theoretical underpinnings of intersectionality, delves into decoding its relevance in the Indian socio-cultural and economic landscape, where deep-rooted hierarchies exacerbate gender inequalities. It attempts to highlight key areas of compounded inequalities, and, how and why gender acts as a catalyst in exacerbating them. The analysis also attempts to encapsulate a case study of women who work as domestic help in Bengaluru's urban areas by conducting a short survey of their experiences in this context which includes also looking at power dynamics and the proliferation of justice in their personal spaces. The paper concludes by offering policy recommendations, advocating for intersectional approaches to legal protections, inclusive development programs, and data-driven research. As India approaches its centenary in 2047, addressing these compounded inequalities is crucial such that everyone can fully participate in the nation's development.

Gender-Driven Development in Tamil Nadu: A Political Perspective on Women's Empowerment and Social Welfare

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Dr. S. Parthiban, Assistant Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Madras, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

This study examines how politics in Tamil Nadu has seeped into gender-sensitive development in a mechanism of bottom-up public action. It will explore how the Indian state of Tamil Nadu exemplifies state-led development to empower women and steer social welfare. In particular, it extracts the role of political leaders on the implementation of gender-based welfare policies and programmes such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Maternity Benefit Schemes and the reservation of 33 per cent positions in local governance. The study will adopt a qualitative approach by researching textual and ethnographic data from case studies, various news articles and policy notes. It will examine the success and setbacks of these policies and programmes by probing into their political economy, and in turn, evaluating the effectiveness of such policies. This study will dive into a closer look at how political will and determination influenced state-led development. We contend that political parties' different views on gender politics can have implications on state-led commitments, which on the whole influence the lives of women positively or negatively. We envision that Tamil Nadu becomes an exemplary case to modify and refine our understanding of gender and development in the Indian context, and give insights to be taken elsewhere. This study documents the 'success story' by examining the evidence-based data of developmental success connected to a political leader's reformist policy, which underscores the importance of political will in redressing inequality and empowering women, thereby learning lessons from best practice.

Urban Household Water from Gender Perspective: Field Insights

Ivy Dhar, Assistant Professor, School of Development Studies, Dr. B.R Ambedkar University, Delhi

Gender equality is at the forefront of aims in the landscape of development of India and it is realised that women's full participation is what will ensure the change. While education and health carry seeds of change, aspects of water cannot be left behind. There is a large body of existing work that has intricately analysed that gender and water intersect. By this nature of inquiry, the most commonly upheld narrative is that fetching water is a woman's responsibility in Indian households that lack water sources within premises. The daily drudgery that women face interferes with opportunity costs and as a result, the woman, her family, and the community at large suffer. This paper discusses water-specific domestic roles by drawing upon the experiences of women in Delhi's informal settlements. Drawing upon scholarly debates on the gender dimensions of water poverty, brings field insights on the challenges of urban water availability, the domesticity of women and explores the close relationship with social contestations. Placing gender issues at the core, it argues that the politics of access to water is a perennial urban conundrum that demands policy attention.

Gender Dynamics in the 2024 India Election: Political Ascendancy or Tokenism?

Kanchan Joshi, Research Scholar, Dept. of Political Science, Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)

This paper explores the gender dynamics in the 2024 India election, focusing on whether the increased visibility of women candidates signifies genuine political

ascendancy or mere tokenism. Utilizing a comprehensive content analysis approach, the study examines representations of women in various media outlets, political party manifestos, and social media platforms. The analysis reveals the narratives, themes, and patterns that shape public perceptions of women's political participation. Findings suggest a complex interplay between empowerment and tokenism, highlighting both progressive portrayals and persistent stereotypes. This study contributes to the understanding of gender dynamics in Indian politics, emphasizing the need for deeper structural changes to achieve true gender equality in political representation.

Feminist Social Movements and Digital Spaces

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Dr. Priya Mital, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Bhavan's H. Somani College, Chowpatty, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

The paper examines how the emergence of new digital communication technologies and social media has affected feminist social movements in India. It then shows how the fourth wave of feminism is essentially a feminist movement in digital spaces and highlights some specific movements in India that gained significance due to the presence of social media. This paper further seeks to address the challenges that feminist social movements faced with regard to women's access and participation in social media and the reason for their limited presence in these spaces. It also delves into the issue of harassment that women face on social media. The paper concludes that the digital divide needs to be addressed in order to reach out to women at the grassroots level which in turn could lead to making feminist movements more inclusive and intersectional.

Gender Issues in Viksit Bharat: An Overview

Dr. G.P. Sudha, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

Gender continues to be a crucial although mainly disregarded prism through which to evaluate global development concerns. Since the United Nations officially declared March 8th to be International Women's Day, 42 years ago, the feminist movement has seen a significant shift. This collection of gendered learning outcomes, which emerged from Brookings India's previous research on political economy, financial inclusion, and health, spans several important subjects for public policy in India and was released on the occasion of International Women's Day in 2017, but according to the 2011 Census, India's child sex ratio is 918 girls for every 1000 boys among children aged 0 to 6. This figure speaks for itself, highlighting the need for quick fixes that get to the root of gender inequality. Discrimination against girls begins even before they are born. She is kept from being born in many cases. The girl kid is viewed as an inconvenience. She frequently lacks the fundamental rights and equitable chances needed to have a healthy childhood and adult life. In order to effectively address gender disparity, address its linked causes and seek to implement long-lasting change patterns that will ultimately result in its eradication. Findings of the study is educating people about gender prejudice and child rights is the first step towards questioning society norms. Encouraging equitable chances for school, work, and leadership positions can ultimately enable disadvantaged and socially marginalized women to flourish in all facets of their lives. Encouraging female education is essential to ending the gender inequality loop. Strict child protection regulations also need to be implemented in order to stop violence and discrimination against girls. This paper elaborates on the government initiatives to prevent gender inequality. The methodology of the study, is analytical and descriptive based on the primary and secondary data.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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Since ancient time in India Women's were getting respect from our Society. Even Name of Gods is being started with female God before the Male God for example Sita-Ram, Radhey-Shyam, Gauri-Shankar. But in contemporary India still Males are being the Power factor of the Female. Gender inequality persists in high level in Rural and comparatively less in Urban India. Although so many efforts taken by government to change the difference of Gender inequality, and gradually it impacts decreasing the Gap, But, when awareness will come on family and society level it will impact more. Now a days, women are also involving and joining different private and Government Sectors, Taking Parts in Politics and development sectors but after more awareness in women's it will overcome the gender issues in Contemporary India. So first understand the impacting factors of gender issue then trying to find the solution, and need to implement 1st Social level than state Level. After that in result we will get minimum Gender issue in Contemporary India.

Transgenders' Representation in Indian Politics: Post 1990s Era

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This research explores the representation of transgender individuals in Indian politics, focusing on the post-1990s era as the period has witnessed significant socio-political changes. While significant progress has been made in recognizing LGBTQ+ rights through legal advancements like the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, and the decriminalization of homosexuality, political representation remains an underexplored aspect of inclusion. This study aims to uncover the dynamics of transgender political participation, identifying the challenges and opportunities that shape their representation in governance. The study also delves into the evolution of transgender representation in Indian politics, focusing on key milestones, challenges, and the socio-political impact in their participation. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data on electoral participation and qualitative insights by focusing on the lives of some transgenders who are active in politics or have been active at some point of time in their lives. The findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of the factors influencing transgender representation in politics and offer policy recommendations to enhance their participation, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and diverse political landscape in India.

Decline of Ethics in Female Bureaucrats- Reasons and Remedies

Ms Arpita Choudhary, Research Scholar, Public Administration, MGSU, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

Ethics are set of moral principles and values which enables the person in authority or the institution in authority to act unbiased towards the public good. Ethics being a potent tool for having a strong representative democracy and a moral line of bureaucrats, have been challenged and restructured timely according to need of the hour. The integrity of bureaucrats is being dissolved in the need of power and materialistic rewards. The recent scenario regarding ethics in bureaucrats especially women bureaucrats is a matter of concern. The key objective of this paper is to identify the reasons and remedies for decline of ethics in women bureaucrats.

Peace, Security, and Diplomacy: The Contribution of Indian Women in UN Missions

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The adoption of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda at the United Nations called for gender mainstreaming in the policies and actions of peacekeeping missions. This agenda recognises the critical role of women in achieving global peace. India has a long history of involvement in UN peacekeeping missions, with many Indian men and women serving under the blue helmets. This assessment also delves into India's share of troops, resources, and logistical support, providing a comprehensive overview of its participation in maintaining peace and stability across conflict-ridden regions. Through qualitative analysis, this paper studies the contributions made by Indian women under the United Nations flagship. It explores the roles these women play, their experiences while serving, and how they bring a gendered perspective to the security realm. The findings suggest that Indian women have positively contributed to these missions. The study particularly focuses on the gender aspect of these missions, shedding light on the stories of women peacekeepers who have exhibited courage and resilience in challenging environments.

Bridging Gaps in Human Rights: Exploring Transgender Scenario Within the Framework of Gender Issues in India

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Today's Indian gender issues are neither wholly progressive nor entirely regressive; they are conditioned by tradition and change. Even though the improvement in

the numerical strength of women has really borne fruit in the right directions, the country is not without some of these odds. Gender Pay gaps or general employment discriminations on the basis of gender, education intolerances and political restrictions particularly on the transgender community. This paper discusses the issues affecting the Transgender persons in India such as discrimination, lack of legal right and civil liberty, abuse in Their right for this healthcare and inadequate employment. It is evident from the landmark ruling of the 2014 Supreme Court ruling that recognized the transgender persons as the third gender; nevertheless, there has been poor formulation of policies regarding the support of this type of a community. As a result of social acceptance, most of the transgender persons still suffer from stigma and being rejected in the society. Some of the practical attempts are the introduction of new bills and amendments including Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 and social movements that fight for women's and trans' rights at the same time. Although these initiative poses signify social progress, attitudes of society and institutional lag poses hurdles. Social and cultural reforms in India to bring in gender equality are a long and complex process that need to address stereotyping of gender roles as well as women being discriminated in matters of employment, safety, property rights among other issues that help in availing equal rights for equal beings, irrespective of the biological gender. Viksit Bharat with vision of India @100 is now carrying a very big responsibility to make India even more incredible, more inclusive and less inequal.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India: Myth vs Reality and Responsibility

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Gender issues include all the problems, questions, aspects and concerns related to men and women's lives and their interactions with each other in society. It includes how men and women are different in their access to resources, their activities and how they respond to changes, policies and interventions. Ultimately, gender issues can refer to the interrelationship as well as differences between men and women, how they are treated differently. At present scenario, women are performing well in different spheres of activities. Still most Indian women are facing gender issues which can hinder economic growth, promote gender inequality and prevent peace and security. As per the UNDP report on Gender Inequality Index (GII) India ranks 122 out of 191 countries in 2021. Only 29% of Indian women in 2011 above the age of 15 were part of the labour force as compared to 80.7% of men. Only 10.9% lawmakers are women in Indian parliament. Every day 39 thousand girls are forced into early marriage. Hence, gender issues are important to discuss to dispel the myth and examine the harsh realities facing Indian women today because gender inequality remains a pressing concern in India despite the significant steps taken towards women empowerment.

The Evolving Landscape of Women's Rights in India: A Continuing Journey

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The Indian Constitution provides women with fundamental rights that guarantee equality and legal empowerment. These rights include the right to self-defence, the right to equal pay, the right to dignity and decency, the right to work without discrimination, the right to prevent domestic abuse, the right to free legal representation, and the right to maintenance. Given the social and economic circumstances of women in the nation, this paper focusses on the arduous process of granting them rights. The Bengal Stage Revolution was the first attempt to elevate women's status in Indian culture, as is well known, since women's subjection persisted throughout the early modern era of history during the administration of the East India Company. The history of women's rights continues to this day, as seen by the Indian constitution. This paper also discusses the current situation, emphasising advancements in the workforce and areas such as government initiative participation. The analysis looks at how women's rights have changed over time, highlighting significant victories, and highlighting the need for ongoing work to address persistent problems and advance a more just society.

Women and Girls: The Silent Sufferers of Climate Change

Vaishali Jain, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (Haryana)

Climate change, a global phenomenon caused by both natural and anthropogenic actions, has the potential to negatively affect human well-being in various ways. Climate change has an unequal impact, with women and girls being affected to a greater extent in terms of their lifestyles and means of making a living. Climate change presents a peril to the rights of women and girls, resulting in problems such as gender-based violence and exploitation, including human trafficking, forced migration and displacement, childhood marriage, disrupted access to school, scarcity of food and water, economic instability, and health concerns. This research elucidates the phenomena of climate change and its relationship with women in several situations, including socio-economic vulnerability, health, and well-being. The United Nations is playing a vital role in helping and supporting women in this particular context. This study aims to examine the various mechanisms and initiatives adopted by the United Nations to address the issues experienced by women and girls. Women play a vital role in facilitating change and are indispensable for its occurrence. The study tends to investigate the reasons and methods by which women contribute significantly to combating climate change. Hence, it is crucial to analyse the vulnerability of women and girls to climate change as women and girls is that segment of the world who bear the impacts of climate change more.

The Fate of Dalit Women in India: An Intersectional Approach

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In his seminal work, "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality," esteemed scholar J.J. Rousseau delineated the dual forms of inequality prevalent in society: natural and man-made. The convergence of these two types of inequalities engenders a complex terrain of hierarchical structures, discriminatory practices, and social marginalization. Gender emerged to be one such basis of natural discrimination, while caste is a constructed source of inequality in India. The intersectionality of these intersecting axes of inequality gives rise to a layered and fragmented hierarchy for certain sections. The secondary position of women in India is quite evident but when the gender intersects with the hierarchical caste system it creates a unique set of experiences for the Dalit women. The caste system in India serves as a mechanism for hierarchical social relations, positioning Dalits at the lower rungs of society. They exist outside the dominant cultural framework of society and are positioned in the lower rung within the hierarchically structured social relations. But when it comes to women within the Dalit fold they need special consideration as they face double marginalization because of their gender and caste identity hence extreme social exclusion which led to the deprivation of resources and their rights in many other spheres as well. In the given context, the proposed chapter explores the nuanced ways in which Dalit women are doubly marginalized, facing systemic barriers in accessing resources, rights, and opportunities.

Gender Inclusive Policing: Impediments and Recommendations

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The police profession has traditionally been viewed as a masculine occupation as it is mostly dominated by men and is symbolized for having masculine attributes. These attributes stand in stark contrast to the feminine attributes of women, in which they have been socio-psychologically conditioned since birth. The number of women entering this field has increased due to factors like globalization, modern education, and changes in the sociocultural environment during the late 19th century. Although the number of them working as police personnel has grown, they still face a variety of obstacles in terms of getting hired, surviving, and getting promoted. Their issues become more severe in patriarchal set up of Punjab, which marginalises the role of women in productive works. Thus, in such a social environment the entry and survival of women in a masculine profession like policing becomes more challenging. Further, the difficulties encountered by policewomen and their relatively less number in this field demonstrates the ineffectiveness of policies to make police service more gender inclusive. This paper examines the position and challenges of policewomen in male dominant profession within India with special emphasis on Punjab, on the basis of secondary and primary data.

Women Trafficking and Violations of Women Rights with Special Reference to North Eastern State of Assam

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Over the centuries, women have been constant victims of diverse forms of social evil including trafficking, resulting in the gross infringement of the rights of the

women. The increasing media reports on trafficking of women in the north eastern state of Assam in recent years deserve close attention from both researcher's points of view and the policy level intervention of the larger community along with the government. Large number of factors are promoting the state as one of the hotspot of women trafficking in India. The state has been witnessing various forms of trafficking. Consequently, the rights of traffic victim women are grossly violated. Despite the stringent actions by the state government to combat this inhuman, treacherous evil in the state, the cases of trafficking in women are rising abruptly. Hence, this study makes an attempt to analyze women's trafficking and violations of women's rights with special reference to the north-eastern state of Assam with the help of historical and descriptive method.

Women's Experiences in the Criminal Justice System: Addressing Unmet Needs and Implementing Gender-Sensitive Programs

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The rate of women's incarceration has surged significantly in recent decades, yet criminological research often relies on frameworks designed for understanding male criminality. It's essential to recognize that studying crime through a gendered lens is crucial, not just in terms of the differences in crime rates between men and women, but also in understanding the distinct pathways that lead to offending and incarceration for each gender. Women prisoners, due to their gender, continue to experience disproportionate victimization within prison environments. Additionally, the criminal justice system, which is predominantly male-oriented, frequently neglects the unique needs of female inmates, failing to adequately address the challenges they face. Given the limited criminological research focused on women, this paper seeks to explore the interaction between women and the criminal justice system. By analyzing empirical evidence gathered through field surveys, this article aims to highlight the discrimination women offenders face and propose gender-responsive measures to improve their conditions within the criminal justice framework.

Conditions of Old Age Women in Public and Private Old Age Homes: A Study of Amritsar City of Punjab

Ramandeep Kaur, Research Fellow, Department of Political Science, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (Punjab)

The article primarily deals with the condition of old age women in public and private old age homes in Amritsar City of Punjab. The study is multidisciplinary in nature and has been conducted from the sociological, economic and human rights perspectives. The study has been conducted through empirical observation approach while applying methods such as scheduled and unscheduled interviews. Snowball Sampling and Accidental Sampling techniques were used. The primary aims of the study are firstly to examine the physical and mental conditions of elderly women in both settings. Secondly, women from different social, cultural and financial backgrounds have adapted to such an environment. Thirdly, how these two settings assist the old-age women in providing comfort. The study reveals that in society being a woman, it is impossible for them to stay away from the family at this phase of life. Therefore, it becomes imperative to conduct a study on these old age homes to determine how they leg up these destitute women where they have no one to be taken care of.

Political Participation of Women in Village Council-A Study of Mizoram

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Political participation and representation of women is still very less in Mizo society. Although the Constitution of India guarantees equality and prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex, religion, caste, race etc yet the patriarchal values that has been there still influence the involvement of women in politics. The participation of women in the Village councils administration is one important indicators of the status of women and the State at large. This study focussed on the participation and involvement of women in the Village council election in Mizoram and the observation on the laws and other factors for their participation.

Women Empowerment and Self -Help Groups in India

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Empowerment means a process through the women able to "take control and ownership of their choices". In other words, it can be said that it is a process that makes women able to take their decision. It is said that "women's empowerment is a process in which women increase their choice and freedom to participate, negotiate, influence and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives is a step in the right direction." As the world Bank says that women's empowerment should be given more importance. It is said that "women's empowerment is a process in which women increase their choice and freedom to participate, negotiate, influence and hold accountable institutions that effect their lives is a step in the right direction." Self-Help Groups are voluntary groups of poor people who tries to solve their problems basically economic problems collectively on the basis of 'self -help and community action.' This paper analyses how much the Self -Help Groups has empowered the women? It not only provides them financial assistance but also upgrade their social status. It provides various kinds of entrepreneurship and financial supports. So, it can be said that SHGs can be perceived as "communities for women", that gives social identity to its members.

The Struggles of Slum Women in India: Gender, Health, and Access to Services

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The health of women living in slums is a multifaceted issue encompassing physical, mental, and social well-being. In the past, women's health has mainly been associated with reproductive health, but a comprehensive approach to the health of slum women includes maternal health, mental health, chronic diseases, and access to healthcare. It is crucial for women to have fair and suitable healthcare to enhance their well-being on both an individual and community level. This article delves into the fundamental aspects of women's health, specifically focusing on the challenges women face in accessing healthcare in low-resource areas. Pregnancy, childbirth, and women's health, including mental health and management of chronic diseases, should be global priorities. Women face gender-based disadvantages due to limited healthcare access, lower socioeconomic status, and social stigma. The article highlights the importance of taking a comprehensive approach to addressing the health needs of women living in slums. This approach should not only focus on improving healthcare, but also on implementing policies to address issues of gender inequality, providing educational opportunities, and increasing access to social services. Healthcare systems need to prioritize both prevention and treatment, and provide women with the resources and support needed to truly enhance women's health initiatives. Furthermore, the article will also explore the important role women play in women's health programs in underserved communities. Overall, the emphasis is on framing women's health from a holistic perspective.

Overcoming Adversity: The Struggles of Transgender Community in India

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The transgender community in India has long been subjected to marginalisation and discrimination across social, economic, and political spheres. Transgender individuals are often perceived as abnormal or deviant, facing frequent physical, emotional, and sexual violence. Many incidents go unreported due to fears of retaliation or the lack of adequate legal recognition. Approximately 80% of transgender people in India are forced into sex work or begging, with many experiencing gender-based violence and abuse. Their childhoods are often fraught with hardship, and they encounter significant challenges in adulthood. Activists highlight that they face pervasive discrimination in education and employment, and obtaining essential identity documents such as passports, voter IDs, and driving licenses remains difficult. Although the treatment of transgender individuals in India has been a matter of concern for years, recent developments and policy changes have begun to influence the community's situation. This paper will shed light on the challenges the community encounters in their quest for equality.

The Vision of Viksit Bharat in the Context of Achieving Gender Equality by 2047

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The vision of Viksit Bharat is a comprehensive and ambitious plan that aims to transform India into a global powerhouse by harnessing its potential and leveraging technology and innovation. The developmental view of India encompasses a multifaceted analysis of its economic growth, technological advancements, and social progress. Gender equality is an important dimension of the National Development view of India. The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (NPEW) has been pondering upon either to seek collaborations or contradictions among the various stakeholders of the society. The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to

social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms and practices. Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector - to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. This article seeks to reflect on the way forward to address gender equality in India's efforts to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Navigating Gender Issues in Contemporary India: Challenges, Progress and Future Directions

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This study delves into the changing terrain of gender concerns in present-day India, examining the diverse obstacles, notable advancements, and prospective paths towards gender parity. Even with constitutional guarantees and modern legal systems in place, gender-based discrimination continues to be prevalent in multiple areas like education, employment, healthcare, and politics. The study investigates obstacles to gender equality, like patriarchal customs, gender violence, and caregiving differences, while showcasing advancements with legal changes, court decisions, and community initiatives. The paper specifically examines significant legal cases and policy revisions that have influenced discussions on gender in India, such as the abolition of Section 377, the acknowledgment of transgender rights, and the introduction of gender quotas in political representation. Additionally, it evaluates the effects of recent government efforts focused on empowering women and advancing gender equality, such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program and the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act. This in-depth research strives to add to the current discussion on gender equality in India by offering a detailed insight into the challenges and suggesting practical suggestions for building a fairer and more inclusive community.

India's Women Reservation Act, 2023: Challenges and Opportunities

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The Women Reservation Act of 2023, recently passed in India, is a groundbreaking piece of legislation. It aims to address the long-standing issue of gender imbalance in India's political representation. The Act reserves 33 percent of seats for women in legislative bodies (State Legislative Assembly and Parliament). Its goal is to not only increase women's participation in politics but also to influence the development priorities and concerns that have historically been overlooked in a male-dominated political landscape. It introduces opportunities for political empowerment but also notable challenges related to the effective integration of women into existing political structures, which have often been resistant to change and slow to adapt to the evolving needs of a diverse populace. It is believed that a more balanced representation of women in decision-making bodies will lead to a greater emphasis on development priorities and concerns that are unique to women's experiences. This notion is rooted in the belief that women, as a distinct social group, have different perspectives, priorities, and concerns that have been historically underrepresented in the political arena. In this context, this paper explores how the introduction of reservations for women in legislative assemblies may foster a political environment that is more empathetic and responsive to women's issues, thereby challenging the neglect of their interests and needs in policy-making processes.

Digital Divide and Educational Access: The Case of Muslim Women in India

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Prof. Swarnamayee Tripathy, Professor, Dept of Public Administration, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)

This research explores the impact of the digital divide on educational access for Muslim women in India. Using secondary data from national surveys, government reports, and academic studies, the study identifies significant barriers to technology access, including economic constraints, socio-cultural norms, and low levels of digital literacy. The study is situated within the broader vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047," which aims to create a developed and inclusive India by 2047. The findings reveal that a substantial proportion of Muslim women, particularly in rural areas, face difficulties in accessing the internet and digital learning resources, which adversely affects their educational opportunities. Economic limitations, cultural attitudes restricting women's use of technology, and inadequate infrastructure contribute to these challenges. The study concludes with recommendations for policy interventions to address these issues, such as subsidizing technology costs, expanding digital literacy programs, and increasing the availability of public internet access points. These measures aim to bridge the digital divide and enhance educational outcomes for Muslim women, providing valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and community leaders striving to promote digital inclusion and educational equity.

The Gender Issue of Digital Exclusion: How Women are Left Out of Organizational Decision-Making

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Yasir Mumtaz Ansari, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)

The gender digital divide in India severely affects women's participation in organizational decision-making. This study explores how limited access to technology and digital skills hinders women's ability to contribute effectively to leadership and governance processes. The digital divide exacerbates existing gender inequalities, limiting women's access to information, networking opportunities, and decision-making platforms. This exclusion has far-reaching consequences for organizational development, leading to a loss of diverse perspectives and insights. To address this issue, organizations must prioritize initiatives to bridge the gender digital divide. This includes providing women with access to technology training, affordable internet connectivity, and digital literacy programs. Additionally, organizations should implement policies and practices that promote gender equality in leadership and decision-making roles. By investing in women's digital empowerment, organizations can create more inclusive and innovative workplaces that benefit from the full participation of all employees. This paper will delve into the critical issue of digital exclusion, particularly as it disproportionately affects women. By defining digital exclusion and its implications, we will explore the gender disparity in digital access and its direct connection to women's participation in organizational decision-making. The paper will examine the barriers women face in accessing digital technology, its impact on their professional growth, and the subsequent consequences for organizational decision-making. Finally, we will discuss strategies to bridge the gender digital divide and ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in leadership and governance processes.

From Margins to Mainstream: The Legislative Journey of Marginalized Women in India

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The path of inclusion of marginalised women in the Indian legislature through the reservation policy is a crucial development in India's democratic framework. Marginalised women belonging to Dalit, Adivasi, minority and economically disadvantaged groups have faced significant barriers to political participation in the past, resulting in their under-representation in legislative bodies. The reservation of seats for marginalised women in the Indian legislature is essential to social inclusion and empowerment. This paper examines the journey of marginalised women in Indian politics, focusing on the impact of reservation policy on their representation and participation in decision-making processes. It looks at the historical context of gender inequality in politics, the rationale behind reservation policy and the challenges marginalised women face in the legislature, such as policy changes that address gender inequalities and the amplification of women's voice in government and examines the evolution of policies and efforts to close this gap and emphasizes the need for legislative caveats to achieve equal representation. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study highlights the importance of promoting diversity and inclusivity in legislative bodies for a more equitable society.

Reimagining Indian Feminism: Decolonial Praxis and Indigenous Standpoints

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This paper critically examines the dominant impact of Western feminist frameworks on Indian feminism, highlighting a disconnect between feminist theory and the lived realities of Indian women. It argues that Western feminist approaches, rooted in individualism and rights-based paradigms, are inadequate to address the gender dynamics within India's diverse socio-cultural landscape. Theoretically, employing Gayatri Spivak's Postcolonial feminist framework, the paper explores how the voices and agency of Indian women have been silenced historically, particularly those from indigenous and lower-caste communities, resulting in their double marginalization

.Through examples like the All India Dalit Women's Rights Forum, Soni Sori's activism, the Chipko Movement, and the Narmada Bachao Andolan, the paper identifies how indigenous feminist struggles have their own standpoint beyond the 'Core' recognized feminists agendas. It highlights the need to decolonize Indian feminist thought by integrating indigenous perspectives on gender equality, grounded in communal harmony and collective well-being. This approach produces new geopolitics of knowledge, focusing on gendered colonial differences unique to the Indian experience, and advocates for a more inclusive and equitable feminist movement in India, fostering a just and egalitarian society.

Human Rights and Transgender Inclusion: Striving for Equality in Society

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The goal of development in the modern era has articulated the role of liberal society based on democracy and social justice. It is a matter of gratification that today India is experiencing fundamental changes ensuing tremendous improvements in diverse sectors. India has also established itself in numerous fields resulting in the national economic growth and comprehensive advancement. However, this dramatic acceleration of development has not proved successful in bringing about the required changes in a few areas; one of them is the rights of transgender in India, especially the required social inclusion of transgender. Despite the humungous number, the existing international and national legislations fall short to concentrate and find the way out for the predicament of transgender in India which presently reflects as a mark towards dampening the spirit of rule of law in the country. Despite the overwhelming significance of the human rights and modern civilization the violations against the transgender have not been curtailed as required in the present era. In the civilized and democratic societies, law is extremely essential for appropriate conduct of individuals and good governance in the State. Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the most prominent and inspirational documents which embodies the protection to individuals cherishing the inherent dignity of human beings reassuring the inalienable right to equal protection as the germinal determinant of justice. Under the umbrella of the international instruments the Indian Constitution also guarantees array of rights for individuals, which are embodied in Part III as fundamental rights. Nonetheless, it is disheartening to accept that despite the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitutional law, the rights of LGBT are neither protected nor secured in India. However, recently the recognition of transgender as a 'third gender' by the Supreme Court is certainly a silver lining on the dark cloud. There is need to have specific rights in Statutes defining and protecting rights of individuals apart from sexual orientation. Inclusion of transgender in the mainstream will help them to cultivate optimistic attitudes and self-confidence which will bestow immense strength and ability to counter the social barriers and will also augment their efficiency in this technological era. The solution of such multidimensional problems does not lie only in framing of laws and delivering landmark judgments, but it requires skilful drafting of welfare policies, appropriate implementation of such policies by the State and unconditional enthusiastic acceptance of transgender by the members of the society. This research paper aims to shed vivid light on the significance and need of social inclusion of transgender with immense necessity of welfare schemes and policies for transgender in India. It also critically evaluates the present scenario of lack of legal provisions and existing discrimination against transgender in the society. The paper is concluded with a few recommendations to craft skilful measures and implement the same with immaculate perfection and also puts forth the immense need of indiscriminate social inclusion of transgender in the mainstream of the society.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India: Constitutional Provisions

Dr. Sazda Khatoon, Fatima Nagar, Dipatoli Pundag, Ranchi (Jharkhand)

Gender issues based on social and gender equity are interdisciplinary and cross national in nature. It refers to the qualitative and interdependent to the character of women's and men's position in the society. Gender relations are constituted in terms the relations of power and dominance that structure of life chances of men and women. Gender division of labour which is rooted in the conditions of production and reproduction and is reinforced by the cultural, religious and ideological system prevailing in the society. India which is included in the world's largest democratic country, where participation in politics of women and men is a positive effort. Gender equality is essential for the development of society. In the Indian constitution Article 15 there is provision of Right To Equality but there is also society that not consists of male and female only but also a third category that is transgender. This article presents that gender is socially constructed and that difference between male and female are produced by social experience rather biologically and how Indian Constitution upholds the principle of Gender Equity. Women studies first emerged in India during 1970 as a forceful critique of the processes that make women invisible in the development process. Gender studies have emerged from the activism that has long characterized women's studies and associated feminist politics and gender studies in part grew out of the identity politics of the 1980's and 1990's.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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The article paints a vivid picture of gender disparities in contemporary India and also tries to demonstrate the root causes of gender inequality also examines the status of women in current society with the help of historical development. Despite the fact that the Constitution guarantees equal rights to all genders, however, the gender-based gap has not been bridged yet. In the 21st century, international organizations and also the government of India have adopted measures to ensure gender equality, but in reality most of the Indian women in their entire lives face different kinds of discrimination, like mental and physical violence in the sphere of home and outside. After the independence, India has achieved numerous milestones in every aspect, right from the economic socio-cultural aspect to the science and technology, still lagging behind in the aspect of gender equality. Female constitute 48 percent of entire population without gender equality in the every corner of the nation, the goals of 'Viksit Bharat 2047' cannot be achieved. Secondary data sources are being used in this article. The researcher have tried to suggest some realistic solutions with the help of socio-cultural economic views and also provides a futuristic insight.

Gender Issues in Manipur's Educational Sector

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Manipur's educational system exhibits wider societal tendencies of inequality, despite efforts to resolve these issues. In the past, cultural norms, economic obstacles, and poor infrastructure have restricted the educational options available to women and girls in Manipur. Even while women in the state have a comparatively high literacy rate, differences nevertheless exist, especially in rural areas where access to high-quality education is still unequal. At higher education levels, where enrolment rates for females fall significantly short of those for boys, the gender gap is more evident. Early marriage, household duties, and societal obligations frequently force young girls to give up on their education. Furthermore, a lack of gender-sensitive amenities in educational institutions, such proper sanitation, deters female students from attending, particularly in their teenage years. Even though Manipur has made progress toward gender equality in education, there has been uneven success with programs like scholarships, free education for girls up to a particular age, and vocational training. Inequalities are further maintained by gender bias in the curriculum, in the attitudes of teachers, and in the lack of female role models in positions of leadership.

Women Empowerment: Catalyst Indicators for Unleashing the Potential for Stronger Political Society

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In a world, where progress is measured not only by economic indicators but also by the inclusivity and empowerment of its entire population, the spotlight on Women empowerment has never been more crucial. To come of the masculinity of the population, the inclusion of women in workforce is necessary for Mission Viksit Bharat@2047. The phrase "Women Empowerment" encapsulates a profound vision of societal transformation, transcending gender stereotypes and unlocking the immense potential that lies in the women of our communities. The journey towards empowerment is not merely a pursuit of equality; it is a strategic investment in building a stronger, more resilient society by incorporating the participation in political and corporate decision making, professional development, gender ratio, cultural and social empowerment and true extension of constitutional privileges. Best practices for reducing violence against women shall be a game changer in bringing women out of their cocoon and include them in the productive workforce thereby aggravating the idea of Mission Viksit Bharat by the year 2047. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 5 strives to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls which can only be realised by giving equal opportunity to women and

hence empowering them. By understanding the challenges that women face and recognizing the expansive scope for positive change, we embark on a path that holds the promise of not only transforming the lives of women but also fortifying the very foundation of our collective progress towards Viksit Bharat. A comparison of SDGs key performance indicators shows that the variation in the women empowerment still has a long way to go in India. The political will is strengthened by the inclusion and empowering women in the decision making process of the country and hence the Mission of making Bharat a Viksit country needs these indicators to swell. This is the narrative of this paper which dwells on the indicators for unleashing the potential of women for stronger political outcome. An analysis of various indicators in this paper gives an outlook to realise the hidden potential of Women participation in workforce and hence contributing immensely in the political landscape of the country.

Indian Political Democracy: An Analysis from the Women Perspective Lok Sabha Elections of 2019 and 2024

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Women, constitute approximately 48.5% of India's population, have historically been marginalized in social, political and economic spheres. It is evident from the various variables such as women literacy, employment, their role in the decision-making positions. In case of political sphere women have limited role of casting vote, participation in Dharma's, crowd for the election rallies. They have meagre presentation in the national and state electoral politics. As contestants their number is less than 20%, as representatives in the national and state legislature is less than 10%. Paper is an endeavour to look into the issues of Indian democracy from the perspective of women. It is an evaluative and strategically academic activity to analyze holistically women as part of the democratic Indian polity. Inference of the paper is it is not appropriate to call a system truly democratic where women have not been able to locate themselves as the equal part of polity and society. It is important to educate, create and motivate women to be true part of the system. Study is based on the secondary data collected from the reports, books, journal, and e-resources.

Grass-root Level Democracy in India: An Empirical Study of Role of Women Sarpanch in Political Empowerment of Women in Dehradun, Uttarakhand

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Democracy as a system of governance makes strong claim to empower every part of society including women. India is a largest democratic country in the world with the women constituting almost half of the population. Though the rights and opportunities have provided by the constitution of India to man and women equally. But the women's involvement in politics is very less. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment played a key role to bring the women in the forefront through their role in decision-making process at grassroot-level. Hence, Women empowerment has become as an important issue. Women empowerment is the key to increasing women's ability to utilize resources and their capacity to make intelligent choices in their lives. The political Empowerment is a part of overall Empowerment. So, in this research paper, we will focus on the study of role of women sarpanch in political empowerment of women at grass-root level at Dehradun in Uttarakhand. The main objective of the study is to point out the major challenges faced by the women and pave the way for a more inclusive and equitable society. Findings will be draw by observing in to the primary data as well as the secondary sources of data.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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Gender discrimination remains a big problem in India today. It is irrelevant whether it happens in urban or rural areas. Even with new legislation and campaigns aimed at raising awareness, the old attitudes towards men being in control are difficult to break down, particularly in rural regions. Because of these traditional beliefs, women often do not have the same rights or opportunities to participate in society. Not only social issues but also problems around different social classes and castes also make it more challenging for women to be treated fairly enough. For those who do not possess much money or who belong to specific communities, it is much harder for them to achieve the same treatment. Nevertheless, things are changing within cities themselves. Women will find it easier to enter school and work than ever before. This allows them to advocate for their rights and begin changing people's mindsets; however, not all females get these opportunities. Many still face significant hurdles both at work and at home, such as earning less than men, failing to become leaders at workplaces, and being subjected to violence on account of their gender. Justifying that there is still a long way towards equalizing things up. New standards need to be put in place so as to improve women's safety and gender justice in general. A society where everyone, including lawmakers, sociologists, and every other person in our community, has a say about unfair situations and tries to shift them towards fairness as much as possible. Gender equality may seem hard to achieve in India, yet this process has become crucial for making the Indian economy better for each inhabitant of this country. This is a difficult but necessary step for a brighter future for all people.

Women in Lok Sabha Elections 2024: Changes and Challenges

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The 2024 Lok Sabha elections mark a critical moment for women's participation in Indian politics, reflecting both significant progress and persistent obstacles. The elections signify both a pivotal advance and a critical examination of women's political participation in India. There has been an increase in female candidates, greater representation in political leadership, and more visibility in campaigning during the election process. Several political parties have made efforts to promote gender parity by fielding more women and addressing women's issues in their manifestos. However, these changes are often superficial and strategically driven rather than rooted in genuine efforts to achieve gender parity. Many of the women candidates remain confined to constituencies considered "unwinnable" or as token representatives in male-dominated party structures. Moreover, entrenched patriarchy continues to manifest in various forms, from overt sexism and threats to safety to the invisibility of women's issues in mainstream political discourse. The challenges remain formidable. Women candidates continue to face systemic barriers, including gender bias, limited access to financial resources, and safety concerns in political spaces. Additionally, the impact of social media, policy frameworks, and grassroots mobilization on women's electoral success is evolving but remains inconsistent. Despite regulatory frameworks and reservation policies aimed at improving representation, the intersectionality of caste, class, and religion further complicates the electoral landscape for women, often marginalizing those from disadvantaged communities. The increased reliance on digital campaigning has also exposed women to heightened cyberbullying and harassment, discouraging their active participation. This abstract critically analyzes these trends, arguing that without a structural overhaul and a genuine commitment to transforming power dynamics, the changes in women's representation in the 2024 elections may remain largely symbolic, failing to translate into substantial political empowerment or policy influence.

The Gender Complexes Among Male and Females: A Closer Look at the Hidden Struggles and Solutions

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The term "contemporary India" denotes the present era in the history of India, which is characterised by swift technological advancements and societal transformations. The intricacies of gender issues continue to evolve as the nation advances. In a society that has traditionally recognised only male and female genders, both individuals encounter distinct challenges, some of which are emphasised and others that are disregarded. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) for 2020-21, India's sex ratio in 2023 was 1020 females per 1000 males. Although this may indicate progress, it obscures the daily obstacles encountered by numerous individuals. The issues that males encounter frequently remain unrecognised and unaddressed, while women continue to endure a plethora of crimes and discrimination. This prompts critical enquiries regarding accountability and potential solutions. How can these disparities be resolved, and who is accountable for them? This research paper examines the diverse gender issues that are currently prevalent in modern India, supported by statistical data, and investigates potential solutions to establish a more equitable society. The objective is to expose the concealed challenges of both genders and suggest practical measures for addressing these profound problems.

From Margins to Mainstream: Indian Women in Diplomacy – A Study of Their Journey, Challenges and Future Prospects

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Diplomacy is a field long dominated by men, is slowly witnessing a transformation with the increasing participation of women. India, with its rich history of women in public life, is no exception. From Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the first Indian woman to serve as Ambassador, to the present day, Indian women have made significant strides in diplomacy. However, despite their growing numbers, Indian women diplomats continue to face unique challenges and biases. This study aims to explore the journey of Indian women in diplomacy, from their early beginnings to the present day. It seeks to understand the challenges they face, the opportunities they seize, and the future prospects they envision. By examining the experiences of Indian women diplomats, this research hopes to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of gender in diplomacy and inform strategies for promoting greater inclusivity and representation.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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Gender issues in India are complex and multifaceted, despite progress in gender equality. This paper explores challenges in economic participation, education, political representation, healthcare, and gender-based violence. Women's labour force participation is lower than men's due to occupational segregation, wage disparities, and limited access to opportunities. Educational disparities persist, particularly in rural areas, impacting women's socio-economic outcomes. Political representation of women has seen incremental progress, but barriers remain, hindering full participation in politics and policy-making. Healthcare access is a concern, with gender-specific health challenges and disparities in services impacting women's well-being. Gender-based violence is pervasive, with inadequacies in legal protections and societal attitudes perpetuating violence. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of gender issues in India, evaluating existing policies and programs, identifying areas for improvement, and proposing recommendations. It aims to contribute to the discourse on gender equality and inform policy-making and advocacy efforts. Through a blend of qualitative and quantitative analysis, the study highlights the need for sustained efforts to address persistent challenges and promote gender equality in India.

Gender Inequality in Education and Employment In The Scheduled Castes Of India- A Survey

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Over the last few decades, development in India has served to enhance the opportunities of many upper-class, urban women. These women now have greater access to education and employment, and as a result, are able to participate in the economy on a more equal basis with men. Generalizing from these privileged women to the larger female population, however, is quite misleading. The bulk of the female population in India still suffers from impoverishment. Estimates suggest that as many as 80 percent of the women in India live at or below a minimal subsistence level. The most extreme deprivation exists among women in the scheduled caste populations, groups designated as particularly disadvantaged in the Indian Constitution. The minority group status of these women interacts with India's patriarchal culture to produce deplorable living conditions. These 'doubly disadvantaged' women strive not for gender equality, but for their very survival. The plight of these women is the focus of this paper. The extent of gender inequality in the scheduled caste population of India is best understood in the context of both histories, and the larger society.

Panchayati Raj Institutions and Women Empowerment in India

Dr. Nityananda Barik, Assistant Professor, School of Women's Studies, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)

The aim of the paper is to present women empowerment measures with qualitative manner as inclusive criteria at the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. PRIs is considered as instruments of planned socio-economic development of millions who lives in villages. It provides people an opportunity to participate in the processes of democracy at the grass-roots. In spite of several commissions and Committees, women members found rarely on these bodies earlier, except as co-opted members who were accorded little power. The Indian Parliament gave constitutional status for inclusion of women through 73rd Constitution Amendment for rural local self-government. The major aspects in the Constitutional Amendment for women's inclusion and reflection of political empowerment in the form of reservation of one-third of the seats for women in local bodies, along with sub reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in proportion to their regional populations. The provision of reservations in the system of local self-government in India has been greeted as an empowering process for women. The vision of Viksit Bharat @2047 would reflect a significant change in the status of women with particular to women's participation in grassroot democracy. India is witnessing the 50 years completion of reservation for women at PRIs. The degree of changes in the mindset of women towards political participation is highly increasing and the level of awareness is found increasing. The interest articulation among women aroused due to the advancement of society. In coming next 25 years, it is projected that the women empowerment would be in a satisfactory position with having qualitative knowledge gaining. Presently, efforts are being made for the declaration of "Women Friendly Panchayat" in which women are to be associated in every work activity quantitatively and qualitatively. As such, the Viksit Bharat@2047 mission would definitely be a meaningful spirit towards women empowerment.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India: Constitutional Provisions

Dr. Sazda Khatoon, Fatima Nagar Dipatoli, Pundag, Ranchi (Jharkhand)

Gender issues based on social and gender equity are interdisciplinary and cross national in nature. It refers to the qualitative and interdependent to the character of women's and men's position in the society. Gender relations are constituted in terms of the relations of power and dominance that structure of life chances of men and women. Gender division of labour which is rooted in the conditions of production and reproduction and is reinforced by the cultural, religious and ideological system prevailing in the society. India which is included in the world's largest democratic country, where participation in politics of women and men is a positive effort. Gender equality is essential for the development of society. In the Indian constitution Article 15 there is provision of Right to Equality but there is also society that not consists of male and female only but also a third category that is transgender. This article presents that gender is socially constructed and that difference between male and female are produced by social experience rather biologically and how Indian Constitution upholds the principle of Gender Equity. Women studies first emerged in India during 1970 as a forceful critique of the processes that make women invisible in the development process. Gender studies have emerged from the activism that has long characterized women's studies and associated feminist politics and gender studies in part grew out of the identity politics of the 1980's and 1990's.

A Study of Gender Discrimination with Special Reference to Women's Facing Issues in Contemporary India

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In modern-day India, gender issues stem from a intricate mix of historical, cultural, social, and economic forces that sustain unfairness and bias. The present 21st century is also not different. Simultaneously, women in our society have a lower status than men in various aspects such as social, economic, educational, marital, cultural, and religious. This paper examines the intricate and diverse nature of gender problems in contemporary India, looking at the contradictory presence of traditional patriarchal customs and growing feminist perspectives. Forty-nine years have passed since the United Nations first decided to commemorate March 8th as International Women's Day, making a historical transition in the feminist movement empowerment gender remains a critically important and largely ignored lens to view development issues. Even with advancements in the economy and society, Indian women still encounter major obstacles in education, job opportunities, healthcare, and political participation. Our study highlights the importance of having a detailed understanding of gender matters in modern India, recognizing both the advancements achieved and the challenges that still exist. Moreover, there are serious issues pertaining to gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and human trafficking that persist. The challenges are amplified for marginalized groups when gender intersects with caste, religion, and socio-economic status.

Women Welfarism in New India: A Progression Towards Viksit Bharat

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The outstanding win of the Bharatiya Janata Party in three continuous national elections (2014, 2019 and 2024) has made many political analysts ponder over the reasons for its absolute rise. Mostly the reasons cited for its success are nationalist ideology, digital and technological prowess, strong leadership etc. Nevertheless, one thing which many political experts do not take cognisance of is the welfarism that the party exhibits for the people of this society in general and women in particular. It is in

this context that this particular paper explores how the BJP encourages women welfarism together with its emphasis on social transformation. The party's focus is to empower the women of the society as entrenched in the social and not as an isolated entity. At this backdrop, the article highlights the importance the political party gives to the participation, representation and social policies made for the women under its rule. For this purpose, the paper adopts the qualitative analysis of the semi-structured interviews conducted with the party's officials and representatives. The significance of the paper, thus, lies in establishing the relationship between women empowerment and its progression towards the 'Viksit Bharat' as one of its pillars.

A Comparative Study of the IPC, 1860 and the BNS, 2023 with Special Reference to Sections Related to Crimes Against Women.

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Law is a system of rules created and enforced by social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour. It provides a framework for maintaining peace, resolving disputes, and protecting the rights of individuals within a society. Laws are typically established through legislation by a governing body, interpreted by courts, and enforced by government agencies. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860 (which has been in place since the British colonial period) is the official criminal code of India. It had 511 sections in twenty-three chapters. Now the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS 2023), which came into force on July 1, 2024, replaced the IPC with a modernized penal code for the country. The BNS has a smaller number of sections, and modifies some punishments also. It has introduced twenty additional offences, and it contains 358 sections in twenty chapters. The fifth chapter in the BNS titled "Crimes against Women and Children" brings together offences concerning women that were previously scattered across four distinct chapters in the IPC. Some Sections, e.g., 63, 64, 70, 75, 78, 79, 80 deal with the crimes against women. In this paper, a detailed comparison has been done to understand the relevant sections to deal with crimes against women.

Locating Menstruation Health in Public Health Policy in India: An Analytical Study

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The main aim of Vikshit Bharat@2047 implies the overall development of India into a developed country by 2047 marking as India's 100 years of Independence. Its main pillars are – Garib, Yuva, Annadata and Nari. So, women are the crucial part of India's development. The promise of Vikshit Bharat about Nari (Women) can only be achieved through recognition of women in their proper place. Since independence various policies have been adopted for the development of women in socio-economic, political, educational sphere but what has been relatively neglected is women health. Health is a fundamental matter. Here we have to remember that there are many aspects of women health and it is also different from others health because of their reproductive ability. The core thing of reproductive health is menstruation health but still menstruation health is an unrecognized issue in public health policy in India. Women are lagging behind from all kind of developmental areas due to denial of their menstruation health. So, the main objective of this paper is to locate the position of menstruation health in public health in India and to identify the importance of menstruation health for women empowerment.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India: An Overview

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Gender issues in contemporary India reflect a complex interplay of traditional norms, socio-economic factors, and evolving aspirations for equality. Despite significant progress in education and employment, women continue to face substantial challenges in achieving gender parity. Cultural practices, deep-rooted patriarchy, and systemic barriers contribute to persistent inequalities, particularly in rural areas where access to education and healthcare remains limited. The gendered division of labour, wage disparities, and underrepresentation in leadership positions further highlight the ongoing struggle for equal opportunities. The rise of feminist movements and increased legal protections have brought attention to gender-based violence, discrimination, and the need for more inclusive policies. However, the effectiveness of these measures is often hampered by societal attitudes that resist change. Initiatives like the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign, and gender sensitization programs aim to address these issues, but their impact varies widely across regions due to socio-cultural diversity and the varying degrees of enforcement and community engagement. In contemporary India, the intersectionality of gender with caste, class, and religion adds further layers of complexity to the discourse on gender equality. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that includes legal reforms, educational empowerment, and a shift in societal attitudes. The ongoing struggle for gender justice in India is both a reflection of the country's rich diversity and a testament to the resilience of those advocating for a more equitable future.

Women Labour in Vikshit Bharat: A Feminist Perspective

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Gender discrimination is an all-pervading phenomenon which has engulfed countries and societies all over the world, and India is no exception. Claudia Goldin's pathbreaking and Nobel Prize-winning work on the history of women's pursuit of career and family holds special significance for Indian policymakers. Women constitute nearly fifty per cent of our population, but their presence in government and other formal jobs is abysmally low, which needs a serious rethinking. Recently, the Indian Parliament passed the landmark Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam to increase women's political participation in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies. The need of the hour is to extend similar favourable employment opportunities towards women through a quota system or series of reforms which increase their presence in the labour market. The Indian economy has been characterized by the low participation of women in well-paid formal jobs, while their participation in informal sectors is invariably high. As per the International Labour Organisation 2018 report, about 82 per cent of the total number of working women in India is concentrated in the informal sector. This paper will outline the underlying reasons for this gender-adverse phenomenon. Government efforts towards increasing the participation of women over the years, and pathbreaking suggestions that will not only contribute to the betterment of women but also propel India on the path of sustained economic development. This paper will employ a political, economic approach from a feminist perspective towards the discriminatory and adverse conditions for women in labour force participation in both formal and informal setups. As Swami Vivekananda said "it is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing" and this applies to India as well. The participation of the other half of the population, which has immense potential, holds special significance in achieving the remarkable feat of becoming a developed country by 2047.

Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities Encountered by Women Waste –Pickers in Indian Cities

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Women are often most at risk in places where they should feel the safest. Women have been under grave danger of one kind or another since birth regarding their safety and survival. Worrisomely, women who are monetarily dependent and socially inferior are more susceptible. Based on secondary resources, the paper tries to closely examine the socioeconomic problems faced by the women rag pickers in different cities of India. For accurate research content analysis technique and descriptive research method have been used. Several writers' papers on female waste pickers in various Indian cities have been peer-reviewed. Moreover, exploratory research has been used in addition to these. The current study is crucial to assess societal awareness, acceptance, and tolerance of the socioeconomically disadvantaged women employed in the waste sector. It primarily examines female waste pickers' health, family, social, and economic circumstances. The research is an earnest attempt to give voice to those impoverished women who are capable of finding life from the trash but who have been cruelly abused to the point where they are seen as the trash and as part of it.

Empowerment of Women Through Inclusive Governance in Grassroot Democracy – An Empirical Analysis In Tamil Nadu

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Empowerment of women is broader than their participation in the electoral and administrative process. It refers to activities not only formally empowered to make decisions, but also intends to influence the attitudes and behaviour or those who have powers for decision-making. Participation in inclusive governance of women in grass-root organizations can give them experience in democracy and empowerment. In the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, provision has been made for 33.33 percent reservation for women. It provides opportunities for women to assert their rights over resources and have a definite say in the development process. While it enables women to develop a greater understanding of the political structures and systems of governance and how to participate in the panchayat functions. Empowerment means very different things to different groups of women and varies according to the level of development in particular society. Empowerment of women in all spheres and in particularly the political sphere is crucial for their advancement and for the foundation of gender equality in the society. There can be no true democracy or no

true people's participation in governance and development without equal participation of men and women at different levels of decision making. Women's political representation and participation in governance is one of the most vital indicators of development together with an assessment of gender inequality in all societies across the globe. Hence, this paper focuses on Empowerment of women through inclusive governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Role of Self-Help Groups in the Women Empowerment: With Special Reference to Himachal Pradesh

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Indian society is based on class, caste and patriarchy where the women are considered as just a natural ally of men. After the seventy-eight years of the independence in the Indian society women folk is on the back foot of socio- economic development. Their political participation in formal power structure is quite low at the higher levels where they have not been given reservation. Poverty related data also an evidence of the imbalance between men and women. It is imperative to understand the role of micro-financing in the women development particularly in the enhancing their decision-making power in the politics of the Indian society. Without their active participation in politics it is not possible to visualize the true democracy in the country. The SHGs plays an important role in political socialization and develop political attitude among women. Women are breaking the family and society barriers and coming out of their homes and working outside, start their enterprises. They are challenging the male domination, custom and traditions. After joining the SHGs women played their duties as a wife, mother, a daughter as well as an investor, organizer, manager, promoter when they engaged in their enterprises. Keeping in the view the research problem main objectives of this research paper are to locate the actual position of the women with special reference to Indian democracy and analyse the initiatives of national and international agencies to strengthen the women position in society.

Women's Political Participation and Leadership in India

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Women's political participation and leadership in India have evolved significantly, reflecting the nation's broader struggle for gender equality. From grassroots movements to holding key positions in government, Indian women have increasingly asserted their roles in shaping the country's political landscape, challenging traditional norms, and paving the way for a more inclusive democracy. This research paper explores the complex gender dynamics in contemporary India, with a focus on women's political participation and leadership. It traces the historical evolution of women's political rights in India and highlights significant milestones that have influenced their current standing. By analyzing statistical data, the paper assesses the current representation of women in political institutions and identifies the social, economic, and institutional barriers they encounter. Through case studies and personal accounts, the paper offers insight into the challenges and achievements of women in politics. It also examines the effectiveness of government policies and initiatives designed to boost women's political involvement, as well as the crucial role played by non-governmental organizations and civil society. The paper scrutinizes societal attitudes and media portrayals to understand their impact on women's political engagement. By comparing India's situation with global trends, the paper identifies successful practices and potential strategies to enhance women's political participation and leadership in India. The study concludes with future directions and recommendations, highlighting the importance of education, empowerment programs, and community support in achieving gender equality in politics.

Gender Gap in Contemporary Indian Politics: Participation and Representation

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Despite India's democratic progress a significant gender gap in contemporary Indian politics. women's political participation and representation in politics lagging far behind their male counterparts. This paper examines the contemporary gender gap in Indian politics, focusing women's participation and representation in Indian politics. Exploring the complex interplay of factors that plays important role in women under representation, in contemporary Indian politics. like social, cultural and institutional factors. Through mixed methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative data, and primary and secondary sources uses for paper. This paper identify key barriers to women's participation and representation, paper findings highlight the need to women in Indian politics and decision -making process. To address the gender gap and promote inclusive representation. This research paper aims to inform strategies for empowering women voices and prompting gender equality in the Indian democratic process.

Gender Issues in Contemporary Indian Politics

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Gender issues have become a prominent area of concern in contemporary Indian politics, reflecting the complexities of a society grappling with traditional norms and modern aspirations. This paper explores the persistent gender disparities in political participation, representation, and policymaking in India, highlighting the structural and cultural barriers that impede women's full engagement in the political sphere. Despite constitutional guarantees and legislative measures aimed at enhancing women's representation, such as the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments and the Women's Reservation Bill, the political landscape remains overwhelmingly male-dominated. This paper delves into the role of patriarchal attitudes, socio-economic constraints, and the lack of political will that continue to undermine gender equality in Indian politics. It also examines the impact of women leaders in positions of power and their contributions to policy decisions affecting gender justice. The analysis draws on recent electoral data, policy reviews, and case studies of women politicians who have successfully navigated the male-centric political arena. The findings underscore the need for more robust affirmative actions, such as gender quotas, and a reformation of political party structures to create a more inclusive environment for women. The paper addresses the inter-sectionality of gender with caste, religion, and regional dynamics, which often compound the marginalization of women in politics. It calls for a transformative approach that not only increases the numerical presence of women in politics but also amplifies their voices in decision-making processes, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and representative democracy.

Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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Gender is a social and psychological construct that is distinct from biological sex. It is a malleable concept and its role is influenced by time and culture developing through socialization and personal experience. Gender issue is a complex and multifaceted concept which mainly focusses on gender inequalities that affects major areas of individual's life. This research paper explores the gender issues in contemporary India and their prevailing gender disparities in various spheres of life, including education, employment, health and nutrition, social norms and cultural practices, violence and safety, political representation. Despite significant legislative and policy efforts to promote gender equality, deep-rooted patriarchal norms and systemic biases continue to perpetuate discrimination against women and other gender minorities. The paper examines the intersectionality of caste, class, and religion in exacerbating gender inequalities, highlighting how these intersecting identities impact access to opportunities and resources. It also critically analyses the role of media, technology, and social movements in both challenging and reinforcing traditional gender roles. By reviewing contemporary debates and case studies, this study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the ongoing struggles for gender justice in India. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy interventions and societal changes that are necessary to address these persistent gender issues, advocating for a more inclusive and equitable future.

Human Rights and Transgender Inclusion: Striving for Equality in Society

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The goal of development in the modern era has articulated the role of liberal society based on democracy and social justice. It is a matter of gratification that today India is experiencing fundamental changes ensuing tremendous improvements in diverse sectors. India has also established itself in numerous fields resulting in the national economic growth and comprehensive advancement. However, this dramatic acceleration of development has not proved successful in bringing about the required

changes in a few areas; one of them is the rights of transgender in India, especially the required social inclusion of transgender. Despite the humungous number, the existing international and national legislations fall short to concentrate and find the way out for the predicament of transgender in India which presently reflects as a mark towards dampening the spirit of rule of law in the country. Despite the overwhelming significance of the human rights and modern civilization the violations against the transgender have not been curtailed as required in the present era. In the civilized and democratic societies, law is extremely essential for appropriate conduct of individuals and good governance in the State. Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the most prominent and inspirational documents which embodies the protection to individuals cherishing the inherent dignity of human beings reassuring the inalienable right to equal protection as the germinal determinant of justice. Under the umbrella of the international instruments the Indian Constitution also guarantees array of rights for individuals, which are embodied in Part III as fundamental rights.

Analyse Legal and Social Inclusivity for Transgender Community in Argentina, Sweden, and Denmark: Reviewing the Effectiveness and Availability of Protections in India

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Recently, the Indian context has observed an upsurge in the wave of discourses surrounding transgender status and rights in the socio-economic and legislative spheres, which are often characterized by social stigmatization causing fault lines in the notions of dignity and equality in the Constitution of India promises all its contingent citizens. One such development is the Transgender (Protection of Rights) Persons Act, 2019 in which the legal structures seek to protect the interests of such communities against the pervasive discrimination they face in jobs, educational organizations, healthcare, and social facilities, and reconstruct the identity of transgender communities positively amongst the Indian masses to manifest an egalitarian society, as the makes of our Constitution intended. Though the act seemingly establishes a framework for appealing transgenders, the substance of the law rather contrasts itself with its outlook on progressivism. To set a definitive marker for progressivism, the Gender Identity Law 2012 passed by Argentina, the Gender Recognition Act 2014 by Denmark, and the Gender Recognition Law 1972 by Sweden are taken as examples, due to their collective international legislative standard and purview they offer for transgender rights. By doing so, the scope of qualitative improvement in the legislation and juridical matters is widened. Keeping this in mind, the study aims to pursue a comparative analysis of the legal provisions of Transgender community members in Argentina, Denmark, and Sweden with the Indian system and to equip the struggle for transgender rights with an idea of legal and social rigor, accompanied by uncompromising integrity.

Role Perceptions and Barriers Faced by Women In Panchayati Raj Institutions Gandhinagar, Gujarat

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This research examines the awareness, role perception, and barriers faced by women members in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Gandhinagar District, Gujarat, India. Other than that, the study aims to identify the extent of their participation within PRIs and the roles they are performing. Utilising a quantitative research method and descriptive design, data was gathered through structured interviews and surveys. Perceptions of their roles vary, reflecting a mixed sense of empowerment and confidence among the women PRI members. The findings reveal significant challenges, including a lack of awareness about legal roles and responsibilities and the decision-making process. Several barriers hinder their active participation, including limited decision-making power, exclusion from key committees, mobility restrictions, male dominance, and the challenge of balancing domestic roles with PRI responsibilities. Additionally, proxy politics, where male relatives exert control over women representatives, further undermines their empowerment. Gender discrimination in role assignments and family resistance further hinder their participation. The persistence of patriarchal norms significantly affects active engagement of women, with cultural restrictions and lack of access to resources exacerbating these challenges. These insights guide policymakers to strengthen representation of women in local governance, enabling them to contribute more effectively to rural development and create a more equitable society.

The Women of Wayanad: Understanding The Feminine Perspective of A Natural Disaster

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Fewer than one in five Indian women experience gender inequality personally today, yet the problem prevails just as loudly and has its roots in the patriarchal nature of our society. According to the projected population of Wayanad for 2024, women constitute more than 50 percent of the population in the district. The condition of women there, according to the Kerala State Women's Commission, pointed to an increase in the rise in crime against women. The landslide that occurred on July, 2024 in Wayanad was a disaster that will forever stay etched in Indian history, with it being a result of multiple factors. Rainfall served as the main trigger, along with factors like extensive deforestation. The disaster has taken a toll on the women, with them being deprived of their families and being stranded without any source of income or support. Women also broke existing gender stereotypes by helping with the rescues in the affected areas, stepping into roles traditionally undertaken by men. The main objectives of this paper would be to understand the impact of this disaster on the women, and to understand their contributions to the rescues.

Ecofeminism (A Brief Study On Indian Women's Devotion Towards The Environment)

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Ecofeminism: branch of feminism that examines the connections between women and nature. Ecofeminism thus describes movements and philosophies that link feminism and ecology. The modern ecofeminist movement emerged from a series of conferences and workshops organized in the United States by the alliance of academic and professional women during the late 1970s and early 1980s. They met to discuss how women can relate to the environment through feminism and how feminism and environmentalism might be associated with promoting respect for women and their nature. A large and growing body of literature on ecofeminism in the West relates gender and environment mainly in ideological terms. Ecofeminism began to branch in the late 1980s. In this period emerged two distinct schools of thought: radical ecofeminism and cultural ecofeminism. Radical ecofeminists contend that the patriarchal society is dominant on nature and women to degrade both. The World Bank has. Noted women play an essential role in the management of nature and resources. Including soil, water, forest, and energy, and they often have a. Profound traditional and contemporary knowledge of the natural world around them. In India however, growing protests environmental destruction, and struggles for survival and subsistence point to the fact that caste, class, and gender issues are deeply interlinked. In this paper, I will look at the main tenets of "ecofeminism", and the critiques that have been leveled against them. Women deeply connect with the earth in almost every culture and religious tradition worldwide. Women deeply connect with the planet in nearly every culture and religious tradition worldwide. Women have a deep connection with the earth in almost every culture and religious tradition in the world. When we look at men and women, we find that they are more connected to the environment than men. Women are not only aware of the environment but also try to make their family and society as responsible as possible towards it. Ecofeminism thus describes movements and philosophies that link feminism and. Ecology. This paper will discuss the role of women with special contest to India in protecting the environment and maintaining ecological balance and the, engaging in sustainable development for the belief of the society.

A Critical Study of Gender Equality and Women's Representation in Indian Polity

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The paper presents a comprehensive study of gender equality in the context of women's political participation in India. The article outlines the significance of the study. This is followed by a historical overview of the development of gender roles in society and the subsequent marginalization of women in politics. Historical accounts of women's participation in Indian politics are examined, ranging from pre-colonial struggles to contemporary challenges. The paper examines the impact of the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and highlights their importance in creating women's empowerment at the national level. It examines the sociological and anthropological

dimensions highlighting the social and cultural issues. Political trends in India are examined to identify changes and patterns related to women's political participation. Examining gender quotas in elections highlights the measures taken to address the gender gap and create inclusive political environments. The paper examines the legal and regulatory frameworks that have been put in place to promote gender equality and the challenges facing the implementation of these frameworks. This perspective provides insight into the steps taken to achieve equality in politics.

Dignity of Women in India and the role of Civil Societies

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The reality of women's lives remains invisible to men and women alike and this invisibility persists at all levels beginning with the family to the nation. Although geographically men and women share the same space, they live in different worlds. The mere fact that "Women hold up half the sky"- does not appear to give them a position of dignity and equality. True, that over the years women have made great strides in many areas with notable progress in reducing some gender gaps. Yet, crime against women has been increasing at the rate of 20 to 25 per cent per annum in India. Women trafficking, rape, murder, honour killings, molestation, teasing, sexual abuse, abduction, prostitution, dowry related crimes, foeticide, infanticide, etc. are some of the crimes that are being inflicted on women. Of late crime against women have reached a horrendous proportion, how long will this inhuman act continue? Would the society take necessary steps to check crime against women?

Comfort Women' & Korea during World War II: An Inhuman Chapter of Near Oblivion

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With the defeat of Japan, in World War II was also ended its imperialist rule of 35 years over Korea, her colony. In Tokyo trial of 1946 atrocities of Japanese soldiers were judged but the chapter of 'Comfort Women' remained ignored & unwritten. The name 'Comfort Women' is a translation of Japanese *Ianfu*, a euphemism for prostitute, and numbers ranging from 200,000 to 410,000 aging under 20 from Japanese settlement mostly of Korea & Greater Asia Co-prosperity sphere. Imperial, patriarchal, economic & racial domination lie at the root of systematic capture & sexual enslavement of Korean women by Japanese government. Varying methods of recruitment were used viz abduction, coercion & false promise of employment. They were deprived of their freedom, raped repeatedly, brutally beaten, tortured & treated as sexual slaves -worst abuse of human rights in Asia, & crimes against humanity under international law. Korean gendered norms of respectability & honor played a role in many of the 'Comfort Women's silence about their experiences for more than 50 years leading to new recognition from international community. After decades of denial, Japan subsequently admitted to its involvement but evades government responsibility. One must be careful not to blame this sexual exploitation solely on horrors of war & thus create a simplistic war equals atrocities equation. So we must keep in mind that Japan needs to take responsibility, but it is not enough. The root causes behind 'Comfort Women' lay in various systems of domination including imperialism, patriarchy, economic oppression & racism. Humanity must realize vast Interconnectedness between all of society's parts, be they home societies or those abroad & end oppressive power structure. We must remember & give voice to oppressed of societies past, present, lest we forget our wrongs & repeat them.

Gender Inequality in India: A Study

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This study considers the gender inequality that exists among every region, social class and prevents the growth of Indian economy from improving the lives of Indian people. The reality of gender inequality in India is very complex and diversified, because it exists in every field like education, employment opportunities, income, health, cultural issues, social issues, economic issues etc. An attempt has been made to find out those factors which are responsible for this problem in India. So, this paper highlights the multi-dimensional context of gender inequalities prevalent in India. Overall, the study indicates the inequality in economic, social, cultural and legal biasness which are of a great challenge for policy-makers and social scientists to establish proper equality in the entire social field. The researchers have tried to suggest some relevant strategies and policies implication for reducing this gender inequality and to promote the dignified position for Indian women.

Leveraging Urban Middle Class Women's Access to Internet towards Employment and Empowerment

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India has one of the lowest levels of female labour force. The data from the 2021-22 Periodic Labour Force Survey showed 32.8% of female aged 15 years & above in India are participating in labour force, as against 77.2% male. Female LFPR in age group 15-59 years is 35.6%, as against 81.8% male. The low participation of women in the paid workforce has been a matter of concern. As India embarks on a journey to become a Viksit Bharat (developed country) by 2047. Digital Media Entrepreneurship with its flexibility in work arrangement, low investment and accessibility provide a viable strategy to increase women's participation in the labour force in India. It also has the potential to fill in market gaps and contribute to local economies, while empowering women. Leaders in both business and policy making circles refer to Digital Entrepreneurship (DE) as a creator of new opportunities for growth and employment. The present paper looks into how Internet and Social Media has can be leveraged to create new opportunities for women. Based on a survey of 540 women in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Kolkata and Howrah on the use of internet and social media and lived experiences of home-based entrepreneurs the paper reveals the gendered nature of digital media-driven entrepreneurship and the need for intervention at the social level and policy framework. It argues that internet has given middle-class women greater access to the marketplace, more hope in the possibility of entering the labour force, while negotiating with social norms. In the process, it creates possibilities of both empowering one half of India's population and creating the framework for Viksit Bharat.

"Impact of Increasing Migraton on Women in Bolangir District of Odisha"

Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarangi, Head, Department of Political Science, P.S. Degree College, Deogaon, Bolangir (Odisha)

Odisha is one of the poorest states of India. The economy of Odisha is predominantly agricultural and the performance in this sector is crucial to the development of the state. The prevalence of small farmers having small sized land holdings, seasonal unemployment, the non-application of modern technology in agriculture in Odisha are forced the people to search for alternate sources of livelihood. People of the rural areas migrate to urban areas within and outside their districts and also to the neighboring states. In this context, the study is to concentrate on gender and the migration patterns and transformation processes in a backward and poverty stricken district i.e., Bolangir district of Odisha.

Policing the Gap: Addressing the Shortage of Women in Law Enforcement to Combat Rising Crime Rates

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Violence and discrimination put women's lives in jeopardy and prevent them from engaging in any social activities. According to the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), every day in 2019, 88 rape incidents were reported in India. And a girl or woman's vulnerability to being raped has increased by up to 44% during the past ten years. As the guardians of the law, the police have a particular responsibility to safeguard the weaker members of society, such as women, children, members of various ethnic and minority communities. According to the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution, "Police" and "Public Order" are state matters. Controlling crime against women, especially rape, can be greatly aided by law enforcement, the police, and the judiciary. When there are more women in the police force, women's issues are more likely to be handled. Being a male-dominated profession, women are relatively under represented in the police force. Yet the 33% reservation could not be filled and women constitute only 11.7% of India's police forces. There is a general perception that police professionalism and women care can never go hand in hand.

Barriers and Pathways: Women's Political Participation in Nagaland

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Political participation is a cornerstone of democratic governance, enabling citizens to engage in the decision-making processes that shape their societies. However, in many parts of the world, including Nagaland, women remain markedly underrepresented in political spheres. This disparity is rooted in deep-seated cultural norms,

patriarchal structures, and gender biases that limit women's opportunities to fully engage in political activities. In Nagaland, these barriers are particularly pronounced, where traditional customs often dictate strict gender roles, leaving women with little say in political matters. This study explores the factors contributing to the low levels of political participation among Naga women, with a focus on how initiatives such as the Viksit Bharat Mission impact gender equity in political representation. Utilizing an exploratory research design and qualitative methods, the study examines the socio-cultural and institutional barriers women face and the efforts and strategies employed to overcome these challenges. It also assesses how the Viksit Bharat Mission's goals of promoting inclusive development and gender equality align with the efforts to enhance women's political participation in Nagaland. The research highlights the importance of raising political awareness among women and creating supportive environments that encourage their involvement in governance. By understanding these dynamics, the study aims to contribute to the broader discourse on gender equity in politics and offer insights into potential pathways for increasing women's political participation in Nagaland.

Mediation through the Lens of Gender

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ADR techniques like mediation are often said to provide satisfying solutions because they deal with the dispute and the emotions involved in it. Yet how true is it for women in India is worth analysis. Does mediation provide women 'a day in Court' or is it yet another truncated process that only provides deliverance from a flawed and terrible litigation system. What would be some effective benchmarks to measure the quality of justice delivered by court-annexed mediation programmes and what needs to be included in the training programmes of mediators to make them gender sensitive are also explored in this paper. Issues which women face upon the dissolution of marriage in India are different from the West, where there is a wide social security net. Keeping these issues in mind it is imperative to make the process of mediation sensitive to issues of gender so that women may not be disadvantaged by taking part in the process of mediation.

Garo Women in Politics in Meghalaya and Viksit Bharat @2047

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Meghalaya lacks a social structure, untouchability, and a caste system. Even though women are highly regarded in the matrilineal society there is still a shortage of female political participation. Even though women play a bigger part in household decision-making and the Garo people maintain a matrilineal system, political empowerment among the Garo women is still lacking. This study aims to investigate political empowerment of the Garo Women in Meghalaya. The study draws on secondary sources and existing literature and these are under follows: In the introduction focus on the status of Garo women in society in a matrilineal system along with a review of related literature. The second part looks into Garo women's participation in politics in Meghalaya and the challenges they face. The third part of the paper studies the impact of gender inequality as a hindrance to reaching the goal of Viksit Bharat @2047. The fourth part will consist of suggestions to mitigate the disparities in political participation of Garo women so that they can contribute towards Viksit Bharat @2047.

Gender Inequality in Contemporary India : A Study

Prof. Nrusingha Prasad Misram, Associate Professor (Retd.) Department of Political Science, Ganjam College, Ganjam (Odisha)

Gender inequality in contemporary India constitutes one of the major concerns in the current development paradigm. Though the nature and scope of inequality differs from country to country and from time to time, but its existence is indisputable it is now a global phenomenon, but in the patriarchal Indian Society, it has spread its tentacles widely. Differential treatment on the basis of gender is found right from the childhood. Girls are considered as liability. The birth of the son is being celebrated while the birth of a daughter is filled with pain. Boys are encouraged to be tough and outgoing but girls are encouraged to be honoured & shy. All these differences are gender differences and they are created by society. It has adverse impact on development goals and consequently reduces economic growth. Gender inequality means disparity between men and women in different social, economical and political, cultural and legal aspects. This problem is simply known as gender biasness, which in simple term means the gender stratification or making difference a male or a female. The reality of gender inequality in India is very complex and diversified, because it exists in every field like education, employment opportunities income, health, cultural issues, social issues, economic issues etc. According to the United Nations Development programmes Human Development Report (2017), India ranks 128 out of 189 countries on gender inequality index. The major reasons for the gender inequality are identified as the need of a male heir for the family, huge dowry, continuous physical, financial support to girl child, poverty, domestic violence, farming as major job for poor and the caste system. In India economic, social, cultural, legal and political factors are responsible for gender inequality. Advances have been made in social legislation but gender inequality has not ended and the child sex ratio has worsened. The educated people should develop a national consciousness of the positive impact of gender equality. The policy makers are strongly believed that a positive commitment to gender equality and equity will strengthen every area of action to reduce poverty because women can bring new energy and new sights. There is a need for changes in perception towards women. This paper is trying to bring out the factors that are responsible for gender inequality and suggests measures to eradicate this problem. This paper also highlights the multi-dimensional context of gender inequalities prevalent in India. The present study also indicates the inequality in economic, social, cultural and legal biasness which are of great challenge for policy makers and social scientists to establish proper equality in the entire social field. Though gender equality has been studied by many scholars but the present study strives to fill the research gap and hopes to add new knowledge to the existing knowledge.

Breaking Barriers: Addressing Gender Issues in Contemporary India

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"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development, and building good governance." This research paper delves into the multi-dimensional context of gender inequalities prevalent in India. Gender issues in contemporary India are shaped by a complex interplay of social, economic, cultural, and political factors. Despite advancements in legal and policy frameworks aimed at promoting gender equality, substantial disparities persist across various areas. Women face limited educational and employment opportunities, persistent wage gaps, and underrepresentation in leadership roles. Gender-based violence, including domestic violence and sexual harassment, is widespread and often exacerbated by inadequate law enforcement and societal attitudes. Health challenges, such as high maternal mortality rates and limited access to reproductive healthcare, are particularly prevalent in rural areas. Cultural norms and practices, including dowry, child marriage, and son preference, further entrench gender inequality. Additionally, LGBTQ+ individuals experience discrimination and lack of legal recognition despite recent legal progress. The study addresses these issues that requires a comprehensive approach involving policy reform, societal change, strengthened law enforcement, and increased opportunities for women and marginalized groups to foster a more equitable society.

Menstrual Health Reforms and Gender Equality in India

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Menstrual health is a crucial aspect of women's health and well-being, yet it remains a stigmatized and neglected issue in many parts of the world, including India. In India, where socio-cultural taboos and economic challenges exacerbate the difficulties associated with menstruation, addressing menstrual health is not only a health issue but also a matter of gender equality. The current study delves into the intricate relationship between menstrual health reforms and gender equality in India, exploring how improving menstrual hygiene management (MHM) can significantly impact the education, employment, and social participation of women and girls. Through an analysis of government initiatives, non-governmental organization (NGO) efforts, and grassroots movements, the study underscores the importance of comprehensive menstrual health education, affordable and accessible menstrual products, and supportive infrastructure. The study also discusses how these reforms are integral to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to health, education, and gender equality. Lastly, it evaluates the challenges India faces to attain this goal and suggests a way forward to ensure menstrual health in India so that all women and girls can live with dignity and equal opportunities.

Beyond the Vote: Analysing the Challenges for Women's Political Representation in Kerala

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Despite of high literacy rate and social empowerment, women representation in Kerala is very near to the ground. Historically, groundbreaking female leaders have established the groundwork for political engagement, yet systemic obstacles persist in restricting their complete involvement in electoral politics. This paper examines the contributions of early leaders such as A. K. Gouri Amma and Annie Mascarene, who paved the way for women's involvement in politics by advocating for land reforms and social equality. It centres on the important contribution of women in social movements, highlighting their impact on decision-making in domains such as gender equality, environmental concerns, and social fairness. The paper showcases present-day leaders such as K. K. Shailaja, whose achievements in public health earned global recognition. She became widely known during the COVID-19 pandemic and the outbreak of the Nipah virus. Even with these accomplishments, the percentage of women in Kerala's legislative bodies has not gone above 10%. By examining women's involvement in local government, the study highlights the influence of policy interventions like the 50% reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions. The importance of implementing stronger policies to increase women's involvement, especially in electoral politics, will be highlighted, recognising their crucial contributions to social movements and local governance. The analysis presents a thorough examination of the historical and present struggles women face in Kerala's political arena, giving perspective on their changing impact and the need for increased representation.

Dyanmic Role Of Education To Overcome The Gender Inqualty In India

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The purpose of education is paramount in shaping the future of a nation. It serves as the cornerstone upon which societies are constructed. The true essence of education lies in its power to refine and elevate the human spirit, to enlighten the mind, temper the emotions, and nurture the body. Without education, the development and growth of society become unattainable. One of the underpinning causes of gender inequality is the frequency of patriarchal ideas that consider men as further good and ignore the part of women in the social order. There's also the supposition that women's nature is only in the household work. Women are frequently the object of social impotunity and violence because they're considered weak and useless. This paper study the dynamic role of education to overcome the gender inequality in India. In general education is carried out inseminate ethical values, religion, which includes customs , mores ,gests that must be applied in everyday life. Thus, this paper examines the factors that beget gender inequality and the impacts that arise if gender inequality continues , as well as the part of education in prostrating gender inequality.

Viksit bharat 2047 and Women Empowerment In Rural India : An Analysis Of Past Present And Future Prospective

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This study explores the trajectory of women's empowerment in rural India within the framework of "Viksit Bharat 2047," a vision for a developed and equitable India a century after Independence. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the past, present, and future prospects of women's empowerment, examining the socio-economic, cultural, and political factors that have shaped their roles in rural society. Through a critical review of existing literature, policy initiatives, and grassroots movements, the research identifies key gaps, including the effectiveness of current empowerment programs and policies. By addressing these gaps, the study aims to offer actionable insights for policymakers, scholars, and activists striving for the realization of a truly inclusive and empowered rural India by 2047. This research paper will be based on an analytical study utilizing both primary and secondary data. It will explore questions such as: Will the Viksit Bharat 2047 initiative lead to the development of rural women? What is the current status of rural women in India? Ultimately, this research seeks to provide a roadmap for transformation, paving the way for women's empowerment in rural India.

Empowering Women: Challenges and Initiatives in Indian Democracy

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The Indian Constitution enshrines gender equality in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles. It reflects many human rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, yet gender disparity persists even after over seventy years of independence. Women's empowerment is crucial for achieving true democratic values and is closely linked to political participation. Although the percentage of women voters has risen, their political involvement still falls short compared to men. The Government of India has introduced several initiatives to support women, including Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ladli Laxmi Yojna, and Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana. The National Commission for Women, aims to safeguard women's rights, while the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments reserve seats for women in local Panchayats and Municipalities to enhance their decision-making roles. Despite these efforts, challenges remain. Addressing these issues requires not only better political representation but also a secure environment and prompt justice for women. The pending Women's Reservation Bill, which proposes 33% reservation for women in Parliament and state assemblies, highlights ongoing gaps. Creating a safer environment for women and educating men on respectful behavior are crucial for genuine empowerment.

Gender Gap In Contemporary Indian Politics: Participation And Representation

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Despite India's democratic progress a significant gender gap in contemporary Indian politics. women's political participation and representation in politics lagging far behind their male counterparts. This paper examines the contemporary gender gap in Indian politics, focusing women's participation and representation in Indian politics. Exploring the complex interplay of factors that plays important role in women under representation, in contemporary Indian politics. like social, cultural and institutional factors. Through mixed methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative data, and primary and secondary sources uses for paper. This paper identity key barriers to women's participation and representation, paper findings highlight the need to women in Indian politics and decision -making process. To address the gender gap and promote inclusive representation. This research paper aims to inform strategies for empowering women voices and prompting gender equality in the Indian democratic process.

Mapping The Trends In Indian Women Movement

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History witnessed the brunt that women bore under the patriarchal norms which subjugated and relegated them to male authority and domination. To question the social and culturally constructed norms, women unified to demand liberty, equality, and dignity. Initially the demands were raised at a micro level, but later got culminated into a broad spectrum and developed into a form of movement. The emergence of the women's movement is marked by transitions, due to the changing course of time, space, and context. This paper attempts to trace the trajectories that women's movement faced in India, by highlighting the shifting concerns and strategies which were an outcome of the plurality of perspectives that were existing within the movement. The paper also aims to identify why the movement has not been able to generate consensus on a pan-India level due to fragmentation in their demands, ideologies, and issues. The methodology of the paper is descriptive and analytical in nature to draw comparison between various phases of women movement.

Inclusion Beyond Binary: Examining The Role Of Third Gender In Indian Electoral Politics (2014-2024)

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This research paper delves into the political representation and participation of transgender individuals in India between 2014 and 2024, focusing on developments following the landmark NALSA judgment. It thoroughly analyses transgender engagement in State Legislative Assembly elections across all states and union territories during the same period, alongside their participation in the Lok Sabha elections of 2014, 2019, and 2024. The paper will also include some local body elections case studies such as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi elections. Utilising a state-wise approach, the study investigates the extent of inclusivity and the barriers encountered by transgender candidates and voters in the Indian electoral system. The number of people contesting the elections will be used as a variable for determining the representation of the community, while the number of voters for determining participation. Additionally, the paper showcases case studies of successful transgender leaders, highlighting instances of both achievement and challenges within the complex realm of Indian politics. This research aims to contribute valuable insights into

the evolving landscape of transgender political representation in India, offering a nuanced understanding of the strides made and the ongoing hurdles faced in achieving equitable participation and representation.

Women Participation in Public Administration as Administrators: Analysing Gender Issues and Opportunities in India

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Women bring unique and diverse perspectives and approaches to Public Administration which can foster more comprehensive and inclusive policy making, their participation is also pivotal for achieving gender parity and enriching governance with valuable and holistic insights. Despite numerous policies and initiatives aimed at enhancing gender diversity, women in India continue to face considerable challenges in public administration roles. This disparity highlights the persistent structural and cultural barriers that women face in the public sector. This research paper delves into the current status of women as administrators in Indian public administration, examining the challenges they face and the effectiveness of existing policies and initiatives designed to enhance gender inclusivity. The study employs a secondary data-based research methodology, leveraging existing literature, government reports, policy documents, and statistical data to gather insights. Key sources include academic articles, national and state-level government publications, census data, and reports from international organizations. A thematic analysis approach is used to identify and categorize recurring themes and patterns related to women's participation, barriers, and support mechanisms in public administration. By synthesizing these secondary data sources, the study provides a comprehensive overview of the progress and ongoing challenges in promoting women's participation in public administration. The findings also underscore the need for comprehensive policy reforms, enhanced capacity-building programs, and robust support systems to foster a more inclusive public administration. By providing actionable recommendations, this study aims to guide policymakers and stakeholders in creating an equitable environment that supports and amplifies the voices of women administrators.

Strengthening Self Help Groups for Women as a Gender Based Strategy for Achieving Viksit Bharat@2047

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As the Government of India works towards achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat-2047, which aims to create a developed and inclusive India by 2047, it is important to strengthen and expand the reach of SHGs as a gender-based strategy. The United Nations has included empowerment of women as one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goal 5 states "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". The evolution of self help groups in India has marked a significant shift, empowering women and propelling sustainable national development. This journey, extensively explored, reveals the profound impact of these grassroots initiatives. The research database is unequivocal about the impact of SHGs on various indicators of women empowerment. SHGs have emerged as crucial agents for financial empowerment, entrepreneurship, and the development of women's leadership skills. By overcoming the digital divide and establishing collaborative alliances with various stakeholders, they've created pathways to a more equitable and prosperous society. SHGs serve as catalysts for social value creation, community welfare, and societal progress, aligning their objectives with the broader agenda of sustainable development and achieving the SDGs. An enabling environment is to be created for SHGs to thrive and expand their impact. It necessitates sustained policy backing, strategic investments, and a comprehensive approach to women's empowerment. Such an approach will contribute to India's journey towards achieving gender equality in sustainable development goal of Viksit Bharat@2047.

Viksit Bharat And The Role Of Rural Women

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The rural-urban divide continues to be an unresolved issue in India, even seven decades after India gained independence. Without a comprehensive understanding of rural livelihoods especially those of rural women, the aspiration of achieving a self-reliant Bharat cannot be realized. This study investigates the frequently overlooked roles of rural women and delves into the challenges they encounter in their daily lives. The study is based on various reviewed research papers, websites, books, and reports. The study also draws on insights obtained from semi-structured interviews that include open-ended questions. For sample collection, three Panchayats in Thoubal District, Manipur, were chosen randomly. The essential findings include financial constraints, political impediments, societal constructs, healthcare hurdles, etc. These gaps can be resolved with government intervention, a shift in women's own perspectives, more investment in skill development, and improved awareness initiatives.

Women-led Development Strength for Viksit Bharat@2047: A Study of Jammu and Kashmir (UT)

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The 21st Century will be India's Century as the country pole vaults in the confident of its capacities. Today India's projected growth is 5th largest economy in the world. By 2027 India's position would be 3rd largest economy as GDP crosses US\$5 trillion (IMF estimated). Up to 2047- poised to be US\$ 30 trillion economy will all attributes of a developed nation. There is enormous work has been undertaken in a mission mode to make India a Viksit Bharat by 2047. For this aspect, the Government of India is committed to women-led development is emphasizing the country's advocacy for gender equality on a global scale. India's successful G20 presidency, ushered in a new era of empowerment with a focus on women-led development. Several initiatives/schemes launched by the government of India to support financial and social inclusion of women. These initiatives aim to ensure gender justice, equality and the full participation of women in shaping India's socio-economic, political and cultural landscape. This paper's main objective is evaluate the implementation and impact of various Indian Government schemes for women-led development in general and in Jammu and Kashmir (UT) particularly post-abrogation of Article 370. Methodology has used qualitative and quantitative, and for the data collection used primary and secondary sources.

Supreme Court's Judgements on Women's Justice & Empowerment

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The Supreme Court is the highest court of the land or it is apex court in India. The Supreme Court of India was established on 28th January, 1950. The Supreme Court is also celebrating its Amrit Mahotsava. The judicial review and judicial activism has strengthened the principles such as rule of law, liberty, equality and dignity of an individual which are intrinsic for the integrity of nation and for robust and healthy democracy. The Supreme Court has become more active in the areas as like health, child, bonded labours, corruption, environment, education, women, depressed classes etc. The Supreme Court has decided many cases to protect Women's rights. The judgements like C.B. Muthamma Case (1979), Shah Banu Case (1985), Neera Mathur (1991), Vishakha Case (1997), Samatha and State of Andhra Pradesh (1997), Lily Thomas Bigmy Case, Aruna Shanbaug Case (2011), Nirbhaya Case (2014), Triple Talaq Case (2016), Puttaswamy Case (2017), Joseph Shine Case (2018), Hijab Case (2023), etc. have given Justice to Women. Because of this verdicts, Women can improve their life. In this paper prominent Supreme Court judgements related to women Justice and empowerment are discussed. The present paper is also an attempt to make analysis of judicial activism of the Court related to Women's rights.

Political Participation of Women in India: The Paradox

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General elections, 2024 has reiterated the fact that women in politics in India has to go a long way before they occupy significant seats in the Parliament. As of today, women hold a meager of 13.67 percent seats in Parliament, slightly lower than the 17th Lok Sabha which was 14 percent. The situation resonates at the local level also. For example, in 2017 Assembly Elections in the most populous Indian state Uttar Pradesh (UP), women as voter turnout has risen, more competitors have stood against women candidates, fewer women have won and a growing number have lost their deposits, The only exception was for the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC) candidates. The proportion of women winning SC seats was more than double to that of those winning general seats. The paradox continues with the facts that States with the worst sex ratios have more women members of legislative assemblies (MLAs). Similarly female literacy in UP grew from 59.3 per cent in 2011 to 63.4 per cent in 2023, and the sex ratio improved from 908 to 912, according to census data compiled by the NITI Aayog. All this happened over a period when women in India's most populous state, UP, have become healthier and better educated, reinforcing the point that there is no correlation between these indicators; consistent improvement

in literacy and sex ratio is not getting translated into better political representation of women. What could be the reasonable answer to this oxymoron? Do the Patriarchal narratives key to survival for Indian women politicians? Present paper tries to explore possible explanation to these vital questions. I closely observed patterns of their election behavior and have sought to uncover the tools, tactics and *resources* used by individuals and organizations to empower women to overcome the obstacles preventing them from political equity and equality. It appears that the obstacles to the political participation of women were the lack of public social support and political party support, entrenched traditional views, lack of confidence, lack of financial means, lack of capacity building opportunities, lack of access to technology, gender discrimination, and division according to ethnic lines, violence, and intimidation. At the local and community level or all the way to the highest levels of government, women are often underrepresented in leadership positions, left without a voice in decision-making and ignored as an electorate. Women hold only 22 percent of national parliamentary positions globally. This means that women are underrepresented in all facets of the political process often due to social-cultural barriers, the absence of training and resources for women's political organizing, standards of living and precarious economic challenges. All this is happening when parameters of health and education are gradually improving for women. Through this paper, it is reinforced that this pattern should break and women need to claim their positions in decision-making process through elections.

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TRADITION OF INDIAN POLITICAL THINKING

Traditional Knowledge of Statecraft in India: Challenges and Prospects

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Efforts to find the root point of the latest concept of good governance from the vast, detailed, comprehensive, all-touching, all-inclusive, amazing and unimaginable originality, combined ideology of the world welfare vision of the ancient texts of the world's oldest culture and most unique civilization are rare as well as rewarding. In these, it is also inevitable that the contagious feeling of natural, spontaneous respect for the glory of Indian cultural traditional knowledge should be combined with impartial, absolute, neutral, scientific and analytical interest. The same is expected to be present at the root of logical reasoning and intellectual exploration. The miraculous diversity and its natural acceptance present in the Indian societies of thousands of centuries ago, the unimaginable vision of world welfare, the strong expression of universal good wishes, the wish for peace of all living beings, creatures and stars, the unbelievable symbiosis of agreement and disagreement, the universal salutation of intellectual excellence, the conduct of political-administrative agencies governed by religion and decorum, the unique divine feeling of godliness in every particle of the entire universe, the universally accepted excellence of learning and knowledge, the association of the entire community with a sense of oneness, the desire to speak with everyone, understand and know together, work and worship together, the ideological diversity among all and the multiplicity of languages, methods of worship, etc., along with the same mantra, similar aspiration, similar heart desire, the expectation of considering the entire earth as a family, beyond self and other, the desire to consider the whole world as a family, the desire to be a part of the larger society, completely free from narrow-mindedness. It is indeed a sacred duty to look at the Indian traditional collective intelligence which has many incredible specialties like the pure desire of the noble, the renunciation of self-interest for the common good, the feeling of self-respect towards all beings, etc. It is indeed a sacred duty but also the collective responsibility of all of us.

Can There Be An Indian Political Theory?

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This paper seeks to reflect on the possibilities of encounters between decoloniality and political theory in India. In a constructive shift from the postcolonial critique of Eurocentrism of social theory, a decolonial approach calls for indigenous ways of theorizing. While some political theorists have incorporated this approach in reimagining theory in India, others have proposed a more definitive project- of an Indian Political Theory. Reflecting on both these strands together and mapping their interconnected debates, this paper observes that they over-emphasise on thought traditions and intellectual history as methods of alternate theorizing. This creates a danger of substituting singular native traditions with Western history as the background of concept development. Taking exception to this pattern, this paper argues that any attempt to revitalize a non-western political theory needs to reckon with present realities, lifeworlds, and ways of thinking as much as those of the past. Beyond discovering histories of alternate political organization, cosmologies and metaphysics, a reinvigorated political theory requires sensitive attention to the empirical processes of social-political life. It is in the encounter between ordinary life and epistemic frames that a more context oriented political theory can be grounded.

Evaluating Continuity and Change in Indian Political Thought: A Journey from Traditional to Contemporary Era

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Indian Political Thought encompasses a vast and diverse range of ideas, concepts, and philosophies that have evolved over thousands of years. Going back to ancient period which is roughly from 1500 BCE to 500 BCE the focus was on Dharma, Karma and Varna that is duty, action and social order respectively. Arthashastra written by Kautilya in the same period forms the basis of realist political thought providing timeless political views on statecraft and governance. In the medieval period, Buddhist and Jain along with Islam influences and impacted the then political thought. Colonialism and Nationalism were the considerable factors that have shaped the contemporary Indian Political Thought. The resistance shown against the mighty power and the freedom movement with the contribution of influential thinkers like M.K Gandhi, B.G Tilak, Sri Aurobindo and many more played a pivotal role in configuring the political renaissance. This paper aims to trace the journey of Indian political thought from the ancient to the contemporary times to analyze the traditional and contemporary views on various themes that is state and governance, social justice and equality, individual freedom and rights, moral and ethical principles, spiritual and philosophical foundations of the political thought and nationalism. The paper will further delve upon the synthesis of traditional and contemporary ideas and how the focus on social justice and equality evolve over the time. The paper will also try to analyze the various factors influencing the political thought across era to understand the richness and complexity of Indian Political Thought.

Marriage and Lineage in Khasi Customary Laws

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In the context of Viksit Bharat@2057, where traditional practices and modern advancements converge, Khasi customary laws on marriage and lineage play a crucial role in cultural preservation and promotion. Marriage in Khasi society is a sanctified institution requiring extensive familial and clan approval to ensure compatibility and resolve any impediments. This tradition upholds monogamy and strictly forbids unions within the same clan, reflecting the community's commitment to maintaining social structure and harmony. Lineage, defined matrilineally, is a cornerstone of Khasi identity, influencing marriage eligibility and inheritance rights. The preservation of these matrilineal customs is vital for maintaining the tribe's cultural continuity. Despite attempts to formalize these practices through legislative measures like the Lineage Act of 1997, challenges persist due to inconsistent application and interpretation. This study, aligned with the vision of Viksit Bharat@2057 to integrate traditional values with modern governance, aims to evaluate the efficacy of Khasi marriage and lineage laws. By focusing on the Eastern West Khasi Hills and East Khasi Hills districts, the research seeks to clarify the application of these customs, address implementation challenges, and propose solutions that harmonize cultural heritage with contemporary legal frameworks.

Gandhi and the Shaping of Indian Modernity

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The terms modernisation, modernism, and modernity all originate from the concept of modernity. Modernisation refers to the transformation or replacement of traditional elements with modern ones. Modernism is the preference for the modern over the traditional. Modernity is the state of being modern, which is a complex concept.

Similarly, the experience of colonialism was also complex. Contrary to common belief, Gandhi viewed Indian traditions as ways of life through the lens of Western modernist thought. While Gandhi's ideas appear deeply rooted in traditional Indian practices, he also embraced the scientific approach and strategies of modern political movements in Europe and America. Gandhi was consistently open to discussions, even when his views were firm on certain matters. In this paper, I explore how the concept of modernity could benefit from discussions on 'Hind Swaraj'. It is observed that Gandhi's ideas present two distinct critiques of modernity. The first critique involves rejecting fundamental aspects of modernity, such as modern industrial society and the nation-state. The second critique suggests integrating traditions, including religions, into the framework of a pluralistic democracy to create alternative versions of the nation-state and modern industrial society.

Harmonizing Customary and Formal Legal Systems: The Influence of Namghars on Legal Pluralism in Assam

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Legal pluralism in Assam is characterized by the coexistence of multiple legal systems, including state laws and customary laws practiced by various ethnic and indigenous communities. One significant aspect of this pluralism involves the role of Namghars—traditional community worship centres in Assam, primarily associated with the Vaishnavism movement initiated by Srimanta Sankardeva in the 15th century. Namghars, integral to Assamese cultural and religious life, serve as vital community hubs that influence social norms and local governance. They embody the principles of Vaishnavism and play a crucial role in maintaining cultural traditions and fostering social cohesion. Namghars, while primarily religious institutions, also function as informal centres for community decision-making and conflict resolution. Their influence extends into the realm of legal pluralism, where traditional practices and formal legal frameworks intersect and sometimes conflict. Customary laws in Assam, practiced by various indigenous communities, often come into conflict with formal state laws. Namghars, as centres for religious and community life, embody these customary practices and play a crucial role in resolving disputes and enforcing traditional norms. Their influence extends to areas such as conflict resolution, community governance, and the reinforcement of social norms. This paper provides an analysis of how Namghars influence and are influenced by legal pluralism in Assam, highlighting both the challenges and opportunities for creating a balanced and effective legal framework that respects cultural traditions while advancing formal legal principles.

Role and Impact of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana On Youth Development

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The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a flagship program initiated by the Government of India aimed at enhancing the employability of rural youth. Launched in 2014, this scheme is a significant component of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and seeks to address the gap between rural poverty and employment opportunities. The primary objective of DDU-GKY is to provide skills training to unemployed and underemployed youth in rural areas, thus fostering sustainable livelihoods and economic development. This research paper provides a comprehensive overview of the role and impact of DDU-GKY. The program is designed to offer vocational training across various sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and more, tailored to the local economic context. By partnering with private sector organizations, educational institutions, and NGOs, the program ensures that training modules are industry-relevant and aligned with market demands. The impact of DDU-GKY is multi-faceted. On the economic front, it has contributed to a reduction in rural unemployment rates and enhanced income levels among trained youth. Socially, the program has empowered women and marginalized communities by providing them with skills and opportunities that were previously inaccessible. Additionally, the scheme promotes entrepreneurship by equipping individuals with the necessary skills to start their own businesses. Despite its successes, the program faces challenges such as inconsistent implementation across regions, the need for continuous updates to training modules, and ensuring the quality of training providers. Addressing these issues is crucial for maximizing the program's impact and achieving its long-term goal.

Amartya Sen's Capability Approach and Its Implications for India's Development Policy

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Amartya Sen's Capability Approach has profoundly influenced contemporary development theory, offering a paradigm shift from traditional economic metrics to a more holistic evaluation of human well-being. This paper explores the implications of Sen's Capability Approach for India's development policy, emphasizing the need for a reorientation from purely economic growth indicators to the enhancement of individual capabilities. The Capability Approach advocates that true development should be measured not by GDP alone, but by the actual freedoms and opportunities people enjoy. This perspective challenges the prevailing growth-centric policies in India, which often overlook the socio-economic disparities that inhibit the realization of human potential. India, a country marked by significant regional and social inequalities, presents a unique case for applying Sen's framework. The study critically examines India's development strategies, particularly in areas such as education, healthcare, and social security, through the lens of the Capability Approach. It argues that despite impressive economic growth, the lack of equitable access to these fundamental capabilities has perpetuated poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. The paper also highlights the role of democratic institutions and public action, as emphasized by Sen, in fostering an environment where individual capabilities can flourish. It assesses policy initiatives like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the Right to Education Act (RTE) in terms of their effectiveness in enhancing capabilities. In conclusion, the study posits that for India to achieve sustainable and inclusive development, there must be a deliberate policy shift towards enhancing capabilities across all sections of society. This requires not only economic reforms but also a robust commitment to social justice and equity, ensuring that every individual has the opportunity to lead a life they value. Through this lens, the paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on development policy in India, advocating for a more capability-centred approach to policy-making.

Emerging Trends of State Politics in India: Retrospect and Prospect

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The rise of 21st has opened some new ways of Indian politics that seem not to be perfectly democratic. These ways are neither of dictatorship nor of totalitarianism rather they open the declining capacity of welfare state. The effects of globalization on Indian politics has made an imbalance between gains of social classes and corporative interests which take the political regimes to adopt some measures that can be called 'post democracy'. Through this work we come to know that so many new tendencies have emerged in it which has wildly influenced the nature of the Indian politics. India is a pluralistic society and the various groups, castes, religions, minorities and the people speaking various languages have influenced the Indian politics. There has been a plenty of changes in nature of party-politics, agenda setting, policy priorities, role of media and aspirations of people. The present paper intends to realize the features of Indian politics in context of party politics, growing corporate interventions and role of media in the changed scenario.

Locating Democracy in Ancient India: A Theoretical Perspective

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The essence of democracy is central to the national integrity. Although democracy has originally been associated with western construct, its principles have transcended the global boundaries and are now evident in non-western countries. The organic roots of democracy can be traced back to the political practices of Ancient India, highlighting India's role as the Motherland of Democracy. The study will examine how the early forms of governance has contributed to the development ideals, and shaping the contemporary democratic thought. This paper aims to explore the origins and developments of democratic concepts, emphasizing India's significant place in the global history of democracy. The paper would also delve into how the historicity of democracy has evolved over the years from broad perspectives to the institutional frameworks of the Vedic Ages. The findings suggest that the recognition of ancient democratic tradition would offer valuable insights and inspires towards a comprehensive view of democracy's origin and development.

Traditional Political System among the Garos of Meghalaya and Viksit Bharat @2047

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The Garos, established their settlements in uninhabited mountainous tracts, each led by a Nokma, the Chief or Headman of the clan, referred to as the A king Nokma. Each Garo village community is an autonomous political unit, with the Nokma as its head. The Nokma's office is held through the right of the A•king, which traditionally belongs to his wife and her ma•chong (clan). By tradition, the heiress wife is considered the actual A•king Nokma, who is the clan head and custodian of A•king land, while her husband performs the duties. The paper is divided in the following: The first section explores the traditional administrative system in the Garo Hills, focusing on Nokmaship during the pre-and post-British periods. The second section analyzes the impact of British administration and post-independence developments, as well as the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and the role of the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council. The third section addresses challenges faced by Nokmaship amidst modern political and legal systems. The final section explores innovative solutions to the challenges and how it furthers the goals of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Tradition of Indian Political Thinking

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History of political thinking in India has a very long and sound tradition. It emphatically, deeply and logically underlines that the institution of the state; the core subject of the entire political thinking is an indispensable institution needed for a civilized society. It is very important to note that other countries of the world had to travel a long and to struggle very hard for centuries to accept the indispensable nature of the institution of the state. However, even today many countries of the world are not ready to accept the indispensable nature of the state because of many reasons including the dominating nature of religion there, which results anarchy there now and then. However, Indian tradition of Political thinking from its ancient time, believes that anarchy is worse than the highest tyranny. Although, our tradition favours a powerful ruler, it makes very clear that this power is to be used only for the welfare of the ruled. The foremost duty of the ruler is Rakshna (protection) and Palana (nurture) of the subjects. He is asked to ensure their Yoga-Kshema, a broad term implying the idea of welfare. It has been made very loud and clear that "In the happiness of the Subjects lies the happiness of the King and what is beneficial to the Subjects lies his own benefit". It has also been underlined that the duty of the ruler is to provide social security for the minors, the sick, the aged and unemployed. Unique concept of Rajdharma contains the finest seeds of not only welfare state but also a state based on the principal of constitutionalism. Infact, our tradition of political thinking has not only influenced the minds of the Framers of our Constitution but successfully created the political culture which does not allow to accept the desperate acts of some of the persons and institutions trying to create Anarchy in the country today.

Right to Health and End-of-Life Decisions: Reflections of Indian Traditions

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The matter of right to health draws a significant attention worldwide, specifically of the aged population. In India, right to health and end of life decisions of the older population has been dealt with through the ages in different forms. This paper tries to explore Indian traditional patterns of right to health and end of life decisions and their reconcilements and contradictions in contemporary discourses. Under this backdrop, this paper mainly analyses the Chandogya Upanishad (VI) and Bhagavad Gita's worldviews over human life and death. For this purpose, the philosophical foundations of life, death, dharma, karma, Atman, rebirth, liberation or moksha of Indian traditions are analysed. Thus, this paper contextualises right to health of aged populations and end-of-life decisions to locate its position within the philosophical foundations of these Indian traditions. At the same time the paper analyses contemporary discourses based on Supreme court judgement of 2011 and 2018 to ensure "dignity in death" for chronically ill patients. Additionally, despite these judicial developments, still lacks of End-of-Life Care (EOLC) policy and legal protection for living and dying people in India. By analysing this tradition can provide a broader contextual frame to make more culturally fitted EOLC policy in India to ensure right to dignified life and death. In conclusion, this paper argues that a right-based approach of EOLC policy can help to access quality and affordable healthcare facilities for aged chronically ill persons, where the Indian State must respect the right their right to realise dignified life based on the philosophical foundations of these two Indian traditions.

Understanding India's Ayurvedic Diplomacy

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This paper briefly analyses India's contribution to the global health sector through its ancient Ayurvedic diplomacy. India expanded its soft power through its Yoga and Ayurvedic diplomacy across the world in the 21st century. India also successfully expanded its medical diplomacy through ancient Ayurvedic treatments and products. In 2014, India initiated AYUSH (Ayurveda-Yoga-Unani-Siddha-Homeopathy), a new ministry to promote Indian traditional and old medical techniques, it is also collaborating with China, Germany, Brazil, Iran and Magnolia to promote research and innovations in the field of Ayurveda. The recent inauguration of the WHO-Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (GCTM) and the Global Ayush Investment and Innovation Summit (GAIIS) marks the development and contributions in the field of traditional medicine in India and its commitment to global health and well-being. Several nations have included yoga and Ayurveda in their healthcare systems as a result of these practices rising in popularity worldwide. Ayurveda has become more popular as an alternative medical system in nations like Germany, Switzerland, and Japan. Currently, there are around 2,000 Ayurvedic retreat centres located throughout the world, including about 100 of them in the United States. India's traditional medicine legacies have also played a significant role in promoting medical tourism in the country.

Vivekananda's Bharat in context of Viksit Bharat @2047

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When we talk about Swami Vivekanand then we must remember this line "Arise awake and stop not till the goal is reached" this line always inspire youth of the nation Swami Vivekananda's idea of Bharat explain how can we make India a developed country. In 21st century the idea of Swami Vivekananda about India is relevant in the context of viksit Bharat 2047 what our prime minister Narendra Modi spoke, viksit Bharat 2047 will be that Bharat where each and everyone will respect to each other sentiments where once again our nation will lead to the world .For Viksit Bharat youth of the nation will play a very crucial role .In context of viksit Bharat Swami Vivekananda says that if you want to service to the God then you have to service the poor people our prime minister Narendra Modi also talk about it universal brotherhood and World family would be the inspiring principle of viksit Bharat 2047 . Viksit Bharat 2047 only does not mean the development of science and technology viksit Bharat means development of human kind development of humanity it is a kind of integral humanism which talks about proper development of a society Swami Vivekanand wanted to establishe India's Dharm and culture as a human religion which will bring peace and prosperity in the world society. Our culture and ancient belief system or it can be said by Sanatan Dharma we can achieve the goal of viksit Bharat 2047 and hindutva would play crucial role in achieving the goal of viksit Bharat 2047 because hindutva means tolerance ,universal brotherhood ,world is family etc.

Main Features of the Indian Political Thinking

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Indian Political Thinking is one of the most developed political thinking in the history of Political Thought. Indian Political Thought ancient, modern or contemporary have developed some indigenous tools and concepts which are very much essential to understand the political concepts of India. The present paper sheds light on the main feature of Indian Political Thinking. This paper is based on the classical text of Ancient India. The impulse for Philosophy in general and Political Philosophy in particular may originate in curiosity or in doubt or in faith. According to the Greeks, Knowledge arises from curiosity. "You Greeks are always boys; there is not an old man among you; you are young in Your Souls," said the Egyptian priest in Plato's Timaeus. He was right. They never lost the boys insatiable curiosity. They were a race of seekers after unknown truth. "All men want to know", said Aristotle and he added "the feeling of wonder makes the true Philosopher, for this is the only Source of Philosophy." It is because of this curiosity that Greece is one of the mainsprings of civilization. In contrast, European Political Thinking arose from doubt. For Hobbes, the prime mover of thinking is doubt. Hobbes was the most radical of all the skeptics of his age. His skepticism is so extravagant that one may be inclined to exclaim, what Hobbes himself is said to explained on seeing the proof of the forty seventh theorem in Euclid, "My God this is impossible." According to the tradition of Indian Thinkers source of knowledge is faith or reverence. Faith is the evidence of things not seen. It is the fulfillment of reason. Nowhere do they conflict or work at cross-purposes. The Bhagwad Gita makes it quite clear that knowledge can be attained only through reverence and the skeptics are bound to be ruined.

The Role of Brahma Samaj In Protecting Human Rights In British India

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The issue of human rights is considered as an important topic in today's world. Many individuals, social organisations have played major role in support of human rights across the world. Raja Rammohan Roy, pioneer of modern India is considered among of them. His struggle for individual rights irrespective of sex, race, religion, seated him at the apex of high honour. He was the founder of Brahma Samaj (1828). Brahma Samaj played a significant role in protecting human rights in 19th century India. It stood against all kinds of violence perpetuated against women, social injustices in all aspects of the Hindu society, the discriminative nature of British colonial ruler at that time. The present paper seeks to analyse the role of Brahma Samaj in protecting human rights in British India.

Raja Rammohun Roy Advocacy of Women's Rights: A Beacon for Gender Equality Contemporary India

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The past 78 years have seen India evolve into a democratic economy, yet facets of gender disparity and exploitation continue to mar the nation. Despite the country promoting initiatives like "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao," gender inequality remains a prevalent issue. This research paper delves into the enduring legacy of Raja Rammohun Roy, a prominent social reformer in 19th-century India, whose advocacy for women's rights continues to inspire contemporary gender equality movements. Roy's relentless efforts to challenge deeply ingrained patriarchal norms and advocate for women's education, property rights, and freedom from practices like Sati have left an indelible mark on Indian society. While significant progress has been made, India still struggles with entrenched gender disparities in various spheres, including education, property rights, and violence against women. Furthermore, the paper explores the modern landscape of gender issues in India, pinpointing key challenges and ongoing struggles. It draws parallels between Roy's concerns and present-day feminist discourse, evaluates the applicability of his strategies and methods like advocacy, education, and social mobilization, in addressing current gender inequalities accounting the evolving social, economic, and political contexts. Employing a blend of historical analysis drawing from primary and secondary sources related to Roy's work, and contemporary discourse analysis through examination of contemporary data and literature on gender issues in India, the study bridges the gap between past and present, showcasing the enduring influence of Roy's vision. Ultimately, this research seeks to illustrate that his legacy is not merely a historical footnote, but a living testament to the transformative power of social reform. His unwavering commitment to women's rights serves as a guiding light for contemporary India, reminding us of the progress made and the work that still needs to be done to achieve societal equity. By revisiting his ideas and strategies, valued lessons for the present and future of India's gender equality issues can be gleaned.

PANEL - 20

POLITICS OF VIOLENCE AND GLOBAL TERRORISM

Exploring Linkage between Radicalisation and Terrorism in India: A Study of De-radicalisation Strategy of Maharashtra and Kerala

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The phenomenon of radicalisation perpetrated by global terrorist organisations poses a significant security challenge for governments. India is also not an exception. India's geographical location and religious pluralism create a range of fault lines that terrorist organisations use to pursue their political objectives through radicalisation. In these contexts, it is inevitable to understand the relations between radicalisation and terrorism by exploring India's deradicalisation strategy adopted by the Indian states, especially Maharashtra and Kerala, in response to threats posed by ISIS. The examining deradicalization strategy provides a framework to understand India's overall approach to dealing with the menace of radicalisation and its relations with terrorism. The article adopted mixed research methodology to analyse the data-reported cases in India, in which the arrested persons have potential links with ISIS operatives.

The Reality of Islamic Radicalism in Uzbekistan: Internal Dynamics and External Pressures.

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Ms. Sabhaya Bhalla, Central University of H.P., Dharmshala (Himachal Pradesh)

This paper explores the complex dynamics of Islamic radicalization in Uzbekistan by tracing its historical roots and examining both internal and external factors contributing to its rise. The study delves into the origins of Islam in Central Asia and how religious, socio-economic, and political conditions within Uzbekistan have fostered an environment conducive to radicalization. Furthermore, it investigates the influence of external factors, such as foreign intervention and regional instability, with a specific focus on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war. The paper also evaluates the counterterrorism strategies employed by the Uzbek government to combat radicalization, assessing their effectiveness and implications for regional security. Through this comprehensive analysis, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the challenges posed by Islamic radicalization in Uzbekistan.

Terrorism as Reification of New Age in Indian Subcontinent

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In the course of beginning of third age of nuclear weapon, new avenues for treacherous territorial disputes along with menace of terrorist activities have been unleashed in South Asia. This paper aims to address the new dynamics of global terrorism and its ramifications on politics of violence. The augmented use of lethal and non-lethal weapons is putting the countries in mortal peril. It not only violates the human rights of civilians but also slow down the progress of affected country. Weaponisation of bots and drone, using artificial intelligence for terrorist acts is matter of major concern. Increasing number of manipulated and vulnerable youths getting access to internet and social media and becoming prey of online terrorists, proving to be a nail in the coffin for the peace and harmony in global world order. This paper endeavour to attain information regarding new dimensions of terrorism and how it uses new techniques to survive. After a quick perusal of new age of nuclear weapons, we will try to understand its repercussions on Indian subcontinent. Finally, we will discuss role of international organization in countering or escalating the danger of the situation

Trends of Structural Violence in Democratic India

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India, the world's largest democracy, is experiencing a paradoxical trend: while its economy continues to grow, structural violence remains pervasive. This structural violence impacts the most vulnerable citizens of India. The proposed research paper will examine contemporary manifestations of structural violence, focusing on income inequality, unemployment, and poverty. Despite the country's liberal economic reforms, the widening gap between the affluent and the impoverished persists, and vulnerable citizens depend upon welfare policies. The proposed paper outlines the use of secondary data from various government reports and International Labour Organization (ILO) reports; the paper will try to explore the structural violence that has been persistent since the new liberal economy in India. This paper delves into the trends of structural violence and two critical components of this violence- fragmentation and marginalisation. And investigates whether political strategies intentionally sustain the socioeconomic disadvantages faced by vulnerable groups. This analysis highlights current trends and proposes potential pathways for addressing and mitigating structural violence.

Cultural and Social Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence in India: An Analytical Study

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Prof. Deepti Kumari, Professor, Department. of Political Science, Patna University, Patna (Bihar)

Domestic violence in India is a pervasive issue deeply rooted in the country's cultural and social fabric. This analytical study examines the multifaceted factors contributing to the prevalence of domestic violence in Indian society. It highlights the role of entrenched patriarchal norms and gender inequality, which often position women in subordinate roles and justify their subjugation through violence. The dowry system, despite being outlawed, continues to perpetuate economic exploitation and violence against women, making it a significant contributor to domestic abuse. Cultural acceptance of violence as a legitimate form of control within the household further normalizes abusive behaviours, while social stigma and shame deter victims from seeking help or speaking out. Additionally, the lack of legal awareness and inadequate support systems hinder victims' ability to escape abusive situations, exacerbating the cycle of violence. The study underscores the complexity of domestic violence in India, emphasizing that it is not merely a legal or individual issue but one deeply intertwined with cultural, social, and economic factors. It calls for a holistic approach to addressing domestic violence, involving legal reforms, public awareness campaigns, and the empowerment of women through education and economic opportunities. By analyzing these cultural and social factors, the study aims to contribute to a better understanding of the root causes of domestic violence in India and to inform more effective interventions and policy responses.

Negotiating with Terror: The Politics of Violence and Peace

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Global terrorism presents a profound challenge to conventional diplomatic and political strategies. This article critically examines the complex interplay between violence and negotiation in the context of global terrorism. Drawing on case studies from diverse geopolitical settings, the research explores how states and international organizations engage with non-state actors that employ terror as a strategic tool. It investigates the political, ethical, and practical dilemmas faced by policymakers when negotiating with entities labelled as terrorists, focusing on the tension between the imperatives of security and the pursuit of peace. The article argues that, while traditional counterterrorism approaches often prioritize military and coercive measures, there is a growing recognition of the need for dialogue and negotiation as components of a comprehensive strategy. By analysing historical precedents and contemporary examples, the study seeks to contribute to a nuanced understanding of the politics of violence and peace, offering insights into the conditions under which negotiation might lead to sustainable conflict resolution.

Viksit Bharat: Political Violence and Political Integration

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The idea of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is that of a developed India; India, that will be 'Vishwa-Guru' by its 100th independence in 2047. The vision of Viksit Bharat focuses on the core areas of education, healthcare, technology, infrastructure, agriculture, environment for which a socio-politically stable and integrated national and international arena is a must. Neglecting the importance of integration may on one hand hinder the achievement of these goals, further different sections of the society may recourse to violence to solve their problems. This situation will give rise to 'political violence'. The social, political and economic integration of the Scheduled Areas has been a challenging task for the governments. Various constitutional provisions, advisory committees, autonomous bodies, PESA (1996) and special provisions for representation in legislative bodies have been already provided but the dissatisfaction remains and the existence of the Red Corridor is the proof. This paper will focus on how to strike a balance between political violence and political integration especially in Schedule areas.

Maoist Insurgency in Odisha: A Threat to the Vision of 'Viksit Bharat'

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This research paper analyzes the assertions made by government officials and government reports about the waning effect of Maoist insurgency in Odisha, to argue that the assessment of the rectitude behind such assertions defies themselves. The waning effect of Maoist insurgency in Odisha has become a highlighted assertion in the last two decades. On a year-on-year basis, government reports, think tanks and researchers have been making similar assertions. Even after six decades of its origin, Maoist survivance and pursuits in Odisha is a paradox of such assertions. This article comprises five sections to analyze those assertions and their refutations. The first section discusses the history and ebb and flow of the Maoist insurgency in Odisha. The government's assertions and refutations have been presented in the second and third sections by assessing different paradoxical facts and data. The probability of the complete resurrection of Maoist insurgency in Odisha has been discussed in its fourth section. The fifth section underlines the present Maoist situation in Odisha by emphasizing the state-led Counterinsurgency strategies. At last, this paper focuses on how the severity of Maoist insurgency in Odisha can be a hindrance to achieve the vision of 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047.

Violence Against Tribal Women in India

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India has preached non-violence and peace in its policies and otherwise. It is a nation known for its traditional knowledge system which is scattered in its diverse population. This diversity can be seen in India's tribal population also. But does this knowledge helps in preventing violence in general and against tribal women in particular. What sort of violence tribal women face and What are its causes? Several research articles, reports, cases, newspaper articles, incidents, websites and books are being referred to understand the nature, causes and implications of violence against tribal women. The number of incidents has increased on an alarming rate and yet many are not even reported. The issue of violence against tribal women is not a simple one to understand, intersectionality has an important role to play along with gender bias. For India to develop, it is important to discuss the issue of tribal women and atrocities against them in academia, put policies to maintain protection against intersectional harassment and introduce more efficient laws to punish the offenders. It also needs to address issues like literacy, poverty and awareness.

Terrorism: A Threat to Global Peace and Security and India's Response to Terrorism for Viksit Bharat @2047

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India is in the forefront when it comes to response to counter terrorism. It has responded to terrorist in many ways especially through counter-terrorist operations, surgical strikes, legislation of new laws and through diplomacy. The concerted efforts and attention from the world community in facing the challenge of terrorism becomes our choice and not an option for maintaining global peace and security particularly for India in its journey towards Viksit Bharat @2047. The sources of the paper are based on the available literature and secondary data. The paper is divided into four parts. Introduction is the first part that deals with the Definitions, Concept and Characteristics of Terrorism. The second part will focus on United Nations measures and resolutions in dealing with Terrorism and how some of the terror activities around the world has affected nations and countries. The third part deals with Cross Border Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism measures that India is taking and how it affects the goals of Viksit Bharat@2047. The fourth part will include suggestions to Counter-Terrorism for Global Peace and Security and secure India for Viksit Bharat@2047.

Analyzing the Use of Human Shields in Kashmir's Conflict Zones – A Case Study of Village Koil

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This study investigates the use of unreported human shields by military forces in village koil. Located in the conflict-affected region of Kashmir. Over the last decade, the practice of using civilians as human shields has been documented in several reports by human rights organizations, including 27 specific incidents reported in Kashmir between 2013 and 2023 (Amnesty International, 2023). Studies have consistently shown the severe psychological impact on victims, with 85% exhibiting symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and 60% reporting chronic anxiety and depression as a result of being used as human shields (Doctors Without Borders, 2022). Economic analysis from the same region indicates that 70% of affected families experienced a significant loss of income, with many victims unable to return to their previous occupations or farming activities (International Crisis Group, 2023). This research also reviews the legal implications, highlighting that the use of human shields is a clear violation of international humanitarian law, particularly the Geneva Conventions, which prohibit such practices (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2022). Despite this, there has been a noted lack of accountability, with limited legal recourse or justice for victims in both domestic and international courts (South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, 2023). The research underscore the urgent need for comprehensive policy reforms and enhanced legal protections to

prevent further human rights abuses. This paper contributes to the broader discourse on the ethical conduct of military operations in conflict zones and advocates for the protection of civilian lives in Kashmir by establishing civilian harm Mitigation plan.

Violence and Unpredictability: Defining the Contemporary World

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The contemporary global order is in a state of profound flux, characterized by increasing instability, inequality, and uncertainty. Once relatively stable, the world now faces a complex interplay of challenges, from geopolitical tensions and economic disparities to climate change and technological disruption. The rise of powerful nations have eroded the unipolar dominance once held by the United States, ushering in a new era of geopolitical competition. This shift, coupled with the growing influence of emerging economies, is fundamentally altering the global balance of power. Fragile states have collapsed under the weight of conflict, poverty, and governance failures. While many countries are teetering on the brink, facing economic crises, political instability, and humanitarian catastrophes. The digital revolution has transformed societies but has also exacerbated divisions and created new vulnerabilities. While it has facilitated the spread of information and connected people globally, it has also become a battleground for misinformation, cyber-attacks, and privacy breaches. Democratic backsliding, coupled with the rise of authoritarian regimes, is undermining the foundations of liberal democracy. The growing influence of populist movements, exemplified by the rise of Donald Trump in the United States, has further polarized societies and eroded trust in institutions. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, economic shocks, pandemics, and climate change can have far-reaching consequences. Addressing these challenges requires global cooperation, but the prevailing geopolitical tensions and divergent interests make it difficult to achieve. Violence is a pervasive global crisis. From the battlefields of active conflict to the unseen wounds of domestic abuse, aggression and harm are ubiquitous. Politics, often a tool for progress, has been perverted into a mechanism of division and conflict, fuelling violence and instability. This highlights the complex interplay between violence, political interests, and economic factors in these situations. "Never forget that everything Hitler did in Germany was legal". Martin Luther King Jr. compels us to examine the troubling disconnect between legality and morality. This stark reality exposes a fundamental truth: legality does not guarantee righteousness. This paper will examine the contemporary global landscape, focusing on the instrumentalization of violence to achieve political objectives. It will investigate how legal frameworks can be manipulated to justify or shield perpetrators of violence, and how the erosion of the rule of law facilitates these actions.

Global Terrorism: Challenges And Dimensions – A Critical Analysis

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In the recent days the growing actions of terrorism and the effects on the victims, are horrible and this is the time to think on it as an important hurdle on the developing of the humankind. The attacks of different Terrorist organizations in the world can be described as the most major problem and the challenge of the twenty-first century. Terrorists never had any regard for the borders. Certainly, terrorism is a structure of genocide against the human life. The fact is the terrorism is an intentional and politically aggravated violent behavior perpetrated by some individuals, groups, or state agencies against innocent civilians and noncombatants.

Politics of Violence and Global Terrorism

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Politics of violence and global terrorism is a burning problems in our country. In terms of the use of violence and force by terrorist, this also ranges across a wide spectrum, from individuals with military training and experience, to what whittaker has termed "through away" operatives, who are effectively sent untrained on suicide missions. Their use of violence also illustrates the slow evolution of terrorist tractates and strategies, including traditional nomination, bombing, arson kidnapping etc. Terrorists attacks can be broadly categorised into two categories – forced and indiscriminate. Historically, terrorism has largely fallen under the farmer category. Such attacks involved some element of participation in the conflict, albeit indirect between the terrorists and the adversary. Society and public opinion in order to change the attitude of people is to peaceful life in his society. The aim and objective of my paper is to set up the social harmony and peaceful life in Indian Society.

PANEL - 21

ISSUES OF CYBER CRIME AND CYBER SECURITY

Advanced Persistent Threats in Cyber Space: Understanding the Threat and Strategies for Defense

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Advanced Persistent Threats, or APTs, are one of the most dangerous and persistent threats to have surfaced in recent years. These threats combine both technical and non-technical skills to allow hackers to bypass organizational defences and take advantage of employee's mistakes that are unintentional. APT assaults typically target unexpected companies and act in a coordinated manner. By repeatedly targeting important users within target companies, the main goal is to obtain access to intellectual property, government and commercial secrets, source code, and any other valuable data that is available. While the threat posed by APTs continues to grow, a proactive and layered defense strategy, combined with international cooperation, can significantly reduce the impact and likelihood of these sophisticated cyber attacks. This paper provides a thorough description of the lifecycle of an APT, identifies the technical shortcomings of the detection tools and techniques currently in use, and assesses how well the incident response plans already in place work to contain and eradicate APT's. Further this paper focuses on the ways and means for this protection of national network technologies.

Enhancing India's Cyber Security Framework: A Comparative Analysis with European Union and Singaporean Standards

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This study critically evaluates India's cybersecurity regulations in comparison to international best practices, particularly those of Singapore and the European Union. As India's digital landscape rapidly expands, the need for a strong cybersecurity framework is more urgent than ever. The research examines India's National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) and other key initiatives, identifying significant gaps and challenges in their implementation. By drawing comparisons with the EU's GDPR and NIS Directive, as well as Singapore's Cybersecurity Act and the role of its Cyber Security Agency (CSA), the study highlights areas where India's cybersecurity infrastructure needs improvement. Key findings emphasize the importance of enhancing regulatory coherence, fostering stronger public-private partnerships, and refining the legal framework to align with global standards. The study concludes with specific recommendations aimed at strengthening India's cybersecurity resilience. These suggestions are intended to better equip India to defend against the evolving cyber threat landscape, ensuring a more secure digital future. The study employs a qualitative analysis of relevant literature and other reports.

Issues and Challenges to Cyber Security: Indian Context

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Cyber security is the practice of protecting network, computers, data, and programs from unauthorised and malicious attacks. Cyber intrusions and attacks have increased dramatically in recent years, exposing sensitive personal and business information, disrupting critical operations, and imposing high costs on the economy. Cyber security faces various challenges in today's digital era. These challenges emanate from the complex nature of cyber threats. Some of the key challenges include dealing with sophisticated cyber-attacks, insider threats, acute scarcity of cyber security professionals, lack of awareness and education, resource constraints, etc. As the threats have become much more sophisticated, it is essential that organizations, businesses and individuals understand the trends and risks so that they can protect themselves from cyber-attacks. With a combination of well-thought-out strategies such as network segmentation, regular patching, two-factor authentication and user education, the inherent vulnerabilities can be mitigated. With the continued efforts of the Government and the private sector, let us hope that the state of cyber security in India will

continue to improve and a secure future for all the users can be ensured in the years to come.

Boosting Government Institutions' Cyber Security: A Foundation for Viksit Bharat 2047

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Government agencies require high levels of cybersecurity because they handle sensitive information such as people's personal information, military information, and so on. Government organisations face a substantial danger of data breaches by terrorists and hackers, which could have serious effects. The study investigates how improving cyber security will play an important role in reaching Viksit Bharat@2047. At first it deals with the cybercrime issues and threats that are faced by government agencies in India. It also examines the motives behind cyber-attacks that are made on government agencies and the responsible parties which make the cyber-attacks. Finally, it discusses possible solutions to cybercrime issue that go beyond government measures and contribute to secure India in terms of cyber-security. Using a qualitative approach, this research examines the datas and reports that are currently available regarding cybersecurity threats and countermeasures used by Indian government agencies. In conclusion, this study attempts to pave the way for a cyber-secured India in 2047, which will be a significant way forward for Viksit Bharat.

Enhancing India's Cyber Security Framework: A Comparative Analysis with European India's Cyber Security Policies and the Road Ahead

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The study conducted an in-depth analysis of India's cyber security policies and its course in the coming times. The study involved various data collection techniques and analytical methods carefully. Cyber security is protecting computer systems, critical information, and digital infrastructure from various types of digital attacks. The Indian government introduced its official cyber security policy in 2013. The framework outlined by the policy aims to ensure the security of critical information infrastructure, such as banking systems, e-commerce platforms, and various government entities. Moreover, it highlights the significance of raising awareness and promoting education on cyber security, building a solid legal framework, and establishing a specialized agency to handle cyber threats and incidents to safeguard critical information systems. The Cyber Security Policy of 2013 stresses the need to develop a skilled workforce of cyber security professionals. The policy recommends capacity building, skill development, and intensive training programs to achieve this objective. The study tries to analyses India's cyber security policies, challenges for India in the cyber domain and the future course of it.

Ethical Hacking: Issues of Cyber Crime and Cyber Security

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Cybersecurity is the practice of protecting systems, networks, and programs from digital attacks. It plays an important role in the field of information technology. Securing the information has become one of the biggest challenges in the present day. Whenever we think about cyber security, the first thing that comes to mind is cybercrimes or issues, which are hacking, phishing scams, ransomware attacks, internet frauds, etc., increasing immensely day by day. Hacking is a process that results in the breaching of one's privacy and confidential information. The weaknesses of a system or loopholes in a network are identified, and private details are accessed. Therefore, hacking is also known as unauthorized intrusion. However, hacking was not always perceived as theft and used for productive causes; such a type of hacking that involves good intentions is known as ethical hacking. Ethical hacking can be defined as the practice of hacking without malicious intention, rather evaluating the target system from a hacker's perspective. In ethical hacking, a hacker is legally permitted to exploit security networks and has the appropriate consent or authorization to hack a system. In this research paper, we shall reveal the brief idea and phases of ethical hacking, and the tools and techniques used in ethical hacking and its affairs with cyber security will be studied.

India's Transition to a Surveillance State: Establishing Equilibrium between Security and Privacy

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India's transition to a 'surveillance State' is a necessity and compulsion driven by mounting global digitalisation. India's digital revolution has been recently appreciated by UNGA's President for its contributions to poverty reduction. Conversely, India's national security and sovereignty are at risk from cyber-terrorism, cyber-crime and unauthorised access to sensitive data of national interest by foreign nations. Therefore, India implemented a stringent surveillance policy. Primarily, after the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks India adopted a wide range of data-sharing methodologies for mass surveillance by CMS, NATGRID, NETRA etc, to tackle the growing crime and terrorism in the country. However, Digital Surveillance reduces individuals to 'disembodied data' and jeopardises personal privacy. The Puttaswamy vs. Union of India verdict (2018), The Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 and the introduction of the DPDPA 2023, all attempted to make a balance between security and the right to privacy. The purpose of this study is to theoretically and comparatively analyse the policies that India pursued as a surveillance state, the conflicts that arose between security and privacy and the attempts made to achieve equilibrium between them. It is essential to find new ways to establish a balance between democratic ethos and digital surveillance. The development of the idea of the 'surveillance state' through panopticism and post-panoptical concepts that define the multifaceted nature of surveillance in terms of surveillance capitalism, dataveillance, surveillance democracy, data nationalism, productive surveillance, etc., will also be attempted to be explained through a few selected theories.

Protecting Satellite Systems: Cyber Security Challenges in Space Exploration

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The increasing reliance on satellite systems for communication, navigation, Earth observation, and space exploration has made critical to global infrastructure. However, this dependence also makes prime targets for cyber threats, which pose significant risks to both civilian and military operations. This paper explores the complex cyber security challenges faced by satellite systems in the context of space exploration. It examines the vulnerabilities inherent in satellite architecture, including signal interception, jamming, spoofing, and malware infiltration, as well as the risks posed by cyber-physical attacks on ground stations and control networks. The study highlights the evolving nature of cyber threats, driven by state and non-state actors, and the potential consequences of a successful attack, ranging from data corruption and mission failure to the complete loss of satellite control. Additionally, it discusses the current state of cyber security in space, including the limitations of existing protection measures and the need for more robust encryption, secure communication protocols, and resilient system designs. The paper also addresses the regulatory and policy challenges in establishing international norms for cybersecurity in space and the importance of collaboration between governments, industry, and academia. This paper would explore the proactive measures, innovative solutions, and international cooperation are essential to ensure the security and sustainability of satellite systems in the increasingly contested and congested space environment.

Cyber Warfare: Emerging Security Threat in the 21st Century and India's Preparedness

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The 21st century has significantly amplified the risk of cyber warfare and other cyber threats. The rapid expansion of Internet use has increased vulnerabilities, exposing individuals and systems to unprecedented risks. The Internet and wireless communications are crucial to economic, social, political, and military operations across all domains: land, sea, air, and space. Unlike traditional warfare, cyber warfare operates in its own independent theatre, i.e. cyber space recognized as the fifth domain of warfare after land, air, sea, and space. This domain's infrastructure relies on physical assets, such as microwave links, telecom exchanges, undersea cables, and routers, all of which are safeguarded by traditional military forces. This paper examines cyber warfare as a critical and emerging non-traditional security threat of the 21st century—one that is inherently transnational and unconstrained by geographical boundaries. This paper utilizes both primary and secondary sources to emphasize the importance of understanding cyber warfare and its associated cyber threats, as well as their impact on India's economy and infrastructure. Furthermore, the paper evaluates India's readiness to address various cyber threats, underscoring the need for robust cybersecurity measures and strategic preparedness in response to this evolving global challenge.

Issues of Cyber Crime and Cyber Security

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The world has become more advanced in communication, especially after the invention of the internet. A key issue facing today's society is the increase in cybercrime or e-crimes (electronic crimes), another term for cybercrime. According to a Research, more than 50% of online users are victims of some of cyber crime every year, which includes computer viruses, malware, credit card fraud, online scams, phishing and identity theft and so on. These crimes will lead the country to lose millions of rupees, also time and expenses to put back the things in right directions. Thus, e-crime is dangerous for nations, organizations and individuals around the world. It is widespread in many parts of the world and millions of people are victims of e-crime. Given the serious nature of e-crime, its global nature and its consequences, it is clear that a general understanding is needed to deal effectively with such crimes at the international level. The paper also focuses on the India's legal framework for Cyber Security.

Cybercrime in The Digital Era: Challenges and Implications for Indian Governance

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As digital platforms become increasingly integral to governance, the Indian government's technological advancements signify a profound shift in how governance is conceptualized and executed. This digitalization journey is characterized by continuous innovation, adaptation, and inclusivity, which have collectively enhanced the efficiency, responsiveness, and citizen-centric nature of governance. However, these advancements have also introduced new vulnerabilities, exposing the Indian governance machinery to unprecedented challenges. The expansive and intricate virtual world has given rise to various hidden threats, particularly cybercrimes, which pose significant risks to national security and the integrity of the Indian state. This research paper explores the conceptualization and causes of cybercrimes, examines their various manifestations, analyzes the challenges they pose to Indian governance, and proposes potential solutions to mitigate these threats. The study primarily relies on secondary sources to provide a comprehensive overview of the emerging landscape of cybercrimes and their implications for governance in India.

Information Warfare and Changing Nature of Border Security Threats

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When we aim for the 'Viksit Bharat', it is imperative to ensure that our country is immune from the security threats, development without security is unsustainable. In this regard, this research seeks to understand and respond to changing nature of security threat due to the rise in 'information warfare'. The swift development of information warfare has fundamentally altered the terrain of border security, introducing novel problems and dangers that beyond conventional physical boundaries. Information warfare refers to the deliberate and purposeful use of information and communication technologies in order to gain a competitive edge over adversaries. These can include cyber-attacks, propagation of propaganda, broadcast of false information, and execution of psychological operations. This paper examines the complex correlation between information warfare and the evolving nature of border security threats, with a particular focus on the increasing prevalence of cyber-attacks, dissemination of false information, and psychological operations as crucial elements of contemporary conflicts. The research investigates the influence of digital technologies and social media on border security, emphasising the erosion of traditional boundaries and the rise of new forms of threats, such as cyber espionage and hybrid warfare. In addition, the research examines how both governmental and non-governmental entities utilise information warfare to weaken border security and create instability in different areas. The results emphasise the immediate necessity for comprehensive cyber-border security plans, global collaboration, and initiatives to enhance resilience in border communities in order to combat these advancing threats. The paper offers a thorough examination of how information warfare is altering border security in the 21st century, using case studies from the North-Eastern borders of India with China and Bangladesh.

Navigating Cyber Security of India In Fourth Industrial Revolution Era

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The Cyber security of India has the direct relation with the rapid technological advancements. It is not only confined to the fourth industrial revolution but also interconnected with modern economies. This demands multi-faceted approach that includes technological innovation, regulatory frameworks, international cooperation, and continuous adaptation to emerging threats. India's proactive steps in these areas are crucial to securing its digital future. As India increasingly integrating technologies like IoT, AI, and cloud computing, the cyber-security landscape faces new and complex challenges. This paper explores how India is navigating these challenges by strengthening its cyber-security frameworks through updated policies, regulatory measures, and public-private partnerships. This also tries to highlight the role of emerging technologies such as AI, block-chain, and quantum computing in enhancing security measures. Furthermore, the paper will underscore the importance of international cooperation, skill development, and building cyber resilience to safeguard India's critical infrastructure and data. As India continues to embrace 4IR, a balanced approach between innovation and security is essential to ensure a secure digital future.

Cyber Crimes Against Women in India

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India's rapid digital transformation has significantly altered how people interact, transact, and communicate. However, this technological advancement has also led to a marked increase in cybercrimes. These crimes range from hacking, phishing, and identity theft to more severe offenses such as cyberstalking, online fraud, ransomware attacks, and cyberterrorism. The pervasive use of smartphones, social media platforms, and e-commerce sites has made individuals and businesses vulnerable to these threats. Cyber-crimes in India are driven by various factors, including the country's large and growing online population, relatively weak cybersecurity infrastructure, and insufficient public awareness about safe online practices. This paper explores the consequences of cyber-crimes in India are far-reaching. For individuals, the impact can range from financial loss to severe psychological distress. Businesses face significant financial losses and damage to their reputation. For the nation, cybercrimes pose a threat to critical infrastructure, national security, and economic stability. This paper examines the legal framework, laws, and provisions addressing cybercrimes in India. It delves into the legislative measures introduced to combat these digital offenses and analyses the challenges in enforcing these laws. Additionally, the discussion extends to exploring strategies and solutions for effectively combating cybercrimes in the evolving digital landscape.

Issues of Cyber Crime and Cyber Security

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The sophistication and frequency of cybercrime have risen dramatically, presenting significant challenges to cyber security. This paper analyses current issues in cybercrime and cyber security, emphasizing the dynamic and complex nature of these threats. Various types of cybercrime are examined, including ransomware attacks, phishing schemes, and advanced persistent threats (APTs). The paper discusses the evolving tactics employed by cybercriminals, highlighting recent high-profile incidents such as the Equifax data breach and the Solar Winds cyberattack. The challenges faced by cyber security professionals are identified, including technical, organizational, and regulatory issues. Emerging strategies for enhancing cyber security are explored, including the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) for real-time threat detection, block chain technology for secure data transactions, and zero-trust architecture to mitigate insider threats. The importance of comprehensive employee training and plans is emphasized. Actionable recommendations are offered for improving cyber security practices and mitigating the impact of cybercrime. By integrating advanced technologies, refining organizational strategies, and enhancing regulatory frameworks, stakeholders can better navigate the evolving cyber threat landscape and safeguard digital assets.

An Analysis of the Human Factors of Cybersecurity in the Contemporary Society

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This analysis examines the impact of human factors on cybersecurity, emphasising the critical role of human behaviour, decision-making, and organizational culture in shaping security outcomes. Recent data reveals that human error remains a leading cause of security breaches, with issues such as phishing, weak passwords, and insufficient training frequently cited as vulnerabilities. This study highlights how sophisticated social engineering attacks exploit these human weaknesses, underscoring the need for robust employee education and awareness programmes. The research also focuses on the influence of organizational culture on cybersecurity practices. Organizations that cultivate a culture of security awareness and accountability tend to exhibit stronger security postures and lower breach rates. The analysis suggests that embedding cybersecurity principles into everyday practices and fostering a proactive security mindset among employees are crucial for mitigating risks. Recommendations include developing comprehensive training initiatives, implementing user-friendly security policies, and promoting a security-centric organizational environment. Addressing these human factors is essential for enhancing overall cybersecurity resilience and protecting against evolving digital threats. This study underscores the importance of viewing cybersecurity not just as a technical challenge but as a human-centric issue that requires strategic attention to behaviour and culture.

Sociological Impact of Cybercrimes on Individuals and Communities

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The digital era of development and expansion raised concerns about technology. The people are engaged in daily routine with digital transactions. The number of internet users has increased rapidly so has cybercrime. The digital computer era led it to crime to cybercrime. Cybercrimes include scams, computer viruses, identity theft, fraud, spread of malware by hackers, or called cybercriminals. The hacker attacks, email, and bank accounts by stealing card details. The information of the individual resale and target the chain of people. The internet has become dark side cybercrime refers to criminal activities using digital technologies by computers, mobile and the internet. The threat of cybercrime is increasing among the people in the private sector as well as government sectors. It hampers the individual, and communities such as NGOs, government, IT sectors etc. The research paper is qualitative based on secondary data collected from various books, journal articles, magazines, etc. The objective of the paper is to aware internet users for cybercrimes and provide solutions. The study findings show people affected by the attackers face psychological disorders, economic issues, and privacy threats. The study concludes that there is less awareness among people regarding cyber security.

Issues of Cyber Crime and Cyber Security – 2024

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Cyber crime refers to criminal activities that involve computers, networks, or devices connected to the internet. These crimes can target individuals, organizations and can result in significant financial losses, data breaches. The types of cyber crime include: Hacking: Unauthorized access to computer systems for malicious purposes. Phishing: Fraudulent attempts to obtain sensitive information by disguising as a trustworthy entity. Ransomware: A type of malware that encrypts files and demands payment for their release. Cyber security encompasses the practices, technologies, and processes designed to protect networks, devices, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. Firewalls and Antivirus Software: Tools that help prevent unauthorized access and detect malicious software. Encryption: Protecting data by converting it into a secure format that can only be read with a decryption key. User Education: Training employees on best practices for recognizing threats like phishing attacks and securing sensitive information.

Cyber Security In India: Challenges And Initiatives

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Cyber security is application of technologies, procedures and controls to protect computer systems, networks, programs and data from cyber-attacks. It aims to reduce the risk of cyber-attacks and protect against unauthorized exploitation of systems, networks and technologies. Fishing, ransomware, identity theft, online money theft, cyber stocking and cyber calling etc. are popular types of cybercrime. India has 54% ransomware and malware attacks, while 47% of attacks occur globally. Cybercrime is constantly increasing all over the world, so it is important to implement cyber security measures. Since large quantities of data are collected, processed, and stored on the computer, cyber security measures are necessary. There is a lot of e-commerce in today's world, so it is necessary to be aware of cyber-attack. In the current digital age, it is important to use cyber safety measures to protect the individual from malicious activities such as hacking and scams. The Government of India has paid attention to cybercrimes in recent years and has enacted the Cyber Security Policy 2013, IT Act, 2000, Cyber Crime Coordination Center (I4C), Cyber Crime Prevention Scheme against women and children. The steps required to further improve cyber security in India are Coordination, training of law enforcement agencies, infrastructure development, digital literacy, amendment of information technology act.

Viksit Bharat @ 2047-Issues of Cyber Crime and Cyber Security

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In the years following the Second World War, bipolarity was widely accepted. By the late 1980s, multinational corporations in every field like electrical and electronic companies started to thrive. A strong economy, booming stock markets and massive financial support from governments and other institutions have significantly raised living standards both in India and globally. Today's world is increasingly connected than ever before with rapid developments on various fronts happening simultaneously across countries. These advances have had many positive effects on mankind leading to development. These advances however come with significant challenges particularly in cyber security domain. The fast pace of changes necessitates critical security deliberations by individuals, businesses as well as governments. Conclusion: Every Country and its Governments is worried for how secure the cloud data of Nation? As the digital landscape continues to evolve, so too must our approaches to addressing the challenges posed by cyber crime and enhancing cyber security. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders, investing in technological innovation, and prioritizing education and awareness initiatives, we can collectively mitigate risks, safeguard sensitive information and build a more secure digital future for all.

Cybercrime and Cybersecurity in India

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This study inquires to the evolving landscape of cybercrime and cybersecurity in India, a country encounter great rapid digital transformation. As of the India's internet user base increase in size, the country faces increasing challenges in protecting its digital infrastructure and of the citizens from cyber threats. This research analyses past few trends in cybercrime, including financial fraud, data breach, and social engineering attacks, while estimating the effectiveness of India's current cybersecurity policies and legal framework. Using number of different methods to approach, the study merge calculable data on the cyber incidents with qualitative insights from the most of the interviews with security experts and also the policymakers. Findings shows significant gaps in cybersecurity consciousness among the general population and insufficient resources for law the enforcement agencies. The study also focusses on the growing sophistication of cyber-attacks aim to attack India's critical infrastructure and the difficult task posed by cross-border cybercrime. Aswell, it explores the impact of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things on India's cybersecurity landscape. The paper concludes by proposing thorough recommendations for to make strong India's cybersecurity position, emphasizing the need for enhanced public-private partnerships, improved cyber education, stricter data protection regulations, and the development of a more robust national cyber defence strategy aligned with global best practices.

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POLITICAL EMERGENCE OF BHARATIYA NARRATIVE

A Vision for 2047: The Indian Knowledge System and Governance for a Viksit Bharat

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The Indian Knowledge System has impacted numerous different cultures and geographical areas in addition to making a substantial contribution to the advancement of human civilization. However, the IKS has suffered greatly from marginalization and neglect in India's contemporary governance system, which is mostly based on the Western conception of knowledge. Viksit Bharat 2047 is the current government's roadmap to make India a developed nation by 2047, 100 years after its independence. The vision aims to achieve this by focusing on economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance. The campaign also aims to address various socio-economic challenges through a holistic approach, focusing on infrastructure, education, healthcare, technology, and sustainable development. Viksit Bharat 2047 is a vision for India to become a developed country by 2047, and it includes themes such as good governance and security. The vision aims to improve India's governance delivery system and expedite governance reforms. Some say that digital governance and service delivery can help achieve this goal by improving openness, effectiveness, and public involvement in service provision. Digital India has already used technology to improve service delivery and enable citizen-centric governance. This article makes the case that the IKS can be extremely important to India's political and governance system, particularly in light of Vision 2047, which seeks to establish India as a developed, inclusive, and sustainable country. To achieve the objective of 2047, governance reforms must be expedited and the governance delivery system must be further developed. A few suggestions and best practices for using the IKS for political and governance reforms in India for a Viksit Bharat by 2027 are included in this research paper.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Notion of Democracy and Its Relevance in Contemporary India

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As the primary drafter of the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar has been instrumental in establishing the framework for democracy in India. In his view, democracy encompasses much more than just a government run by the people's representatives. He identifies social, economic, and political democracy as components of democracy. He believes that without social and economic democracy, political democracy cannot get very far. Political democracy, according to Ambedkar, cannot exist without the pillars of social democracy. Social democracy means a way of life based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. His vision of democracy goes beyond simple election-based governance to safeguard the rights of marginalized groups, safeguard the principles of the constitution, and eliminate injustices, especially those originating from the caste system. The purpose of this paper is to examine Ambedkar's conception of democracy and assess its relevance in the twenty-first century.

Reconstruction of the 'ideas' of city in Indian philosophical literature of a Biopowered world- a tool for city diplomacy?

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Epistemology is the study of knowledge. This proves an important fact that knowledge is so important that its construction requires a separate base of knowledge, which is known as epistemology. As newer technologies of power are evolving, societies are producing newer streams of thoughts through Rethinking. In the context of the study of India, it has become a part of the decolonisation project. Keeping this in the background, this paper keeps city at its centre. In the western philosophy, a city does not represent merely a physical space, as scholars like Bourdieu, Foucault, Barthes have argued; it has varied meanings, but all are wrapped in western understanding. Across histories, cities in India and the world have played roles in creating ideas and intellectuals, which ultimately dictated power-politics, which makes it an object of 'political study'. But this paper attempts at understanding A CITY through the lens of various schools of Indian Philosophy, for Indian philosophy is found to emphasise primarily individuals as its point of study. Having done that, it will be contextualised in the 'bio-powered' world for projecting its present and future prospects at various vertical levels and in horizontal segments for pursuing City-diplomacy. For this, the paper will first look at western conception, then qualitatively form a separate study of the Indian case across histories to present the present and future constructions of the very idea. In the second segment, the paper deals specifically with India to explore the potentiality of city-diplomacy as part of 'Vikshit Bharat'.

Self, Society, and State: Rekindling Bharatiya Narrative in the Contemporary Times

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Amidst the unsettling global situation and social-cultural-political disruptions at home, India is witnessing a vigorous debate on rekindling its long-held civilizational ideas shaping its national life. Shaking off the Western/European maze implanted by its colonial past, Indians now talk about foregrounding their lives on the Bharatiya civilizational ethos. The dominant perspective conditioned by colonial education and institutional practices has long overshadowed mainstream discourses, including the relationship between the self, society, and state. This process has affected a meaningful relationship between citizenship, democracy, and development in contemporary India. This paper explores the efforts to foreground the Bharatiya civilizational and cultural ethos/ideas in contemporary discourse drawn from contributions of prominent thinkers like Vivekananda, Thiruvalluvar, Aurobindo, Tagore, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mohan Bhagwat. Their ideas and visions relating to self, society, and state relationships, which are analyzed using descriptive and qualitative methods, command our respect and appreciation. As we navigate the complex challenges in the contemporary pursuit of Vikshit Bharat, the timeless wisdom of these iconic visionaries provides us the platform to relocate our ideas on self, society, state, freedom, citizenship, rights, and duties. It requires us to expand our understanding of fundamental socio-political ideas beyond the dominant narratives, delving into the personal, social, economic, cultural, and spiritual dimensions of being and belonging as a Bharatiya.

Reviving Ancient Sustainable Wisdom: The Jain Principle of Aparigraha as a Sustainable Alternative to Modern Consumerism

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In an era marked by rampant consumerism and environmental degradation, humanity increasingly turns to ancient traditions for sustainable solutions. The Jain way of life, rooted in the rich spiritual heritage of ancient India, offers a profound approach to addressing the ecological crises of our time. Central to Jain philosophy are the Panch Anuvratas—Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya, and Aparigraha—each guiding individuals toward spiritual upliftment and communal well-being. Among these, the principle of Aparigraha, or non-possessiveness, challenges the prevailing culture of excess and waste, advocating for non-attachment both at physical and emotional level as a path to environmental sustainability. This paper explores how the Jain doctrine of Aparigraha serves as an antithesis to contemporary consumerism, proposing it as a viable framework for reducing waste generation and mitigating the environmental impact of overconsumption. By adopting Aparigraha at a societal level, we can envision a future where reduced materialism fosters a more harmonious relationship between humanity and the environment, paving the way for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Roots of Political Environment in India from Arthashastra Perspective

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Kautilya's Arthashastra has been the most referred and discussed text ever since it was composed. All 15 Prakaranas of Arthashastra reflect an indigenous prescription to local political environment. Colonial rule influenced nature politic of India through their native Political culture. The possible combination of political system with democratic structures has been adopted by the Constituent Assembly for independent India. It is essential to explore the native political environment to make existing democratic system more meaningful and fruitful. The 15 Prakaranas with 180 chapters deal with minute details administration. The treatment to political ailments have been time tested, as Arthashastra is the compiled text from Vedic and allied literary sources. The text had been a guide to Indian governance till Mughal period. The text speaks everything about Indian nature right from human behaviour to political actors. The present explores ancient Indian environment that has been reflected in Kautilya's Arthashastra. The paper also makes an effort to a prakarana wise comparison the present environment with our ancient environment. As the ultimate aim of any governance is to establish a conducive environment for better living through effective policies and their implementation, the present paper is a sincere effort to understand the Indian environment of real politic in addressing the current day issues from Arthashastra perspective.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Ideas on Social Justice in Indian Society

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The concept of social justice emerged out of a process of evolution of social norms, order, law and morality. It laid emphasis upon just action and created space for intervention in the society by enforcing rules and regulations based on the principles of social equality. Social justice is the soul and dream of the Indian Constitution. It is the duty of the state to secure a social order in which the legal system of the nation promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity and ensures that prospects for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other infirmities. This paper attempts to explore Ambedkar's ideas on social justice. Thereafter, it focuses on Ambedkar's fights and ideas on social justice in the Indian context and it finally explores the relevance of his task for social justice in the present times.

From Hashtags to Headlines: The Bharatiya Narrative in the Social Media Age

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The Bharatiya (Indian) narrative has increasingly woven itself into the fabric of India's political, cultural, and social discourse, with digital and social media serving as powerful catalysts in its spread and reinforcement. This research paper delves into how platforms like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and YouTube have been instrumental in shaping and amplifying the Bharatiya narrative, particularly through the strategic digital communication efforts of political actors and influencers. By exploring the dynamic relationship between social media and public opinion, the paper analyses how the Bharatiya narrative not only influences electoral outcomes but also contributes to societal polarization and the evolving sense of national identity. Through an extensive review of literature and in-depth case studies, this study seeks to uncover the mechanisms through which social media has facilitated the emergence and dominance of this narrative. It also considers the impact of these digital platforms on democratic processes and their broader implications for Indian society. The findings suggest that while social media has indeed democratized political participation, it has also deepened the roots of specific ideologies, prompting important reflections on the future of political communication in India.

Towards Vishwabandhu Bharat: India's Approach to Multilateralism and Global Cooperation

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This paper explores India's evolving approach to multilateralism and global cooperation under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership (2014-2024) within the framework of Vishwabandhu Bharat, a vision of India as a global friend and leader. Rooted in a historical analysis of India's foreign policy, the study traces the country's journey from the post-independence era of non-alignment to its contemporary role as a proactive global power. It examines how India has repositioned itself in key multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations, WTO, BRICS, and G20 while expanding its influence in regional and issue-based platforms like SAARC, BIMSTEC, and the International Solar Alliance. The paper delves into India's strategic shifts, balancing national interests with global responsibilities, and highlights its soft power initiatives in cultural diplomacy and development partnerships. Moreover, it addresses the structural and geopolitical challenges that constrain India's multilateral ambitions, particularly in the context of rising global powers and regional conflicts. Through this comprehensive analysis, the paper envisions India's future trajectory as Vishwabandhu Bharat—a country poised to lead in global governance and foster cooperation in an increasingly multipolar world.

The Ideational and Material Tropes of Bhartiya Narrative

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Narratives are tools employed by the states to shape the beliefs of members of national communities. When the narrative construction is done deliberately to achieve desired objectives, it is called strategic narrative management. It is not only a way to shape nation's view of itself, but also a soft power tool to persuade global audience. The management of narration is a continuous effort at several levels and is amplified in the digital age. It involves not only nation branding and marketing of nation's story but concrete efforts to prove the narration as well. Hence, the effort involves a continuum of stories of the past to actions in the present. The present paper seeks to explain the dominant ideational and material narratives employed in the construction of an emergent Bharat that emphasizes on offloading the colonial vestiges and revisiting the nation's forgotten history. The objective of this paper is to identify and compare the impact of its strategic narratives on friendly and adversarial constituencies globally. The present study would not only identify the counter-narratives active against the Indian state but also the adroit management of these through persuasion and non-reactionary methods.

Ambedkar's 'Reconfiguration of Spaces' and Exploration of Dalit-self

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The idea of space holds key position in grasping social reality and dynamics of power. Space is a product as well as means of production of social relations. It is also closely interlinked with individual's thought and existence. More often the issue of turbulent self is associated with much disturbed space or fragmented spaces. Spaces are responsible for generating highly subjective experiences at Individual as well as community level. And formation of space is conditioned by the local socio-political configurations of the society. Hence, the issues of emancipation are matter of emancipation or liberation from the exploitative and hegemonic spaces. Ambedkar's anti caste project goes through this spatial reconfiguration process where he redesigns the experiential spaces of Dalit's by employing the categories of Dalit dignity and self-respect. His movements signify a moral struggle to attain equal status. Ambedkar radically uses language for creating a sense of dignified dalit by invoking the concepts such as justice, rights and self-respect. In his speeches, he appeals masses to break their relation with the immediate hegemonic spaces by educating themselves. Apparently, he reimagines India as a Prabuddha Bharat by defying the discriminatory constructs of Bahishkrut Bharat. His project of emancipation thus is emancipation of dalit self from the hierarchical spaces. This paper takes into account crucial writings of Ambedkar for exploring the relation of space and dalit self. This paper aims at analysing these strategies of reconstruction as a part of larger goal of reconstruction of dalit self.

Mandala Theory: An Ancient Indian Perspective on Statecraft

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India, a land of rich cultural heritage and historical depth, has long been a cradle of diverse philosophical and strategic thought. Within the realm of international relations, Indian scholars have contributed significantly through indigenous models such as the Mandala Theory. This theory originated from ancient Indian texts like the Arthashastra and the Manusmriti which offer a unique perspective on statecraft. It conceptualizes the world as a Mandala, a Sanskrit term meaning 'Circle' or 'Ring' in which, states are depicted as concentric circles surrounding a central power or core state. It also describes political and social relations between a central state and its neighbour. It gives a sophisticated version of information, statecraft, and geopolitical strategy from the historic Indian Concept. This paper seeks to explore the theoretical foundation of the Mandala concept and illustrate how it affects diplomatic and military techniques. It shows that states need to align their rules primarily based on the proximity of neighbouring states, forming alliances or rivalries as necessary to maximize strategic blessings. The historical utility of this theory is explored through examples from the Mauryan and Gupta empires, showcasing how those empires navigated complicated regional dynamics using the Mandala framework.

Ethics and Realpolitik: Mahabharata's Influence on Contemporary Global Politics

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In the presented research paper, have been analysed the sources of foreign policy mentioned in Shantiparv, the fifth section of Mahabharata. This paper presents a nuanced knowledge of the international policies of these dynasties (the Kuru and the Pandava) and their supporters. The objective of the research is to look at Mahabharata's foreign policy in light of the narrative and historical background of the text. Foreign policy has many dimensions and the importance of all these dimensions remains from ancient times to modern times. These dimensions of foreign policy have used many diplomatic mediums for international relations, such as Sandhi, Vighraha, Sama, Dama, Bheda, Danda, and Spy system etc. The importance of flexibility in determining foreign policy remains because friendship and enmity can't remain constant, Shantiparva discusses this statement with examples. Along with this, Shantiparva also explains another important aspect of foreign policy, war policies, and strategies

that have also been mentioned in the research paper for self- defence and the attainment of national interests. In the presented research paper, Shantiparva has been described for the use of these dimensions in different situations. The epic Mahabharata encompasses practically every form of knowledge that exists in our realm; in this research paper, we will explore international relations from the Shanti Parva point of view. Shanti Parva is a source of political ideology and theories, life philosophy, international relations, and knowledge about how internal and external political systems should be run.

Political Emergence of Bhartiya Narrative

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The surge in popular terms such as Hindu, Hindutva, and Hindu nationalism in recent years has captured the attention of intellectual circles, popular culture, and media, sparking vigorous discussions and debates. This paper endeavours to delve into the historical roots of the Bhartiya narrative, tracing its evolution through the Hindutva ideology and its response to colonial historiography and postcolonial secularism. By focussing on reclaiming India's ancient cultural heritage and reshaping Indian nationalism through a Hindu-centric identity, the Bhartiya narrative carries profound implications for the nation's future. The paper aims to unravel the historical genesis and ideological underpinnings of this narrative while examining its potential long-term sustainability in India's diverse and pluralistic society, particularly in the face of countering narratives promoting secularism and multiculturalism. It also seeks to investigate the political ascendancy of the Bhartiya narrative, which is rooted in the confluence of cultural nationalism, historical revisionism, and religious identity politics, and how this resurgence has elicited a revival of Hindu pride and a reaffirmation of India's ancient heritage.

Empowering Disaster Resilience through Traditional-Modern Synergies in Uttarakhand

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Natural disasters such as landslides, floods, and earthquakes are common in the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand. Over the course of millennia, local populations in the area have adapted to and survived in this hostile environment by developing traditional practices and knowledge systems. Traditional construction methods, indigenous water management (gullies), and terrace farming are some of the strategies that have been shown to reduce disaster susceptibility. Incorporating these time-tested methods with cutting-edge disaster risk reduction (DRR) technology is the focus of this paper. Uttarakhand can create a more effective and long-lasting disaster resilience framework by integrating traditional knowledge with modern scientific tools like earthquake monitoring, early warning systems, and climate-resilient infrastructure. Since the 1970s, there has been increasing evidence that local knowledge and practices may lower the risk of disaster. Local communities, scientists, and lawmakers must work together to integrate these techniques. The integration not only enhances disaster resilience, but it also supports sustainable development and environmental protection. In order to mitigate potential disasters in Uttarakhand, this research highlights how a combination of traditional and contemporary approaches may strengthen communities, advance sustainable development, and protect cultural heritage.

Yogakshema: An Epitome of Swaraj and Su-raj

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Good Governance has been a recurrent theme and practice throughout the world after 1992 World Bank report entitled "Governance and Development." Amidst the heydays of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation, good governance seeks to haul the consensus, participatory and accountable oriented governance. Although the report of World Bank evinces eight specifics of good governance but there is more to the practice of good governance than these eight characteristics. When Honourable Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi proclaimed in one of his speeches that India is the mother of democracy, he was questioned, contended against and further defied. The compunctions were justified as what caused him to claim India as not just democracy but the 'mother of democracy'? With the notion of good governance taking the centre-stage to determine the precarity of quality of governance globally, it has become imperative to delineate Indian ideals in reference to governance. Indian model of welfare is rooted in practice of yogakshema. Yogakshema seeks the material and spiritual upliftment and protection of people and confirming to it was the rajadharma (duty) of the king as indifference to which led to his dismissal. The article attempts to demystify the democratic roots of India through the practice of Yogakshema in ancient India. Attempt is also made to characterise how ideals of swaraj (self-governance) and su-raj (good-governance) are inherent in ancient Indian concept of yogakshema.

The Enduring Significance of Ancient Indian Thought: Exploring the Political Philosophy of Basavanna

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The relevance of ancient Indian thinkers like Kautilya and Buddha in today's socio-political scenario is significant, as their ideas continue to influence modern governance, ethics, diplomacy, and social harmony. Exploring their contributions provides insights into various aspects of contemporary politics and society. This paper delves into the enduring significance of ancient Indian thought by exploring the political philosophy of Basavanna, a 12th-century philosopher, poet, and statesman from Karnataka. His teachings emphasized the rejection of the caste system, the importance of individual dignity, and the role of moral leadership. His principles of Kayaka (dignity of work) and Dasoha (sharing wealth for the common good) provide timeless solutions to contemporary issues like social justice, wealth inequality, and ethical leadership. In today's socio-political landscape, where caste discrimination, gender inequality, and communal conflicts persist, Basavanna's teachings offer a framework for building a more just, equitable, and harmonious society. By examining Basavanna's ideas on governance, social reform, and the relationship between the state and its citizens, this study highlights how his political philosophy remains relevant in contemporary discourse. The analysis shows that Basavanna's vision, rooted in spirituality yet addressing real-world societal issues, offers valuable insights into creating an inclusive and equitable political system. The relevance of his ideas in today's socio-political landscape underscores the importance of revisiting ancient Indian thinkers as a source of wisdom for modern governance and social cohesion. His legacy continues to inspire movements for social reform and remains deeply relevant in addressing modern challenges.

Ancient Indian Thoughts on Environment Sustainability

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Environment is constituted of everything around us, living or non-living Whatever exists on this planet is surviving in the environment. Everyone's activities affect everyone's life. The environment has become the biggest casualty due to industrial development and indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources by men which has caused degradation from Arctic to Antarctica, and from the bottom of the oceans to the realms of space. It is the greed, (one of the 'Shad Ripus') of humans which is spelling destruction every minute and every hour. The crisis has reached to such a pass that the sustenance of planet itself has become endangered. That is why sustainability of environment has become a burning issue shouting out to the world leaders to help. Greta Thunberg's famous "How dare you...." Speech at UN became the voice of future generation whose existence, this gigantic problem is putting at risk. In this scenario, ancient Indian wisdom of "Isha vasyam Idam Sarvam Jagtyam Jagata", Tena Tyakten Bhunjith Ma Gridhah Kasyasviddhanam", exhorts the whole humanity to maintain environmental sustainability. The ancient Rishis deified the nature's Elements, trees and waterbodies, and linked their protection to Paap Punya by making it a part of our psyche. It worked wonderfully well without any UN resolution or SADs, and Pollution Control Boards or Forest protection laws. 'Shanti Mantra' and 'Havan' were designed for maintaining a conducive environment.

DR. B.R. Ambedkar's Notion of Democracy and Its Relevance in Contemporary India

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As the primary drafter of the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar has been instrumental in establishing the framework for democracy in India. In his view, democracy encompasses much more than just a government run by the people's representatives. He identifies social, economic, and political democracy as components of democracy. He believes that without social and economic democracy, political democracy cannot get very far. Political democracy, according to Ambedkar, cannot exist without the pillars of social democracy. Social democracy means a way of life based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. His vision of democracy goes beyond

simple election-based governance to safeguard the rights of marginalized groups, safeguard the principles of the constitution, and eliminate injustices, especially those originating from the caste system. The purpose of this paper is to examine Ambedkar's conception of democracy and assess its relevance in the twenty-first century.

Traditions of Indian Political Thinking in International Relations Theory

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In simple terms, International relations refers to the relations (socio-political, economic) between two Nations. Although the start of contemporary state relations among sovereign nations is considered to start from Westphalian treaty of 1648 where in the core concepts of Nation, Sovereignty, Rule of law, Diplomacy etc came into existence. However, the persistent question comes about citing the dominance of Western perspective in international relations theory and the subject. There are several ancient civilizations throughout the world from Indian subcontinent to Chinese civilization. We need to look upon the various perspectives from the world that could be included in contemporary IR, which has fundamentally its base in Treaty of Westphalia 1648, which is euro-centric. Can we re-look upon the basis of international relations as a subject citing alternatives or various perspectives in inter-national relations as were present in then Ancient India? Finding the strands of IR in tradition of Indian political thinking is the main objective of this paper, wherein the emphasis be put upon what the great literature of Indian socio-political psyche including Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vidur Neeti has to say upon the matters of conduct in inter-national relations arena.

Viksit Bharat@2047: Role of Evolving Political Traditions in Shaping the Bhartiya Narrative and Influencing Belief in Developed India.

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Viksit Bharat@2047 is the vision of the Government to make India a Developed Nation by the 100th year of Independence in 2047 by incorporating various facets of development like economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance. India is the 5th largest economy in the world today and is poised to be a US\$ 30 trillion economy with all the attributes of a developed nation by 2047. To achieve this goal, put forward by the current government; a bold, ambitious, and transformative step are being continuously devised to utilize the full potential of the resources present in India. As traditionally evident, Kautilya introduced segments of historical, empirical and comparative methods which are still proven to be the strongest pillars of development. Through this paper we are connecting the development from that era to present day governance and to associate the idea of development, all the Government (irrespective of different set of values and ideologies) till date have built an impregnable perspective of achieving the goal of a developed nation in some way also to succour the Political Pressure and remain in power. Hence, outlining a mindset that with the systematic approach of Viksit Bharat, Bhartiya Narrative is of the opinion that achievement of the title "Developed Nation" is possible.

From Thirukkural to Tomorrow: Ancient Wisdom Guiding India's Constitutional Path to 2047

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This study examined the philosophical convergence between Thirukkural, an ancient Tamil text, and the Indian Constitution, aiming to identify guiding principles for India's development towards 2047. The research employed a comparative analysis methodology, examining key concepts from Thirukkural against the constitutional pillars of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Findings revealed significant parallels between Thirukkural's emphasis on ethical governance and the Constitution's directive principles of state policy. The study identified areas where Thirukkural's wisdom could complement modern constitutional interpretations, particularly in fostering social harmony and ethical leadership. Based on this analysis, the research proposed a framework for 'Viksit Bharat 2047', integrating Thirukkural's moral foundations with constitutional goals. Recommendations included strengthening ethical education in governance, promoting sustainable economic policies aligned with Thirukkural's concept of righteous wealth, and enhancing social cohesion through reinterpretation of fraternity. This study contributed to the dialogue on India's developmental trajectory, suggesting that a synthesis of ancient wisdom and modern constitutionalism could provide a robust foundation for India's future. The findings offer insights for policymakers and scholars engaged in shaping India's path to becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Footprints of Ramayana in South East Asia: A Historical Analysis

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Geographically India is so far from Southeast Asia but since ancient times India is connected with Southeast Asia by cultural and civilizational regions. The importance of my research in Southeast Asia is how Indian culture is found and exists in every country. The main focus will be on Ramayana which is a well-known epic in Southeast Asia. In this background, one outstanding work of South East Asian literature has affected and moved the entire human race across national boundaries. The Ramayana is a timeless tale that has transcended space and time, transcending India and Southeast Asia. This Indian epic has received widespread praise and has an enduring impact. Ramayana has successfully departed from the confines of India. The everlasting nature of this epic may also be seen in many other countries in the shape of temple sculpture, building architecture, dance rhythm, folk art creations, religious beliefs, and other diverse forms. One of the significant aspects of South East Asia is the Hindu culture. With the Ramayana at the heart of their stories, various Asian nations have produced a variety of literary, dance, and handicraft forms as well as displayed their prowess in puppet dance and singing. Outstanding images have been carved in sculpture on wooden and stone benches, and tempera paintings have been created to depict the Ramayana stories. This paper will examine how Ramayana is present everywhere, from royal courts to temples, classroom textbooks to contemporary amusement parks, and how these nations have carried on India's enduring history and culture into the current era. This essay will attempt to demonstrate the prevalence of Indian culture in these nations, and the basic idea behind this paper is to unveil the Indian culture in foreign lands.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Role and His Ideas in Shaping the Indian Democracy: Growth and Development

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Ambedkar played a transformative role in shaping Indian democracy, particularly in its growth and development. As chief architect of the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar laid foundation for a democratic system that prioritized justice, equality, and the protection of marginalized communities. His vision of democracy extended beyond political rights to encompass social and economic justice, pursuit of an inclusive society central to India's democratic journey. Affirmative action, and economic reforms were crucial in addressing historical injustices and reducing inequality. By integrating social democracy with political democracy, Ambedkar ensured that Indian democracy would be a tool for not just governance, but social transformation. This paper explores Ambedkar's multifaceted significant contributions to Indian democracy, examining how his ideas and actions laid the groundwork for an inclusive and egalitarian society. Ambedkar's legacy continues to influence the ongoing evolution of Indian democracy, guiding its pursuit of growth and development through justice and equality. His vision remains vital in contemporary struggles for human rights, economic & social justice, and democratic deepening, marking him as a central figure in India's democratic journey.

Rediscovering India's Civilizational Influence: An Unexplored Dimension of Soft Power

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India's soft power potential, deeply rooted in its rich cultural and civilisational heritage, has recently become a significant element of its foreign policy. While India's cultural influence has long been an implicit part of its international relations, it has only recently been articulated with strategic intent. This article explores how India's historical and cultural ties, particularly in West Asia, can be leveraged to enhance its global soft power. These connections span millennia, including cultural exchange, religious influence, and intellectual dialogue with Egypt, Iran, and other Gulf nations. Despite this rich legacy, India has not fully harnessed these ties as a strategic tool. The Indian government's current Look West policy presents a strategic opportunity to capitalise on these civilisational assets. By framing India's historical and cultural connections thoughtfully, this policy can reinforce India's influence in its extended neighbourhood and beyond. However, some critics argue that emphasising historical ties could be perceived as cultural imperialism. This article addresses these concerns by advocating a nuanced approach emphasising mutual respect and shared heritage. The objectives of this article are threefold: to highlight India's civilisational assets as a soft power resource, to engage with critiques of this approach while recognising both opportunities and challenges and to propose policy recommendations for integrating these assets into India's foreign policy. India can enhance its soft power and

contribute to a more inclusive global dialogue, reflecting its historical role in championing diversity, tolerance, and knowledge exchange. The descriptive and qualitative analysis draws primarily on secondary sources such as journal articles and books.

The Arthashastra: An Analysis of Its Relevance in Contemporary Governance

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The tradition of Indian political thinking encompasses many ideas and philosophies, from the ancient Hindu concept of dharma to the modern-day principles of democracy and secularism. Ancient scriptures like the Vedas, the Mahabharata, the Arthashastra are the historical roots of Indian political thought. These scriptures contain the insightful philosophy of life encompassing the ideas related to the nature of government, the relationship between individuals and the state, and society's objectives. This paper explores the pertinence of these concepts in contemporary governance to achieve the vision of "Viksit Bharat @ 47". The research employs a qualitative methodology, including a comparative analysis of ancient texts and current governance frameworks, alongside case studies that illustrate the implementation of these principles in contemporary India. Ancient Indian political thinking emphasizes the implication of the concepts in contemporary governance. The concepts from The Arthashastra and Manusmriti promote balancing Artha with Dharma, aligning with today's sustainable development goals (SDGs) by harmonizing economic growth with environmental and social responsibility. The outcome of this research suggests that integrating the ethical and strategic imperatives of The Arthashastra with modern governance models can provide a robust framework for achieving sustainable development goals and fostering a more just and prosperous society.

Pluralism, Toleration and Secularism: An Exploration into Indian Political Thinking

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Since ancient times, India has been one of the most socially, culturally, philosophically, intellectually and religiously diverse countries in the world. While the genesis of these diversities go back to ancient India, the responses to manage these diversities can also be traced in specific contexts in the past. Some of the major responses to manage these diversities can be seen in the ideas/philosophy and practice of pluralism, philosophy of peace, toleration and secularism in ancient and medieval India. This paper argues that there are traces of political secularism in ancient and medieval India that can be foregrounded. That conception of secularism may not be exactly the same as in modern Indian secularism, however, it existed in its generic terms. The paper contends that for centuries, India has not only had deep social, religious and philosophical diversity but has also experienced vigorous political and intellectual responses to the same. Further, paper argues that, quite often than not, these political responses in the form of pluralism, toleration and secularism, have been morally defensible in those specific contexts. Nevertheless, some of those principles need to be emulated even today. The paper tries to elucidate the Ashokan edicts and highlight the public life that might have been during his time. Clearly, Ashoka conceived a pluralist policy of Dhamma which was the foundation for coexistence of diverse and conflicting religious, social and philosophical groups/communities. Similarly, Akbar attempted to formulate such policies based on pluralism and toleration through which he could rule over the diverse subjects. The paper critically engages with some of these issues and argues in favour of continued philosophical traditions in India.

India: The Flag-Bearer of Democracy in The World

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It is generally believed that the concept of Democracy is a product of western political thought. Greece is considered to be the birthplace of Democracy wherein the adult male citizens in Athens actively participated in the process of administration. But long before that India, since Rig Vedic times, has been practicing such administrative set-up which had widespread sprinklings of democratic ideals in the general administration of the state. If Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, then certainly ancient Indian political system had a thriving administrative system of Democracy. Starting from Rig Vedic age, its threads can be seen in the 'Shantiparvan' of Mahabharat, Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', sixteen Mahajanpadas and of course the ancient republics which existed in 6th century BCE. This research paper explores the different veins in ancient Indian society which led to the presence of democratic practices in the contemporary Indian society and how it was the flag bearer of Democracy in the world.

The Integral Vision of Jana Rajya and Dharma Rajya: Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's Contribution to Indian Democracy

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The journey of Indian democracy is deeply intertwined with the philosophical underpinnings of its civilizational values. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya's vision of Jana Rajya (People's Rule) and Dharma Rajya (Rule of Dharma) offers a profound understanding of how democracy in India should evolve. Unlike the conventional understanding of democracy as merely a governance model defined by majority rule, Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya emphasizes the foundational role of Dharma—a principle that transcends the transient will of the majority and embodies the eternal values of righteousness and justice. In his interpretation, the definition of democracy—"government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—is enriched by the infusion of Dharma. The phrase "of the people" represents independence, "by the people" symbolizes the democratic process, and "for the people" underscores the necessity for governance to be rooted in Dharma. Thus, a true Jana Rajya must also be a Dharma Rajya, where the rule of law is in harmony with the moral and ethical imperatives that sustain the social and spiritual fabric of the nation. This paper explores how Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya's ideas contribute to the growth and development of Indian democracy, proposing that the integration of Dharma into democratic governance ensures not only the preservation of cultural identity but also the promotion of a just and equitable society. Through this lens, the paper argues that the future of Indian democracy lies in its ability to align with these timeless principles, thus fostering a model of governance that is both inclusive and just.

Enculturation and the Persistence of Colonial Mindset in 21st Century India

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This research delves into the complex interplay of enculturation and the enduring colonial mentality in shaping contemporary Indian identity. While enculturation fosters a sense of belonging through the assimilation of cultural norms and values, the colonial legacy has instilled a pervasive inferiority complex, distorting perceptions of self and society. This study through a qualitative approach examines how these conflicting forces manifest in diverse domains, from language and education to social customs and self-image. Despite India's post-colonial trajectory, remnants of colonial thought persist, impeding efforts to revitalize indigenous knowledge systems and practices. The lingering preference for Western ideals and material culture, often at the expense of local traditions and innovations, is critically analyzed. Additionally, the study considers the role of globalization in reinforcing or challenging these colonial legacies. To achieve a truly independent and prosperous future for India, it is essential to critically analyze and dismantle the vestiges of colonial influence. By fostering a renewed appreciation for India's rich cultural heritage, this research aims to contribute to the ongoing process of decolonization, empowering individuals and society to embrace a more authentic and confident national identity that reflects India's true diversity and strength.

Celebrating Diversity, Promoting Unity: An Analysis of India's Linguistic and Cultural Heritage

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This paper will delve into the India's rich mosaic, comprising diverse languages, cultures, and traditions, is a hallmark of its uniqueness, with each state proudly showcasing its distinct heritage. Yet, questions persist about the adequacy of constitutional provisions in preserving this cultural wealth. This article explores the intricate relationships between language, culture, and constitutional rights, examining the implications for millions of Indians who speak one of the 22 recognized languages or over 3,000 dialects. We assess the effectiveness of existing policies and initiatives in promoting linguistic and cultural diversity, arguing that strengthening diversity is vital for fostering national unity. Through an analysis of marginalized communities' experiences and the role of education, media, and governance in shaping cultural narratives, we emphasize the need for inclusive and equitable preservation of India's cultural heritage. Ultimately, this paper asserts that embracing, celebrating and strengthening diversity is essential for India's unity, offering recommendations to ensure the constitutional rights of all citizens are upheld and their cultural identities cherished.

Rediscovering Freedom: Unravelling Colonial Shadows in Indian Minds

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History teaches everyone about the activities that have been done back which have a great impact to the present as well as will bring a different impact to the future. Likewise, the colonial rule of the British has also brought a great difference to the present as well as the future India. Even though, India is an independent country, the minds of Indians are not. We can witness it through various aspects like language, culture, education, governance, politics, myth, and gender. India is a developing country with neo-colonial effect and striving it to overcome through the rediscovery of its civilization. From this paper, we would be able to know the initiatives that the government of India have taken as well as some suggestions for the decolonizing the minds of Indians from the westernization. Literatures and heritages of the past also plays major role in the decolonizing by a deep learning of every aspect as a sub themes. Do you think the minds can be changed with efforts? Document Analysis is a research method where you carefully examine and interpret various types of documents—like written, visual, or digital materials—to understand their meaning and gather useful information. It's commonly used in fields like social sciences, history, education, and organizational studies. The study aims to examine the effects of colonial Indian minds and ways to decolonize it.

Decolonizing Indian Mind

Prof Raka Arya, Professor, Department of Political Science, National Law Institute University (NLIU) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)

History of human civilization is history of power struggle which is based on domination and subjugation. There were/are some civilizations who believed/believe in Might is Right. Some civilizations believed in the of power of knowledge. 2000 years ago dismantling of civilizations started systematically in the name of religion and it was projected as “civilizing mission” to the world. The tool was “propaganda” which according to Oxford dictionary means- “information and ideas that may be false or exaggerated”. It was adopted by roman catholic church for propagation of Christianity. It also became a tool to win wars and colonies. The British started physical and mental colonization. They used education as an effective tool for subjugation and complete capitulation to establish Christianity in India. History was distorted, value of Vedic scriptures was undermined. Caste, religion and other fault lines were created to achieve divide and rule. Next came ideology of Marxism with the same modus operandi. Subjugation of India started in the nineteenth century is so complete that we Indians are still not over it; Indians have not understood impact of it. The paper will examine the genesis, roots and spread of colonization of mind and describe measures to dismantle and overcome it.

Decolonising Development: From an Ascriptive Existence to a Consciously-Crafted Strategy

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Colonisation is a dark history of India and many other developing nations. It is a hangover from colonisation which has restricted the realm of development to the ascriptive identity of the West which is to be emulated by the world for its development. The very idea of development is hijacked by the linear or universal path of progress - from traditional to modern - as defined by the experience of the Western civilisations. Today, when the world is actively engaged in the race for development, it is essential to understand what constitutes development? Are we unconsciously trained to related it with the reality that the West has witnessed or there is a scope to expand it further? Ideas generate from our thoughts and if the thoughts are restricted within a specific realm, then the ideas are bound to be skewed. In this paper, the author attempts to analyse the colonised notion of development and engage with its indigenous versions – particularly the Indian version. The challenge to make the notion Viksit Bharat @ 2047 a reality, begins with the struggle of defining development with a decolonised mind.

The Essence of Bharat: Exploring Identity, Challenges, and Future Prospects for India

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The essence of the name “Bharat” matters as it embodies a deep historical and cultural continuity, linking modern India with its ancient heritage and unified identity. A country's name is far more than a mere label; it encapsulates its identity, history, and cultural essence. Very recently, there has been a notable emergence of the “Bhartiya Narrative” within our country. The strong public sentiment for reclaiming and reaffirming the traditional identity has intensified after the G20 invitations referred President Droupadi Murmu as the ‘President of Bharat’. This paper, titled “The Essence of Bharat: Exploring Identity, Challenges, and Future Prospects for India” aims to delve into the rich historical and cultural significance of the name “Bharat” and its evolution into ‘India’. This study will address the challenges and debates surrounding the country's identity including concerns from minority communities and issues related to secularism as enshrined in the Constitution. Through this study, the researcher aims to identify potential future prospects of reaffirming “Bharat” in the context of modern national identity. Through this exploration, the paper seeks to highlight how the essence of “Bharat” can offer a meaningful framework for understanding India's past, present, and future.

Decolonizing the Indian Mind: Reconditioning the Legacy of Colonialism and Reclaiming Indigenous Identity

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This paper examines the profound impact of colonialism on the Indian psyche, exposing deep-seated effects of cultural imperialism on identity, worldview, and relationship with the West. Using critical discourse analysis of historical texts, literary works, and personal narratives, this research reveals how colonialism internalized inferiority, erased indigenous knowledge, and perpetuated Eurocentric values. Engaging with postcolonial theory, indigenous epistemologies, and decolonial thought, this study seeks to unpack historical trauma, reclaim indigenous perspectives, and challenge dominant narratives to empower Indians to reclaim their cultural heritage. This research contributes to the ongoing project of decolonization in Indian society, promoting a more inclusive, equitable, and just future.

Political Emergence of Bharatiya Narrative and Challenges from Northeast India

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The political emergence of the Bharatiya narrative since the Bhartiya Janata Party's ascent to power following the 2014 general elections has brought significant political changes in Northeast India. However, decades of scholarly literature about the region show that it remains detached from the core ideological beliefs of the BJP and its parent organisation, the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and the broader Sangh Parivar. At the same time, their assertions of the Bhartiya narrative among the regions, populace have faced multiple challenges, given the political complexities of the region. In this context, the paper examines the political challenges of appropriating the Bharatiya narratives in the Northeast by examining the contemporary politics of the BJP, the RSS, and the affiliated organisations operating in the region. To show this, the paper focuses on indigeneity, religion and land, which often became the sight of contestation. The paper argues that the political emergence of this narrative in the region has resulted in conflicts and violence imbued with Hindutva politics. It further argues that the BJP and the RSS must re-examine its Bharatiya narratives in the region without jeopardising the regions multi-ethnic characteristics.

Tracing the Development of Democracy in Bharat from the Vedic times till the 21st century

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The study of the historical roots of democracy has drawn great attention. Indeed, it has been a fundamental issue in the development of historical comparison, starting at least from the release in 1966 of Moore's monumental volume Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy was profoundly anchored in an understanding of the distinctive cultural traditions inherited by different societies. Historians who are interested in democracy typically say it must be understood in context of a unique western heritage of political development originating with the Greeks. The spread of democratic principles and practice to other cultures, or its failure to spread, have many times been explained on the assumption that democracy or personal liberty are ideals foreign to the non-Western world, a belief at least as old as Herodotus. But events since the late 1980s have revealed that people both in “Western” and “non-Western” countries have a passionate interest in democracy as something relevant to their own situation. The previous belief deserves to be re-examined. In truth, the perceived differences between “Western” and “non-Western” cultures are in this case, as in so many others, more a question of ideological faith than of calm, unbiased judgement. If we are talking about the history of humanity as a whole, democracy is

equally new or equally old everywhere. This article will examine one important case of government by discussion -- the republics of Ancient India and further will try to trace the different developments thereon till the present date of 21st century, in other way tracing the developments from ancient Bharat's gana parishads to present day elections and the new forms of social movements shaping and influencing the governance of Bharat with more of a non-western view and help dispel the common idea that the very concept of democracy is specifically "Western."

Rethinking Secularism: Understanding the Indian and Western Dichotomy

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Secularism remains highly contested term in South Asia till date. Secularism emerged out of a distinct relationship between church and state. It has Christian roots and considered as a by-product of European modernity. In South Asia, secularism faces harsh criticism not only from politicians but also from academicians. The most trenchant critique is advanced by anti-modernists Madan and Nandy. They both claim that secularism is a gift of Christianity and European modernity. Madan argues that most people in South Asia are adherents of some religious faith in their own eyes, secularism is impracticable as a basis for state action because religious neutrality and equi-distance is extremely difficult to maintain, and it is impotent as a blueprint for the future because it is incapable of countering religious fundamentalism and fanaticism. While Rajeev Bhargava argues that Nandy-Madan thesis is unable to understand the distinctiveness of Indian model of secularism, makes case of contextual secularism and proposes a principled distance between religion and state. Though no one can deny the importance of values like tolerance and religious equality but the Abrahamic or western model of secularism is undergoing serious criticism and crisis in countries like France, Sweden and Belgium etc. due to their excessive emphasis on the wall of separation and separation thesis. There are high demands from Muslims in several European countries to review their stand on secularism. Unlike Abrahamic tradition, religions of Indic background don't follow exclusive identity and single soteriology. A lack of institutionalized bureaucratic structure or organized church is found in these religions. Indic religions have rules like a loose community, which are not binding on each member. That's why people of these religions can simultaneously adopt multiple identities and can also worship gods of multiple religions. These features contribute to develop their indigenous model of secularism as well. To study secularism, this Indic and Abrahamic dichotomy needs to be taken into account. This paper will attempt to examine the anti and pro secular discourses in Indian context. It will analyze the historical background of cultural and religious traditions of tolerance in India to study secularism. Also it will attempt to find out how these cultural and religious traditions thereof are advancing the critiques and support of secularism in India. Further, it will try to understand the Indian and western dichotomy of secularism in modern context.

Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita and Cybercrime

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As part of the Criminal Procedure Code revisions in India, the BNS (Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita) replaces the IPC (Indian Penal Code). It seeks to simplify and modernize criminal justice processes. Cybercrime refers to a broad spectrum of illicit actions carried out through computers or the internet. Identity theft, data theft, phishing, online fraud, hacking, cyberstalking, and other crimes are included in this area.

India's Information Technology Act of 2000 and the Indian Penal Code, which is currently being replaced by BNS, provide the legal foundation for combating cybercrime in India. Because cybercrimes are always evolving, the BNS includes updated rules to handle them as part of the criminal justice system's reform. India has taken measures to address cybercrime and enhance law enforcement agency coordination by forming diverse cybercrime divisions and special investigation teams throughout its states. This paper aims to examine how, although the IPC has certain laws pertaining to cybercrime, the BNS is structured to address the issue more comprehensively and contemporarily, taking into account the growing importance of digital technology in contemporary legal frameworks. It will also go into detail on how BNS, which recognizes the quick advancement of technology and the ensuing need for updated legal measures, gives a more precise definition and punishments for cybercrimes.

Promoting the Bharatiya Narrative Through Cultural Tourism: Politics and Policy

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Cultural tourism plays a vital role in preserving and promoting national identities, especially in multicultural societies like India. The Bharatiya narrative, which emphasizes India's rich cultural heritage and philosophical traditions, is increasingly seen as a strategic tool in national and international politics. This research explores the intersections between cultural tourism, politics, and policy in promoting the Bharatiya narrative both domestically and globally. Focusing on key cultural tourism initiatives, the study examines how these efforts are aligned with the broader political agenda of fostering a cohesive national identity while enhancing India's soft power. Through a critical analysis of policy frameworks, this paper highlights the successes and challenges of cultural tourism in advancing the Bharatiya narrative. The study uses qualitative data from interviews with policymakers, cultural tourism stakeholders, and an analysis of existing cultural tourism programs. It also includes case studies of prominent cultural tourism initiatives such as the International Buddhist Circuit and the promotion of Vedic heritage sites. This research proposes a strategic roadmap to further strengthen the Bharatiya narrative through targeted cultural tourism policies, considering the socio-political and economic dimensions of tourism development.

From Thirukkural to Tomorrow: Ancient Wisdom Guiding India's Constitutional Path to 2047

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This study examined the philosophical convergence between Thirukkural, an ancient Tamil text, and the Indian Constitution, aiming to identify guiding principles for India's development towards 2047. The research employed a comparative analysis methodology, examining key concepts from Thirukkural against the constitutional pillars of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Findings revealed significant parallels between Thirukkural's emphasis on ethical governance and the Constitution's directive principles of state policy. The study identified areas where Thirukkural's wisdom could complement modern constitutional interpretations, particularly in fostering social harmony and ethical leadership. Based on this analysis, the research proposed a framework for 'Viksit Bharat 2047', integrating Thirukkural's moral foundations with constitutional goals. Recommendations included strengthening ethical education in governance, promoting sustainable economic policies aligned with Thirukkural's concept of righteous wealth, and enhancing social cohesion through reinterpretation of fraternity. This study contributed to the dialogue on India's developmental trajectory, suggesting that a synthesis of ancient wisdom and modern constitutionalism could provide a robust foundation for India's future. The findings offer insights for policymakers and scholars engaged in shaping India's path to becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Bharat Meritocracy @ 2047: A Clarion Call To Achieve

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This doctrinal study imagines to actualise the Meritocracy, the advanced state of democracy, which is inherent in our countrymen, touching upon the historical aspects of rule by people and republican governance, political communication then and now. As in past, and even after post-constitutional eight decades, WE THE PEOPLE have been in indirect-democracy, a representative democracy, which is showing its own demerits, observed and analysed as earlier political will taking over the peoples mandate, even to the imposition of unwarranted emergency, then witnessing political will being taken over by criminal will, ethics eroded, corruption exploded, unwilling to impose code of conduct. Bharat basically is a spiritual land and every Bharatiya aspires for individual as well as outer-public excellence. This paper is to re-conceptualisation of meritocracy within the nation, and to find out what possibilities? Approach methods? Political activism, movement needed to change the mind-set of vox-populi towards meritocracy, in native Bharatiya narrative. Movement is needed first to decolonise the vox-populi mind-set, to Bharatiya-manas narrative. It is high time, once again WE THE PEOPLE of Bharat, make the self-determination as real Vikasit Bharat is our nation undertaking course change to evolving its own meritocracy.

Political Emergence Of Bhartiya Narrative

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The “Bharat” narrative has gained significant political traction in recent years, especially since re-election of present government in 2019, symbolizing a resurgence of India’s indigenous identity and self-reliance. . This paper explores the multifaceted dimensions of the Bharat narrative, tracing its historical roots to contemporary political implications. The term “Bharat” is not merely a linguistic preference but a statement of independence and cultural pride. It encapsulates India’s journey from colonial subjugation to a confident, self-sufficient nation. Politically, the Bharat narrative challenges external frameworks, advocating for an engagement with the world that reflects India’s unique personality and values. Economically, it aligns with the vision of “Aatmanirbhar Bharat,” promoting resilience and self-sufficiency. The idea of Bharat extends beyond economic aspects, it represents a commitment to creating an inclusive, just, and fair society where no one is left behind. This inclusivity is considered a true test of development. Culturally, it embraces India’s diverse heritage, languages, and traditions, projecting an image of a “Vishwamitra”, a friend that steps up in crucial moments, defying conventional expectations in international relations. This paper argues that the Bharat narrative is a strategic tool for redefining India’s national identity and international standing, fostering a sense of unity and purpose among its citizens. By examining key political speeches, policy initiatives, and cultural discourses, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the Political emergence of Bhartiya narrative and its potential to shape India’s future.

Resurgence of Lok Vidya for Viksit Bharat @2047: Transmission, Preservation, Promotion in Bharatiya Knowledge System

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Innovation converges itself into wisdom with the help of prior knowledge on their respective field. Historical preservation of knowledge is the unending sources of all new inventions and innovation yet to come in future. It would not be exaggeration if we say that much of 21st century’s knowledge system including modern science, literature and technology have taken sophisticated shape out of foundation of Lok Vidya (indigenous knowledge), practices, and innovations self-maintained by aborigines. These Lok Vidya are deeply rooted as of thousand years which are time tested, effective, and sustainable in practice. However, the advent of trending modernization and universal adoption of one particular knowledge system in the world through rapid globalization entirely put the Lok Vidya under veil of ignorance for centuries. Despite this fact, Lok Vidya are always found effective whenever there are any significant challenges and threats to survival of human be it Covid-19 pandemic, climate change, environmental crisis, and sustainable development, etc. Therefore, Lok Vidya and their practices are re-emerging as trending alternative solution for sustainable human development in the world. This paper discusses to look into new development, resurgence, transmission, preservation, and promotion of Lok Vidya at institutional level including NEP 2020 in Indian context under the guiding principles of Vikshit Bharat@2047.

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DECOLONIZING INDIAN MIND

Cultural Erosion and Identity Crisis Among the Tribals of Jharkhand

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The diversified tribal communities of Jharkhand are known for their rich and broad cultural heritage and distinct identities, in the contemporary time, these communities are facing an unprecedented crisis in terms of their culture and identity. This paper explores the phenomenon of the cultural erosion and crisis of identity driven by encroachment of mainstream culture through the forces like modern education, media, policies of the government, intrusion of foreign religion etc. These factors have played a vital role in disrupting the age-old tribal culture and their social structure, resulting in alienation and disconnection from their ancestral roots. Through a combination of historical analysis and contemporary case studies, this research seeks to understand the complex dynamics at play and offers insights into the challenges faced by Jharkhand’s tribal communities in preserving their cultural heritage in a rapidly changing world. The study also discusses potential strategies for cultural revitalization and identity preservation, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach that respects both tradition and modernity.

Beyond Orientalism and Post-Colonialism: Re-examining the Aghora Tradition as a Knowledge System

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This paper critically examines the persistent Orientalist and postcolonial interpretations of Indian philosophical traditions, using the Aghora tradition of Varanasi as a case study. It challenges the categorization of such traditions as merely mystical or esoteric, arguing instead for their recognition as complex knowledge systems with significant socio-political implications. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and secondary sources, the research explores the philosophical underpinnings of Aghora practices, their healing traditions, and their potential to offer alternative worldviews. The paper proposes a new theoretical approach to engaging with Indian traditions that moves beyond the limitations of both Orientalist and postcolonial frameworks. By doing so, it aims to contribute to the decolonization of Indian knowledge systems and highlight their relevance in addressing contemporary issues. This study not only addresses gaps in the existing literature on Aghora but also provides insights into the broader politics of knowledge production that have marginalized certain Indian traditions. The findings have implications for reimagining the study of Indian philosophy and its potential contributions to global intellectual discourse.

India or Bharat: What is in a Name?

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This paper explores the contemporary debates on the name of our nation and examines the historical and cultural aspects behind the names India and Bharat, both of which are used to refer to our nation. The paper aims to analyse the significance and the implications of these names, as well as the political motives and the ongoing debate surrounding them. By delving into the historical context, political roots, and cultural connotations, this study aims to shed light on the multi-dimensional nature of the names Bharat and India and their role in shaping the idea of the world’s largest democracy. It also aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional debates on the name of our nation and its significance in shaping the idea of India.

Exploring M.N. Roy’s New Humanism: An Analysis of His Contributions and Contemporary Relevance

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This paper explores M.N. Roy’s New Humanism, analyzing his contributions to political thought and examining the contemporary relevance of his ideas. Roy, originally a revolutionary involved in anti-colonial activities in India, shifted his focus to international communism, establishing the Mexican Communist Party and participating in the Comintern. However, his disillusionment with Soviet-style communism led him to develop New Humanism, an ideology emphasizing individual freedom, rationality, ethical values, and democratic governance. Roy’s New Humanism offered a critical perspective on capitalist exploitation and communist authoritarianism, advocating for a more humane and inclusive political philosophy. The principles of New Humanism remain pertinent today, addressing ongoing global struggles for democracy, human rights, and social justice. This paper underscores Roy’s enduring legacy and the relevance of his ideas in contemporary political discourse.

British Colonial Governance and the Indian Higher Education System: Historical Legacies and Contemporary Reflections

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This paper delves into the historical development of the Indian higher education system under British colonial rule, examining how its structure and governance were shaped by colonial policies and the underlying objectives of the British administration. Starting with the establishment of the first Europeanized institution in 1817 and the subsequent influence of key figures like Macaulay and Wood, the paper traces the colonial foundations that prioritized English education and Western knowledge systems, while marginalizing indigenous knowledge and populations. The paper also explores Curzon’s university reforms, which marked a shift towards greater control and regulation of education, further entrenching inequalities. Despite the growth in educational institutions, access remained limited to the elite section, leaving vast majority of the population excluded. The objective of this research is to critically analyze how these colonial legacies influenced the development of Indian higher

education in the post-independence period and to explore the ongoing challenges in decolonizing the Indian mind. By examining the historical context and its lasting impact, this paper highlights the significance of re-evaluating and restructuring the Indian higher education system to foster a more inclusive and equitable academic environment that truly reflects India's diverse socio-cultural landscape.

A Political Status of Working Youth in Indian Politics: An Excellent Leaders for Next Generation

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In these research paper there is a systematic analysis of working youth in Indian politics. The research seeks to examine the role of working youth in Indian politics and what are the factors which affects the youth for inspiring towards politics and apathy towards politics. Everyone knows that India has a huge population of youth with a high potential for development of nation. In spite India has a huge population of young generation there is less representation and participation in Indian politics by youth. There are some obstacles which are in front of youth like family and society factors and many more. But youth has a potential to reform the rigid societal structure and political structure which is in depth rooted and it is necessary to change it and plant a new welfare visionary society and politics which lead towards a progressive and developmental path. The active involvement by youth in Indian politics which leads to emergences of excellent leaders for the next generations and establishment of extraordinary welfare state.

Dalit Divides: Exploring the Complexities of Internal Differentiation

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Social stratification and inequalities are pervasive in societies, manifesting through gender, caste, race, and class. Caste stratification is a persistent reality in Indian society, with variables varying across regions in terms of economy, caste, religion, language, and more. Notably, divisional and hierarchical differentiation exists within the Dalit community. This research paper investigates the intricacies of internal hierarchical differentiation within Dalit communities. Recent developments, such as the Supreme Court's August 1, 2024, judgment permitting sub-categorization of Scheduled Castes in reservations, highlight the need for a nuanced understanding of these dynamics. This study aims to contribute to the discourse on caste stratification and its implications for social justice and equality.

The Decolonized Mind and Indian Feminism: A Study on Reclaiming Women's Agency and Autonomy

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This research examines the relationship between decolonization and Indian feminism, with a focus on how the reclamation of women's agency and autonomy serves as an essential response to the lingering impacts of colonialism. By investigating the historical and cultural backdrop of Indian feminism, the study explores how colonial narratives have influenced gender roles and restricted the autonomy of women in India. It also critiques the application of Western feminist frameworks, highlighting their tendency to overlook the distinct experiences and challenges faced by Indian women. Through a detailed analysis of literature, historical documents, and contemporary feminist discussions, the research underscores the significance of a decolonized perspective in nurturing a genuine feminist movement in India. It stresses the importance of grounding Indian feminism in indigenous cultural traditions and values, while simultaneously addressing the ongoing effects of colonial patriarchy. The study ultimately seeks to contribute to the broader conversation on Indian feminism by offering strategies to reclaim women's agency and autonomy, anchored in a decolonized approach to gender, identity, and empowerment.

Reclaiming Bharat: The Role of Bharatiya Identity in Decolonizing the Indian Political System

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"Bharat" is a name that reflects the civilizational continuity of the land and its people. Bharat is rooted in a distinct cultural, spiritual, and philosophical tradition that predates colonialism by thousands of years. This paper examines the profound necessity of reasserting Bharatiya identity as a means of dismantling the deep-rooted colonial frameworks that continue to influence India's political system. Despite gaining political independence in 1947, India's governance systems, legal frameworks, and political thought remain significantly shaped by colonial legacies. These legacies have created a disconnection between India's political structures and the civilizational ethos of Bharat. While the Constitution has been hailed for its progressive values and democratic principles, it is argued that it does not fully reflect the civilizational ethos of Bharat. This paper advocates for a reassertion of Bharatiya values, systems, and practices in all spheres of life, including governance, law, education, and culture. This study seeks to contribute to the discourse on cultural and political sovereignty, emphasizing that reclaiming Bharatiya identity is crucial for creating a political system that truly reflects the values and aspirations of the people of Bharat.

Colonial Legacies and Post-Colonial Boundary Redefinition in the Himalayas

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The paper employs Anssi Paasi's theory on the institutionalization of regions to explore the enduring imprints of colonial legacies and the complex processes of post-colonial boundary redefinition in the Himalayan region, a complex and geopolitically sensitive area encompassing parts of India, Nepal, Bhutan, and China. Colonial powers driven by strategic interests and administrative imperatives, carved out boundaries that often ignored the rich tapestry of pre-existing social, cultural, and geographic realities. These colonial demarcations have left a lasting legacy, shaping contemporary regional identities and fuelling ongoing conflicts. In the post-colonial era, the states have been engaged in a delicate dance of redefining and legitimising these inherited boundaries, striving to forge cohesive national identities while addressing historical grievances. Paasi's framework, with its emphasis on territorial shaping, symbolic shaping, institutional shaping, and establishment in the regional system, provides an insightful lens to unravel the intricate tapestry of regional development. Drawing on wealth of historical records, cartographic evidence, and policy analyses, this study delves into the dynamic interplay of power, identity, and governance in the institutionalization of regions. The significant boundary disputes, and the role of international diplomacy and transnational ethnic ties are also explored in these redefinition processes.

Navigating Academia: Challenges Faced by Disabled Scholars

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It is crucial to acknowledge that women with disabilities face a multifaceted social environment that is compounded by gender and disability-based discrimination. Stereotyping and biases impede their access to education and employment opportunities, while healthcare disparities make it challenging to obtain medical care. The present study discusses the challenges, experiences, and perceptions of disabled women in higher education. It explains the conditions set up and the life struggles they faced during their education from primary to university level. Social inclusion, infrastructure, use of technology peer-support, the role of teachers, family and gender-specific barriers to disabled women in the academic landscape, etc. To improve the educational environment for disabled women, institutions must implement comprehensive policies that address accessibility, provide targeted support, and foster an inclusive culture. We must prioritize awareness, inclusivity, and equal opportunities to improve their social situation and cultivate a more equitable and supportive environment. It is our collective responsibility to create a societal shift that acknowledges the unique challenges that women with disabilities face and work towards creating a world that is accessible and empowering for all.

Challenges in Decolonisation

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Decolonisation of mind involves a profound re-examination and transformation of thought patterns and cultural norms deeply rooted in colonial legacies. The British colonial era has made a profound impact on Indian intellectual and cultural life shaping perceptions, values, and even self-identity. Indian education system, often influenced by colonial ideologies, has traditionally emphasized Western perspectives and undervalued indigenous knowledge. The process demands to challenge and dismantle the colonial influences and to reclaim indigenous perspectives. Central to this process is the recognition and reassertion of India's own cultural and

historical narratives. Moreover, decolonising the mind also involves critically assessing and overcoming internalised colonial values such as inferiority complexes, racial hierarchies, and stereotypes that may persist in social attitudes. One of the foremost obstacles is the deeply entrenched nature of colonial legacies within Indian institutions and everyday life. In education, the challenge lies in transforming educational content to include diverse, local perspectives. It requires substantial reform and resistance to entrenched academic traditions. Then the societal inertia and resistance to change also pose hurdles. Efforts to decolonise can encounter opposition from those who benefit from or are accustomed to existing structures. The paper is an attempt to consider the challenges in this process – the challenges rooted in historical, educational, and social dimensions – and the strategies to overcome.

Reviving Indigenous Knowledge Systems: Decolonizing Education in Post-Colonial India

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The legacy of colonialism has profoundly shaped Indian education systems, often side-lining indigenous knowledge and traditional practices in favour of Western models. This paper explores the imperative of decolonizing Indian education by revitalising and integrating indigenous knowledge systems into contemporary curricula. It contextualises the historical impact of colonial education policies, which not only altered the educational landscape but also eroded cultural identities and disconnected traditional epistemologies. The study examines current efforts to reintroduce indigenous knowledge into education, highlighting successful initiatives and ongoing challenges through various case studies from different regions in India. It engages with theoretical frameworks for decolonization, emphasising the role of indigenous perspectives in creating a more inclusive and culturally relevant educational paradigm. The paper provides practical recommendations for policymakers and educators to facilitate this integration, addressing potential obstacles and proposing strategies for overcoming resistance. By advocating for a reformed education system that embraces India's diverse cultural heritage, this research aims to contribute to a broader understanding of how decolonization can enrich educational practices and ensure they reflect and respect indigenous knowledge systems.

The Geographical Evolution of Akhand Bharat to Modern India: A Historical Inquiry

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Bharat is a civilisational state with a 5,000-year history. It is one of the world's oldest civilizations, with unique ways of life, global vision, philosophy, art, painting, architecture, literature, institutions, etc. However, several historical interpretations of Bharat's past are available today. One central claim is that the Akhand Bharat was an abstract concept that did not exist in the past. Another argument is that Bharat is home to diverse cultural nationalities and cannot be seen as a single nation. This interpretation remains the official history of post-independent Bharat. However, this research paper aims to decolonize the century-old narrative on Bharat by describing how indigenous people and foreign travellers who visited Akhand Bharat documented the nation's geography in ancient times. This also explains the history of the partition of Akhand Bharat into modern nation-states. This study used a literature review method based on secondary data.

New Criminal Law: Decolonizing Tools or A Need for Judicial Reform

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The late 18th century, beginning of colonialism, was a turning point in the development of India's legal system. English civil and criminal law were introduced by the British East India Company to be applicable in India. The King of England's Regulation Act of 1773 cleared the path for the Supreme Court to be established in Calcutta. Letters of Patent was issued on 26th March 1774 to establish the Supreme Court at Calcutta, as a Court of Record, with full power and authority to hear and determine all complaints under any existing law, it also entertain, hear and determine any suit or action against any of His Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (now Odisha). Similarly, Supreme Courts were established at Madras and Bombay by King George-III on 26th December 1800 and 8th December 1823, respectively. The East India Company's authority was passed to the British Crown in 1857, resulting in modifications to the legal system. The Supreme Courts in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were abolished and High Courts for several provinces were established by the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. The British Privy Council heard appeals against the British-Indian Court's ruling. The Government of India Act, 1935 established the Federal Court of India, which commenced operations on October 1, 1937 and the Federal Court of India retained the ability to appeal decisions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. India attained independence in 1947 and the Constitution of India came into being on 26th January 1950. When India gains independence, the Congress party still believe in the old system of resolving dispute through Nyaya Panchayat where settlement was arrived in the village level. Now, India had witnessed its own unique way of resolving dispute through Lok Adalat and Gram Nyayalayas unlike the adversarial system. Just like the restoration of the old method for settlement of disputes, the criminal law namely Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Evidence Act which was enacted during the colonialization needs many changes due to the advancement of technology and the emergence of new crime in India. To meet the challenging of the criminal cases and trial procedure, new criminal law has been passed in 2023 that came into force from 1st July, 2024. Though it is believed to enhance the justice delivery system, the name had been changed, that does not give a trace of any previous criminal law name, it can be assume that, it is a decolonizing tool to remove the mark of British criminal law in India.

PANEL - 24

POLITICAL IDEAS IN LITERATURE, ARTS AND CINEMA

Intersections of Religion, Culture, and Social Change: Dynamics in a Globalized World

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The intricate interplay among religion, culture, and societal change profoundly shapes the evolution of global societies. This abstract delves into the multifaceted connections between these elements, elucidating their profound influence on societal shifts amid the backdrop of globalization. Traditional ideas and cultural practices frequently collide or blend as countries get more interconnected, resulting in profound shifts in social norms and behaviour. Religion, serving as a cornerstone of cultural identity, holds a pivotal role in moulding societal values and behaviours. Its interaction with culture weaves a fabric defining collective beliefs and rituals, shaping both individual and communal identities. However, contemporary forces like globalization and technological advancements exert pressures, blurring cultural and religious boundaries, fostering a landscape where these structures intersect and transform.

Politics in Select U.S./Hollywood War-Films: An Assessment

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The German filmmaker and playwright Ernst Wenders once remarked, 'Every film is political. Most political of all are those that pretend not to be entertainment movies'. Wenders's observation becomes pertinent when reassessed in the context of the U.S./Hollywood war-films. While trying to project (a) U.S.A. as a freedom-loving nation trying to 'ensure' freedom for other countries as well, (b) the U.S.-soldiers as 'champions of humanity and humaneness'; and (c) U.S.A. as a nation which does not want to go on an offensive but fights only when provoked to do so, the American/Hollywood films try to portray a very benign face of a capitalist country, which is (directly or indirectly) conquering one country or region after another to satisfy its own material needs and ego. Nevertheless, it is also true that the U.S.-soldiers have also offered protection to people suffering from tyranny over the ages. This paper would make a survey-based assessment of select U.S./Hollywood war-films to explain how these 'serious' war-films are actually overtly political in nature and how they bring forward U.S.A.'s own policies and desires.

Decolonising Indian Mind: Through The Writings Of Annie Besant In The Context Of Viksit Bharat @2047

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British colonialism had a very profound impact on the lives and minds of Indian people. It expanded its branches in the various spheres, which include social, cultural,

economic, and educational. The growing influence of British colonialism in the Indian scenario paved the way for the growth of Indian nationalism. Many nationalist thinkers worked to eradicate the inferior status given to Indians. They worked to uplift the Indian minds from colonial mindsets through their writings and works. One such nationalist thinker, who came from different parts of the country, went to the extent of working for the same. Annie Besant, a pioneer of the Indian Nationalist Movement. She made an important contribution by shaping the youths for a better future. She worked extensively in the field of education by opening schools and educational institutions, by writing on India's rich glorious past and formulating educational curriculum for Indian youths. This paper aims to examine Annie Besant's attempt in decolonizing Indian minds through her literary works and educational framework.

From Thirukkural to Tomorrow: Ancient Wisdom Guiding India's Constitutional Path to 2047

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This study examined the philosophical convergence between Thirukkural, an ancient Tamil text, and the Indian Constitution, aiming to identify guiding principles for India's development towards 2047. The research employed a comparative analysis methodology, examining key concepts from Thirukkural against the constitutional pillars of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Findings revealed significant parallels between Thirukkural's emphasis on ethical governance and the Constitution's directive principles of state policy. The study identified areas where Thirukkural's wisdom could complement modern constitutional interpretations, particularly in fostering social harmony and ethical leadership. Based on this analysis, the research proposed a framework for 'Viksit Bharat 2047', integrating Thirukkural's moral foundations with constitutional goals. Recommendations included strengthening ethical education in governance, promoting sustainable economic policies aligned with Thirukkural's concept of righteous wealth, and enhancing social cohesion through reinterpretation of fraternity. This study contributed to the dialogue on India's developmental trajectory, suggesting that a synthesis of ancient wisdom and modern constitutionalism could provide a robust foundation for India's future. The findings offer insights for policymakers and scholars engaged in shaping India's path to becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Gali, Kesya and Other Songs of Subversion in Rajasthani Folk Songs: Politics of Folk

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Rajasthan is a land of profound socio-cultural history whose identity has been asserted around its culture. Thus, Culture as a concept provides crucial vantage to understand the formation of social as well as the political. Folk Songs as a part of culture have been one of the most accessible, mobile way of representing and authenticating this identity. It offers scope to not only understand culture as sociological category of ethno-cultural representation but also critically analyse its politics. It assists us to look deeper into the formation of hegemonic as well as the voices of subversion. Thereby, Folk as a category through a political and gendered analysis opens up questions around cultural representation in/through Folk Songs of Rajasthan. Most crucially it opens up the scope for understanding subversive narratives from a feminist perspective. Gender assists to understand the performance of femininity and masculinity as repetitive acts of cultural assertion. Folk songs should be understood through lens of gendered performance where culture forms both the normative and non-normative. In this paper one tries to bring focus on voices of subversion and thereby agency exercised by women while performing different forms of folk songs that defy normative ideals or socio-cultural construction of gender roles. It tries to document and analyse the alternative songs like Gali, Kesya and others that not only deconstruct the normative understanding of gender in Rajasthani society but also propose the agential locus such songs of subversion offer women individually as well as collectively. Conclusively, this paper tries to firstly understand the folk songs of Rajasthan as well as its politico-historical evolution in making a hegemonic cultural identity; secondly, analyse gender construction through the folk songs of Rajasthan thereby highlighting the songs of subversion like Gali, Kesya and others. Finally, understand the politics of folk vis-à-vis these songs of subversion.

State, Governance and Cinema- Navigating the Spectrum of Films and Viksit Bharat @ 2047 Vision

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This Paper is an attempt to understand cinema as one of the influential instruments of shaping up the citizen psyche due to its capacity to transport, convince and connect the viewer with the portrayed idea, fiction, and imagination along with realistic expectation at the mass level. Hon'ble Prime Minister shared the vision for Amrit Kaal and India @ 2047 in his Independence Day speech of 2021 which envisions to make India a developed Nation by 2047 and in February 2024 Vision Viksit Bharat 2047' was released which encompasses economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance as the prime areas of focus. Governance is one of the fundamental component of the vision with expectations of an efficient institutional performance as the backbone of the projected idea of Viksit Bharat @2047. With this kind of commitment to governance in Vision Viksit Bharat 2047, this paper aims at exploring the portrayal of the institutions, primarily police system, legal system and Bureaucracy administration in Hindi popular films in the post Independent era which are the major visible institutional delivery mechanisms of governance of Indian State in public eye with involved elements of honesty, trust, faith and legitimacy. The popular cinema depictions have the power to sway the sentiment and support in line with desired political-social-psychological perspectives of both, the political system and the masses. Ranging from the colonial times, films have evoked nationalist and patriotic sentiments in 30s and 40s followed by anti-corruption and anti-system depiction with *Angry Young Man* image carried by the films protagonist in 70s projecting the youth unrest and desired expectations from the state governance. The films based on Indian diaspora have also made huge impact on the socio-cultural milieu of the society at large and psyche of the people in many ways. The challenging nation building project of state has been positively received by this medium through many films in post independent India. This paper would be an inroad in locating the possibility of cinema to carry forward the spirit and image of good governance to the masses as committed in Viksit Bharat @2047 keeping in mind the film's portrayal so far in this regard.

Political Ideas in Literature, Arts and Cinema

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Political ideas in literature, arts, and cinema offer profound insights into societal structures, power dynamics, and ideological conflicts. These mediums serve as both reflections and critiques of political systems, engaging audiences with diverse perspectives on governance and social justice. In literature, works like Orwell's 1984 and Huxley's Brave New World present dystopian futures to critique totalitarianism and technological control. Similarly, classic novels such as Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities provide historical commentary on revolutionary upheavals. In the visual arts, political themes have been explored through various movements and styles. For instance, Diego Rivera's murals and Frida Kahlo's paintings address socio-political issues in Mexico, while contemporary artists use mixed media to challenge existing power structures and engage in political discourse.

The Dance Dilemma: State, Religion, and Cultural Identity in Iran

Aneesha A. Kharpor, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong (Meghalaya)

Dance in Iran is more than just an artistic expression; it represents the conflicts that exists within Iranian society and serves as a battleground for culture, politics, and religion. It also reflects a complex reciprocation between the State's efforts to administer public behaviour, religious interpretations that influence social norms, and the struggle for cultural identity and personal expression. Understanding the depth of political, cultural, and social meaning embedded in dance and how the intentions and perspective of the viewer influence it is therefore crucial. The portrayal of Iran and the Iranian regime as an authoritarian state that wants to wreak havoc in the area while suppressing its own people is the extent of the discursive production of the Orient and the Oriental. The widespread perception that the regime's response to dancers was a rejection of dancing serves as a proof of how superficially Iranian cultural expression and opposition are handled in the modern era. The lack of critical and historically contextualised understanding feeds back into the reductionism that permeates Euro-American discourses. This paper aims to go beyond the totalising discourses that Edward Said pointed out by presenting a more culturally aware interpretation of dance in Iran. It departs from Euro-American liberal and neo-liberal concepts of freedom that attribute the dancers detention to state repression or orthodox Islam.

Heritage and Politics: The Influence of Politics on the Conservation of Indian Monuments and its Implications on Tourism

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This research paper delves into the complex relationships between tourism development, conservation, and political ideologies. How has the complex relationship between heritage conservation and politics in India influenced the conservation, presentation, and development of historical monuments? Political parties and ideologies have played an important role in this. This paper examines the influence of political parties on the preservation of historical monuments and its consequences for tourism. Historical monuments are not just masterpieces of architecture but also symbols of the country's diverse cultural and political past. Political forces often influence conservation strategies, which creates various obstacles to the ways in which these sites can be maintained and developed. It focuses on the ways in which monuments have been preserved by different political regimes and, at the same time, how political parties have used these historical heritages to achieve their political objectives. What have been the major ideologies in India that have most influenced the conservation of monuments and tourism so far? Emphasis on changing the identity of public places in India, like in the last few years the government has changed the names of many cities. What impact has it had on tourism? Has it had any impact or not? In this research paper, to what extent does the ideology of the political parties in power affect the conservation of monuments and tourism development, and what are the ideologies in India that affect the conservation and development of monuments will be studied.

From Reel to Reality: The Political Allegory of Hirak Rajar Deshe in Today's West Bengal

Dr. Pallabi Mukherjee, Assistant Professor, SASSBS, SVSU, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

This article explores the enduring relevance of legendary film director, author Satyajit Ray's iconic film *Hirak Rajar Deshe* as a political allegory, reflecting the socio-political landscape of contemporary West Bengal. Released in 1980, *Hirak Rajar Deshe* is a sharp satire on authoritarianism, corruption, and the suppression of dissent, themes that continue to resonate in today's context. The film's portrayal of a despotic king who manipulates and exploits his subjects provides a powerful lens through which to examine current issues in West Bengal, including political authoritarianism, economic inequality, and the curbing of free expression. By drawing parallels between the fictional kingdom of *Hirak* and the modern state, this research highlights how Ray's narrative serves as a timeless critique of power and governance. The article also investigates the role of education, culture, and resistance movements in challenging authoritarianism, much like the film's protagonists who use their knowledge and art to inspire change. Through a comparative analysis of the film and current events, this study reveals the continued impact of Ray's work on the cultural and political discourse in West Bengal, emphasizing its relevance as both a cinematic masterpiece and a critical commentary on societal issues.

Political Ideas in Literature, Arts and Cinema: With Respect To Bhagvad Gita

Dr. Benum Yadav, Assistant Professor, Tilak School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

Kun Sharma, Research Scholar, Tilak School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

The following papers deal with the major political issues that a country faces in the contemporary world. Our *Bhagvad Gita* gives proper insights regarding this, highlighting how to resolve conflicts, what are the moral ethics that can be employed to deal with issue that develop ethical leadership, holistic leadership. Thus, making balanced policies for socio- economic and ethical development of the country. The study identified areas where *Bhagvad Gita's* wisdom could complement the Indian politics and its representation among the people through various cinematic visualisations. Focusing on the narrative structures that must be kept in the journalist mind while working and presenting information to the audience.

The Political Screen: How Bollywood Cinema Mirrors and Shapes Vision of Development in India

Ms. Akriti Kumari, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Cinema is a crucial form of culture and cultural medium that reflects both reel and reality. Bollywood, a form of cinema serves as a powerful tool through which India's vision of development is both reflected and constructed. This paper mainly focuses on the interplay between cinematic narratives and socio-political aspirations of contemporary India. The paper examines Bollywood's role in representing and influencing perceptions of socio-economic development. By analyzing a few selected films produced since 1990s, this study reveals how Bollywood projects, challenge and reinforce the dominant political discourses on development. The term political screen is used to show how Bollywood not only reflect society as a whole but also actively participates in constructing a particular vision of progress and modernity. By using theoretical frameworks such as representation theory, cultural studies, development communication theory, and modernization theory vs post-colonial critique, this paper tries to find out how Bollywood narratives construct and negotiate a vision of social changes. Through a detailed analysis of themes such as economic growth, spatial transformation, and urbanization that emerge in the selected films the research uncovers how cinema can be both a reflection of society and shape public opinion on development discourse. This exploration gives insights on Indian cinema's political importance and provides a nuanced view of the cultural mechanism driving national development narratives.

Multiple Images Of Kashmir And Kashmiriyat : An Analysis Through Cinematic Narratives

Arti Devi, Doctoral Candidate, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Cinema is a process of social activities that possess the potential to influence the individual as well as the society. It is one of the most prominent components of popular culture that impacts the mindset of an individual. Kashmir popularly known as "The Heaven on Earth" has served as a popular backdrop for movies because of its scenic beauty. The aim of this paper is to trace how Kashmir and Kashmiris are being represented in Hindi cinema popularly known as Bollywood. Initially, filmmakers focused on the serenity and breath-taking natural view of Kashmir but with time their interests shifted from spectacular view to political unrest in the valley and thus portrayal of the valley began to change in Hindi Cinema. This paper specifically focuses on understanding the complexities and controversies in the depiction of Kashmir in Hindi cinema in post 1989 movies when political situation in Kashmir became complex i.e. after the beginning of Kashmir insurgency and also emphasizes on how the cinema generates the feeling of "otherness" and creates a narrative of "us versus them" in the popular consciousness. Movies analyzed for the purpose of this study were *Roja* and *Mission Kashmir*. Thus, this paper aims to critically examine the cinematic depiction of Kashmir, Kashmiris, and Kashmiriyat.

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POLITICAL DYNAMICS OF RAJASTHAN

Politics of Rajasthan: Social Media and Election

Mr. Vikash Kumar Meena, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

Media is an umbrella term for means of mass communication which encompasses social media, print media, electronic media, radio, television, and journalism. In the contemporary digital world, social media is one the most prominent types of media which enhance the human connection. Social media influences individuals in different walks of life and this research will focus on the impact of social media on election outcomes and public opinion. It has been found that social media is profoundly impacting every stage of the election process right from its announcement and nomination till the counting and declaration of results. Therefore, the present study focuses on how social media platforms like Facebook, X, Instagram and YouTube are shaping political landscapes and how it is influencing political behaviour. The present study analyzes the impact specifically on the Rajasthan legislative assembly election of 2024. This research also delves into the setbacks suffered by the traditional media in the recent elections i.e. after the popularization of social media, especially among the youths. By analyzing the versatile nature of social media, the present study emphasizes the interplay between social media and electoral dynamics.

Rajasthan: From Bimaru towards Vikasit Rajasthan @ 2047

Professor Babita Jain, Principal, Government College, Gangashahar (Rajasthan)

Rajasthan, the largest state in the country, given many factors, was underdeveloped at the start of planning. In 1951 the installed capacity of power was only 13 megawatt here. The road mileage was 17,399 km only. Industrial development was not possible due to lack of roads, water supply and electricity generation. There was a lack of social services, educational and medical facilities. With 61% desert land, drastic fluctuations in agriculture output in the state was a common phenomenon. The growth rate of the population was quite higher than the national average. This negative development trajectory made Ashish Bose (demographer) in the early 1980s coin the term *BIMARU* for the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh indicating their sick state in terms of development. However, this dark side of the

picture started changing significantly after the introduction of economic reforms in 1990s and emergence of new Panchayati Raj Institutions after the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in the state. Various government reports show that Rajasthan has come out of the negative development trajectory and is performing well in poverty alleviation, health, education, and green energy production. The worst performing state of the 1980s has secured its place among developing States. SDG Indices of India showcase the better performance of Rajasthan marching ahead to reach the goal of Vikasit Rajasthan @2047.

Assessing the Success and Challenges of E-Governance and Citizen Engagement in Rajasthan

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Dr. Kumar Sambhav Pareek, Associate Professor, Department of Society-Technology Interface, Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Active involvement in civic affairs is a crucial element of a thriving democracy. In recent times, information technology-based media has acted as a catalyst for increased involvement among different stakeholders in governance. This article seeks to analyse the significance of both online and offline media platforms and their impact on citizen involvement and e-governance, specifically focussing on Rajasthan. The study utilises the data collected during the “Rajasthan Post poll Survey 2023” carried out by Lokniti, CSDS. The analysis of this data reveals that there is a significant portion of the population who are engaged in e-governance initiative from being moderate to highly active, on the other hand younger individuals, urban residents and those with higher education levels are more likely to participate in it. Central Government schemes in particular, positively correlate with digital engagement. However, data also reveals that there still persist digital divide between urban and rural areas and political participation based on traditional methods remains lower. The provision of smartphones has notably increased engagement, highlighting the importance of infrastructure in enhancing e-governance efforts. The study’s findings have significant policy implications that highlight the importance of enhancing the familiarity and accessibility of electronic governance. Additionally, it also underscores the necessity to develop innovative techniques to include digitally illiterate individuals in the digital realm, which will lead to attainment of the goal of Viksit Bharat@2047.

Leveraging Technology in Public Service Delivery: A Study of State of Rajasthan

Dr. Lehar Isarani, Assistant Professor, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Prof. Santosh Kumar, (Acting –president), Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

This study examines the impact of technology on public service delivery in Rajasthan, a state with distinct demographic and socio-economic challenges. It highlights the importance of technological interventions, particularly e-governance, in enhancing efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement in public administration. The research draws on global perspectives and previous studies to build a theoretical framework around technology in public service delivery. It focuses on Rajasthan’s key e-governance initiatives, such as RajNET, e-Mitra, and Bhamashah Yojana, analyzing their implementation, stakeholder involvement, and the roles of government and private sector partnerships. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the study assesses the effectiveness of these initiatives through qualitative and quantitative data. It includes case studies and success stories to illustrate the positive outcomes and identifies challenges and limitations in implementation. A significant portion of the study is dedicated to exploring digital inclusion efforts, particularly in bridging the digital divide and improving digital literacy in rural and urban areas. Comparing Rajasthan’s technological advancements with those of other Indian states, the study extracts lessons and best practices to enhance the state’s e-governance efforts. It concludes with policy recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness of technology in public service delivery, promoting digital inclusion, and increasing citizen participation. The findings demonstrate technology’s potential to transform public service delivery in Rajasthan, offering insights for policymakers and stakeholders on fostering innovation and inclusive strategies to better serve the population.

Social Security for GIG Workers of Rajasthan: An Imperative Task

Dr. Arvind Shankar Shukla, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Sharda University, Greater Noida (U.P.)

Rajasthan has carved a special niche act for itself in India, targeting the hitherto ‘unclaimed’ social security needs of GIG and platform workers. The emergence of the GIG economy has opened up ways of employing millions of workers in delivery, transportation, freelancing, among others—employees normally not accountable to any conventional employment benefits that include health insurance, pensions, or paid leave. Rajasthan, in 2023, moved the “Platform-Based Gig Workers [Registration and Welfare] Bill”, a pioneering legislation to ensure the social security of gig workers. It necessitates that all such GIG workers be registered and a welfare board is set up with the express purpose of catering to their needs. It is supposed to formulate schemes related to health insurance, accident insurance, maternity benefits, and pensions. There is also a welfare fund, to be financed through a small cess on the transactions carried out by gig and platform companies, for supporting such initiatives. Social security system for the GIG workers was an unfinished task for many years. This legislation is a beacon of hope for not only the GIG workers of Rajasthan but also pave the way for other states as well.

Political Dynamics of Rajasthan

Mr. Narendra Sharma, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Binnani Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

Politics of Rajasthan is mainly dominated by two parties, The Bhartiya Janta party and the Indian National Congress. After Independence of India in 1947 Many Indian states were influenced by INC. Because Indian National Congress was the foremost fighting party of National freedom struggle and Congress had locally popular party since the time of Indian freedom Movement so Rajasthan was also influenced by INC. Many former Congress leaders such as Pt. Heeralal Shastri, Manikya Lal Verma, Jay Narayan Vyas Gokul Bhai Bhatt, Mohan Lal Sukhadiya directly touched the National programmes and policy of Indian National Congress. After 1947 the first elected government of Rajasthan made by under the leadership of Heeralal Shastri, who was a prominent Congress leader. Before 1977 Rajasthan Assembly was greatly influenced by Congress party, Mostly Mohanlal Sukhadiya was elected as Chief Minister of Rajasthan, he spent 17 Years of the span of Chief Minister, which is the highest time Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The earlier politics were dominated by the Congress party. The main opposition party was the Bharatiya Jansangh headed by Rajasthan’s most popular leader Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and the Swatantra Party headed by former rulers of Rajasthan. The Congress rule was untouched till the year 1962, But in 1967, Jansangh headed by Shekhawat and Swatantra Party headed by Rajmata Gaytri Devi of Jaipur reached the majority point but couldn’t form a government in 1972 the Congress won a landslide victory following the victory in the 1971 war.

Sikhs on the Political Stage: A Case Study of the Contemporary Political Role of the Sikh Community in Rajasthan and Bihar

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The Rajput state of Jaipur, initially established in the 11th century, was known as Amber for many centuries. It wasn’t until 1727 when Raja Sawai Jai Singh founded a new capital, that the state became known as Jaipur. Given its proximity to Punjab, it was inevitable that interactions would occur between the people of these two regions. Sikh history traces back to the birth of Guru Nanak in 1469. Similarly, During the medieval period, Bihar played a pivotal role as a conduit for the spread of Sikhism to eastern and northeastern India. This facilitated the emergence of indigenous Sikh communities, distinct from their Punjabi-speaking counterparts in both linguistic heritage and physical characteristics. In May 1710, Banda Singh Bahadur successfully captured the province of Sirhind. He subsequently initiated communication with the Rajput leaders of Jaipur and Jodhpur. According to a report in the Darbar-i-Akhbar-i-Mualla dated 28th May 1710, the Emperor was informed that Raja Jai Singh and Raja Ajit Singh had received letters from Guru Banda Singh Bahadur and had sent their responses. While the specific content of these letters remains unknown, it is reasonable to infer that Banda Singh Bahadur was keen on establishing a Sikh-Rajput alliance to challenge Mughal rule. These historical narratives illustrate that Sikhs in both provinces have been notably active since the medieval period. The aim of this research paper is to examine the current political role of the Sikh community, given their longstanding engagement in various aspects of social life in both states. Despite being the most employed and taxpayer community in Rajasthan and Bihar, according to the 2011 census, the political representation of Sikhs remains unsatisfactory. This paper delves into how the Sikh community can adopt a positive stance for all societal classes, particularly in the context of their significant role in local trade and commerce. The research focuses on a detailed, data-driven analysis of the contemporary status of Sikhs in Rajasthan and Bihar. The aim of the paper is to elucidate the equitable, democratic status of minorities within the framework of a robust republican system.

सारांश

भारतीय लोकतंत्र एवम् न्यायिक सक्रियता

अभय तिवारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सी. एम. पी. डिग्री कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)

संवैधानिक दृष्टि से भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक देश है जिसमें न्यायपालिका की भूमिका एक सजग प्रहरी की है। भारत में लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की अवधारणा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में न्यायपालिका की सक्रिय एवं सजग स्थिति व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से पूर्णतः उचित है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में न्यायपालिका ने देश की राजनीति प्रशासन एवं सामाजिक आर्थिक जीवन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार एवं अन्याय के निवारण के लिए ऐसे अनेक निर्णय दिए हैं जो कि न्यायिक सक्रियता के ज्वलंत उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हैं जैसे ताज संरक्षण हेतु आगरा एवं मथुरा की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को नोटिस, शहर की स्वच्छता हेतु दिल्ली महानगरपालिका को सफाई हेतु निर्देश, दिल्ली में प्रदूषण की व्याप्त मात्रा को न्यूनतम हेतु निर्देश, दिल्ली में यमुना किनारे अवस्थित आवासीय क्षेत्रों में चल रही फैक्ट्रियों एवं औद्योगिक इकाइयों को स्थानांतरित करने संबंधी निर्देश, चुनाव सुधारों पर सरकार को कारण बताओ नोटिस आदि। लेकिन न्यायिक सक्रियता के विरुद्ध प्रायः यह आक्षेप लगाया जाता है कि न्यायपालिका अनावश्यक रूप से कार्यपालिका एवम् विधायिका के कार्यक्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप करती है जिससे ना केवल संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है बल्कि इससे कार्यपालिका के मनोबल में भी गिरावट आती है। परन्तु न्यायिक सक्रियता को लोकतंत्र पर आघात मानना अथवा इसके प्रतिकूल बताना बिल्कुल भी सही नहीं है। जब कार्यपालिका और विधायिका अपने उत्तरदायित्व का वहन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं करती जिससे समाज में अन्याय और शांति को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होता है तब न्यायिक सक्रियता द्वारा ही सुधार संभव है। यह अनुसंधान न्यायिक सक्रियता की जटिल गतिशीलता और शासन और लोकतंत्र के लिए इसके निहितार्थ में मूल्यवान् अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करता है, जो आगे की चर्चाओं और भविष्य के नीतिगत विचारों के लिए एक आधार प्रदान करता है।

विकसित भारत: 2047 की ओर बढ़ते कदम

डॉ० चन्द्रलोक भारती, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मारवाड़ी महाविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

विकसित भारत 2047 के सपने को साकार करने के लिए हम सभी भारतवासी कटिबद्ध हैं। अमृत काल का लक्ष्य एक ऐसा भारत बनना है जहाँ सुविधाओं का स्तर गाँव और शहर को एक सूत्र में बाँधकर लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की दशा और दिशा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास एक आवश्यक कड़ी है, विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता के किसी भी मिशन को मिटाना, अपनी जड़ों पर गर्व करना नागरिकों में एकता और कर्तव्य की भावना विकसित करना। आज पूरी दुनिया बारूद के ढेर पर खड़ी है सिर्फ एक चिंगारी से तृतीय विश्व युद्ध का वातावरण बन सकता है। ऐसी विषम परिस्थितियों में भारत का लक्ष्य अपने राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ आर्थिक स्तर को मजबूत करना है। आज भारत दुनिया की तीसरी बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर कदम बढ़ा चुका है। आज हम भारतवासी चाँद, सूर्य और मंगल पर अपनी मिशन, अनुसंधान एवं छाप छोड़ रखी है। जी 20 की अध्यक्षता वैश्विक नेतृत्व एक उभरते ग्लोबल लीडर की भूमिका मील का पत्थर साबित हो रहा है। विकसित भारत की यात्रा में बहुपक्षीय संस्थाओं का अधिक समावेशी और जिम्मेवारी बनाने के लिए उनमें सुधार करना भारतीय विदेश नीति का प्रमुख केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है। विकसित भारत की सफर में सबका साथ, सबका प्रयास के माध्यम से जनसहभागिता एक आवश्यक कड़ी है। आज सप्तऋषि सिद्धान्तों को रेखांकित करते हुए समावेशी विकास, अंतिम मील तक पहुँचाना, बुनियादी ढाँचा और निवेश, क्षमता को उन्मुक्त करना, हरित विकास, युवा शक्ति वित्तीय क्षेत्र के साथ आपसी भाई –चारा एवं प्रेम सद्भावना बनाते हुए, आगे बढ़ते रहना है। भारत की धरती गाँधी, अम्बेडकर, बुद्ध, महावीर, गुरुनानक देव की रही है इतिहास साक्षी है कि भारत एक शांति-प्रिय देश रहा है। विकसित भारत के सपने को साकार करने लिए भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सत्यनिष्ठा, ईमानदारी और जिम्मेवारी से अपने-अपने कर्तव्यों को निभाना होगा और विकसित भारत 2047 के मिशन में विश्व में अपना योगदान सुनिश्चित करना होगा।

भारत में विकास की राजनीति

डॉ० गौतम कुमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक (अतिथि), राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव महाविद्यालय, शाहपुर पटोरी (बिहार)

भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक देश है। भारत की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था संविधान के अनुरूप कार्य करती है जहाँ राष्ट्रपति सरकार का कार्यपालिका प्रमुख और प्रधानमंत्री वास्तविक प्रधान होता है। भारत की राजनीति मुख्यतः राष्ट्र निर्माण और देश की एकता को बनाए रखने की राजनीति है। स्वतंत्र भारत में प्रथम आम चुनाव वर्ष-1952 में हुआ। उस समय भारत में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी अग्रणी भूमिका में थी। उस समय के राजनीतिज्ञ राष्ट्र के हित को ध्यान में रखकर राजनीति करते थे और संसद में नीतियों का निर्माण करते थे। राष्ट्र का विकास करना ही सभी राजनीतिज्ञों का उद्देश्य होता था। उन्हें अपने पद से ज्यादा आम नागरिकों के हितों का ख्याल रहता था। सभी समय में राजनीतिक स्थिरता की कुंजी सामाजिक व्यवस्था रही है। कालान्तर में जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता गया वैसे-वैसे राजनीतिज्ञ देशहित से ज्यादा अपने व्यक्तिगत/पारिवारिक लाभ पर विशेष ध्यान देने लगे। जिसके कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता बढ़ने लगी। वर्ष-1989-91, वर्ष-1996 में सम्पन्न 11वीं लोकसभा का चुनाव परिणाम, वर्ष-1998 में सम्पन्न 12वीं लोकसभा का चुनाव परिणामों में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता व्यापक रूप में देखने को मिलता है। राजनीतिक अस्थिरता का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव भारतीय विकास पर पड़ा। राजनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण क्षेत्रीय दलों में काफी तेजी से राजनीतिक सक्रियता बढ़ी है। क्षेत्रीय दल आपस में एकजुट होकर एवं गठबंधन की राजनीति के माध्यम से सत्ता में काबिज होते हैं और विकास के बंदौलत सत्ता में बने रहने का प्रयास करते हैं लेकिन वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनेता धर्म की राजनीति, वर्गवाद, जातिवाद की राजनीति, परिवारवाद की राजनीति में मसगूल हो गये हैं। सत्ता के लालच में इतने अंधे हो गये हैं कि वह सत्ता के लिए अपने जमीन को भी दाँव पर लगा देते हैं। राजनीतिक सत्ता प्राप्त करना एक मात्र उद्देश्य रहा गया है। जिसके कारण विकास दिन-प्रतिदिन गिरती जा रही है, जो चिंता का विषय है। इसलिए सभी राजनीतिक दलों को राजनीतिक वैमशयता, आपसी विद्वेष, राजनीतिक छिंटकषी की भावना से ऊपर उठकर कार्य करना होगा और भारत के विकास के सपनों को धरातल पर साकार करना होगा।

विकसित भारत 2047: प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ

डॉ० कुमार प्रभाष, विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुरारका महाविद्यालय सुलतानगंज, भागलपुर (बिहार)

विकसित भारत : 2047 भारत सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण विजन है, जिनका लक्ष्य 2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में विश्व पटल पर स्थापित करना है। भारत के लिए इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है कि राष्ट्र 2047 में अपना 100 वाँ स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनायेगा। भारत के विकसित राष्ट्र बनने में आर्थिक वृद्धि, सामाजिक प्रगति, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और सुशासन सहित विकास के विभिन्न पहलू शामिल हैं। भारत को 2047 में विकसित राष्ट्र में बनने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियाँ का सामना करना पर सकता है। विजन इंडिया 2047 की ओर भारत की यात्रा एक परिवर्तनकारी खाका प्रस्तुत करती है जिसका उद्देश्य देश को उसकी स्वतंत्रता की शताब्दी पूरी होने तक लगभग 30 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की अनुमानित जीडीपी के साथ एक विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलना है। भारत जो वर्तमान में विश्व की 5वीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था का लक्ष्य 2030 तक अन्य अर्थव्यवस्था को पीछे छोड़ देना चुनौतिपूर्ण है। साथ ही समावेशी विकास जैसे शहरी ग्रामीण विभाजन को कम करना, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा और डिजिटल क्षेत्र में विस्तार सुनिश्चित करना और आय-असमानता को संशोधित करना समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। ऐसे अनेक चुनौतियों को दूर करने ही भारत 2047 में विकसित राष्ट्र के सपने को पूरा किया जा सकता है।

भारत में लोकतंत्र की बदलती धारणा

डॉ० जयवीर सिंह, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय परिसर, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

मोहित कुमार रस्तोगी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक देश है, जहाँ नियमित अंतराल पर चुनाव होते हैं और जहाँ लोग अपना बहुमूल्य वोट देकर सरकार के कामकाज में भाग लेते हैं, यह एक निरंकुशता की तरह काम कर रहा है जहाँ एक ही व्यक्ति शासन करता है। भारत एक विशाल विविधता, सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं, विभिन्न भाषाओं, विभिन्न धर्मों, जातियों, संप्रदायों और पृष्ठभूमि के लोगों का देश है, यहाँ क्षेत्रीय विविधताएँ आदि हैं। भारत जैसे देश को केवल लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है जिसमें हर वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व हो, लेकिन बार-बार चुनाव जीतने और मजबूत विपक्षी सरकार की कमी के कारण लोकतंत्र की धारणा के अनुसार काम नहीं कर रहा है, हालाँकि भारत में बहुदलीय चुनाव

प्रणाली है। यह लेख भारतीय लोकतंत्र के सामने आने वाली कुछ चुनौतियों को उजागर करने का प्रयास करेगा। यह अरस्तू, स्टुअर्ट मिल, जीन जैक्स रूसो, जेम्स मैडिसन, मोंटेस्क्यू, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, राम मनोहर लोहिया, बाल गंगाधर तिलक के विचारों को जानने का प्रयास करता है। उदार लोकतंत्र, समाजवादी लोकतंत्र के विचारों की भी वकालत की जाएगी। यह भारत में लोकतंत्र का संक्षिप्त इतिहास प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास करेगा। यह पत्र भारतीय लोकतंत्र पर बहस प्रस्तुत करने का भी प्रयास करेगा। यह पत्र लोकतंत्र की अवधारणा, भारत के संदर्भ में लोकतंत्र, चुनौतियों और प्रतिबंध जिसके तहत लोकतंत्र काम कर रहा है, का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास करेगा। यह सरकार के रूप में निरंकुशता की व्याख्या करने का प्रयास करेगा और भारत पर इसके प्रभाव को उजागर करने का प्रयास करेगा।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा: प्रगति एवं विकास

डॉ० पंकज राठौड़, व्याख्याता, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, भूपाल नोबल्स स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय, राजसमन्द (राजस्थान)

भारत के लोकतंत्र का अंश प्राचीनकाल से दिखायी देता है। लेकिन समय के साथ-साथ लोकतंत्र की यात्रा भी विस्तृत होती गई। लोकतंत्र सरकार की वह एक ऐसी प्रणाली है जिसमें जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से शासन करती है। भारत में लोकतंत्र को कार्य प्रगति पर कहते हुए भारतीय लोकतंत्र के केन्द्रीय विरोधाभासों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करता है। आज के समय में भारत में लोकतंत्र की महत्ता को ओर बड़े पैमाने पर महसूस किया जा सकता है क्योंकि प्रत्येक भारतीय के लिए लोकतंत्र जीवन जीने का तरीका है। आजादी के समय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के द्वारा लोकतंत्र स्थापित कर लोगों के और समाज के कल्याण के बारे में सोचा जाता था भले ही विचारधारा मेल नहीं होती थी लेकिन उद्देश्य एक था। लेकिन वर्तमान समय में लोकतंत्र में राजनेताओं के द्वारा नागरिकों के कल्याण के बारे में कम सोचकर अपनी-अपनी सत्ता को कायम रखने पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं। प्राचीन गणतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में आजकल की तरह शासक एवं शासन के अन्य पदाधिकारियों के लिए निर्वाचन प्रणाली थी। योग्यता एवं गुणों के आधार पर इनके चुनाव की प्रक्रिया आज के दौर से थोड़ी भिन्न जरूर थी सभी नागरिकों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं था। ऋग्वेद तथा कौटिल्य साहित्य ने चुनाव पद्धति की पुष्टि की है भारत को अभी भी सर्वश्रेष्ठ लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था बनने के लिए एक लंबा रास्ता तय करना है। जाति व्यवस्था अभी भी कुछ हिस्सों में व्याप्त है, जो लोकतंत्र के समाजवादी सिद्धांत को नुकसान पहुँचाती है एवं लोकतंत्र के धर्मनिरपेक्ष सिद्धांत में हस्तक्षेप करती है। एक सम्पन्न लोकतंत्र सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन सभी मतभेदों को अलग रखना होगा।

भारत में विकास की राजनीति और विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य

डॉ० पंकज तिवारी, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान एवं मानवाधिकार विभाग, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय अमरकंटक (मध्य प्रदेश)

भारत में प्राचीन काल से ही अपनी संस्कृति समृद्धि एवं अपने खुलेपन और संचित सामर्थ्य के साथ बौद्धिक और आध्यात्मिक गतिविधियों द्वारा विश्व राजनीति को प्रभावित किया है। भारत अपने विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता की 100 वीं वर्ष अर्थात् 2047 तक का सीमांकन किया है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में गुणात्मक सुधार का संकेत एवं विकसित होता हुआ आकर एवं वृद्धि विश्व का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा है। आज भारत ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों में एक उभरती हुई आर्थिक शक्ति के रूप में अपनी पहचान बना लिया है। वैश्वीकरण के युग में आर्थिक विकास से संबंध विकास नीति विकास की राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन कर रही है। ऐसे में भारत 21वीं सदी में आर्थिक विकास क्रम में निरंतरता बनाकर दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है और 2027 तक तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की तरफ अग्रसर है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के अनुमान के अनुसार भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पांच ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर को पार कर जाएगी। इस प्रकार से भारत 2047 तक 30 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के साथ विकसित राष्ट्र की सभी मानकों को पूरा कर लेगा। विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारतीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने अपने अंतरिम बजट (2024) भाषण में विकास विज्ञान को सकारात्मक रोड मैप का रूप में रखा उन्होंने सरकार के कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए सर्वव्यापी, सर्वांगीण, और सर्व समावेशी विकासात्मक दिशा को रेखांकित किया। भारत अपने इस अमृत कल के दौरान अपनी 100वीं स्वतंत्रता दिवस तक विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को साकार करने हेतु युद्ध स्तर पर प्रयास कर रहा है। हम अपने आर्थिक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से जो, विकास की राजनीति का संकेतक है, के द्वारा अपने अभीष्ट लक्ष्य विकसित भारत को प्राप्त कर लेंगे। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 11 दिसंबर, 2023 को एक कार्यशाला में विकसित भारत के संकल्प को लेकर महत्वपूर्ण दिन बताया। उनका अभिमत था कि भारत का यह स्वर्णिम काल है जिसमें भारत एक लम्बी छलांग लगाने जा रहा है।

भारत की विकास यात्रा नीतियों और परिणामों का अध्ययन

श्री प्रदीप, शोधार्थी, महाराजा छत्रसाल बुंदेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय, छतरपुर (मध्यप्रदेश)

डॉ० भावना यादव, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, सागर (मध्यप्रदेश)

भारत ने 1947 में आजादी प्राप्त की और उसके बाद अपनी विकास यात्रा आरंभ की। भारत की पहली सरकार द्वारा आईआईटी, आईआईएम और एम्स जैसे संस्थानों बड़े-बड़े बांधों का निर्माण किया गया, जो कि भारत के विकास की नींव को रखने में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण थे। सामाजिक तौर पर देश को मजबूत करने के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई। ताकि समाज में असमानता को कम किया जा सके। मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिश से ओबीसी वर्ग को आरक्षण देना, पंचायती राज जैसे संस्थानों को संवैधानिक मान्यता देकर सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण करने की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम रहा है। भारत ने अब तक की अपनी 78 वर्ष की यात्रा में बहुत से आयामों को हासिल किया है, परंतु फिर भी हमें बहुत से क्षेत्रों में काम करने की जरूरत है। देश में महिला आरक्षण का मुद्दा हो या महिलासुरक्षा का, बलात्कार यौन उत्पीड़न जैसी समस्याएं हमारे लिए शर्मनाक हैं। हमें ऐसी नीतियों का निर्माण करना होगा जो हमारे युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करें। ताकि भारत एक मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था बन सके। अभी भारत को एक लंबी विकास यात्रा तय करनी है और देशवासियों के सपनों को पूरा करना है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र: प्रगति व विकास यात्रा एक अध्ययन

डा० रीतू शाही, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आर एम पी (पी जी) कॉलेज, सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र दुनिया के सबसे विशाल लोकतंत्र के रूप में अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है भारतीय लोकतंत्र का विकास लोगों के लिए लोगों द्वारा लोगों की सरकार जैसे मूल्यों सिद्धांतों और आदर्श को दर्शाते हैं जो भारतीय लोकतंत्र को स्थायित्व और अधिक गतिशीलता प्रदान करते हैं। भारतीय लोकतंत्र की मजबूत नींव ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विरुद्ध 1857 से 1947 के संघर्ष के दौरान पड़ी। भारतीय लोकतंत्र व्यापक परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहा है विश्व में सबसे नवीन लोकतंत्र में से एक होने के बावजूद तीव्रगति से विकसित हो रहे हैं देशों में सम्मिलित है। वर्तमान में विश्व के छठी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है। साथ ही तकनीक, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में भी महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है, राजनीतिक विकास के साथ-साथ शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, न्याय के क्षेत्रों व महिला, पिछड़े, दलित हितों, सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना को बढ़ावा देने हेतु समय-समय पर विभिन्न नीतियों योजनाएं व कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण व क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र प्रगति और विकास के पथपर निरंतर अग्रसर होने के बावजूद इसके मार्ग में अभी भी अनेक चुनौतियां गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, पर्यावरण संकट असमानता, निष्पक्षता इत्यादि का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। लोकतंत्र की प्रगति और विकास की यात्रा सतत चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जिसमें निरंतर सुधार और नवाचार की आवश्यकता है। जो इस दिशा में सही प्रयास और समर्पण से ही संभव है। ताकि सच्चे अर्थों में देश के नागरिकों को लोकतंत्र का समुचित लाभ प्राप्त हो सके।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा: विकास और प्रगति

डॉ० सत्यप्रकाश कुमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, देवचन्द महाविद्यालय, हाजीपुर (बिहार)

जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन का 9वाँ संस्करण, 13 अक्टूबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने किया था। दस दो दिवसीय शिखर सम्मेलन से पहले 12 अक्टूबर 2023 को मिशन लाइफ पर संसदीय मंच का आयोजन किया गया था। इस शिखर सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य एक पृथ्वी एक परिवार, एक भविष्य के लिए संसद विषय के अन्तर्गत वैश्विक शासन में संसदीय आयाम लाना है। इस कार्यक्रम में भारत के लिए गौरव की बात यह थी कि भारत ने प्राचीन लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं और मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए “लोकतंत्र की जननी” नामक एक प्रदर्शनी लगायी थी। भारत की लोकतांत्रिक विरासत में समरसता, स्वीकार्यता और समावेशिता के मूल्यों पर आधारित संस्कृति रही है। विश्व की सबसे पुरानी

रचना ऋग्वेद और अथर्ववेद में सभा, समिति तथा संसद जैसे प्रतिनिधि निकायों का उल्लेख है, ये शब्द आज भी उपयोग में हैं। महाकाव्यों यथा — रामायण और महाभारत में शासक व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए शासन पर जोर देती हैं। धर्म, आचार, नैतिकता शासन का आधार था। महाजनपद शासन मॉडल में व्यक्तियों के सामूहिक शासन की व्यवस्था प्रचलित थी। अष्टाध्यायी जैसे ग्रंथ लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं — गण, पुर, निगम और जनपद पर प्रकाश डालते हैं। जैन साहित्य, बौद्ध साहित्य, कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र, मेगास्थनीज और डायोडोरस के रिकार्ड (500 BC), फाहियान के अभिलेख (500 BC) में भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का उल्लेख किया गया है। डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर के नेतृत्व वाली विविध संविधान सभा द्वारा तैयार किया गया। भारत का संविधान एक आधुनिक, लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना करता है। यह समानता और सार्वभौमिक मताधिकार सुनिश्चित करते हुए यह संघ राज्यों और स्थानीय स्वशासन की त्रि-स्तरीय प्रणाली पर आधारित है। अब तक भारत वैश्विक लोकतंत्र का एक स्तम्भ बन चुका है। आजादी के बाद से अब तक 18 राष्ट्रीय या लोकसभा चुनाव 410 से अधिक राज्यों का चुनाव और 10 लाख से अधिक स्थानीय स्वशासन — सरकारी चुनावों का अनुभव कर चुका है। निर्वाचन से सम्बन्धित सभी कार्य निर्वाचन आयोग के द्वारा जो एक स्वतंत्र निकाय है। यह सत्ता के शांतिपूर्ण—हस्तांतरण को सुनिश्चित करता है तथा शासन के त्रि-स्तरीय व्यवस्था पर भारत के गहरे लोकतंत्र को दर्शाता है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में सांप्रदायिकता की चुनौती : मोदी शासन काल की समीक्षा

श्री योगेश नैन, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय डूंगर महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

प्रो. नरेंद्र नाथ विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय डूंगर महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

धर्म और सांप्रदायिकता भारतीय लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मुख्य निर्धारक तत्त्व रहे हैं। जिसका प्रभाव स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व से लेकर आज तक सतत् रूप से बना हुआ है। भारतीय राजनीति में स्वतंत्रता के बाद सांप्रदायिकता का प्रभाव राजनीतिक दलों के निर्माण से लेकर चुनाव में प्रत्याशियों के चयन, चुनावी मुद्दों और वोटों के धुवीकरण आदि में स्पष्ट रूप से देखा जा सकता है। आज देश में प्रचलित सांप्रदायिकता के स्वरूप में एका—एक परिवर्तन आया जिसने देश के सामाजिक ताने—बाने और सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द की जड़ें हिला कर रख दीं। पिछले एक दशक से राजनीति में खुले सार्वजनिक मंचों एवं चुनावी रैलियों में धर्म आधारित भड़काऊ भाषण, हेट स्पीच के माध्यम से धर्मरक्षक का मुखौटा पहने राजनीतिक दल और नेता, धार्मिक संगठनों, धर्माचार्यों, इमामों, पादरियों के साथ सांठ—गांठ कर राजनीतिक सत्ता प्राप्ति के लिए दिन—रात प्रयासरत रहते हैं। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज सांप्रदायिक हिंसा और तनाव अपने चरम पर पहुंच गए हैं। इसे बढ़ाने में सोशल मीडिया, मुख्य धारा की मीडिया, न्यूज चैनल, फेक न्यूज, फेक एडिटेड वीडियो आदि आग में घी डालने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। यह सांप्रदायिक हिंसा और असहिष्णुता देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गई हैं। इसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अपने निर्णय में भीड़, हिंसा, नफरत फैलाने वाले भाषणों और मॉब लिंगिंग से निपटने के लिए वर्ष 2018 में जारी दिशा निर्देशों को कठोर बनाने को कहा। आज देश में दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती सांप्रदायिक हिंसा की घटनाएं सरकार की विफलता दर्शाने के साथ—साथ इसे रोकने के लिए प्रभावी व कठोर कानून के अभाव को भी दर्शाता है। देश में सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द, सहिष्णुता व राष्ट्रीय एकता को बनाए रखने के लिए धर्म आधारित राजनीति, मतदाताओं का सांप्रदायिक धुवीकरण करने वाले राजनीतिक दलों और नेताओं को राजनीति से बाहर करना होगा और संसद द्वारा संविधान में दिए गए पंथ निरपेक्षता के आदर्शों के अनुरूप एक प्रभावी और कठोर कानून का निर्माण कर इसे धरातल पर लागू करने की आवश्यकता है।

बिहार में राष्ट्रवाद व पृथक्करण आंदोलन : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ० किशोर कुमार पासवान, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, ए. एम. कॉलेज, बोधगया (बिहार)

1905 के बंग—भंग के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप बंगाल का प्रशासनिक पुनर्गठन नए ढंग से 1911 में तय हुआ। इस अवधि में पृथक बिहार प्रांत के गठन की भी माँग जोर पकड़ रही थी। इसकी प्रस्तुति में कई प्रमुख बिहारी बुद्धिजीवियों का हाथ था। 1906 में सच्चिदानंद सिंह और महेश नारायण के द्वारा पृथक बिहार की माँग के समर्थन में एक पुस्तिका प्रस्तुत की गई। इसी वर्ष राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के द्वारा पटना में बिहारी छात्र—सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ। मजहरुल हक, अली इमाम और हसन इमाम ने भी पृथक बिहार के निर्माण की माँग को प्रस्तुत करने में मुखर रहे। 1908 में बिहार प्रादेशिक सम्मेलन का पहला अधिवेशन पटना में सम्पन्न हुआ। इस अधिवेशन में मुहम्मद फखरुद्दीन ने बिहार को बंगाल से पृथक कर एक नये प्रांत के रूप में संगठित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा जिसे सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया गया। 1908 में ही नवाब सरफराज हुसैन खाँ की अध्यक्षता में बिहार में कांग्रेसियों की एक सभा का आयोजन हुआ। इसमें बिहार प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी की गठन हुआ। इसके अध्यक्ष हसन इमाम बनाये गये। इन संस्थाओं और समाचार—पत्रों एवं पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से पृथक बिहार की माँग जोड़ पकड़ा और 12 दिसम्बर, 1911 को दिल्ली में आयोजित शाही दरबार में बिहार और उड़ीसा के क्षेत्रों को बंगाल से पृथक कर एक नये प्रांत में संगठित करने की घोषणा सम्राट जॉर्ज द्वारा की गयी। नया प्रांत 1 अप्रैल 1912 से विधिवत् स्थापित हो गया। 1916 में पटना उच्च न्यायालय और 1917 में पटना विश्वविद्यालय की भी स्थापना हुई। बिहार, छोटानागपुर और उड़ीसा के प्रशासन के लिए एक गवर्नर एवं काउंसिल की व्यवस्था की गई। इस प्रांत को बिहार एवं उड़ीसा का नाम दिया गया और पटना को उसकी राजधानी बनाया गया। 1936 में उड़ीसा के क्षेत्र बिहार से पृथक होकर एक अलग प्रांत बने। 1947 में बिहार की सीमाओं के पुनर्निर्धारण के क्रम में खरसावाँ और सरायकेला की दो रियासतें उड़ीसा को हस्तांतरित हुईं, परन्तु 18 मई, 1948 को इन्हें पुनः बिहार में ही सम्मिलित कर लिया गया। 1956 में राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के क्रम में पुरुलिया और पूर्णिया के कुछ क्षेत्र पश्चिम बंगाल को हस्तांतरित हुए। बिहार का पुनः विभाजन 15 नवम्बर, 2000 को हुआ जब झारखण्ड राज्य का निर्माण हुआ। बिहार की वर्तमान सीमाएँ तभी से बनी हुई हैं।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र : सांविधानिक व संस्थागत स्वरूप व वास्तविकता

प्रो. मैना निर्वाण, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय डूंगर महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर, (राजस्थान)

भारत दुनियाँ का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है और इसके पास उपलब्धियों की एक लम्बी सूची है, अनेक समस्याओं के साथ भी भारत जिस द्रुतगति से विकास कर रहा है और विश्व राजनीति में अपना स्थान बना रहा है वह अद्वितीय है। भारत लोकतंत्र की जननी रहा है। प्राचीन भारत में कई ऐसी सामाजिक व राजनीतिक संस्थाएँ थी, जो आज लोकतंत्र का आधार मानी जाती हैं। किन्तु वर्तमान में समाज व राजनीति का जो स्वरूप उभरकर आ रहा है उसने भारतीय लोकतंत्र के सामने अनेक प्रश्न खड़े कर दिये हैं। अगर भारत को 2047 के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है तो इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर तलाशने होंगे। इस अध्ययन हेतु द्वितीय स्त्रोतों व तुलनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पद्धति का उपयोग किया जायेगा।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की विकास यात्रा : चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान

श्री नन्हे, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश)

प्रो. मनमीत कौर अध्यक्ष राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र का सफर काफी लम्बा एवं विविधता पूर्ण रहा है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से लेकर अब तक भारतीय लोकतंत्र निरंतर विकास और परिवर्तन के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। इस सफर के दौरान काफी सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक परिवर्तन हुए जिन्होंने इसकी विकास यात्रा को प्रभावित किया। वर्ष 1947 में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् 26 जनवरी, 1950 को भारत में नया संविधान लागू हुआ जो भारतीय लोकतंत्र का आधार स्तम्भ बना। संविधान के माध्यम से इसे लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य का रूप दिया गया, जिसमें समानता, स्वतंत्रता एवं न्याय जैसे मूल्यों की गारंटी दी गई। स्थापना के साथ भारतीय लोकतंत्र का विकास हुआ और इसमें वर्णित लक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों को व्यावहारिक रूप प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया गया। समय—समय पर इसके समक्ष अनेक चुनौतियाँ आती रहीं हैं, जिनका समाधान होता रहा है। फिर भी कई ऐसी चुनौतियाँ रहीं हैं, जिनका समाधान अभी तक संभव नहीं हो पाया है और उनका भारतीय लोकतंत्र पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इन चुनौतियों में सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक असमानता जैसी चुनौती ने भारतीय लोकतंत्र को सर्वाधिक प्रभावित किया है। इसके साथ ही जातिवाद, भ्रष्टाचार, राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण, राजनीति का धक्कावीकरण और साम्प्रदायिकता, मतदाता जागरूकता एवं राजनीतिक पार्टियों में आन्तरिक लोकतंत्र की कमी आदि चुनौतियाँ रहीं हैं। इन चुनौतियों के कारण भारतीय लोकतंत्र पूर्णतः सफल लोकतंत्र के रूप में विकसित नहीं हो पाया है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र के बेहतर विकास और सफलता के लिए आवश्यक है कि इन चुनौतियों के लिए आवश्यक समाधानों को अपनाया जाए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान के लिए जरूरी है कि सरकार ऐसी नीतियों को अपनाए जिससे सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक असमानता में कमी आए, साथ ही मतदान के प्रति जागरूकता, शिक्षा, सामाजिक समरसता

को बढ़ावा देना, आन्तरिक लोकतंत्र का विकास, भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक एवं सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में सुधार आदि उपाय अपनाने चाहिए। इन उपायों के माध्यम से काफी हद तक समस्याओं का समाधान कर इसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 और सूचना का अधिकार संशोधन अधिनियम 2019 का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. बृजेश कुमार जोशी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बाजपुर (उत्तराखण्ड)

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भारतीय लोकतान्त्रिक गणराज्य की संकल्पना ही जनता की सर्वोच्चता और जनता की लोकतंत्र में सहभागिता पर आधारित थी। उसी गणतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के सफर में इस संकल्पना को मजबूती देने और जनता की प्रतिदिन शासन प्रशासन में सहभागिता को वास्तविक रूप से स्थापित करने में सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005, भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर था। जिसने नागरिकों को सार्वजनिक अधिकारियों से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की मांग करने के लिए एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण प्रदान किया। इस कानून का उद्देश्य नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाना और शासन में सुधार करना प्रशासन को जनता के प्रति पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह बनाना और भ्रष्टाचार को कम करना था। जिससे सरकारी निकायों द्वारा जानकारी का प्रकटीकरण अनिवार्य हो गया। वर्षों से आरटीआई ने जानकारी तक पहुंच को लोकतांत्रिक और पारदर्शी बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है जिससे नागरिकों को लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने में सक्षम बनाया है। हालांकि 2019 के संशोधन अधिनियम ने कई बदलाव पेश किए जिसने कार्यकर्ताओं और हितधारकों के बीच बहस और चिंता पैदा की है। यह विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन आरटीआई अधिनियम 2005 में आरटीआई संशोधन अधिनियम 2019 द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों की जांच और इनका भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक भावना पर क्या असर पड़ेगा उसका आकलन करेगा। इसके अलावा अनुसंधान उन संशोधनों की भी जांच करेगा जो 2019 के अधिनियम द्वारा लाए गए थे जिसने केंद्रीय और राज्य स्तरों पर मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त और सूचना आयुक्तों के कार्यकाल, वेतन और सेवा की शर्तों को बदल दिया था। ऐसे में क्या ये बदलाव सूचना आयोगों की स्वतंत्रता को कमजोर कर सकते हैं जिससे आरटीआई का ढांचा कमजोर हो सकता है। यह अध्ययन इन संशोधनों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करेगा और तंत्र की प्रभावशीलता और स्वायत्तता पर उनके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करेगा। मूल आरटीआई अधिनियम और इसके संशोधित संस्करण की तुलना करके यह शोध इस बात की व्यापक समझ प्रदान करने का प्रयास करेगा कि विधायी परिवर्तन भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रथाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं।

भारतीय संविधान :- आजादी के 75 वर्षों के बाद उपराष्ट्रपति पद की भूमिका

श्री दिलीप कुमार रस्तोगी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

भारतीय संविधान में उपराष्ट्रपति की चर्चा संविधान के भाग-5 अनुच्छेद 63-73 के बीच कार्यपालिका के अंतर्गत किया गया है। उपराष्ट्रपति पद को अगर संवैधानिक दृष्टिकोण, संसदीय दृष्टिकोण एवं आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाये तो यह अनावश्यक प्रतीत होता है। भारत की संसदीय शासन व्यवस्था में राष्ट्रपति का पद नाममात्र का प्रतीत होता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में उपराष्ट्रपति पद की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। संविधान सभा ने भी बिना किसी विचार विमर्श के इस पद को स्वीकार कर लिया। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति की तुलना भारतीय राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति से नहीं की जा सकती है। संसदीय शासन प्रणाली में वास्तविक कार्यपालिका का कार्य प्रधानमंत्री ही करते हैं। राष्ट्रमंडल के किसी भी देश में उपराष्ट्रपति का पद नहीं है। भारत में उपराष्ट्रपति पद की वही स्थिति है जो हॉकी या फुटबाल के खेल में 12 वें यानि अतिरिक्त खिलाड़ी की होती है। केवल असाधारण परिस्थितियों में उपराष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। उपराष्ट्रपति के चुनाव और हटाने की प्रक्रिया में केवल लोकसभा का वर्चस्व दिखता है। उपराष्ट्रपति राज्य सभा का सभापति होता है। लोकसभा अध्यक्ष लोकसभा का सदस्य होता है लेकिन राज्यसभा का सभापति किसी भी सदस्य नहीं होता है। अमेरिका में उपराष्ट्रपति का पद है तो भारत में भी होगा यह तर्कहीन है। आजादी के 75 वर्षों के बाद भी उपराष्ट्रपति के द्वारा न तो विशेष कार्य किये गये और न ही कोई विशेष अधिकार का उपयोग किया गया।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की विकास यात्रा : आजादी काल से लेकर अब तक का एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. दीपक कुमार दिनकर, सहायक प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सुन्दरवती महिला महाविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

भारत की लोकतांत्रिक नींव इसके इतिहास और सामाजिक मूल्यों में निहित है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र के मूल तत्व जैसे- समानता, स्वतंत्रता, बंधुता, सामाजिक न्याय व सामाजिक समरसता, नागरिकों के गरिमापूर्ण जीवन, समावेशी विकास, निर्णय प्रक्रिया, महिला सशक्तीकरण आदि प्रारंभिक लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में समावेशिता को दर्शाती है। समानता लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से यदि अवलोकन किया जाए तो भारत में लोकतंत्रात्मक शासन प्रणाली का आरंभ पूर्व वैदिक काल से ही हो गया था। प्राचीनकाल में भारत में सुदृढ़ लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था कायम थी। वर्तमान संसद की तरह प्राचीन समय में परिषदों और सभाओं का निर्माण किया गया था, जो वर्तमान संसदीय प्रणाली से बहुत हद तक मिलती जुलती थी। गणराज्य या संघ की नीतियों का संचालन इन्हीं परिषदों के द्वारा किया जाता था। ऐतिहासिक प्रमाणों के अनुसार ईसा से लगभग छठी सदी पहले बिहार के वैशाली में ही लिच्छवी गणराज्य दुनिया का पहला गणतंत्र यानि गणराज्य स्थापित हुआ था। हालांकि, भारत में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की सुदृढ़ शुरुआत आजादी के बाद यानि संविधान लागू होने के पश्चात हुआ है। वस्तुतः लोकतंत्र भारत की आत्मा है। लोकतंत्र की आधारशिला सहयोग, समन्वय, सह-अस्तित्व, भाईचारे, एकता, अखंडता, शांति, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् आधारित प्राचीन सभ्यता, संस्कृति एवं जीवन-दर्शन पर टिका हुआ है। आज भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा, विशाल और सशक्त लोकतंत्र है। दरअसल, लोकतंत्र न केवल एक सर्वश्रेष्ठ शासन प्रणाली है अपितु यह एक सभ्यजीवन जीने की एक उत्तमशैली भी है। लोकतंत्र की विकास यात्रा में कई उतार-चढ़ाव भी आए हैं। डॉ० अबेडकर के शब्दों में- “लोकतंत्र का अर्थ है, एक ऐसी जीवन पद्धति जिसमें स्वतंत्रता, समानता एवं बंधुता सामाजिक जीवन के मूल सिद्धांत होते हैं।” 78वें स्वतंत्रता दिवस के जश्न को मना चुका भारत वर्ष 2047 तक “विकसित भारत” की श्रेणी में शुमार होने के प्रति कटिबद्ध एवं अग्रसर है। हाल ही में ८20 की अध्यक्षता कर चुका भारत दुनिया का एक सशक्त लोकतंत्र एवं नेतृत्व क्षमता का संदेश वैश्विक राजनीतिक मंच पर दे गया है। एक ओर पड़ोसी मुक्त बांग्लादेश में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर भारत काफी मजबूती के साथ लोकतांत्रिक सुदृढीकरण को लेकर प्रगति, समृद्धि व विकास के पथ पर निरंतर अग्रसर है।

विकसित भारत के संकल्प के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान

श्री जितेन्द्र आर्य, सहायक आचार्य, इतिहास विभाग, राजकीय महाविद्यालय नाहड़, रेवाड़ी, (हरियाणा)

‘विकसित भारत’ का औपचारिक शुभारंभ एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 100वें वर्ष, यानी वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी में लाने की संभावना वास्तव में मनोरम है। भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने घोषणा की है कि भारत 2047 तक विकसित देश का दर्जा हासिल कर लेगा। नरेंद्र मोदी जी के अनुसार “हमें 2047 तक ऐसे राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना है जो अतीत के गौरव से जुड़ा हो, और जिसमें आधुनिकता का हर स्वर्णिम अध्याय हो।” एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार भारत 2030 की शुरुआत में दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन सकता है और 2060 तक इसकी जीडीपी अमेरिका से अधिक हो सकती है। हालाँकि, अपनी भविष्य की महत्वाकांक्षाओं को साकार करने के लिए, भारत को एक बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि प्रधान, अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था से एक सेवा, उन्नत विनिर्माण और ज्ञान-आधारित केंद्र में बदलना होगा, जिससे खुद को दुनिया की बढ़ती तकनीकी परिष्कार का पूरा लाभ उठाने और स्थिरता के लिए ज़ाइव करने के लिए तैयार किया जा सके। देश की तीव्र प्रगति को देखते हुए इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को साकार कर सकना संभव नजर आता है। ‘विकसित भारत’ के तहत आर्थिक विकास पर अत्यधिक बल दिया गया है। यह क्षण इच्छित विकास की अवधारणा का मूल्यांकन करने का भी अवसर प्रदान करता है। विकास प्राथमिकताओं और फोकस क्षेत्र का चयन जटिल और महत्वपूर्ण, दोनों हैं। यह हमारे सामने युग निर्माण का अवसर है, और हमें इस अवसर के लिए शत-प्रतिशत सामर्थ्य के साथ हर क्षण कार्य करना है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र के विकास एवं उसकी प्रगति में दलबदल विरोधी कानून का एक विश्लेषण

सुश्री रोशनी खातून, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

दलबदल विरोधी कानून भारतीय लोकतंत्र के विकास में जटिल बहस का विषय रहा है। 1985 में यह कानून संविधान के 52वें संशोधन के माध्यम से लागू किया गया, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर अनुशासन बनाए रखना और निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को उनकी पार्टियों के प्रति वफादार रखना था। हालांकि यह कानून पहली नजर में

लोकतंत्र को स्थिरता प्रदान करने वाला प्रतीत होता है, परंतु इसके दूरगामी प्रभाव अधिक गहरे और जटिल हैं। एक तरफ दलबदल विरोधी कानून ने दलों के भीतर अनुशासन तो सुनिश्चित किया लेकिन इसके परिणामस्वरूप जनप्रतिनिधियों की स्वतंत्रता भी सीमित हो गई। वे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के मतदाताओं की आवाज को प्राथमिकता देने के बजाए पार्टी की लाइन का पालन करने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ मामलों में यह कानून लोकतंत्र की मौलिक भावना एवं विचारों की स्वतंत्रता के विपरीत भी जाता है। इस कानून ने राजनीति में नैतिकता की दिशा में प्रयास किए हैं, लेकिन इसका दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है। कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने इसे अपने फायदे के लिए प्रयोग किया, जिससे लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया पर सवाल उठते हैं। इसके बावजूद दलबदल विरोधी कानून भारतीय राजनीति के एक आवश्यक पहलू के रूप में उभरा है जो राजनीतिक स्थिरता और जवाबदेही, सांसदों एवं विधायकों की अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, जनमत की ईच्छा के बीच संतुलन बनाने की चुनौती का सामना कर रहा है।

खुशहाल भारत – विकसित भारत 2047

प्रो0 सुनीता गोयल, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय डूंगर महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 100वें वर्ष पर यानि 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी में लाने के लिए सरकार संकल्प बद्ध है। इसके लिए विजन इंडिया 2047 की शुरुआत की गई। वर्तमान में देश की तीव्र प्रगति एवं विश्व की सबसे बड़ी पांचवी अर्थव्यवस्था को देखते हुए भारत के विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना संभव भी नजर आ रहा है। लेकिन खुशहाली की दृष्टि से देखें तो आज भारत 137 देशों में 126 वें स्थान पर है। बिना खुशहाली के विकसित भारत केवल भौतिकता का ही पर्याय रह जाएगा। भारत नवाचार प्रौद्योगिकी मानव विकास आर्थिक कल्याण पर्यावरण विकास की इस यात्रा में खुशहाली थी, को भी एक लक्ष्य बनाना चाहिए क्योंकि खुशहाली प्राप्त की किए बिना विकास का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता। आज के समय में कई देश विकसित तो है। लेकिन खुश नहीं है। फिनलैंड, डेनमार्क, आइसलैंड, नीदरलैंड जैसे खुशहाल देश से शिक्षा लेते हुए हमें अपनी सांस्कृतिक विरासत को संजोते हुए भौतिकता के साथ साथ खुशहाली एवं कल्याण को महत्व देने वाले समग्र विकास की ओर कदम बढ़ाने होंगे कभी विकसित भारत खुशहाल भारत भी होगा।

विकसित भारत @ 2047 के संदर्भ में अंतर्राज्यीय संबंध और आर्थिक विकास: एक संघीय परिप्रेक्ष्य

सुश्री प्रियंका कुमारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बी.आर.ए. बी. विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

अंतर्राज्यीय संबंध किसी भी देश के आर्थिक परिदृश्य को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। भारत की संघीय संरचना एक अनूठा खाका प्रदान करती है। जिसके भीतर राज्यों को स्वायत्तता के अलग-अलग परिमाण प्राप्त होते हैं, जो सतत आर्थिक विकास के लिए अंतर्राज्यीय सहयोग को आवश्यक बनाती है। संघवाद भारत की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की रीढ़ के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो राज्यों को आर्थिक महत्व के मामलों पर सहयोग करने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करता है। केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच शक्तियों के वितरण के लिए आर्थिक नीतियों और पहलों के संबंध में निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं में एक नाजुक संतुलन की आवश्यकता होती है। राज्यों के बीच प्रभावी समन्वय और सहयोग से संसाधन आवंटन, बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास और निवेश प्रोत्साहन में तालमेल हो सकता है, जिससे सभी क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है। विकसित भारत 2047 एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनने की दिशा में अपना मार्ग प्रशस्त कर रहा है, जो अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों और आर्थिक विकास के बीच तालमेल बनाने तथा टिकाऊ और समावेशी विकास प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण होगा। इस शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य विकसित भारत के संघीय ढांचे के भीतर अंतर्राज्यीय संबंधों और आर्थिक विकास के बीच जटिल संबंधों की जांच करना है, जिससे संघवाद के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालती है तथा भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनने की दिशा में प्रयासरत करता है।

अन्त्योदय के परिप्रेक्ष्य में विकसित भारत की संकल्पना

डा. मंगल देव, सहायक आचार्य, पी.जी.डी.ए.वी. कॉलेज, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

विविधाताओं से परिपूर्ण भारत प्राचीन काल से समाज के सम्पूर्ण विकास को आदर्श माना है, परन्तु पाश्चात्य मानव सभ्यता प्रारंभ से ही विकास के स्वरूप और आदर्श शासन के नये-नये आयामों को परिकल्पित और प्रयोग किया है। विकास के स्वरूप की पाश्चात्य अवधारणा पूर्वीवाद और समाजवाद दोनों ही समाज व राष्ट्र के सम्पूर्ण विकास को सकारित करने में असफल रहा है। आदर्श शासन के रूप में लोकतंत्र भी सार्वभौमिक रूप से सभी की भागीदारी और हिस्सेदारी सुनिश्चित करने में पूर्णतया सफल नहीं है। स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत भारत ने भी विकास के पाश्चात्य स्वरूप के प्रति ही आकर्षित हुआ और पूंजीवाद व समाजवाद का समन्वय कर मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था के स्वरूप को अंगीकार किया। विकास प्रक्रिया के इस प्रारूप में 1991 में परिवर्तन किया गया तत्पश्चात भी समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका। विकास प्रक्रिया के पाश्चात्य प्रारूप के सीमित सफलता के कारण ही भारत सरकार विशेषरूप से प्रधानमंत्री ने 'नए भारत' की संकल्पना और विकसित भारत/2047 का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जिसका उद्देश्य सभी का सामान रूप से विकास और सभी की भागीदारी अर्थात् 'सबका साथ और सबका विकास'। जिसका प्रारूप भी भारतीय हो और उद्देश्य भी, इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में आत्मनिर्भर और विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए 'संकल्प से सिद्धि' का आवहान कर नए विकसित भारत की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत किया। नए विकसित भारत के सर्वांगीण विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों का विश्लेषण किया जाए तो दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का अन्त्योदय का सिद्धांत परिलक्षित हो रहा है। जिसका विश्लेषण इस शोध-पत्र में करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

भारत में लोकतंत्र का सफर

दीप्ति पौल सुरीन, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राँची विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

हमारे संविधान को बनाने की प्रक्रिया एक तरह से हमारी आजादी के संघर्ष के साथ जुड़ी रही है। शासनतंत्र बहुत कुछ ब्रिटिशराज के समय का ही रहा, किंतु वयस्क मताधिकार, सर्वथा स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष न्यायपालिका, प्रतिनिधि संसदीय संस्थान और उत्तरदायी कार्यपालिका हमारे गणतंत्र के स्तंभ बन गए। संविधान की रचना का अध्याय भारतीय जनतंत्र का एक गौरवशाली अध्याय था। यद्यपि संविधान सभा स्वयं वयस्क मताधिकार पर आधारित नहीं थी, किंतु संविधान सभा ने वयस्क मताधिकार को सारी व्यवस्था के मूल में प्रतिष्ठित करते हुए प्रजातंत्र का एक क्रांतिदर्शी कदम उठाया। लोकतंत्र की भूमिका केवल चुनावों में, सरकार बनाने में और सत्ता व सुविधा के मोदक बाँटने से पूरी नहीं हो जाती। सत्ता और सुविधा के मोदक राजनीतिक दलों में बाँटने की परिपाटी के कारण लूट-खसोट की राजनीति पनपने लगी है। आज भ्रष्टाचार राजनीति में इस प्रकार आरोपित है कि अपराध, भ्रष्टाचार और राजनीति-अन्योन्याश्रित हो चले हैं। आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि के राजनेता और भ्रष्टाचार का शासन हमारे लोकतंत्र पर सबसे बड़ा प्रश्नचिन्ह है। भ्रष्टाचार के विषय को लोकशाही की राजनीति निरंतर सींच रही है। दार्जी मंत्रियों और सांसदों का प्रश्न राजनीति में भ्रष्टाचार की खेती की फसल है। भ्रष्टाचार के विषय को समूल नष्ट करने के संकल्प, साहस की मानसिकता और सूझबूझ का अभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है। हमारी लोकशाही नहीं जुटा पा रही है। चुनावों में अथाह अकूत धन का खर्चा होता है। सांसद और मंत्री अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन को चार दिन की चाँदनी मानकर अगले चुनाव के लिए या शेष जीवन के लिए साधन जुटाना चाहते हैं। सत्ता और भ्रष्टाचार का संयोग और दांपत्य राजनीतिक दलों और राजनेताओं को अब विचलित नहीं करते। राजनीतिक दल और उनके नेता भ्रष्टाचार की संस्कृति को जीवन का यथार्थ मानकर उन्हीं बाहुबली महारथी सांसदों और मंत्रियों को मनोनीत करने को बाध्य होते हैं कि जो चुनाव में जीतने की क्षमता रखते हैं और चुनावों में जीतने की क्षमता के लिए जातियों और उपजातियों के समीकरण चाहिए, बाहुबल चाहिए, अथाह संपदा चाहिए। हमारे लोकतंत्र में आजकल चरित्र को एक बोझा और सादगी को एक फुहड़पन समझा जाता है। बौद्धिक योग्यता और मूल्यनिष्ठा का शत प्रतिशत अवमूल्यन हो गया है। संवेदनशील बुद्धिजीवी सार्वजनिक जीवन के हाशिए पर निष्कासित व तिरस्कृत हैं और यह सब इसलिए कि मतदाता का पुण्यप्रकोप अभी हमारे समाज में भ्रष्टाचार पर बिजली की तरह नहीं गिरता। मामले-मुकदमे बरसों तक लटके रहते हैं और तब तक मर्यादाओं का हनन सरेआम चलता है। चुनाव के खर्च, राजनीतिक दलों का भ्रष्टाचार, राजनेताओं की स्वार्थी जीवनशैली और जनता की निष्क्रिय उदासीनता मिलकर एक ऐसा दुष्क्रम बनाते हैं कि इसका सक्षम प्रतिकार और प्रतिवाद करने में लोकशक्ति निहत्थी और बेवश है। जब तक सिविल समाज का नैतिक मनोबल नहीं जागता तब तक छिछली राजनीति का वर्चस्व बना रहेगा, यह लगभग निश्चित है।

विकसित भारत @ 2047: क्रियान्वयन एवं प्रतिबद्धताएं

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'विकसित भारत' का औपचारिक शुभारंभ एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 100वें वर्ष, यानी वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी में लाने

की संभावना वास्तव में मनोरम है। 'विकसित भारत' के तहत विजन इंडिया 2047 अगले 25 वर्षों में भारत के विकास का खाका तैयार करने के लिये भारत के शीर्ष नीति थिंक टैंक नीति आयोग द्वारा शुरू की गई एक परियोजना है। परियोजना का लक्ष्य भारत को नवाचार एवं प्रौद्योगिकी में वैश्विक अग्रणी देश, मानव विकास एवं सामाजिक कल्याण का मॉडल और पर्यावरणीय संवहनीयता का चैंपियन या उत्साही पक्ष—समर्थक बनाना है। कुछ समय पूर्व ही देश ने अपनी आजादी के 75 वर्ष पूरे करके आजादी के अमृतकाल में प्रवेश किया है। भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने घोषणा की है कि भारत 2047 तक विकसित देश का दर्जा हासिल कर लेगा। नरेंद्र मोदी जी के अनुसार “हमें 2047 तक ऐसे राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना है जो अतीत के गौरव से जुड़ा हो, और जिसमें आधुनिकता का हर स्वर्णिम अध्याय हो। ऐसा भारत, जिसमें गरीबी न हो, जिसका मध्यम वर्ग भी वैभव से युक्त हो। ऐसा भारत, जिसकी युवाशक्ति और नारीशक्ति, समाज और राष्ट्र को दिशा देने के लिए सबसे आगे खड़ी हो, जिसके युवा समय से दो कदम आगे चलते हों। ऐसा भारत, जिसकी विविधता और अधिक उज्ज्वल हो, जिसकी एकता और अधिक अटल हो। एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार भारत 2030 की शुरुआत में दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन सकता है और 2060 तक इसकी जीडीपी अमेरिका से अधिक हो सकती है। किसी भी पैमाने पर, भारत पहले से ही एक आर्थिक महाशक्ति है, जिसने पिछले दो दशकों में दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची विकास दर हासिल की है और 2000 के बाद से प्रति व्यक्ति आय तीन गुना बढ़ गई है। हालाँकि, अपनी भविष्य की महत्वाकांक्षाओं को साकार करने के लिए, भारत को एक बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि प्रधान, अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था से एक सेवा, उन्नत विनिर्माण और ज्ञान—आधारित केंद्र में बदलना होगा, जिससे खुद को दुनिया की बढ़ती तकनीकी परिष्कार का पूरा लाभ उठाने और स्थिरता के लिए ड्राइव करने के लिए तैयार किया जा सके। देश की तीव्र प्रगति को देखते हुए इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को साकार कर सकना संभव नजर आता है। 'विकसित भारत' के तहत आर्थिक विकास पर अत्यधिक बल दिया गया है। यह क्षण इच्छित विकास की अवधारणा का मूल्यांकन करने का भी अवसर प्रदान करता है। विकास प्राथमिकताओं और फोकस क्षेत्र का चयन जटिल और महत्वपूर्ण, दोनों हैं। अतः अगले 23 वर्ष हम सबके लिए और देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए कर्तव्यों की पराकाष्ठा करके दिखाने के हैं। यह हमारे सामने युग निर्माण का अवसर है, और हमें इस अवसर के लिए शत—प्रतिशत सामर्थ्य के साथ हर क्षण कार्य करना है।

विकसित भारत @ 2047: बाधक चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान

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विकसित भारत के संकल्प के प्रमाण के पक्ष में पिछले कुछ समय से भारत द्वारा निरंतर विविध क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त उपलब्धियाँ और सफलताओं का अथाह भंडार है, जो इस तथ्य का द्योतक है कि भारत यदि इस उद्देश्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए लगातार प्रयासरत रहता है तो निश्चित रूप से विकसित भारत के संकल्प को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। शासन के सभी पहलुओं में बदलाव लाने और लोगों की रचनात्मक ऊर्जा को उजागर करने के लिए हाल के वर्षों में किए गए प्रयासों की श्रृंखला के परिणामस्वरूप, अब विश्व—समुदाय भारत को सम्मान की नई दृष्टि से देखता है। विश्व के विभिन्न मंचों पर हमारी सक्रियता से सकारात्मक बदलाव आने शुरू हो गए हैं। विश्व—मंच पर भारत ने जो सम्मान अर्जित किया है, उसके फलस्वरूप देश को नए अवसर और जिम्मेदारियाँ भी मिली हैं। कई क्षेत्रों में भविष्य से जुड़ी आशंकाएँ खिंचित करती हैं, लेकिन अनेक उत्साह—जनक अवसर भी दिखाई देते हैं, विशेषकर युवाओं के लिए। हमारे युवा, वर्तमान की सीमाओं से परे जाकर नई संभावनाएँ तलाश रहे हैं। आज का भारत, आत्मविश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। यद्यपि भारत नित नई उपलब्धियों को प्राप्त कर रहा है तथापि विकसित भारत के संकल्प के समक्ष कई प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ हैं जिनका समाधान भी अपेक्षित है। हमारी आधी आबादी अर्थात् महिलाओं को भारत के विकास के निर्माण में सहयोगी बनाना भी एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य रहेगा, क्योंकि भारत एक पितृसत्तात्मक समाज है जिसमें अभी तक महिलाओं को घर की चारदीवारी में से आजाद नहीं किया गया है। आज विश्व में किसी भी ऐसे देश का उदाहरण नहीं है जो अपनी महिलाओं को सम्मान व बराबरी का दर्जा दिये बिना केवल पुरुषों के बल पर विकसित बना हो। इसके साथ ऐसी अन्य अनगिनत और चुनौतियाँ हैं जिनका समाधान किये बिना हम विकसित भारत की संकल्पना को मूर्त रूप नहीं दे सकते या उनका सामना भारत को करना पड़ेगा। जैसे भारत के आंतरिक व बाह्य क्षेत्र में व्याप्त अशांति चाहे वह कश्मीर में अलगाववाद, आतंकवाद की समस्या हो या भारत के आंतरिक क्षेत्रों में लगभग 200 जिलों में फैला नक्सलवाद। बढ़ती असहिष्णुता, गाँव और शहरों के बीच विकास का असंतुलित स्तर जिससे बढ़ता प्रवसन तथा उसके कारण नगरीय जीवन तथा नगरों पर बढ़ता दबाव, बढ़ते स्लम, कृषि का पिछड़पान जिससे बढ़ती किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ इत्यादि। इन सारी चुनौतियों को अनदेखा कर हम एक विकसित भारत का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी काम में अगर बहुत सारी चुनौतियाँ हों तो उसे किया नहीं जा सकता, दुनिया में कोई भी काम असंभव नहीं है। बस लगन, मेहनत और ईमानदारी से अगर सही दिशा में नियोजित तरीके से प्रयास किया जाए तो हम किसी भी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि विकसित भारत की संकल्पना वास्तव में धरती पर स्वर्ग बनाने की संकल्पना है, लेकिन वास्तव में इसे मूर्त रूप देना भी किसी मांझी के काम से कम चुनौतीपूर्ण नहीं है लेकिन शुक्र है कि मांझी अपने काम में सफल हुआ था और हम भी इसमें अवश्य सफल होंगे। जाहिर है कि आजादी के बाद से हम अपनी यात्रा में बहुत आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, लेकिन 2047 तक एक विकसित समाज बनने के लिए अभी भी बहुत कुछ किया जाना बाकी है।

वर्तमान भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण का परिदृश्य

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वर्तमान भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण एक ज्वलंत और गंभीर चिंता का विषय बन चुका है। सुशासन की अवधारणा को कमजोर बनाने में भारत की राजनीति में अपराधीकरण का बढ़ता सत्ता के दुरुपयोग से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है। 2024 के आम चुनाव में यह स्पष्ट देखा गया कि राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण का प्रभाव बढ़ा है। एसोसिएशन फॉर डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्मस ने अपने विश्लेषण में दावा किया है कि वर्तमान लोकसभा के 543 निर्वाचित सदस्यों में से 251 यानी 46 प्रतिशत के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केस दर्ज हैं। राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण का खतरा समाज हेतु एक बड़ी समस्या बन गया है जो लोकतंत्र के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को प्रभावित कर रहा है। जिससे लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं की सुविधा, चुनावों में निष्पक्षता, कानून का पालन, नैतिकता एवं जवाबदेही का प्रश्न खड़ा होता है। राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार और सत्ता के दुरुपयोग की प्रभावी ढंग से जांच करने तथा मुकदमा चलाने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी एजेंसियों एवं न्यायपालिका को सशक्त बनाना, चुनाव आयोग जैसे निरीक्षण निकायों की स्वतंत्रता एवं प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित करना, स्वतंत्र मीडिया पर बल देना ही संसदीय लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण को कम कर सकता है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा: वृद्धि और विकास

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भारतीय लोकतंत्र विश्व का विशालतम लोकतंत्र है। यह जनता का, जनता के लिए जनता द्वारा शासन है। समता, न्याय, बंधुत्व और स्वतंत्रता इसके मूल तत्त्व हैं। इसमें जनता अपने प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव करती है और ये प्रतिनिधि संसद, राज्यसभा, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् में जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और कार्यपालिका के अंतर्गत विधि निर्माण करते हैं जिनसे शासन—प्रशासन का संचालन होते हैं। यह जनसत्ता का प्रतिमान है। भारत में वैशाली का गणतंत्र विश्व का प्राचीनतम गणतंत्र है। स्वतंत्र भारत में संसदात्मक लोकतंत्र है। इसमें जनता शक्ति संपन्न है और यह सत्ता परिवर्तन में सक्षम है। संसद का नियंत्रण लोकतांत्रिक धरातल पर न्यायपालिका, व्यवस्थापिका और कार्यपालिका पर होता है। जनता अपने मत से जनप्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव करती है और संविधान के अनुसार अधिकार और कर्तव्यों का अनुपालन करती है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र समृद्ध प्रगतिशील और मानवाधिकार का संरक्षण एवं सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र में सबका साथ और सबका विकास सुनिश्चित है—जय जन भारत, जन—मन अभिमत जय गणतंत्र विधाता। धर्म चक्र रक्षित ध्वज तिरंग अपराजित फहराता।। पं. सुमित्रा नंदन पंत

भारत में विकास की राजनीति (बिहार राज्य के विशेष संदर्भ में)

सुजीत कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पटना विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

आजादी के बाद भारत ने हर क्षेत्र में लगभग विकास किया है। यह क्षेत्र शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार, गरीबी निवारण, प्रौद्योगिकी इत्यादि लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में विकास का कार्य हुआ है। इस निरंतर विकास के परिणामस्वरूप भारत आज विश्व के 5 प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था वाला देशों में शामिल है। अर्थव्यवस्था में निरंतर मजबूती के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम संगठन के मानक विकास मानदण्डों के आधार पर भारत का स्थान काफी नीचे है। यह मानदण्ड देश के निवासियों को औसत उम्र, शिक्षा संस्थानों में पंजीकरण तथा प्रति व्यक्ति सकल घरेलू उत्पाद पर आधारित है। भारत के संदर्भ में दो और माप दण्डों को शामिल करना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है — मौलिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तथा रोजगार की निम्न उपलब्धता। वर्तमान समय में बिहार निरंतर विकास की राहों पर है। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022—23 के अनुसार बिहार तीसरा सबसे ज्यादा तेजी से विकास करने वाला

राज्य है। किसी भी राज्य को तरक्की के रास्ते पर ले जाने की सबसे पहली शर्त होती है 'गुड गवर्नंस' यानि सुशासन। 2005 के बाद बिहार में नीतीश कुमार की सरकार विकास और सुशासन के मुद्दे को लेकर सरकार में आयी और निरंतर बनी हुई है। राज्य सरकार को चुनौतियों के रूप में जो सामना करना पड़ा, वह है राजनीतिक रूप से केन्द्र पर दबाव बनाना। बिहार के द्वारा माँग विशेष राज्य का दर्जा, विशेष पैकेज, समय पर अपने कर का हिस्सा का माँग किया जाता रहा है, मगर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इन माँगों का निरंतर रूप से उपेक्षा किया जाता रहा है। एक बार पुनः केन्द्र की सरकार निर्माण में बिहार का योगदान अतुलनीय रहा है। मौजूदा राज्य सरकार पुनः केन्द्र सरकार से कई माँग किये हैं – जिनमें विशेष राज्य का दर्जा, आरक्षण को नौवीं अनुसूची में डालना तथा विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज की माँग की गयी है। आगे यह बात देखना दिलचस्प होगा कि वर्तमान बिहार राज्य सरकार के कितने बातों को केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा तरजीह दी जाएगी।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की विकास यात्रा— 1947 से 2047 तक

उदय भान, शोध छात्र—राजनीति विभाग, इलाहाबाद विश्व विद्यालय, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)

1947 में अपनी स्थापना से लेकर 2047 में अपनी अनुमानित स्थिति तक भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि और विकास की कहानी है। 1947 के समय जब भारत को आजादी मिली तो पश्चिम के विचारक भविष्यवाणी कर रहे थे कि भारत में विविधता इतनी ज्यादा है कि यहां लोकतांत्रिक ढांचा ज्यादा दिन तक स्थाई नहीं रह पाएगा परंतु धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता के साथ एक नए स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में उभरते हुए भारत ने अपने 1950 के संविधान के माध्यम से एक मजबूत लोकतांत्रिक ढांचा स्थापित किया। 2047 को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए जब भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता की स्वर्ण जयंती के करीब पहुंच रहा है तो उसका लोकतंत्र भविष्य और घरेलू चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की अपनी क्षमता से आँका जाएगा। बेहतर शासन के लिए तकनीकी प्रगति का लाभ उठाते हुए भ्रष्टाचार, असमानता और सुरक्षा जैसे समकालीन मुद्दों को संबोधित करना होगा। समावेशी विकास को बनाए रखने, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने और विविधतापूर्ण व तेजी से बदलते समाज का प्रबंध करने के लिए लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत करना होगा। इस शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय लोकतंत्र की विकास यात्रा को समझना है। विस्तृत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से हम भारतीय लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों को जानने का प्रयास करेंगे और अपने आजादी की स्वर्ण जयंती के अवसर तक किन उपलब्धियों एवं चुनौतियों के साथ विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को हासिल कर पाएंगे।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की महत्ता

अविनाश जाटव, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डीएसबी परिसर, कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड)

प्रो. नीता बोरा शर्मा, प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डीएसबी परिसर, कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। लोकतंत्र मात्र एक शासन पद्धति न होकर एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जिसमें लोगों की भागीदारी, लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व, जनता का शासन और मुख्य तथा अन्तिम रूप में जनता ही शक्ति का स्रोत होती है, परन्तु लोकतंत्र तभी सही ढंग से चल सकेगा जब उसमें कुछ मूल्य हों और ये मूल्य उसकी कार्यपद्धति के पदचिह्नों पर कार्य करते हों। आज भी भारतीय लोकतंत्र विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र इसलिए बना रहा है क्योंकि ये अपने लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों पर कार्य कर रहा है और ये लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य सदैव ही भारतीय लोकतंत्र के लिए सुमार्गदर्शक का कार्य करते हैं। भारत के लोगों द्वारा वांछनीय प्राथमिकताओं के रूप में स्वीकार किए जाने वाले लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य लिखित संविधान में परिलक्षित होते हैं। न्याय, समानता, स्वतंत्रता, बंधुत्व जैसे लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य भारतीय समाज और राष्ट्र के प्रमुख मूल्य हैं। लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के विकास को मजबूत लोकतंत्र के लिए एक आवश्यक कारक माना जाता है। इस प्रकार लोकतंत्र, वास्तविक लोकतंत्र तभी रह सकता है जब उसमें लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की पुष्टता हो। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में भारतीय लोकतंत्र और उसके लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की आवश्यकता और भारतीय संविधान में जो लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य परिलक्षित हुए हैं उन्हें बताया गया है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा: वृद्धि और विकास

डॉ. संजय शत्रुघ्न लांडगे, डॉ. बी. एन. पी. कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, लोणावळा, पुणे (महाराष्ट्र)

भारत को आजादी मिले 75 साल पूरे हो गए हैं। संपूर्ण भारत में वर्ष 2024 को आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र के इस उत्सव को मनाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की इस पहल में विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों की सक्रिय भागीदारी नजर आती है। परमुखतः भारतीय समाज बहु-विविधता वाला है, देश में विभिन्न जातियों, धर्मों, भाषाओं, संस्कृतियों और विरासतों को संरक्षित करने की परंपरा पिछले 75 वर्षों से फल-फूल रही है। भारतीय संविधान ने इस सामाजिक एकता और राष्ट्र की एकता को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। इसीलिए भारतीय लोकतंत्र विश्व के अन्य देशों की शासन व्यवस्था में सफल रहा। भारतीय लोकतंत्र की इस यात्रा में सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन की चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है। देश में लोकतंत्र के अस्तित्व के निशान अत्यंत प्राचीन काल यानी सिंधु सभ्यता से मिलते हैं। खासकर 1857 के विद्रोह से लेकर भारत की आजादी तक का समय ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ संघर्ष में बीता। इससे भारतीय लोकतंत्र के मूल्य सामाजिक मानस के जीवन में मजबूती से स्थापित हो गये। यही कारण है कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र पिछले 75 वर्षों में अनेक उतार-चढ़ावों से गुजरते हुए परिपक्व हुआ है। स्वतंत्रता, समानता, बंधुत्व और न्याय के सिद्धांतों के मूल्यों का सम्मिलन ही भारतीय लोकतंत्र की वृद्धि और विकास का राज है।

विकसित भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में निजीकरण की भूमिका: एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

नेहा द्विवेदी, शोधार्थिनी, समाजशास्त्र और राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, समाज विज्ञान संकाय, दयालबाग शिक्षण संस्थान, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

विकसित भारत @ 2047 भारत सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी दृष्टिकोण का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। जिसका लक्ष्य 2047 में स्वाधीनता की शताब्दी तक देश को एक विकसित इकाई में परिवर्तित कर एक समृद्ध, विकसित, उन्नत, स्थिर राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना है। विकसित भारत के विभिन्न आयामों में से एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम आर्थिक आयाम है। विकसित भारत तब तक विकसित नहीं माना जाएगा जब तक देश की अर्थव्यवस्था विकासशील से विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था की श्रेणी में नहीं आ जाती है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकासशील से विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था के सफर का अध्ययन करता है। यह शोध पत्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में सन् 1991 के एलपीजी सुधार की भूमिका का अध्ययन कर विशेष रूप से निजीकरण के प्रभाव, भूमिका, आवश्यकता, भविष्य की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करेगा। साथ ही एनडीए सरकार के दृष्टिकोण का अध्ययन करते हुए यह भारत की आर्थिक संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों का एक भविष्यवाणी विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करेगा। यह लेख द्वितीयक स्रोतों पर आधारित है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में विवरणात्मक और विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पद्धतियों का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

PANEL 2

भारतीय संविधान में भारत की राजनीतिक प्रवृत्ति: सहकारी संघवादी

डा० धनपाल, सहायक प्रोफेसर, विधि अध्ययन संस्थान, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का देश है। क्योंकि 1940 के दशक में औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति से आजादी मिलने के बाद भारत को संप्रभुता प्राप्त हुई। इस संप्रभुता को भारतीय जनता में निहित किया गया है। जिसमें यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में हम भारत के लोग अर्थात् भारतीय संविधान को स्वीकार्यता देने के लिए समस्त भारतीय समुदाय को सुनिश्चित किया गया है। भारत की प्रवृत्ति के संदर्भ में भी प्रस्तावना भारतीय राजनीति की विशेषता का वर्णन करती है जिसमें भारत की पंथनिरपेक्षता, समाजवादी, लोकतंत्र, गणतंत्र और संसदीय व्यवस्था का उल्लेख प्रमुख है। इसी संदर्भ में भारत की संघात्मक व्यवस्था का उल्लेख भी भारतीय संविधान में संवैधानिक प्रावधानों में उल्लेखित किया गया है, जिसके आधार पर केंद्र और राज्य के संबंधों को वैधानिकता दी गई है। क्योंकि औपनिवेशिक व्यवस्था के दौरान भारत सैकड़ों छोटी-छोटी रियासतों में बंटा हुआ था, किंतु स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के आंदोलन के दौरान इन रियासतों में राजतंत्र का क्षय हुआ और लोकतंत्र की परिस्थितियों पैदा हुई, किंतु सुरक्षा एवं एकीकृत राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए भारत के रूप में एक केंद्र का निर्माण हुआ। जिसको सभी राज्यों के द्वारा स्वीकृति देकर भारत सरकार या केंद्र सरकार का नाम दिया गया। इन्हीं संदर्भों को अलंकृत करते हुए केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के बीच संबंधों को सहयोगी संघवाद के रूप में निश्चित किया गया। इस सहयोगी संघवाद को शुरुआती दौर में संविधान की पृष्ठभूमि के आधार पर किंतु 1950 के बाद योजना आयोग एवं समय-समय पर सहयोगी संघवाद पर अलग-अलग नीति, योजनाएं और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इसे निश्चित करने का प्रयास किया गया। वर्तमान पृष्ठभूमि में 2015 में योजना

आयोग को नीति आयोग में बदलकर भारतीय सहयोगी संघवाद को उन्हें परिभाषित करने का प्रयास किया गया हालांकि भारत में सहयोगी संघवाद को बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में उदारीकरण निजीकरण वैश्वीकरण एवं भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के विकेंद्रीकरण के रूप में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था आदि के रूप में जाना जाता है।

संविधान के संरक्षक के रूप में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय: मूल ढांचा सिद्धांत के कार्यकरण के 50 वर्षों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

प्रो० सीमा पंवार, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मेरठ कॉलेज, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

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संविधान के संरक्षक के रूप में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका का वर्ष 1973 में केशवानंद भारती बनाम केरल राज्य वाद में जन्में, संविधान का मूल ढांचा सिद्धांत के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्लेषण किया गया है। इस शोध पत्र में विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतांत्रिक देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के गठन, कार्यकरण एवं संविधान के संरक्षक के रूप में उसकी भूमिका का दस्तावेजीकरण किया गया है। संविधान के मूल ढांचे से तात्पर्य संविधान के उन बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों से है जिन पर संविधान टिका हुआ है और जिनको संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से भी परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता है। संविधान के मूल ढांचे का सिद्धांत भारत में विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के मध्य शक्ति संबंधों को लेकर चले लंबे विवाद की अंतिम परिणति है। इस सिद्धांत ने न केवल भारत बल्कि विश्व के अन्य देशों के की न्यायिक व्यवस्थाओं के लिए भी एक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत के रूप में कार्य किया है। संविधान के मूल ढांचा सिद्धांत के कार्यकरण के 50 वर्ष पूरे हो चुके हैं।

भारतीय संविधान के 75 वर्ष और भारतीय समाज

श्री उत्कर्ष जायसवाल, शोधार्थी राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत का संविधान 26 जनवरी, 1950 को लागू हुआ और इस दिन को गणतंत्र दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। 2025 में भारत, संविधान के 75 साल पूरे होने का जश्न मनाएगा, जो लोकतंत्र, समानता और न्याय के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है। इस 75 साल के भारतीय संविधान के कार्यकाल में संविधान ने देश को एक मजबूत लोकतांत्रिक ढांचा प्रदान किया, नागरिकों के अधिकारों और कर्तव्य को स्पष्ट किया, और समाज में विविधता और सहिष्णुता को प्रोत्साहित किया। भारतीय संविधान न केवल समाज को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। संविधान लागू होने के बाद भारत में कई महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक बदलाव हुए हैं। जहां समानता के अधिकार से समाज में जातिवाद और सामाजिक भेदभाव कम हुआ, वहीं महिलाओं को समान अधिकार दिए जाने से वे शिक्षा, रोजगार और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अधिक सक्रिय हो सकीं, जिससे समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ। संविधान ने धार्मिक और भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों को विशेष अधिकार दिए, जिससे समाज में धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और सांस्कृतिक विविधता को बढ़ावा मिला और विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों को समाप्त करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

भारतीय संविधान @ 75 के सैद्धांतिक एवं व्यवहारिक अध्ययन का विश्लेषण

सुश्री कमला आर्या, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सरदार भगत सिंह पी. जी. कॉलेज, रुद्रपुर (उत्तराखंड)

भारतीय संविधान भारत के हर नागरिक के लिए एक ऐसा अनमोल दस्तावेज है, जिसने आईडिया ऑफ इंडिया की नींव रखी। एकमात्र ऐसा दस्तावेज जिसकी शुरुआत ही हम भारत के लोग से होती है अर्थात् एकमात्र ऐसा ग्रंथ है जो बिना किसी भेदभाव और गैर बराबरी के प्रत्येक नागरिक को भारतीय होने का गर्व प्रदान करता है। भारतीय संविधान के द्वारा ही भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व संपन्न समाजवादी लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है। संविधान देश के मौलिक कानून के रूप में हमारे मूल्य सिद्धांतों और शासन के ढांचे का प्रतीक है। यह भारत के सर्वोच्च विधि के रूप में भूमिका निभाता है तथा राज्यों के कामकाज का भी मार्गदर्शन करता है। भारतीय संविधान के द्वारा नागरिकों के अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों को भी सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। भारतीय संविधान अपने ऐतिहासिक संघर्षों, दार्शनिक आदर्शों और सामाजिक आकांक्षाओं की जड़ों के साथ लोकतंत्र, न्याय और समानता के सामूहिक यात्रा के लक्ष्य को भारत के लोकतंत्र के सफर में स्थापित करते आया है। अतः यह अध्ययन भारतीय संविधान द्वारा स्थापित मूल्यों का अध्ययन करते हुए यह जानने का प्रयास करेगा कि जो मूल्य संविधान द्वारा स्थापित किए गए थे क्या वह मूल्य भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य के इस सफर में व्यावहारिक रूप में लागू किए गए ? उसकी प्रभावशीलता की जांच करते हुए यह भी जानने का प्रयास करेगा कि संविधान का भारतीय लोकतंत्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ताकि संवैधानिक चुनौतियों को समझ कर शोधकर्ता, नागरिक समाज और विधि वेत्ता भारत के संविधान द्वारा स्थापित आईडिया ऑफ इंडिया में और अधिक सुधार कर इसे और मजबूती प्रदान करने में योगदान दे सकते हैं।

नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम: 106वां संविधान संशोधन

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प्रो० अमिय कुमार, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, महमूदाबाद, सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम 106वां संविधान संशोधन महिलाओं के लिए राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में एक क्रांतिकारी बदलाव लाने का प्रयास है। यह संशोधन लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए एक तिहाई सीटें आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान करता है। इस अधिनियम का मूल उद्देश्य महिला सशक्तिकरण, महिला प्रतिनिधित्व, सामाजिक बदलाव और लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाना है जिससे न केवल महिलाओं को राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में अधिक सक्रिय भूमिका निभाने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा बल्कि महिलाओं के मुद्दों को और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से उठाया जा सकेगा जो प्रतिनिध्यात्मक लोकतंत्र, लैंगिक न्याय और समाज में कई सकारात्मक बदलाव के लिए उपयोगी होगा। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम मूलतः 128वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक था जिसे 20 सितंबर 2023 को लोकसभा तथा 21 सितंबर 2023 को राज्यसभा में पारित किया गया तत्पश्चात् 29 सितंबर 2023 को राष्ट्रपति के अनुमोदन मिलने के बाद इस विधेयक ने 106वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम का रूप ले लिया। 18वीं लोकसभा में महिलाओं की संख्या मात्र 74 (13.62%) है। वहीं इस अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन के बाद महिलाओं की आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या लोकसभा में 181 हो जाएगी। नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम पर कुछ महिला संगठन व विरोधी दलों ने आपत्ति जताते हुए टिप्पणी की है कि महिला आरक्षण में सामाजिक न्याय में लैंगिक न्याय का संतुलन होना चाहिए इसलिए इसमें पिछड़े, दलित, अल्पसंख्यक, आदिवासी महिलाओं का आरक्षण निश्चित प्रतिशत के रूप में स्पष्ट होना चाहिए तथा महिला आरक्षण 33: से बढ़कर 50: होना चाहिए अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की महिलाओं का अलग से सुनिश्चित कोटा निर्धारित किया जाए।

बी एन राव द्वारा लिखित पत्रों के आलोक में भारतीय संविधान निर्माण की विवेचना

श्री शिवम वाण्य, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

लगभग 200 वर्षों तक चले औपनिवेशिक शासन से मुक्ति हेतु स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के सिरमौर सैनानियों की बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राचीन भारतीय लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों का नये स्वरूप में आगामी भारत को संविधान सभा के माध्यम से समर्पित करना था। यूं तो यह संविधान सभा औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान 1946 में आये कैबिनेट मिशन योजना के अनुरूप गठित की गई थी परंतु लगभग दो दशक पूर्व से ही विभिन्न नेताओं एवं संगठनों द्वारा भारत का भविष्योन्मुखी विधान बनाने के लिए इस प्रकार की स्वदेशियों से निर्मित संस्था की मांग प्रबल रूप से पोषित की जा रही थी, लिहाजा स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति की पूर्व संध्या काल में ही इस प्रकार की संविधान निर्मात्री सभा का वैधानिक रूप से अस्तित्व में आना अवश्यंभावी था। 9 दिसंबर 1946 को प्रथम बार समवेत हुई यह संविधान सभा अपने कुल 389 सदस्यों के माध्यम से न केवल भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति का द्योतक थी प्रत्युत इसके माध्यम से भारत के भविष्यदृष्टाओं द्वारा भारत को मजबूत संवैधानिक आधार भी प्रदान किया गया। कालांतर में भारत की अखंडता अक्षुण्ण रखने के अनेक प्रयासोपरांत भी माउंट बेटन योजना द्वारा भारत विभाजन का दंश झेलने के उपरांत भी शेष 299 सदस्यों ने संविधान सभा द्वारा विभिन्न समितियों के माध्यम से न केवल भारत के अनुपम संविधान का निर्माण लगभग 3 वर्षों में पूरा किया गया अपितु भारत के सनातन संस्कृति से व्याप्त लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को नये स्वरूप में पुनः प्रतिष्ठापित भी किया। यद्यपि भारत के विधान निर्माण में अनेक विद्वानों एवम संविधान विशेषज्ञों यथा राजेंद्र प्रसाद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर, जवाहर लाल नेहरू, श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, जे. बी. कृपलानी, डॉ. राधाकृष्णन, सरोजनी नायडू इत्यादि का योगदान अविस्मरणीय है तथापि भारत के संवैधानिक सलाहकार के रूप में नियुक्त विधि विशेषज्ञ बनेंगल नरसिंह राव जिनको सामान्यतः बी. एन. राव नाम से जाना जाता है, का योगदान अप्रतिम एवम अतुलनीय है। जिन्होंने न केवल अपने लगभग 35 वर्षों के भारतीय सिविल सेवा के शीर्ष पदों के

अनुभवों अपितु अपनी संसदीय प्रणाली की विधि विशेषज्ञता का प्रयोग भारत के संविधान का प्रारंभिक खाका बनाने में किया। इसी खाके पर कालांतर में डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर के नेतृत्व में निर्मित सात सदस्यीय प्रारूप समिति ने भारतीय संविधान के वर्तमान स्वरूप के मूल को अमलीजामा पहनाया। शोधार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस शोध पत्र उद्देश्य भारतीय संविधान सभा एवम भारत के संविधान निर्माण में बेनेगल नरसिंह राव के महत्व एवम योगदान को रेखांकित करना है। ताकि बी. एन. राव के संविधान सलाहकार के रूप में विस्मृत व्यक्तित्व को अकादमिक जगत के समक्ष उद्घृत किया जा सके।

भारतीय संविधान @75: वैकल्पिक न्याय प्रणाली की भूमिका

श्री लीलाधर कुमावत, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बनस्थली विद्यापीठ, (राजस्थान)

विकसित भारत/2047 भारत सरकार का विजन है जिसका लक्ष्य 2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाना है जो कि भारत की स्वतंत्रता का 100 वां वर्ष होगा। इस विजन में आर्थिक वृद्धि, सामाजिक प्रगति, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और सुशासन सहित विकास के विभिन्न पहलू शामिल हैं। आजादी के 75 वर्षों के पश्चात् आज प्रत्येक नागरिक का विकसित भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है जो देश के विकास एवं समृद्धि का प्रतीक होगा। अतः प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए न्याय की अवधारणा भी विकास का सहगामी है। न्याय का संबंध राजनीति, आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय, दायित्व, नैतिक मूल्यों, आर्थिक विकास, प्रशासनिक निर्णय और वैधानिक प्रक्रिया से है। न्यायिक प्रणाली के समक्ष वर्तमान में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या बहुत अधिक संख्या में हैं इससे आम नागरिक को न्याय का समय पर प्राप्त न होना तथा न्याय तक सर्वसुलभ पहुँच भी नहीं है। इस हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक नागरिक को सुलभ न्याय एवं न्याय की प्रत्येक ग्राम स्तर तक पहुँच हेतु विभिन्न कदम उठाये गये हैं जैसे – ग्राम न्यायालय, लोक अदालतें, फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट आदि। वैकल्पिक न्याय प्रणाली से न्याय तक सुलभ पहुँच, अल्प अवधि में विवादों का निपटारा, लोगों को अपने विवादों को हल करने में भागीदारी प्रदान करता है। अतः प्रत्येक नागरिक में न्याय के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा करना और इसे लोकप्रिय बनाना, इसमें गैर सरकारी संगठनों और मीडिया की प्रमुख भूमिका होगी। कोर्ट में मध्यस्थता और सुलह हेतु बुनियादी ढाँचे की भी आवश्यकता है। परम्परागत औपचारिक व जटिल प्रक्रिया युक्त न्याय प्रणाली के स्थान पर प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धांत पर आधारित अनौपचारिक व सरल न्याय प्रक्रिया की स्थापना, ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को उनके द्वार पर न्याय, सहभागी न्याय की अवधारणा का क्रियान्वयन ताकि गरीब, मजदूर, कृषकों को सुलभ व त्वरित कार्रवाई से न्याय की उपलब्धता एवं गरिमापूर्ण जीवनयापन सुनिश्चित करना जो भारतीय संविधान के मूल अधिकारों एवं नीति-निर्देशक तत्वों और विकसित भारत/2047 की विषय की अवधारणा को सुनिश्चित कर सके।

भारतीय संविधान के 75 वर्ष : राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों में हुए संशोधनों का एक अध्ययन

डॉ. मुनेश कुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में भारत के संविधान के 75 वर्षों के कार्यकरण का अध्ययन भारतीय संविधान के भाग IV (अनुच्छेद 36–51 तक) में उपबध्दित राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों में हुए संशोधनों के विशेष संदर्भ में किया गया है। राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्व भारतीय संविधान के दर्शन के आधारस्तंभ हैं। इनका प्रमुख उद्देश्य भारत के राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र को सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक लोकतंत्र का आधार प्रदान कर लोककल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना है। ये तत्व भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं की इस संविधान से अपेक्षाओं का प्रकटीकरण भी हैं। ग्रैनविल ऑस्टिन ने भी अपनी पुस्तक भारतीय संविधान : राष्ट्र की आधारशिला में इन सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संविधान की आत्मा का भाग माना है। बदलते परिदृश्य में भारतीय संसद ने संविधान के 7 वें, 42 वें, 44 वें, 86 वें, एवं 97 वें संशोधन के माध्यम से जनकल्याण के इस संवैधानिक मूल्य को वृहत्तर आधार प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया है। इन प्रयासों पृष्ठभूमि, आवश्यकता तथा परिणति का अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषण इस शोध पत्र का केंद्र बिंदु है। शोध पत्र को पूरा करने में कानूनी-औपचारिक, ऐतिहासिक, वर्णनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक एवं तुलनात्मक पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस हेतु प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक स्रोतों का सहारा लिया गया है।

भारतीय संविधान: सामाजिक न्याय का दस्तावेज

श्री बीरबल बुनकर, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

भारतीय संविधान और सामाजिक न्याय के बीच गहरा संबंध है। अनुच्छेद 14 से 18 तक समानता के अधिकारों की बात कही गई है जो सामाजिक न्याय के मूल सिद्धांत हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों एवं पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण जैसे उपायों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय को साकार करने के संवैधानिक प्रयास किए गए। पिछले 75 वर्षों में विभिन्न संवैधानिक न्यायिक निर्णय और सरकारी नीतियों ने सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा को निरंतर विकसित और सुदृढ़ किया है। इसके बावजूद अभी भी सामाजिक असमानता और भेदभाव की चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं जो दर्शाती हैं कि सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में किए गए प्रयासों को और अधिक सशक्त और व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, संविधान की समाज में न्याय, समानता और समरसता को सुनिश्चित करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बनी रहेगी।

भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में वर्णित मूल्य एवं भारतीय मौलिक साहित्य: संविधान के उद्देश्यों को निर्धारण करने के विशेष संदर्भ में।

श्री रजत कोहली, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय संविधान की ही तरह संविधान में वर्णित प्रस्तावना के लिए भी यही समझा जाता है कि यह भी विदेशी संविधान से अनुप्राणित है, विशेषकर अमेरिका के संविधान को इसका उद्भव स्थान समझा जाता है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि अमेरिकी संविधान में प्रयुक्त शब्दावलीयों का इस्तेमाल इसमें किया गया है। हालांकि यह विचारणीय है कि भारत की प्रस्तावना अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया एवं कनाडा से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत एवं विशाल है। विधान सभा के बहुत से सदस्यों का भारतीय संस्कृत वांग्मय से परिचय एवं उस पर उनका अटूट विश्वास भी संविधान को इतना विस्तृत बनाता है जिससे वह अन्य संविधानों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक ज्ञान विभूषित है। यदि हम भारतीय साहित्य का इस दृष्टि से अध्ययन करें तो हमें अनायास ही हर ग्रंथ के उद्देश्यों का वर्णन ग्रंथ के आरंभ में ही प्राप्त हो जाएगा जिस प्रकार संविधान की प्रस्तावना को उद्देशिका के रूप में लिया गया है। कहीं-कहीं पर तो बिल्कुल वही भाषा या उससे भी विस्तृत (जैसे लोक शब्द का प्रयोग होना) भी मिलेगी जो आधुनिक संविधान में प्रयुक्त होती है जिससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है जैसे भारतीय साहित्य का इन आधुनिक ग्रंथों पर प्रभाव हो। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का विभिन्न उद्देश्यों में से यह भी एक उद्देश्य है कि भारतीय संस्कृत साहित्य का अध्ययन कर प्रभावों को उजागर करना। भारतीय साहित्य में उन सभी मूल्यों के सरलता से दर्शन हों जाते हैं जिनका प्रस्तावना में वर्णन मिलता है। तो ऐसा लगना भी स्वाभाविक ही है कि जिस दर्शन को हम वर्षों से अपने जीवन में उतारे हुए हैं, जिस पर चिंतन, मनन एवं निदिध्यासन इतने लंबे समय से चल रहा है उसे हम कहीं ओर से किस प्रकार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के संदर्भ में भारत का संविधान: एक विश्लेषण

डा. विपिन कुमार सिंघल प्रवक्ता, राजनीति विज्ञान सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर, नेहरू नगर, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

संविधान सिर्फ नियमों, प्रावधानों का दस्तावेज मात्र नहीं है, अपितु एक दर्शन, वैचारिकी को साथ लेकर चलता है, राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के समय की विभिन्न धाराएं संविधान सभा में चर्चा, परिचर्चा का माध्यम बनती हैं, एवं स्वतंत्र भारत में भी विभिन्न धाराएं समाज में आकार ग्रहण करती हैं। सर्वविदित है कि विभाजन के बाद संविधान सभा में कांग्रेस प्रमुख रूप से विद्यमान थी, किंतु अन्य विचारक जैसे अंबेडकर, श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी आदि भी संविधान सभा में शामिल थे, जिनके विचार नेहरू से मिल नहीं खाते थे। जनसंख्या अदला बदली जैसे कई मुद्दों पर अंबेडकर के विचार नेहरू से भिन्न थे, रियासतों के विलय पर पटेल के विचार नेहरू से भिन्न थे तथा व्यवस्थागत संरचनाओं एवं धार्मिक मूल्यों पर गांधी के विचार भी नेहरू के विचार से भिन्न थे, किंतु राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के समय से ही ऐसे विचार जोकि भारत के विचार पर, भारत की सभ्यता, संस्कृति पर आधारित थे एवं राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की आत्मा थे, आकार ले रहे थे, स्वामी विवेकानंद का आध्यात्मिक राष्ट्रवाद, तिलक का गणेशोत्सव एवं कार्रवाई के लिए आह्वान के रूप में भगवद्गीता, बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी का वंदे मातरम, श्री अरविंदो का भारतीय पुनर्जागरण में आध्यात्मिकता एवं स्वयं महात्मा गांधी के विचार भगवद्गीता एवं भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा से प्रेरणा लेते हैं एवं धर्मनिरपेक्षता की अवधारणा को भी संविधान सभा में सिरों से ही नकार दिया गया तथा संविधान में भारत की संस्कृति से संबंधित प्रत्येक भाग में चित्र अंकित किए गए, ये मूल्य भारत के मूल्य थे, भारत की आत्मा थे, जिन्हें स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकारों द्वारा न सिर्फ तिरोत्साहित किया गया, अपितु ऐसे मानदंड रखे गए तथा व्यवस्थागत संरचनाएं इस प्रकार की गईं, जो लगभग ब्रिटिश गुलामी के मूल्यों पर आधारित थीं, जिसका परिणाम हुआ कि समाज में विभाजनकारी ताकतें जोर पकड़ती गईं एवं उन संवैधानिक, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों का ह्रास हुआ, जो सही अर्थों में भारत की आत्मा पर आधारित थे, तभी वर्ष 2014 में विदेशी मीडिया ने कहा कि भारत सही अर्थों में वर्ष 2014 में स्वतंत्र

हुआ, क्योंकि इसके पूर्व की सरकारों की नीतियां ब्रिटिश शासन काल की नीतियों से कुछ ज्यादा अलग नहीं थी, अतः इस संदर्भ को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तुत विषय पर आत्म चिंतन, आत्म विश्लेषण एवं भारतीय मूल्यों को स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है।

भारतीय संविधान की स्थापना में डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर का योगदान: एक विश्लेषण

सुश्री रानी मिश्रा, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, तिलकामाँझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

डॉ० दीपक कुमार दिनकर, सहायक प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, तिलकामाँझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर को भारतीय संविधान का निर्माता, दलितों का मसीहा, आधुनिक भारत के मनु आदि नामों से भी संबोधित किया जाता है। वह संविधान सभा के प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष तो थे ही, परंतु पूरे संविधान का मसौदा तैयार करने का समस्त भार बाबा साहेब के कंधों पर ही आ गया था। दसअसल इसकी जानकारी प्रारूप समिति के 7 सदस्यों में से ही एक ने दी थी। टीटी कृष्णामाचारी ने नवंबर 1948 में संविधान सभा में कहा था कि ज्यादातर सदस्य मृत्यु, बीमारी अन्य व्यवस्थाओं की वजह से ड्राफ्ट तैयार करने में अपना योगदान देने में असमर्थ रहे। अतः संविधान निर्माण का पूरा कार्य बाबा साहेब के कंधों पर आ गया। संविधान निर्माण के क्रम में बाबा साहेब ने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि संविधान के दस्तावेज में न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व का सिद्धांत निहित हो ताकि समाज के सभी वर्गों का सर्वांगीण विकास संभव हो। बी.आर. अंबेडकर ने दलितों के साथ-साथ महिलाओं के अधिकारों को भी संविधान में जगह दिलवाई और हिंदू कोड बिल लाया, जिस वजह से महिलाओं ने काफी तरक्की की है।

भारतीय राजनीति में संघीय न्यायालय की भूमिका

स्वीटी गुलिया, पीएच.डी., राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

यह अध्ययन भारतीय राजनीति में संघीय न्यायालय की भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अपनी अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान करता है। जिसके अन्तर्गत यह देखा जा रहा है कि क्या संघीय न्यायालय भारतीय राजनीति में सुचारु रूप से अपना योगदान दे पा रहा है या फिर इन दोनों के मध्य सामंजस्य की अनुपस्थिति के कारण विरोधाभास का स्वरूप अपनी प्रभुत्व स्थापित कर रहा है। संघीय न्यायालय के अन्तर्गत जहाँ एकहरी न्यायिक व्यवस्था देखी जाती है वही राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के स्थान पर दोहरी व्यवस्था देखी जाती है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य और केंद्र के मध्य शक्तियों का विभाजन किया गया है। क्या एकहरी न्यायपालिका दोहरे राजनीतिक स्वरूप के परिप्रेक्ष्य में उचित निर्णय के साथ समय की मांग को भी पूर्ण कर पा रहा है। अन्य प्रश्न यह उजागर होता है कि क्या संविधान निर्माताओं द्वारा उस समय और परिस्थिति के अनुसार स्थापित की गयी यह व्यवस्था आज वर्तमान समय की मांग के हिसाब से उचित है या फिर कहीं ना कहीं दोहरी न्यायपालिका में बदलाव किये जाने की आवश्यकता है जहाँ न्यायालय राजनीति के दोहरे स्वरूप में उचित समयावधि में निर्णय देने में किसी भी प्रकार के राजनीतिक दबाव से तो नहीं जूझ रही है। यह फिर वह तटस्थ होकर एक निर्णायक की भूमिका अदा कर रही है। इन उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों के संदर्भ में शोध की प्रस्तुत प्रदान की जाएगी।

भारतीय संविधान का महत्व एवं बुनियादी विशेषताओं का अध्ययन

डॉ० पुष्पांजली कुमारी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर राजनीति विज्ञान, डी.बी.के.एन. कॉलेज, नरहन, समस्तीपुर (बिहार)

भारतीय संविधान 26 नवंबर, 1949 को संविधान सभा द्वारा अंगीकार किया गया था, उस दिन को संविधान दिवस के रूप में वर्ष 2015 से मनाया जाता है। हालाँकि, यह 26 जनवरी, 1950 को लागू हुआ। 26 जनवरी को भारत के गणतंत्र दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। संविधान सभा ने इसे मंजूरी दी। प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में, डॉ. बी. आर. अंबेडकर को आम तौर पर भारतीय संविधान के योजनाकार के रूप में देखा जाता है। संविधान के लागू होने के बाद, भारत संघ भारत के उन्नत और वर्तमान गणराज्य में बदल गया। भारतीय संविधान देश का सर्वोच्च कानून है। यह महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक सिद्धांतों, प्रणालियों, प्रथाओं, स्वतंत्रताओं, शक्तियों और सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण की जिम्मेदारियों की व्याख्या करता है। इसे संसद द्वारा निरस्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। भारतीय संविधान दुनिया का सबसे लंबा संविधान है। इसकी शुरुआत 395 अनुच्छेदों से हुई थी जो 22 भागों और 8 अनुसूचियों में विभाजित थे। इसमें लगभग 145,000 शब्द हैं, जो इसे दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा गतिशील संविधान बनाता है। अब इसमें एक प्रस्तावना, 12 अनुसूचियों के साथ 25 भाग, 5 सूचकांक, 448 अनुच्छेद और 101 संशोधन हैं। यह भारत में सभी निर्देशों के लिए अधिकार का स्रोत है। संविधान सभा ने भारतीय संविधान का मसौदा तैयार किया, जिसे कुछ संशोधनों के साथ पूरा होने में 2 साल, 11 महीने और 17 दिन लगे। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को, सामाजिक आयोजनों और चर्चाओं की एक श्रृंखला के बाद भारतीय संविधान व्यावहारिक हो गया। भारतीय संविधान के तहत सभी भारतीय लोगों को एक नागरिकता दी जाती है। किसी व्यक्ति का किसी निश्चित राज्य या केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में निवास हो सकता है, लेकिन उसकी नागरिकता भारतीय ही रहती है। संविधान के अनुसार, 26 जनवरी, 1950 को भारत में निवास करने वाला और भारत में जन्म लेने वाला हर व्यक्ति भारत का निवासी है। उनके दोनों अभिभावक भारत में पैदा हुए थे और कम से कम पाँच साल तक वहीं रहे थे। उन सभी निवासियों को समान अवसर, लाभ और सुरक्षा का आनंद मिल सकता है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में यह दुर्लभ है क्योंकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अमेरिकी नागरिक होने के साथ-साथ उस राज्य का निवासी भी है जिसमें वह रहता है।

भारतीय संविधान के 75 वर्ष की यात्रा: एक अध्ययन

डा. अमरनाथ पासवान, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, सामाजिक बहिष्करण एवं समावेशी नीति अध्ययन केंद्र, सामाजिक विज्ञान संकाय, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

26 नवंबर 1949 को, 'हम, भारत के लोगों' ने स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान को 'अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित' करने का संकल्प लिया। आज भारत अपने संविधान के 75वीं वर्षगांठ पूरे जोरशोर से मनाने को तैयार है। भारतीय संविधान की जड़ें ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन में स्वतंत्रता के संघर्ष दौर से खोजी जा सकती हैं। नव संप्रभु राष्ट्र का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए एक औपचारिक कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता ने 1946 में गठित संविधान सभा को एक ऐसे संविधान का मसौदा तैयार करने का काम सौंपा, जो विविध आबादी की आकांक्षाओं को मूर्त रूप देता। विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय मॉडलों और भारत की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं से प्रभावित होकर, विधानसभा ने व्यापक बहस और चर्चाएं कीं, जिसकी परिणति संविधान को अपनाने में हुई। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को अपनाया गया भारतीय संविधान, भारत में शासन, स्वतंत्रता, लोकतंत्र, न्याय, समानता, बंधुत्व और लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य से लेकर समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष जैसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन इत्यादि की एक स्मारकीय यात्रा की आधारशिला बना हुआ है। भारतीय संविधान एक जीवित दस्तावेज है, जिसे अपनाए जाने के बाद से इसमें महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए हैं। यह अध्ययन आधुनिक भारत को आकार देने में संविधान के प्रमुख संशोधनों, न्यायिक निर्णयों की भारतीय संविधान की विकास यात्रा को व्यक्त करता है।

भारतीय संविधान के 75 साल

डॉ. सरला वसंतराव मेश्राम, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, महिला कला महाविद्यालय, उमरेड (महाराष्ट्र)

भारत का लोकतंत्र विश्व का सबसे बड़ा संसदीय लोकतंत्र है। यह लोकतंत्र भारत के संविधान की देन है। हम सभी भारतवासियों की लोकतंत्र पर असीम श्रद्धा है। लोकतंत्र हमें अपना जीवन किस तरह से समृद्ध एवं विकसित करने हेतु व्यतीत करना है यह सिखाने की एक कला है। व्यक्ति को प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में स्वावलंबन, संपूर्णता एवं सम्मान भरा जीवन जीने का अधिकार केवल लोकतंत्र में ही उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने संविधान बनाते समय हर व्यक्ति का विकास सुचारु रूप से होने के लिए अनेक प्रावधान किये हैं। विश्व के सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाले देश का सबसे बड़ा संविधान अपने 75 साल पूर्ण करने को तैयार है। भारतीय संविधान की गरिमा, सम्मान और उसका अस्तित्व कायम रखने हेतु अनेक कठिनाईयाँ आई हैं। जब कभी भी संविधान पर संकट छाया है तब तब भारत की जनता ने इसको पार करके संविधान को आज भी उसी सम्मान और गरिमा के साथ अपनाया है। भारत का संविधान देश के अनेक भाषा, प्रदेश, संस्कृति, रीति रिवाज, धर्म, पंथ को मानने वाले लोगों को एकता के बंधन में बांधे रखता है। हमारा संविधान अंशतः लचीला और अंशतः कठोर है। इसलिए बदलते समय के साथ, लोगों के बदलते आशा आकांक्षाओं के साथ, बदलती परिस्थिति के अनुरूप और नागरिकों के विकास में बढ़ोत्तरी करने के लिए संविधान में बदलाव किए जाते हैं। अब तक भारतीय संविधान में 106 बार संशोधन किया गया है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र एवं भारतीय संवैधानिक मूल्यों की बुनियादी सच्चाई : एक मूल्यांकन

डॉ. तीर्थ प्रकाश, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग राजकीय महाविद्यालय, मंगलौर, हरिद्वार (उत्तराखंड)

डॉ. नीशू कुमार, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान, चमन लाल महाविद्यालय, लंदौरा, हरिद्वार (उत्तराखंड)

तेज गति से बदलता वैश्विक परिवेश अपनी बुनियादी आधारशिलाओं में भूमण्डलीकरण, वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी उन्नति, सूचनाओं का डिजिटलीकरण के प्रभावों से आच्छादित है। पुरानी सदियों के असुरक्षित एवं अनिश्चितताओं के माहौल से हम शान्तिपूर्ण नए अवसरों एवं सकारात्मक संभावनाओं को ढूँढ रहे हैं। लोकतंत्र की शासन व्यवस्थाओं के मूल सिद्धान्तों ने मानव जीवन को काफी दूर तक गरीमापूर्ण बनाने का प्रयास किया है और काफी हद तक अपेक्षाएं शेष रह गयी हैं। इसके चलते बदलते परिवेश में दुनिया के समक्ष अनेकों चुनौतियां भी विद्यमान हो रही हैं। भारतीय लोकतंत्र की सात दशक की यात्रा का पड़ाव भी इसका अपवाद नहीं है, वह भी लोकतंत्र मौलिक मन्त्रों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी समस्याओं की चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। समस्याओं का स्वरूप घरेलू व बाहरी दोनों प्रकृति का है। लोक हितों के सतत कल्याण के लिए निर्मित भारतीय संविधान के प्रावधानों में लोकतंत्र, कल्याणकारी राज्य की अवधारणा की छवि को तो स्पष्ट करता है किन्तु वास्तविक रूप में उसका चेहरा अस्पष्टताओं से भरा है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य आत्म मूल्यांकन का है, अपने लोगों के गरिमापूर्ण जीवन की कखित विकास यात्रा के पुनर्विलोकन का है। संवैधानिक मूल्यों एवं प्रावधानों के मध्य लोकतंत्र की संकल्पना में भारतीय समाज के अन्तिम छोर पर खड़े व्यक्ति के हिस्से की आजादी, समानता एवं गरिमा की व्याख्या के बिना हमारी तमाम तरह की विकास यात्रा के पड़ाव औचित्यहीन हो जाएंगे। जीवन के स्तरीकरण में अपेक्षित सुधारों के बिना, लोकतंत्र एवं संविधान केवल आभाषी ही प्रतीत होते हैं। उनका व्यवहारिकता से कोई नाता नजर नहीं आता यहीं चिन्ता भारतीय समाज की वास्तविक चुनौती है।

PANEL 3

ग्रामीण भारत में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका

सुश्री श्रद्धा नैन्सी मिंज, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

वर्तमान युग में प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास व्यक्तिगत, सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। चूँकि भारत एक गाँव प्रधान देश है और गाँव के विकास में भारत का विकास निर्भर करता है, अतः गाँवों में तकनीक का उपयोग न सिर्फ ग्रामीण कार्यकलापों को आसान बनाने के लिए बल्कि आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी आवश्यक है। दैनिक, शैक्षणिक, व्यापारिक, संचार तथा स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में इसकी आवश्यकता बढ़ती ही जा रही है। तकनीक का प्रयोग न सिर्फ कार्य को आसान बनाने में बल्कि व्यक्तिगत तथा सामाजिक विकास के साथ-साथ आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है। तकनीक ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विकास की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का कार्य किया है। यह ग्रामीण नागरिकों को सशक्त करने तथा उनके जीवन में गुणवत्ता लाने में सहायक है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकास की आवश्यकता पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है। प्रस्तुत आलेख में भारत में ग्रामीण विकास में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास किया गया है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र चुनाव प्रक्रिया में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेश संभावनाएँ और चुनौतियाँ

डा० ऋचा शुक्ला, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, शांति देवी राजकीय महाविद्यालय, जेवर, गौतम बुद्ध नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत का लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया, जो अपनी व्यापक और आवधिक चुनावों के लिए जानी जाती है, दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। डिजिटल युग को अपनाते हुए, भारतीय चुनावी प्रक्रिया में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (आईटी) का समावेश अभूतपूर्व संभावनाएँ और महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करता है। इस शोध पत्र में भारतीय चुनावों में आईटी के एकीकरण का अध्ययन किया गया है, जिसमें इस प्रक्रिया की दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और सुलभता को बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण किया गया है, साथ ही इस डिजिटल परिवर्तन के साथ आने वाली जोखिमों और बाधाओं की भी समीक्षा की गई है। भारत की चुनावी प्रणाली ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों पर भरोसा किया है, जैसे कि मतदाता पंजीकरण, मतदान और मतगणना, जो कि मजबूत होने के बावजूद, अप्रभावीता, देरी और धोखाधड़ी के प्रति संवेदनशील रही हैं। आईटी का आगमन इन प्रक्रियाओं को क्रांतिकारी रूप से बदलने की क्षमता रखता है, जिसमें मतदाता पंजीकरण को सरल बनाना, चुनावी सूची की सटीकता में सुधार करना और तेज और अधिक विश्वसनीय मतगणना को संभव बनाना शामिल है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन (ईवीएम), मतदाता सत्यापन योग्य पेपर ऑडिट ट्रेल (वीवीपीएटी) और सुरक्षित मतदान के लिए ब्लॉकचेन जैसी प्रौद्योगिकियों के उदाहरण हैं जो भारतीय चुनावी प्रक्रिया में पहले से ही लागू या विचाराधीन हैं। ईवीएम का अपना भारतीय चुनावों में आईटी की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकी प्रगति में से एक रहा है, जिसने वोट के साथ छेड़छाड़ की घटनाओं को कम किया है और अधिक सटीक और तेज मतगणना सुनिश्चित की है। वीवीपीएटी ने ईवीएम की विश्वसनीयता को और बढ़ाया है, जिससे एक ठोस सत्यापन तंत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसे विसंगतियाँ होने पर ऑडिट किया जा सकता है। शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी आबादी डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा प्रदान की गई सुविधाओं से लाभ उठा सकती है, भारत की ग्रामीण और हाशिए पर रहने वाली आबादी का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा इन प्रौद्योगिकियों तक पहुँचने और उनका प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने में चुनौतियों का सामना कर सकता है। यह डिजिटल विभाजन सार्वभौमिक मताधिकार के सिद्धांत के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती प्रस्तुत करता है, क्योंकि इससे उन मतदाताओं को संभावित रूप से मताधिकार से वंचित किया जा सकता है जिन्हें आवश्यक डिजिटल साक्षरता या डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे तक पहुँच नहीं है।

भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन और जनजातीय विकास- चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ

चंद्रसेन कुमार, शोधार्थी, गांधीवादी विचार एवं शांति अध्ययन विभाग, गुजरात केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर (गुजरात)

भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन एक जीवंत भारतीय लोकतंत्र की नींव है। निर्णय लेने और कार्यान्वयन में जमीनी स्तर पर भागीदारी को सक्षम बनाकर भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन ने प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र को भागीदारी लोकतंत्र में परिवर्तित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। भारत में 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार पूरे देश की आबादी का 8.6 प्रतिशत जनजातीय आबादी है जो विश्व का सबसे अधिक जनजातीय आबादी वाला देश है। भारत में जनजातीय विकास एवं प्रतिनिधित्व भारतीय राजनीति एवं बौद्धिक विचारों के केंद्र में सदैव एक महत्वपूर्ण विचार- विमर्श का विषय रहा है। संविधान के 73वें संशोधन अधिनियम 1992 के द्वारा पंचायती राज व्यवस्था को न केवल संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया गया अपितु यह लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को सिंचने में भी सार्थक सिद्ध हुआ दूसरी ओर जनजातीय समुदाय को और अधिक सशक्त बनाने के लिए पेसा अधिनियम 1996 को लागू किया गया। भारत में तमाम प्रयासों के बावजूद जनजातीय समुदायों के विकास में अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है वहीं स्थानीय स्वशासन में जनजातीय विकास के लिए असीम संभावनाओं को भी रेखांकित किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन और जनजातीय विकास के अंतर्गत विशेष कर पंचायती राज अधिनियम 1992 पेसा अधिनियम 1996 और जनजातीय विकास में चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

PANEL 4

वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत का बढ़ता प्रभाव

श्री समीर कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, विनोबा भावे विश्वविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भारत आत्मनिर्भर और शांतिवादी विदेश नीति के मूल्यों को अपनाया। वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण और गतिशील है, भारत एक प्रमुख विकासशील देश है और उसकी भूमिका अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लगातार बढ़ रही है, जो इसके बढ़ते आर्थिक सार्वभौमिक, रणनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षाओं, और जटिल भू-राजनीतिक संबंधों को दर्शाती है। भारत दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी और तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक है। भारत ने विश्व व्यापार संगठन और अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष जैसी अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई है। क्वाड जिसमें अमेरिका, जापान, आस्ट्रेलिया, और भारत शामिल हैं, इस सामरिक गठबंधन का एक प्रमुख उदाहरण है, जिसका उद्देश्य एक स्वतंत्र और खुले इंडो-पैसिफिक क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देना है। भारत दक्षिण एशिया में केंद्रीय भूमिका निभाता है। इसका प्रभाव पड़ोसी देशों जैसे पाकिस्तान, चीन, बांग्लादेश, और श्रीलंका के साथ इसके संबंधों के माध्यम से फैलता है। भारत की क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्वता भी दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संघ जैसी संस्थाओं में शामिल होने के माध्यम से देखी जाती है। भारत की अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों में कई चुनौतियाँ हैं, जिसमें चीन के साथ जटिल संबंध शामिल हैं, विशेषकर सीमा विवाद और क्षेत्रीय प्रभाव को लेकर। इसके अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान के साथ उसका संबंध तनावपूर्ण रहता है, जिसमें कालान्तरिक संघर्ष और चल रही राजनयिक प्रयास शामिल हैं।

भारतीय विदेश नीति में परिलक्षित रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता की प्रवृत्ति का उभरती नवीन बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

श्री नरेश चरण, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गर्वमेन्ट डूंगर कॉलेज, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

भारत की भूमिका उभरती नवीन विश्व व्यवस्था में दिन-ब-दिन महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही है खासकर तब, जब देश 2047 तक “विकसित भारत” बनने के अपने महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ रहा है। भारत बहुध्रुवीय वैश्विक वातावरण में चुनौतियों का सामना करते हुए अपनी रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता को मजबूत कर रहा है। अमेरिका, चीन और रूस जैसे बड़े देशों के साथ संतुलित द्विपक्षीय एवं बहुपक्षीय संबंध बनाए रखते हुए ग्लोबल साउथ (विकासशील देशों) के हितों का भी समर्थन कर रहा है। इसीलिए भारत ने तीसरे द ग्लोबल साउथ शिखर सम्मेलन कि मेजबानी करते हुए विकासशील देशों को कर्ज देने का वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव रखा। यह दृष्टिकोण आत्मनिर्भरता और वैश्विक नेतृत्व के उस व्यापक लक्ष्य के साथ मेल खाता है जिसे भारत ने विकसित भारत के लिए अपनाया है। भारत की बढ़ती आर्थिक ताकत उसकी तेजी से बढ़ती जीडीपी और विशाल युवा जनसंख्या से प्रेरित है। यह क्षमता वैश्विक व्यापार और निवेश के साथ ही वैश्विक महत्व के मुद्दों पर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने में सक्षम बनाती है। जलवायु परिवर्तन और समान विकास जैसे वैश्विक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में भारत की सक्रिय भूमिका एक समावेशी और स्थायी वैश्विक व्यवस्था बनाने की उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है। जैसे-जैसे दुनिया एक बहुध्रुवीय व्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ रही है भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता और विकासवादी लक्ष्य उसे भविष्य के अंतरराष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य को आकार देने में एक केंद्रीय शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित कर रहे हैं।

आधुनिक विश्व में नैतिकतापूर्ण भारतीय विदेशनीति की अपरिहार्यता

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तान्या चौधरी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग वी.एम.एल.जी. कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

वाल्मीकि रामायण नैतिकतापूर्ण विदेशनीति तथा उसके उत्कृष्ट क्रियान्वयन का ज्ञान प्रदान करने वाली एक श्रेष्ठ कृति है। नैतिकता व्यवहार की एक ऐसी शाखा है जिसकी दरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सदैव बनी रहती है। विदेशनीति में नैतिकता का एक अभूतपूर्व उदाहरण रामायण के राम द्वारा प्रयुक्त नीतियों में परिलक्षित होता है। राम द्वारा प्रयुक्त कूटनीतिक रणनीतियाँ मानवीय मूल्यों से ओत-प्रोत प्रदर्शित होती हैं। संधि, मित्रता, स्वयं से भिन्न प्रजातियों के प्रति करुणा, शत्रु के संबंधी को शरण प्रदान करने जैसी नीतियाँ राम की विदेशनीति में नैतिकता की पराकाष्ठा को परिलक्षित करते हैं। समसामयिक बहुध्रुवीय विश्व में राम की नैतिकतापूर्ण विदेशनीति के माध्यम से शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व, सर्वांगीण विकास तथा युद्ध जैसी भयावह परिस्थितियों के विकल्पों की साधना की जा सकती है। इन्हीं सूत्रों को लिए हुए विकसित भारत की विदेशनीति आधुनिक विश्व का नेतृत्व करेगी। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र रामायण में प्रयुक्त विदेशनीति का विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है।

वैश्विक महाशक्तियाँ, वैश्विक मुद्दे और वर्तमान भारतीय विदेश नीति

श्री प्रेम शंकर सिंह, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग, बी0 एन0 एम0 यू0, पी0 जी0 सेन्टर, पश्चिमी परिसर, सहरसा (बिहार)

कोई देश अपने आर्थिक, सैनिक, राजनयिक शक्तियों को अत्यधिक बढ़ा कर विश्व के अन्य देशों पर या विश्व के अनेक मुद्दों पर प्रभाव डालता है तब उसे हम महाशक्ति मानते हैं। आज संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, चीन, रूस, भारत, यूरोपीय संघ प्रमुख वैश्विक महाशक्तियाँ हैं। इन महाशक्तियों द्वारा आज के अनेक वैश्विक मुद्दों जैसे – निःशस्त्रीकरण, पर्यावरण, बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार, मानव दुर्व्यापार, साम्प्रदायिकता एवं आतंकवाद रूपी वैश्विक मुद्दों एवं आर्थिक मुद्दों पर अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल कर इन समस्याओं को कम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। साथ ही, भारत भी अपने विदेश नीति के तहत विशेष कर भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के कार्यकाल यानी पिछले एक दशक में अनेक ऐसे राजनयिक एवं कठोर निर्णयों के द्वारा इन वैश्विक मुद्दों को कम करने का प्रयास किया है, जिसे हम कह सकते हैं कि जो भारतीय विदेश नीति पहले विश्व के अन्य महाशक्तियों के प्रभाव में थी उसे मोदी सरकार के स्पष्ट निर्णयों के द्वारा भारत केंद्रीत किया गया है जो वास्तव में भारत के लिए एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

हरियाणा राज्य में बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना के लैंगिक मुद्दों का एक अध्ययन

डा. आर.एस. दलाल, प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी देवी लाल विश्वविद्यालय, सिरसा (हरियाणा)

श्री सुखवीर सिंह, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी देवी लाल विश्वविद्यालय, सिरसा (हरियाणा)

बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना, जिसे 22 जनवरी 2015 में भारत सरकार द्वारा हरियाणा के पानीपत में शुभारम्भ किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य लड़कियों के प्रति समाज में बेटी पूर्वाग्रहों की कुरीतियों को समाप्त करना, हरियाणा में लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देना और महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण में सुधार करना है। यह बहुआयामी पहल लिंग आधारित भ्रूण हत्या को रोकने, बालिका की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने और उसकी शिक्षा और सशक्तिकरण की वकालत करने के प्रयासों को संयोजित करती है। यह योजना बाल लिंग अनुपात में यिताजनक गिरावट के जवाब में पेश की गई थी, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण जनसांख्यिकीय संकेतक है जो 0-6 वर्ष के बच्चों में प्रति 1,000 लड़कों पर लड़कियों की संख्या को दर्शाता है। यह गिरावट प्रसव पूर्व लिंग चयन और बालिका की उपेक्षा में व्याप्त लैंगिक भेदभाव का संकेत है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में हरियाणा राज्य में बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना की प्रमुख विशेषता, उसका क्रियान्वयन, लिंग अनुपात पर प्रभाव और लैंगिक मुद्दों का एक अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

हिन्द-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में चीन के चुनौती का प्रतिकार: क्वाड की भूमिका के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

सुश्री शिवांगी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बी.आर.ए. बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

समकालीन विश्व राजनीति में हिन्द-प्रशांत क्षेत्र जिसे पहले एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र कहा जाता था, काफी चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। ऐसा इसलिए कि इस क्षेत्र के देश हैं या जिनका किसी-न-किसी रूप में इस क्षेत्र में उनके भू-रणनीतिक एवं भू-आर्थिक हित हैं। साथ ही, वैसे देश जो इस क्षेत्र के देश तो नहीं हैं लेकिन, उनके विशेषकर अमेरिका की जो वैश्विक वर्चस्वता की नीति रही है, उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में उनके इस प्रकार के हित हैं, उन हितों को लेकर जो इनकी रणनीतियाँ रही हैं, वे प्रतिस्पर्धी, टकरावपूर्ण रही हैं। समीक्षात्मक दृष्टि से देखें तो भारत, जापान, ऑस्ट्रेलिया और अमेरिका जैसे देशों की भू-रणनीतिक, भू-आर्थिक हित हैं, उसमें कई सादृश्यतायें/समानतायें हैं। लेकिन, इनके इस प्रकार के हित चीन जो कि विश्व की एक उभरती हुयी महाशक्ति, ऐसी महाशक्ति जो अमेरिका को चुनौती दे रहा है, उसकी भू-आर्थिक, भू-रणनीतिक हित हैं, उससे इनकी टकराव है। चूँकि चीन इस क्षेत्र की बड़ी उभरती हुयी शक्ति है इसलिये वह इन देशों के जो हित हैं उसको सशक्त रूप से प्रतिसंतुलित कर अपने हित के संवर्द्धन की नीति पर चलता है। इस प्रकार यह इन देशों के हित को चुनौती पहुँचा रहा है। विदित हो कि चीन की ओर से आने वाली चुनौती इतनी गंभीर प्रकृति की है कि इनमें से किसी एक राष्ट्र के लिये अकेले निपटना मुश्किल हो रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में ही चीन के चुनौती के प्रतिकार के लिये क्वाड का निर्माण किया है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या क्वाड इन चुनौतियों का निदान करने में सक्षम रहा है। वास्तव में इस शोध-पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य इसी प्रश्न का समीक्षात्मक उत्तर ढूँढना है।

वर्तमान वैश्विक तनाव और भारत

श्री सत्येन्द्र कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बी.आर.ए. बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

21वीं शताब्दी के तृतीय दशक के प्रारंभ में शुरू हुई वैश्विक तनाव के कारण दुनिया फिर से गुटों में विभाजित नजर आ रही है जिसका मुख्य कारण रूस यूक्रेन युद्ध है जिसमें एक तरफ अमेरिकी समर्थक देश को दूसरी तरफ रूसी समर्थक देश है लेकिन इन सब से अलग भारत दुनिया के सामने अपना अलग पक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहा है और दोनों महाशक्तियों से नजदीकी सम्पर्क बनाए रखने का प्रयास कर वैश्विक समस्याओं का समाधान कूटनीतिक वार्ता के जरिए विश्व शांति स्थापित करना चाहता है तो कमोवेश वही नीति है जो शीतयुद्ध वाले दौर में हुआ करती थी जिसे गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति कहा जाता है। हालांकि शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत की भूमिका और वर्तमान वैश्विक तनाव में भारत की भूमिका में अंतर स्पष्ट नजर आ रही है कि दोनों महाशक्तियों के साथ आर्थिक कूटनीतिक भागीदारी में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। एक तरफ अमेरिका भारत का सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक भागीदार बन कर उभरा है। भारत के वाणिज्यिक मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत और अमेरिका के बीच द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक व्यापार वर्ष 2022-2023 में सबसे अधिक 128.55 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर रहा वहीं वर्ष 2023-24 में 118.3 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के साथ दूसरे स्थान पर अमेरिका रहा। प्रथम स्थान 118.4 बिलियन

अमेरिकी डॉलर के साथ चीन का रहा। दूसरी तरफ जहां तक रूस की बात है कि तो भारत-रूस के द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक व्यापार वर्ष 2021-2022 में 13 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर थी और वर्ष 2022-2023 में एक बड़े उछाल के साथ 49.36 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर एवं वर्ष 2023-2024 में यह बढ़कर 65.70 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गया जो यह दिखाता है कि रूस पर पश्चिमी देशों के भयानक प्रतिबंधों के बीच भारत रूसी अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में अपना सहयोग दिया है। अमेरिकी पक्ष इस प्रयास में लगा हुआ है कि भारत और रूस के बीच नजदीकियाँ न बढ़ें। इसके लिए कई अवसरों पर भारत पर आर्थिक एवं कूटनीतिक प्रतिबंधों की धमकी भी दी जाती रही है वही रूस कई अवसरों पर भारत के हितों का समर्थन करता नजर आया है लेकिन इन सबके बीच भारत आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते अपने आर्थिक और राष्ट्रहित को प्राथमिकता देते हुए प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी और विदेश मंत्री श्री एस.जयशंकर कई वैश्विक मंचों पर अपने स्थितियों को स्पष्ट करते रहे हैं और दोनों महाशक्तियों के पक्षों से अपना सम्बंध मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं जो भारतीय स्वतंत्र विदेशी नीति के प्रखर प्रवक्ता भारत के तात्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने रखी थी।

वैश्विक सॉफ्ट पावर के रूप में भारत का उदय: 2047 के लिए एक विजन

श्री कृष्ण कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत 2047 में जब अपनी स्वतंत्रता की शताब्दी वर्ष मना रहा होगा तो वैश्विक सॉफ्ट पावर के रूप में अपनी स्थिति को सांस्कृतिक, तकनीकी, राजनयिक, रणनीतियों के माध्यम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मजबूत कर लिया होगा। भारत का यह विकास आधुनिक प्रगति के साथ अपनी ऐतिहासिक विरासत के सफल समन्वय को दर्शाता है क्योंकि भारत न केवल एक राष्ट्र है बल्कि एक विचार और संस्कृति भी है जो अपनी गौरवशाली अतीत को निरंतरता के साथ बनाये हुयी है। भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों को प्रभावित करने और विश्व व्यवस्था को आकार देने के लिए अपनी सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, तकनीकी, राजनयिक रणनीतियों और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करेगा। सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव के रूप में भारत ने अपनी कला, साहित्य और सिनेमा के वैश्विक प्रसार के माध्यम से अपने प्रभाव का विस्तार किया है। जो दुनियाभर के लोगों के अपनी ओर आकर्षित करता है। तकनीकी रूप से सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, डिजिटल नवाचार और अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण में भारत की प्रगति ने इसकी वैश्विक प्रतिष्ठा को मजबूत किया है। लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य नागरिकों के सद्भावना, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और स्वीकार्यता के जीवन आधार हैं। जो प्राचीन काल से लेकर आज तक भारतीय संस्कृति का अभिन्न अंग रहे हैं। कूटनीतिक रूप से भारत ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों और रणनीतिक साझेदारी में सक्रिय भागीदारी के माध्यम से अपनी वैश्विक उपस्थिति को मजबूत किया है। संक्षेप में, 2047 तक, भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर के सांस्कृतिक, तकनीकी, आर्थिक, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों आदि को एक सफल एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है जो एक साथ अपने वैश्विक प्रभाव को बढ़ावा दे और जब अपने सॉफ्ट पावर के माध्यम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भावना को मजबूती प्रदान करे। यह व्यापक दृष्टिकोण वैश्विक मंच न केवल भारत की स्थिति को मजबूत करेगा, बल्कि एक अधिक समावेशी व सहयोगी वैश्विक समुदाय के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेगा।

हिन्द महासागर के भू राजनीतिक संदर्भ में भारत की भूमिका

डॉ० राजश्री स्वामी, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

भारत हिन्द महासागर के भू राजनीतिक संदर्भ में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। अमेरिकी नौ सेना विशेषज्ञ अल्फ्रेड माटन ने 19 वीं सदी में कहा था कि "जो देश हिन्द महासागर पर नियंत्रण करता है, वह संपूर्ण एशिया पर नियंत्रण करता है।" अपनी विशिष्ट रणनीतिक स्थिति कारण भारत हिन्द महासागर के केन्द्र में है। एशिया, अफ्रीका और मध्य पूर्ण के बीच एक कड़ी है। अपार खनिज संपदा, ऊर्जा संसाधन जैसे तेल व गैस के भंडार है जो देश के विकास में बहुमूल्य योगदान दे सकते हैं। भारत हिन्द महासागर के क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को 'इंडियन ओशन रिम एसोसिएशन' के माध्यम से बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। हिन्द महासागर में सुरक्षा चुनौतियों जैसे समुद्री डकैती, आतंकवाद और अन्य देशों की सैन्य गतिविधियों का सामना करने के लिए भारत सैन्य एवं नौसैनिक क्षमताओं का मजबूत करने का प्रयास कर रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में चीन भारत के समक्ष सबसे खतरनाक चुनौती पेश कर रहा है। हिन्द महासागर के छोटे द्वितीय देशों को अपने 'ऋणजाल' में फंसा कर उन पर अव्यवहारिक परियोजनायें स्वार्थ पूर्ण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण आर्थिक नीतियों को थोप रहा है। चीन "न्यू मेरेटाइन सिल्क रूट" व 'स्ट्रिंग ऑफ पलर्स' के माध्यम से छोटे देशों में अपने नौसैनिक अड्डे स्थापित कर समुद्री टकराव व रणनीतिक संतुलन को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास कर रहा है। भारत लगातार हिन्द महासागर में वैश्विक संतुलन को बनाये रखने एवं अपनी रणनीति स्थिति को मजबूत करने का प्रयास कर रहा है। स्पष्ट है सामरिक-आर्थिक दृष्टि से हिन्द महासागर में अपनी भूमिका को भारत समझता है। अतः चीनी प्रभाव का मुकाबला करके भारत अपनी रणनीतिक दृढ़ता के साथ "क्वाड" जैसे संगठनों को साधने का प्रयास कर रहा है। श्रीलंका, मालदीव व बांग्लादेश के साथ मजबूत आर्थिक एवं सैन्य संबंधों हेतु प्रयासरत है।

वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत-अमेरिका रणनीतिक साझेदारी की वर्तमान स्थिति और भविष्य की दिशा

अहमद हुसैन आरजू, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

भारत-अमेरिका रणनीतिक साझेदारी पिछले कुछ दशकों में वैश्विक राजनीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति बनकर उभरी है। दोनों देशों के बीच यह सहयोग मुख्यतः सुरक्षा, रक्षा, व्यापार, और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में केंद्रित है। वर्तमान में, यह साझेदारी इंडो-पैसिफिक क्षेत्र में चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने, आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई को मजबूत करने, और वैश्विक शक्ति संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मानी जाती है। रक्षा क्षेत्र में, भारत और अमेरिका ने कई महत्वपूर्ण समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिसमें 'लॉजिस्टिक्स एक्सचेंज मेमोरेंडम ऑफ एग्रीमेंट' और 'कॉमकासा' शामिल हैं, जो दोनों देशों के बीच सैन्य सहयोग को मजबूत करते हैं। इसके अलावा, दोनों देशों ने 'मालाबार' जैसे संयुक्त सैन्य अभ्यासों में अपनी सहभागिता बढ़ाई है, जो क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। व्यापारिक संबंधों के संदर्भ में, दोनों देशों के बीच द्विपक्षीय व्यापार बढ़ रहा है, जिसमें तकनीकी, ऊर्जा, और सेवा क्षेत्रों में विशेष जोर दिया जा रहा है। हालांकि, व्यापारिक असंतुलन और संरक्षणवादी नीतियों को लेकर कुछ चुनौतियाँ भी बनी हुई हैं, जिन्हें दोनों देश बातचीत के माध्यम से सुलझाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। भविष्य में, यह साझेदारी और भी मजबूत हो सकती है, विशेष रूप से उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों, साइबर सुरक्षा, और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दों पर सहयोग के माध्यम से। साथ ही, दोनों देशों के बीच कूटनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को भी और गहरा किया जा सकता है। इस साझेदारी का भविष्य इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि दोनों देश अपनी रणनीतिक प्राथमिकताओं को कैसे संरेखित करते हैं और वैश्विक चुनौतियों का सामना करने में कितनी सफलतापूर्वक सहयोग करते हैं।

भारत और मध्य एशिया गतिशील सम्बन्ध: समकालीन चुनौतिया और सम्भावनाएं

श्री महेंद्र यादव, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया अवध विश्वविद्यालय, अयोध्या (उत्तर प्रदेश)

यह लेख भारत और मध्य एशिया के बीच समकालीन चुनौतिया और संभवनाओं की जांच करता है, भारत और मध्य एशिया (कजाकिस्तान, किर्गिज गणराज्य, ताजिकिस्तान, तुर्कमेनिस्तान और उज्बेकिस्तान) भू-राजनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा, कानेक्टिविटी की समस्या और सुरक्षा जैसी चुनौतिया का सामना करते हैं। विशेष रूप से चीन की बेल्ट और रोड पहल और रूसी प्रभुत्व, भारत के रणनीतिक प्रभाव को इस क्षेत्र में सीमित करते हैं, सीधी पहुँच न होने के कारण व्यापार और आर्थिक सम्बंध स्थापित करना जटिल हो जाता है, आतंकवाद और मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी जैसे साझा सुरक्षा खतरे, इन चुनौतियों से इतर आर्थिक सहयोग विशेष रूप से ऊर्जा और व्यापार में बहुत संभावनाएं हैं। तापी पाइपलाइन और अन्तराष्ट्रीय उत्तर-दक्षिण परिवहन गलियारा जैसी परियोजना पहुँच को संभव बनाएगी, लोगों में सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षणिक आदान-प्रदान, पर्यटन व सॉफ्टपावर कूटनीति के माध्यम से संबंधों को मजबूत करेगी। अन्तराष्ट्रीय व क्षेत्रीय संवाद मंच के माध्यम से व्यापार, आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियों का समाधान करते हुए अवसरों का समुचित लाभ उठाते हुए भारत और मध्य एशिया के बीच पारस्परिक सम्बंध स्थापित किया जा सकता है।

भारत और गुटनिरपेक्षता

श्री शशि कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, जे० पी० विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

गुट-निरपेक्ष नीति एवं भारत में विशेष सम्बन्ध रहा है। गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन के प्रमुख जनक नेहरू, नासिर एवं टीटो थे। भारत की ओर से गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन को दिशा देने में नेहरू जी का विशेष योगदान रहा। अतः अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में प्रारम्भ से ही गुट निरपेक्षता का दृष्टिकोण होने के कारण भारत की चर्चा करना अत्यन्त प्रासंगिक है। गुट निरपेक्षता नीति का अर्थ विश्व के किसी भी गुट के साथ द्विपक्षीय सम्बन्धों के आधार पर सैनिक समझौतों में भाग न लेना है। इस नीति का पालन करने वाले राष्ट्र जहाँ एक ओर गुटबाजी की विश्व राजनीति से विलग रहते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर विश्व-शान्ति और सुरक्षा में प्रगति हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ एवं अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को भरपूर

मदद देते हैं। इसका अर्थ कदापि 'तटस्थता' की नीति नहीं है। जैसा कि हम बता चुके हैं, भारतीय प्रधानमन्त्री नेहरू जी ने गुट-निरपेक्ष नीति का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा था— 'यदि स्वतन्त्रता का हनन होगा, न्याय की हत्या होगी अथवा कहीं आक्रमण होगा तो वहाँ हम न तो आज तटस्थ रह सकते हैं और न भविष्य में तटस्थ रहेंगे।' यह नीति गुट निरपेक्ष देशों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उठने वाली दैनंदिनी की ज्वलन्त समस्याओं पर उनके गुणानुसार अपनी स्वतन्त्र प्रतिक्रिया को व्यक्त करने के योग्य बनाती है।

समकालीन वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत की भूमिका: प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी काल के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ० अशोक राम, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर व विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, संत कोलम्बा महाविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

लम्बे समय के औपनिवेशिक शासन के बाद भारत सन् 1947 में स्वतंत्र हुआ। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् से भारत विश्व राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह कर रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की स्थापना, गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन, नई आर्थिक विश्व व्यवस्था की मांग, वैश्विक समस्याओं के समाधान, निःशस्त्रीकरण, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा की स्थापना आदि में भारत की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। भारत एक स्थापित लोकतांत्रिक देश है और अपने उदात्त विदेश नीति और सह-अस्तित्व के मूल्यों के कारण समादृत है। भारत एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थावाला, परमाणुसंपन्न राज्य है, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रीय शक्ति के रूप में विश्व राजनीति को प्रभावित कर रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी एक बड़े कर्मठ, करिश्माई और वैश्विक नेता के रूप में उभरे। मोदी विश्व स्तर पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा परिषद् की स्थायी सदस्यता का दावेदारी प्रस्तुत किया। मोदी सुपर-पॉवर के साथ मिलकर अनेक मुद्दों पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण को स्पष्ट किया। मोदी युग में क्षेत्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों में भारत के योगदान ने विश्व राजनीति में उसके कद को व्यापक रूप से बढ़ाया है। भारतीय विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों और नीतियों में व्यापकता आई है। भारत का पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अच्छी नीति, एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी, कोविड काल में वैक्सिन नीति, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् आदि नीतियों के कारण भारत का प्रभाव बढ़ा है। भारत जलवायु मुद्दों और सतत विकास, परमाणु हथियार, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद आदि विषय पर भी अपना स्पष्ट विचार रखता है। प्रस्तुत शोध-आलेख में समकालीन वैश्विक राजनीति की बदलती रूपरेखा तथा मोदी काल में भारत की अवस्थिति का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत

डा. रजनी कांत तिवारी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान, शहीद मंगल पांडे राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश)

पिछले दो दशकों के दौरान भारत का प्रभावशाली वैश्विक उदय और दुनिया में इसके उचित स्थान की चर्चा भारत के भीतर और बाहर दोनों ही स्तर पर प्रतिध्वनित होता रहा है। प्रमुख लेखकों, राजनेताओं और आलोचकों ने विश्व मंच पर भारत के आगमन को विभिन्न रूपों में प्रस्तुत किया और राष्ट्र के महान लक्ष्य शांति और प्रतिष्ठा को सामने लाया है। भारतीय विद्वानों जैसे शशि थरूर ने पैक्स इंडिका, सी राजमोहन ने क्रॉसिंग द क्यूबिकान, भारत कर्नाड ने वाई इंडिया इज नॉट ए ग्रेट पावर (वर्तमान समय में भी) में विभिन्न रूप में भारत के उभरने का उत्साह पूर्वक प्रचार किया है। स्टीफन कोहेन, डेनिस कुक्स, एस्ले टेल्लिस, आलिसा आइस जैसे पश्चिमी विद्वानों ने वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में भारत की संभावनाओं का खाका खींचा है जो वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत की स्थिति और भूमिका विश्लेषण करता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र वैश्विक राजनीति में न केवल भारत की स्थिति एवं भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करता है बल्कि यह भी अन्वेषण करने का प्रयास करता है कि भारत 2047 तक एक विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में वैश्विक राजनीति को क्या रूप देगा। इसके तहत विश्व राजनीति में भारत की ऐतिहासिक भूमिका, पिछले सात दशकों की उसकी कूटनीति, सामरिक रणनीति, आर्थिक विकास, अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों में भागीदारी, द्विपक्षीय एवं बहुपक्षीय संबंधों की प्रगति तथा वैश्विक चुनौतियों के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण का संश्लेषण करके यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है कि भारत कैसे वैश्विक राजनीति में एक प्रमुख शक्ति के रूप में विश्व व्यवस्था को दिशा दे रहा है। साथ ही यह शोध पत्र 2047 तक वैश्विक राजनीति में भारत की एक विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में भूमिका की संभावनाओं के अध्ययन का प्रयास करता है।

विकसित भारत और वैश्विक संबंध

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भारत ने पिछले कुछ दशकों में वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी स्थिति मजबूती से स्थापित किया है। इसका मुख्य कारण आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में सतत विकास है। आर्थिक सुधारों और उदारीकरण नीतियों ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया है, जिससे देश निवेशकों के लिए एक आकर्षक गंतव्य बन गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, भारत ने विश्व व्यापार जैसे महत्वपूर्ण अन्तराष्ट्रीय संगठनों में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत ने अपनी कूटनीतिक संबंधों को भी मजबूत किया है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, रूस, जापान और यूरोपीय संघ जैसे देशों के साथ भारत ने रणनीतिक साझेदारी रक्षा, तकनीकी और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को बढ़ावा देती है। विशेष रूप से अमेरिका के साथ भारत की बढ़ती निकटता ने दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार और रक्षा संबंधों को नया आयाम दिया है। इसके अलावा, भारत ने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भी संबंध सुधारने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति के तहत, भारत ने दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन बंगाल की खाड़ी, बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग जैसे प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत किया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत की सक्रिय भागीदारी और स्थायी सदस्यता की मांग उसकी वैश्विक महत्वाकांक्षाओं का प्रतीक है। भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति सेना में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर अपने स्थिर और संतुलित दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत किया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बढ़ती महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका और कूटनीतिक संबंधों के साथ, भारत एक विकसित और सशक्त राष्ट्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। यह देश की आंतरिक विकास नीतियों और वैश्विक सहयोग की दिशा में किए गए सतत प्रयासों का परिणाम है, जो आने वाले वर्षों में भारत को और भी सुदृढ़ करेगा।

दक्षिण एशिया के प्रति भारत की विदेश नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन: हार्ड पावर से सॉफ्ट पावर तक

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भारत की विदेश नीति में पिछले कुछ दशकों में दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के प्रति दृष्टिकोण में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है। पारंपरिक रूप से भारत ने अपनी सुरक्षा और भू-राजनीतिक हितों की रक्षा के लिए 'हार्ड पावर' जैसे सैन्य और आर्थिक प्रभाव का उपयोग किया है। हालाँकि, 21वीं सदी में भारत ने अपनी विदेश नीति में 'सॉफ्ट पावर' का प्रयोग किया है और इसे अपने कूटनीतिक प्रयासों का केंद्र बनाया। भारत ने सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक कूटनीति के माध्यम से दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को परिपक्व किया है। इसके अंतर्गत भारत ने क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन जैसे साक्र, बिम्सटेक और अन्य बहुपक्षीय मंचों पर सक्रिय भूमिका निभाई है। इसके अलावा भारत ने दक्षिण एशिया में विकास परियोजनाओं, आपदा राहत, चिकित्सा सहायता, और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अपने प्रभाव को विस्तार दिया है। यह परिवर्तन केवल कूटनीतिक रणनीति नहीं है, अपितु भारत की वैश्विक पहचान और क्षेत्रीय नेतृत्व को बढ़ावा देने का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास है। हार्ड पावर से सॉफ्ट पावर तक की इस यात्रा ने दक्षिण एशिया में भारत की भूमिका को न केवल एक रणनीतिक बल के रूप में, बल्कि एक सांस्कृतिक और विकासशील साझेदार के रूप में भी स्थापित किया है।

भारत का वैश्विक राजनीति में बढ़ता प्रभाव एवं चुनौतियाँ

डॉ. खेमराज चंद्राकर, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान, पं. रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

भारत, एक प्राचीन सभ्यता और विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र, 21वीं सदी में वैश्विक राजनीति का एक प्रमुख केंद्र बन चुका है। अपनी विशाल जनसंख्या, विविधतापूर्ण संस्कृति और तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के बल पर भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर एक उभरती हुई शक्ति के रूप में उभरा है। भारत, दुनिया की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यताओं में से एक, आज वैश्विक राजनीति के केंद्र में खड़ा है। एक सदी से अधिक समय के उपनिवेशीकरण के बाद, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के बाद से ही भारत ने वैश्विक राजनीति में अपनी एक नई पहचान बनाई है। भारत की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में सक्रिय भागीदारी संयुक्त राष्ट्र, जी-20 ब्रिक्स जैसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचों पर देखी जा सकती है। विशेष रूप से, सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थायी सदस्यता की मांग भारत के लिए एक प्रमुख लक्ष्य है। हालाँकि, कई चुनौतियों का सामना करने हुए, भारत अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार विश्वव्यापी मंच पर अभी भी अपनी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहा है। पूरे विश्व में भारत की भूमिका को आर्थिक शक्ति, तकनीकी प्रगति, जनसांख्यिकीय लाभोश और सॉफ्ट पावर जैसे कारकों ने मजबूत बनाया है। विशेष रूप से, भारत की सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थायी सदस्यता की मांग को लेकर कई कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। पड़ोसी देशों के साथ तनाव, आंतरिक चुनौतियाँ जैसे गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और असमानता, साथ ही विश्वव्यापी स्तर पर बढ़ती शक्ति प्रतिस्पर्धा भी भारत के सामने बड़ी चुनौतियाँ हैं। हालाँकि, कई लोगों को लगता है कि भारत अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार वैश्विक मंच पर उतना प्रभावशाली नहीं है जितना होना चाहिए और इस निराशा के पीछे कई कारण भी हैं।

PANEL 5

समाज विज्ञानों की भारतीय दृष्टि: कार्य योजना प्रस्ताव

प्रो० संजीव कुमार शर्मा, संकायाध्यक्ष कला, प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ० चंचल, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत में समाज विज्ञानों में भारतीयता एवं भारतीय दृष्टि के अभाव का उल्लेख गत अनेक वर्षों में विभिन्न विद्वानों द्वारा किया गया है। सामान्यतः प्रत्येक समाज विज्ञानी अपने विद्यार्थियों को अपने विषय के प्रारम्भिक वर्णनों में पश्चिम में उस विषय के किसी न किसी जनक का उल्लेख करते हैं। समाज विज्ञान के प्रत्येक विषय का उद्भव एवं विकास प्रायः पश्चिम के किसी विचारक के लेखन में से ही उद्भूत किया जाता है जबकि यह न केवल तत्वात्मक रूप से अशुद्ध है बल्कि वैचारिक दरिद्रता का भी वर्णन है। संसार की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता और संस्कृति अपने सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा प्रशासनिक विषयों के प्रति उदासीन अथवा निरपेक्ष कदापि नहीं रह सकती थी। यजुर्वेद के काठक संहिता के मन्त्र 'साप्रथमासंस्कृति विश्ववारा' के अनुसार भारतीय संस्कृति विश्व का वर्णन करने वाली और रक्षा करने वाली पहली संस्कृति है। इसके अतिरिक्त ऋग्वेद, अथर्ववेद, उपनिषद, महाकाव्य आदि में राज्य, शक्ति, कोष, दण्ड, न्याय, सम्प्रभुता, शपथ, राज्याभिषेक, राजा का चयन अथवा निर्वाचन, मन्त्रिपरिषद, कराधान आदि के विस्तृत वर्णन उपलब्ध हैं। परन्तु समाज विज्ञानों के भारतीय अध्ययन में इनकी अकादमिक अनुपस्थिति दुःखद है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह आवश्यक है कि समाज विज्ञान के अध्ययन, अध्यापन, अनुसंधान, प्रशासन से जुड़े हुए व्यक्तियों को भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा के सनातन और अक्षुण्ण तत्वों का समावेश पाठ्य वस्तु में किये जाने के निरन्तर प्रयास प्रारम्भ करने चाहिए। इससे समाज विज्ञानों की कार्यशैली में भारतीयता का संचार सम्भव होगा, साथ ही भारतीय सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक अभिकरणों को भारतीय दृष्टि प्राप्त हो सकेगी। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र इस दिशा में वांछनीय कार्ययोजना का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता है।

नई शिक्षा नीति के संदर्भ में सामाजिक विज्ञान की चुनौतियाँ व सुझाव

सुश्री श्वेता कुमारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, तिलकामाँझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

भारत में स्वतंत्रता से पहले सामाजिक विज्ञान और सामाजिक अध्ययन का स्तर और क्षेत्र काफी विस्तृत नहीं था। परन्तु धीरे-धीरे हमारे देश में सामाजिक विज्ञान और अध्ययन विषय की लोकप्रियता बढ़ने लगी। आज सामाजिक अध्ययन विषय के नाम पहले भी परिवर्तित करके सामाजिक विज्ञान कर दिया गया है क्योंकि दर्शनशास्त्रियों के द्वारा माना गया है कि यह भी एक वैज्ञानिक विषय है। इसमें अनेक प्रायोगिक कार्य को शामिल किया गया है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से समाज में काफी प्रगति हुई है। जिससे समाज माज एवं विज्ञान के प्रति अच्छे दृष्टिकोण का विकास हुआ है। सामाजिक विज्ञान के विकास से समाज विज्ञान एवं प्रकृति के संबंध को समझा जा सकता है। वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में नई शिक्षा नीति के लागू होने से पहले ही सभी स्कूली विषय की सम्बद्धता की जाँच की जा रही है कि किस स्कूली विषय को महत्वपूर्ण माना जा रहा है। सामाजिक विज्ञान विषय में शामिल मुद्रों का संबंध समाज में मौजूद विभिन्न समुदाय के हिस्सों, मान्यताओं और विश्वास से जुड़ा होता है। सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षण में ज्ञान की संरचना ऐसी हो कि जिन बच्चों में सार्थककारी अनुभव विकसित करने के मौके होते हैं। उनके पूर्व अनुभव व पहचान का उपयोग कर एक साझा दृष्टिकोण हम विकसित कर सकते हैं। इसलिए विषय वस्तु के प्रस्तुतीकरण और विवेचन के साथ उनको पढ़ाये जाने का ढंग को निर्धारित करना बहुत ही कार्य है।

नई शिक्षा नीति के संदर्भ में सामाजिक विज्ञान विषय की चुनौतियाँ व सुझाव

श्री निरंजन ठाकुर, शोध छात्र, विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, तिलकामाँझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में नई शिक्षा नीति के लागू होने से पूर्व ही सभी स्कूली विषय की सम्बद्धता की जाँच की जा रही है कि किस स्कूली विषय को महत्वपूर्ण माना जा रहा है, उस विषय का बालकों के भविष्य निर्धारण में कितनी सार्थकता है और किन विषयों को उपेक्षित विषयों की श्रेणी में रखा गया है, उनकी उपेक्षा का कारण क्या है आदि बिंदुओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा रहा है। क्योंकि बदलते समय और परिस्थितियों के साथ समाज और राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताएं और आकांक्षाएं भी बदलती रहती हैं। दुनिया की जरूरतों, समाज और राष्ट्र की अपेक्षाओं का प्रभाव शिक्षा के उद्देश्य, विषय-वस्तु और प्रक्रिया पर भी पड़ता है। गौर करें तो पिछले दो दशक में देश और दुनिया की आवश्यकताएं बहुत तेजी से बदली हैं। इसी कारण आज से 20 साल पहले शिक्षा व पाठ्यचर्या के स्वरूप और प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में जो बातें प्रभावी और प्रासंगिक कहीं जा सकती थी। यही कारण है कि सामाजिक विज्ञान विषय को ज्यादा उपेक्षित विषयों की श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

सामाजिक विज्ञान के सामने चुनौतियाँ व आयाम

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सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षण-अधिगम की समस्या और मुद्दे तब सामने आते हैं, जब सामाजिक विज्ञान की प्रकृति को गलत समझा जाता है। सामाजिक विज्ञान को विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से गलत समझा गया है, और मुख्य रूप से, यह इतिहास, भूगोल, राजनीति विज्ञान आदि का एक समामेलन है। सामाजिक विज्ञान को अपने तरीके से समझने की बहुत आवश्यकता है सामाजिक विज्ञान को सामाजिक प्रक्रिया और सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जीवन को समझने और उसका आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक बड़ा ढांचा प्रदान करता है। हालाँकि, हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कई मुद्दे, समस्याएँ और चुनौतियाँ मौजूद हैं, जो उन्हें प्राप्त करने में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। ये मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ सामाजिक, संस्थागत और राजनीतिक आदि हैं। सामाजिक अध्ययन के साथ समाज और राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताएँ और अपेक्षाएँ भी बदलती रहती हैं। शिक्षकों की कमी, राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण की चुनौतियाँ, उपयुक्त शिक्षण विधियों का चयन करने में कठिनाई, सामाजिक अध्ययन सामग्री की अतिव्यापी प्रकृति, लचीलापन, खराब आईसीटी ज्ञान, नीति परिवर्तन, शिक्षकों का लगातार बदलाव, पर्याप्त वित्त की कमी, इतिहास पर भारी ध्यान देने वाले समूहीकृत विषय का सामना करना लेकिन ऐतिहासिक सोच पर निर्देशों की कमी, पाठ्यपुस्तकों में यूरोसेंट्रिक प्रभुत्व, संज्ञानात्मक स्तरों पर बहुत अधिक ध्यान, संदर्भिकरण की कमी, और नागरिक गतिविधि भौतिकीकरण, शिक्षकों की क्रमिक अधीनता, मनोबल गिरना, खराब शिक्षण पद्धतियाँ, स्कूल में शिक्षार्थियों को जो पढ़ाया जाता है और समुदाय में वे जो देखते हैं, उसके बीच विरोधाभास, शिक्षण और सीखने की सामग्री की कमी, प्रासंगिक अधिकारियों द्वारा विषय को हाशिए पर रखना, सीमित शिक्षण समय और घटिया पाठ्यपुस्तकों का उपयोग। इन सभी मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सामाजिक विज्ञान की प्रकृति को हमेशा विज्ञान के संदर्भ में नहीं बल्कि खुद के संदर्भ में समझा जाए। सामाजिक विज्ञान को अपनी ताकत खुद के संदर्भ में साबित करनी होगी न कि विज्ञान के अनुरूप, क्योंकि दोनों की प्रकृति अलग-अलग है।

भारत में समाज विज्ञान के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ और संभावनाएँ

प्रो. के. एच. वासनिक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय विदर्भ इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइन्स ह्यूमनिटीज, अमरावती (महाराष्ट्र)

भारत के सामाजिक विज्ञान में जो मूलतः अध्ययन होना चाहिए था वह स्वतंत्रता के 75 सालों में नहीं हो पाया। भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था जो की वर्ण, वर्ग एवं स्त्रीकरण के आमुख से परिपूर्ण अलग नहीं हो पायी। समाज की जो मूल समस्याएँ हैं जैसे की जातिव्यवस्था, लिंग असमानता, एकसंघ समाज का अभाव इन सभी समस्याएँ आज भी बरकरार हैं। इन समस्याओं को निपटने के लिए जो प्रयास किए जाने थे वह न होने के कारण विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर वर्णवाद, जातिवाद यह 75 सालों में भी कम नहीं हुई। इन समस्याओं पर अकादमी के लोगों ने मूल पहल करनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हो पायी। वर्तमान भारतीय समाज विज्ञान में मूल सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक समस्याओं के प्रति जो लिखान महामानव डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर ने किया है वैसा कार्य स्वतंत्रता के बाद विश्वविद्यालयीन अध्यापक, महाविद्यालयीन अध्यापक एवं स्वायत्त संस्थानों में कार्यरत अध्यापकों द्वारा नहीं हो पाया। परिणाम स्वरूप भारत में समाज विज्ञान के समक्ष जो चुनौतियाँ हैं वही संभावनाएँ भी हैं। इसलिए युरोप, पाश्चात्य समाज विज्ञान के अंतर्गत जो महनीय अनुसंधान कार्य मूल समस्याओं को लेकर किया जाता है वैसे भारत में समाजविज्ञानों के अध्यापक अनुसंधान कार्य नहीं करते। भारत में सामाजिक विज्ञान अध्ययन की सामान्य शाखाओं में मानवविज्ञान, पुरातत्व, अर्थशास्त्र, भूगोल, राजनीति विज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान और समाजशास्त्र सामील हैं। सामाजिक विज्ञान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता यह है की, यह मन के कार्य और समग्र रूप से समाज के कामकाज के बारे में अंतरदृष्टि प्रदान करता है। राजनीति विज्ञान न केवल मानवी व्यवहार के आचरण का राजनीतिक दल का, राजनीतिक सामाजीकरण का, सांस्कृतिक स्त्रीकरण का बल्कि निर्वाचन चुनाव प्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का अध्ययन है। 18 वीं शताब्दी में सामाजिक विज्ञान

को नैतिक दर्शन कहा जाता था जो प्राकृतिक दर्शन और गणित के विपरीत था और इसमें प्राकृतिक धर्मशास्त्र, प्राकृतिक नैतिकता, प्राकृतिक न्यायशास्त्र और नीति का अध्ययन शामिल था। जिसमें राज्यसंस्था, अर्थशास्त्र और वित्त संस्था का भी सहभाग था। सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद नई दिल्ली अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देती है और सामाजिक विज्ञानिकों की नई पीढ़ियों का पोषण करती है।

PANEL 6

नागपुर नगर निगम राजनीति में अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व एवं भागीदारी में विकसित भारत का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

अतुल प्रकाश बहादुर, शोधार्थी, वसंतराव नाईक शासकीय कला व समाज विज्ञान संस्था, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

विकसित भारत यह संकल्पना नीति आयोग द्वारा शुरू की गई एक परियोजना है। विकसित भारत का औपचारिक शुभारंभ एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। विकसित भारत देश में महिला को राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व व भागीदारी में हिस्सेदारी का प्रमाण ज्यादा देखने को मिलता है। पुरुषों का प्रतिनिधित्व एवं भागीदारी और महिला का प्रतिनिधित्व एवं भागीदारी का अंतर विकसित भारत में एक समान देखने में मिलता है। महिला को आरक्षण के पहले प्रतिनिधित्व एवं भागीदारी कम देखने को मिलती थी। जब से महिला को आरक्षण लागू हुआ उसके बाद महिला राजनीति में भागीदारी सुनिश्चित हुई है। वर्तमान में अनुसूचित जाति की महिला का प्रतिनिधित्व व भागीदारी बढ़ गयी है। आरक्षण के पहले महिला कि प्रतिनिधित्व व भागीदारी का प्रमाण कम था लेकिन अब आरक्षण मिलने से महिला का प्रतिनिधित्व व भागीदारी में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। अनुसूचित जाति महिला में महार जाति की महिला की भागीदारी इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है। ये हमें शोध निबंध में देखने को मिलता है।

सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में जवाबदेही बढ़ाने में नागरिक चार्टर की भूमिका का अध्ययन

श्री अमित कुमार, शोधार्थी, गोकुलदास हिन्दू गर्ल्स कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद, (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सुश्री मीनाक्षी शर्मा, गोकुलदास हिन्दू गर्ल्स कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के भीतर जवाबदेही बढ़ाने में नागरिक चार्टर की भूमिका की जाँच करता है, पारदर्शिता, सेवा वितरण और नागरिक शक्तिकरण में सुधार करने की उनकी क्षमता पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है। नागरिक चार्टर, सेवा मानकों को परिभाषित करने और संप्रेषित करने के लिए एक तन्त्र के रूप में पेश किये गये हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य नागरिकों के अधिकारों और लोक सेवकों के दायित्वों को स्पष्ट रूप से रेखांकित करके सरकारी एजेंसियों को जवाबदेह बनाना है। अध्ययन विभिन्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में नागरिक चार्टर के कार्यान्वयन और प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण सहित मिश्रित-पद्धति दृष्टिकोण का उपयोग करता है। परिणाम बताते हैं कि नागरिक चार्टर ने सेवा विवरण में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता बढ़ाने में योगदान दिया है, जिससे अधिक जवाबदेह सार्वजनिक प्रशासन को बढ़ावा मिला है। इसमें कमजोर प्रवर्तन, सार्वजनिक जागरूकता की कमी और अपर्याप्त शिकायत निवारण तन्त्र जैसी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है, जो नागरिक चार्टर की संभावित प्रभाव शीलता को कमजोर करते हैं। नागरिक चार्टर जवाबदेही को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक मूल्यवान उपकरण है, उनकी सफलता काफी हद तक मजबूत कार्यान्वयन, निरन्तर निगरानी और सक्रिय नागरिक भागीदारी पर निर्भर करती है। सिफारिशों में सार्वजनिक जागरूकता अभियान को बढ़ाना, संस्थागत ढाँचे को मजबूत करना, तथा सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की पहुँच और जवाबदेही में सुधार करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी को एकीकृत करना शामिल है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हो सके की नागरिक चार्टर जवाबदेही बढ़ाने में अपनी भूमिका निभाये। इसके साथ ही अगर 2047 तक विकसित भारत लक्ष्य पाने के लिए सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के द्वारा प्रशासन के माध्यम से देश के संसाधनों का सही दिशा में उपयोग करना अति आवश्यक है।

विकसित भारत में दलीय व्यवस्था से जुड़े नूतन आयाम: चुनौतियाँ एवं सम्भावनाएँ

डा. जुगल किशोर दाधीच, अध्यक्ष व सह आचार्य, गाँधी एवं शांति अध्ययन विभाग, महात्मा गाँधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी (बिहार)

डा. अभय विक्रम सिंह, सहायक आचार्य, गाँधी एवं शांति अध्ययन विभाग, महात्मा गाँधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी (बिहार)

भारतीय राजनीति में, दल व्यवस्था का उद्भव वर्ष 1885 में कांग्रेस की स्थापना से माना जा सकता है। लम्बे समय तक राजनीतिक दलों का विकास और उनकी भूमिका अंग्रेजों की फूट डालो और शासन करो की नीति के कारण बाधित रही। इसीलिए स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व देश में पृथक सांप्रदायिक निर्वाचनों को प्रोत्साहन मिला, परिणामस्वरूप भारत में मुस्लिम लीग, हिन्दू महासभा तथा अकाली दल जैसे सांप्रदायिक दलों का जन्म हुआ। जनता जाति और संप्रदाय के नाम पर विभाजित हुई तथा भारत में एक अनचाही और भ्रमित दलीय व्यवस्था के विकास का सूत्रपात हुआ। परन्तु 2014 के बाद जब से राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक संगठन की सरकार पुनः बहुमत लेकर लोकसभा में आयी है तब से सभी राजनीतिक दलों की कार्यशैली, उनके द्वारा उठाये गए तमाम मुद्दे और दलों का नेतृत्व करने वाले नेताओं की भाषा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है। ऐसे में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न राजनीतिक दलीय व्यवस्था को लेकर, वर्तमान सरकार की कार्यपद्धति को लेकर और भविष्य के भारत की पहचान को लेकर आज हम सभी के सम्मुख है।

समकालीन भारतीय राजनीति में कांग्रेस का पराभव: कारण एवं निदान के उपाय

श्री कृष्णमोहन, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बी.आर.ए. बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

कांग्रेस के पराभव/पतन की शुरुआत 1970 वाले दशक के अंतिम चतुर्थांश से ही होती है, जब 1977 के चुनाव में पहली बार सत्ता से बाहर हो गयी। फिर दूसरी बार 1989 में ऐसी स्थिति आयी। लेकिन ये पतन या पराभव क्षणिक ही कह सकते हैं क्योंकि फिर कांग्रेस सत्ता में वापस आती है। 1991 में सत्ता में वापस आती है और यह पूरी अवधि यानी 5 वर्षों तक चलती है। लेकिन इसके बाद से लगभग एक दशक तक पुनः यह सत्ता से बाहर रहीं। हाँ, 2004 के चुनाव के बाद ये सत्ता में आयी लेकिन अपने बहुमत के बंदोलत नहीं, बल्कि अपने सहयोगी दलों के सहयोग के साथ गठबंधन के साथ। ऐसी स्थिति 2009 के चुनाव के बाद हुयी थी। जहाँ तक स्वयं कांग्रेस की बात है तो 2004 के चुनाव में स्वयं इसे मात्र 147 सीटें प्राप्त हुयी थी जबकि 2009 में 206 सीटें, जो सरकार के निर्माण के संख्या से बहुत कम रहा है। खैर, इन दोनों ही चुनाव में यूपीए नामक गठबंधन के साथ पूरी अवधि तक सरकार चली। लेकिन, 2014 से लेकर लगातार 2024 तक चुनाव में यानी तीन चुनाव में कांग्रेस पूरी तरह पराजित होती आ रही है। 2014 में इसे 44 सीटें, जबकि 2019 में मात्र 52 सीटें मिली। हाँ, 2024 में इसकी संख्या बढ़कर 99 तक गयी। लेकिन, ये भ्रामक प्रचार और मतदाता को लालच देकर लाया गया सीट है जिसके विरुद्ध इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में याचिका दायर की गयी है। ध्यातव्य है कि न सिर्फ केन्द्र में बल्कि राज्यों में भी इसकी इसी प्रकार की बुरी स्थिति रही। जहाँ तक राज्यों की बात है कि सबसे पहले 1967 में राज्य में बिहार सहित कुछ राज्यों में पराजय देखना पड़ा था लेकिन बाद में स्थिति में सुधार हुयी। किन्तु समकालीन समय में भारत के कुल 28 राज्य और 8 केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में अभी केवल 3 राज्यों में क्रमशः कर्नाटक, तेलंगाना और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इसकी सरकार है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में उन कारणों को खोजा जायेगा और उनका समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन होगा जिसके चलते कांग्रेस इस स्थिति तक पहुँच गयी है। इसके साथ ही उन सुझावों/निदान के उपाय सुझाने का प्रयास किया जायेगा ताकि उसका पुनरुत्थान हो सके।

भारतीय राजनीति में मुस्लिम समुदाय के राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

श्री कुरेशी इनुस मैनुडीन, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डा. बाबासाहेब आम्बेडकर मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय, छत्रपति संभाजी नगर (महाराष्ट्र)

विगत 1400 सालों में मुसलमानों ने भारत में अपनी एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। मुसलमानों ने भारत में शायरी, संगीत, खान-पान, प्रेम तथा इबादत एवं प्रार्थना का एक साझा इतिहास गढ़ा और जिया है। भारत में लगभग 17 करोड़ से ज्यादा मुस्लिम बसते हैं। यह दुनिया के किसी भी राष्ट्र में मुसलमानों की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या है। 17.2 करोड़ यह स्पेन, इंग्लैंड तथा इटली की कुल जमा आबादी है। इतने ही मुसलमान भारत में बसते हैं। मगर यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि, 17 करोड़ से अधिक आबादी का भारतीय राजनीति में प्रतिनिधित्व आटे में नमक के बराबर है। इसी प्रकार हंगरी, पुर्तगाल, आस्ट्रिया तथा स्वीडन की आबादी का कुल जोड़ चार करोड़ हैं। भारत के सबसे ज्यादा आबादी वाले राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब इतने ही मुसलमान रहते हैं। इन चार करोड़ नागरिकों का मौजूदा लोकसभा में प्रतिनिधित्व सिर्फ 6 सांसद करते हैं। इन आंकड़ों से यह पता चलता है कि मुसलमानों का विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र भारत में कितना प्रतिनिधित्व है? यह आंकड़े विश्व के सब से बड़े लोकतंत्र के भविष्य हेतु घातक हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में मुसलमानों हेतु लोकतंत्र का क्या अर्थ है, यह गंभीरता से विचार करने वाली बात है। जनसंख्या के अनुपात में मुसलमानों का प्रतिनिधित्व केवल राजनीति में ही नहीं अपितु कार्पोरेट, सरकारी नौकरियों तथा प्रोफेशनल करियर के क्षेत्रों में भी काफी कम है, इसकी तरदीक कई अध्ययनों में हो चुकी है, जिनमें 2006 की जरिस्टस सच्वर

कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सबसे जानी-मानी है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद से आज तक भारत की दूसरे नंबर की आबादी का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व एवं सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक परिस्थिती बेहद चिंताजनक रही है।

भारत में जातीय जनगणना की मांग और आरक्षण

डा. लाल बाबू यादव, पूर्व राजनीति विज्ञान, विभागाध्यक्ष, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा, (बिहार)

मई 2024 में संपन्न भारतीय लोकसभा के चुनावों के दौरान कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली प्रमुख विपक्षी इंडिया गठबंधन ने अपने चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में यह मांग रखी थी कि देश में जातीय जनगणना कराया जाना चाहिए। कांग्रेसी नेता और वर्तमान में लोकसभा में नेता प्रतिपक्ष राहुल गांधी ने अपने देश व्यापी भारत जोड़ो यात्राओं के दौरान भी यह सवाल गम्भीरता पूर्वक उठाया था कि अब समय आ गया है कि देश में सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जातीय समूहों की पहचान किया जाए और इसके लिए देशव्यापी जातीय जनगणना भी शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। भाजपा सहित कुछ अन्य राजनीतिक दल राहुल और इन्डिया गठबंधन के मांग से सहमत नहीं होते हुए भी वे सीधे तौर पर जातीय जनगणना का विरोध भी नहीं कर सकते थे चुनाव परिणामों के बाद भी 18 वीं लोकसभा के गठन के बाद पहले बजट सत्र में विपक्ष ने जातीय जनगणना की मांग को पूरी एकजुटता के साथ उठाया। उनका कहना था कि जातीय जनगणना शीघ्र ही प्रारंभ होने वाले जनगणना के राष्ट्रीय कार्यवाही के दौरान ही पूरी कर ली जाए अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से इस विषय पर कोई ठोस आश्वासन नहीं मिला है। भारत में जाति और जातीय समूह एक राजनीतिक सच्चाई है, जिससे मुंह नहीं मोड़ा जा सकता। जाति व्यवस्था भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। भारत सरकार ने काका कालेलकर आयोग से लेकर बी पी मंडल आयोग के द्वारा कई बार देश में जातीय पहचान के गणना के लिए सफल प्रयास किए। इन सब का उद्देश्य भारतीय संविधान की धारा 15 व 16 में अभिविंचित वर्गों को समानता के आधार पर हर तरह की भेद भाव रहित सुख सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना रहा है। वर्ण व्यवस्था पर विभाजित भारतीय समाज का शूद्र वर्ग जो पिछड़ा दलित और अल्पसंख्यक हैं और जिसकी आबादी अनुमानित 85 प्रतिशत हैं। अभी भी सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक समानता प्राप्त करने से कोसों दूर हैं और यही कारण है कि उन्हें विकास की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए विशेष अवसर प्रदान करने की भी आवश्यकता भारतीय संविधान निर्माताओं ने महसूस की थी। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि देश में विभिन्न जातियों एवं उनके समूहों का डाटा संग्रह हो जो जातीय जनगणना से ही सम्भव है। इसी के आधार पर आरक्षण देने न देने या उसे उपयोगी और क्रियाशील बनाने का उद्देश्य भी पूरा हो सकता है।

भारतीय राजनीति में युवा प्रतिनिधित्व

सुश्री अनुवाला मुनि, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीतिक विज्ञान विभाग, महिला महाविद्यालय, सिमडेगा (झारखंड)

भारतीय राजनीति में युवाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व की समस्या एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती है। खासकर ऐसे देश में जहां 65 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या 35 वर्ष से कम आयु की है। इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या होने के बावजूद युवा राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के पदों में बहुत कम प्रतिनिधित्व रखते हैं। भारतीय राजनीतिक परिदृश्य पर अक्सर उम्रदराज नेताओं का वर्चस्व होता है जिसमें उम्र की सीमाएं, वित्तीय बाधाएं और राजनीतिक परिवारों का प्रभाव युवाओं के लिए प्रमुख बाधाओं के रूप में काम करते हैं। इस प्रतिनिधित्व की कमी के दूरगामी परिणाम होते हैं, क्योंकि नीतियां और शासन अक्सर युवा जनसंख्या की प्राथमिकताओं और चिंताओं को सही ढंग से प्रतिबिंबित नहीं करते। बेरोजगारी, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और डिजिटल नवाचार जैसे मुद्दे जो विशेष रूप से युवाओं के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, नीति-निर्माण प्रक्रिया में अक्सर नजरअंदाज या अपर्याप्त रूप से संबोधित किए जाते हैं। राजनीति में युवाओं की आवाजों की अनुपस्थिति नवाचार को भी बाधित करती है और उन प्रगतिशील विचारों को अपनाने में देरी होती है जो युवा पीढ़ी के साथ मेल खाते हैं। हालांकि युवा समय पर राजनीतिक आंदोलनों में या विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में सक्रिय नजर आते हैं किन्तु औपचारिक राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में युवाओं की संख्या बल कम है। राज्य में सामाजिक मान्यताओं के कारण विशेषकर युवा महिलाओं के लिए शासन या नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया में भाग लेना अधिक कठिन है। भवैश्विक स्तर पर सांसदों की औसत आयु 53 वर्ष है, महिलाओं के लिए यह आयु 50 वर्ष है। इस अंतर को पाटने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक अधिक समावेशी राजनीतिक वातावरण बनाया जाए जो युवा उम्मीदवारों के लिए बाधाओं को कम करे युवाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा दे और राजनीतिक संस्कृति में नई दृष्टिकोण और युवा नेताओं की ऊर्जा को महत्व दिया जाए। एक विकसित भारत के आदर्श को तभी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जब भारत की सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या को राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त होगा। प्रस्तुत लेख के माध्यम से भारत में युवा प्रतिनिधित्व के महत्व एवम प्रासंगिकता को समझने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ युवाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त सुझाव पेश किए जायेंगे।

चुनावी प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी और समस्याओं का अध्ययन

डॉ. राजेन्द्र दिलीप आगवाने, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, गुरुवर्य मामासाहेब दांडेकर कला, भगवंतराव वाजे वाणिज्य और विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, सिन्नर, नाशिक (महाराष्ट्र)

प्रो. अरुण अंबादास पोटे, विभागप्रमुख एवं सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, गुरुवर्य मामासाहेब दांडेकर कला, भगवंतराव वाजे वाणिज्य और विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, सिन्नर, नाशिक (महाराष्ट्र)

भारत को आज दुनिया के सबसे युवा और सबसे बुद्धिमान नागरिकों के देश के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है, यह कहना दुखद है कि महिलाओं ने अभी तक सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जीवन में समानता हासिल नहीं की है। तथापि नारीवाद ने लैंगिक समानता का पहला मैल का पथर पूरा कर लिया है, फिर भी उनके सामने कई चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। भारत को तब तक वैचारिक रूप से परिपक्व नहीं कहा जा सकता है जब तक कि उच्चतम विधायी निकायों, लोकसभा, राज्यसभा, विधानसभा और विधान परिषद में महिलाओं का अनुपात महिलाओं की संख्या से अधिक न हो। लोकसभा में पुरुषों की तुलना में केवल 10 से 15 प्रतिशत महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाता है। जैसे, महिलाएं भारत की आधी शक्ति हैं, इसलिए राज्य के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह सकारात्मक रूप से हस्तक्षेप करे और संसदीय राजनीति में समान प्रतिनिधित्व दे। महिलाओं के लिए पारंपरिक भारतीय संस्कृति और सामाजिक जीवन में कुछ बाधाएं हैं जो सक्रिय राजनीति में भाग लेना उनके लिए कठिन हैं। क्योंकि इनमें मानसिक खच्चीकरण, पितृसत्तात्मक संस्कृति, पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियां, प्रजनन और परवरिश, चरित्र, शिक्षा का निम्न स्तर, आर्थिक निर्भरता आदि शामिल हैं। इसलिए उन पर चर्चा की जरूरत है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में चुनाव प्रक्रिया: एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ. जयवीर सिंह, अस्टिन्ट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

श्री हरीश कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव के प्रस्तावित सुधार के पीछे मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी राज्यों में लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभा चुनाव को एक साथ कराना है, ताकि देश भर में चुनाव की आवृत्ति कम हो सके। पूरे भारत में एक साथ चुनाव लागू करने के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों संभावित प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करता है, जिसे आमतौर पर एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव कहा जाता है। यह प्रस्तावित सुधार बार-बार होने वाले चुनाव चक्र से बचने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राज्य और स्थानीय चुनाव के समय को समकालिक करेगा। चुनाव प्रशासन सुरक्षा तैनाती और शासन संबंधित व्यवधानों से संबंधित व्यय को कम करके राज्य और केंद्र दोनों सरकारों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बचत उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे क्षेत्रीय चिंताओं पर हावी हो सकते हैं। राज्य सरकारों को शासन बनाम चुनाव प्रचार पर अधिक समय केंद्रित करने से लाभ हो सकता है। बार-बार चुनाव से नागरिकों में मतदान के प्रति उदासीनता तथा थकान का अनुभव कर सकते हैं। वी0पी0 जीवन रेड्डी की अध्यक्षता वाले विधि आयोग ने 1999 में एक साथ चुनाव कराने का आह्वान किया था। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 83(2) और 172 के अनुसार लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं की अवधि 5 वर्ष है। जब तक कि उन्हें पहले बंगले कर दिया जाए और अनुच्छेद 356 जैसी परिस्थितियों हैं जहाँ विधानसभा में समय से पहले भंग हो सकती हैं, नतीजा एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव योजना की चिंताएं उठाती हैं कि अगर केंद्रीय राज्य सरकार ने अपने कार्यकाल के बीच में गिर गई तो क्या होगा? क्या सभी राज्य में फिर से चुनाव होंगे या राष्ट्रपति का अधिकार लागू होगा? यह शोध पर संवैधानिक दृष्टिकोण से भारतीय लोकतंत्र में चुनाव प्रक्रिया एक राष्ट्र एक चुनाव के विचार के क्रियान्वयन से जुड़े विभिन्न पहलुओं और चुनौतियों को परिप्रेक्ष्य में रखने का प्रयास करता है। प्रमुख चुनाव सुधार प्रस्ताव के आकलन में शामिल जटिल विचारों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए साक्ष्य आधार आईटी मूल्यांकन प्रदान करता है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दल

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डॉ. आर. एन. पटेल, सहायक प्राध्यापक, शासकीय शहीद केदारनाथ महाविद्यालय, मऊगंज (मध्य प्रदेश)

भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है जिसमें जनता अपने द्वारा चुने जन प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से अपने उत्थान का मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है। भारत का विशालकाय आकार एवं उसमें निवास करने वाली जनता जिनकी अपनी अलग-अलग जाति, धर्म, संप्रदाय, क्षेत्र, भाषा आदि है, जो भारतीय समाज की विभिन्नता को प्रदर्शित करती है। इसी विभिन्नता के कारण भारतीय समाज में बहुदलीय व्यवस्था की प्रधानता है एवं कई प्रकार के राजनीतिक दलों का उदय हुआ है। लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दल समाज के विभिन्न मुद्दों को सरकार के सामने पेश करते हुए उन पर ध्यान आकर्षित कराती हैं जिससे सरकारों पर लोकतंत्र तथा जनता के प्रति जवाबदेही का दबाव बनता है तथा वह जनकल्याण हेतु विशेष कदम उठाती है। भारतीय दलीय व्यवस्था में क्षेत्रीय दलों का होना अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी विशेषता है। क्षेत्रीय दलों से तात्पर्य ऐसे दल से है जो एक सीमित भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करता है एवं उनकी गतिविधियां कुछ राज्यों तक सीमित होती हैं। जहां एक तरफ राष्ट्रीय दल व्यापक एवं विभिन्न प्रकार के हितों की रक्षा करते हैं वहीं दूसरी तरफ क्षेत्रीय दल एक क्षेत्र विषय तक सीमित रह जाते हैं अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय दलों एवं क्षेत्रीय दलों में हितों की दृष्टि से बहुत अंतर पाया जाता है। भारतीय राजनीति में स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात कई वर्षों तक कांग्रेस पार्टी एक प्रमुख पार्टी थी। परंतु 1967 के बाद के चुनाव में उसे क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों द्वारा चुनौतियां मिलने लगी। पूरे देश में क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों की संख्या बढ़ने लगी। क्षेत्रीय पार्टी अपने क्षेत्र विशेष की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए तथा राज्यों में अपनी सरकार बनाने के लिए भारतीय राजनीति में एक योद्धा के रूप में उभर कर आ रहे हैं। जो अब तक की भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में विशेष महत्व रखता है।

बिहार की चुनावी राजनीति के विशेष सन्दर्भ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का प्रदर्शन: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

श्री धीरज कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पटना विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। लोकतंत्र के सफल संचालन के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य में स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव व्यवस्था हो। राजनीतिक दल चुनाव में भाग लेकर सरकार का संचालन करती है। इसी संदर्भ में बिहार में कांग्रेस का चुनावी प्रदर्शन का विश्लेषण करने से पता चलता है कि आजादी के बाद भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस 1967 तक बिहार में निरंतर सत्ता में बनी रही। 1967 में 8 राज्यों में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार का गठन हुआ जिसमें बिहार भी एक था। इसके बाद निरंतर कांग्रेस के सीटों में उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहा लेकिन मंडल कमीशन लागू होने के बाद बिहार में क्षेत्रीय दलों का उदय हुआ और क्षेत्रीय दलों को जनता का साथ मिला जिससे कांग्रेस के प्रदर्शन में भारी ह्रास देखने को मिला। इस शोध पत्र में बिहार की राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी की भूमिका और इसकी चुनावी रणनीतियों की समीक्षा की जाएगी तथा कांग्रेस की चुनावी अभियान, संगठनात्मक ढाँचा और मतदाताओं के साथ उसके संपर्क की गहराई से जाँच की जाएगी। यह अध्ययन कांग्रेस के भविष्य की चुनावी संभावनाओं और रणनीतिक सुधारों के लिए सुझाव प्रदान करेगा जिससे पार्टी की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। यह विश्लेषण बिहार में कांग्रेस की चुनावी सफलता और विफलता के कारणों को उजागर करेगा और यह बताएगा कि कैसे राज्य में सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में कांग्रेस के चुनावी रणनीतियों को प्रभावित किया है।

1947 के विकसित भारत में निर्वाचन पद्धति का योगदान और सीमाएं

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वर्तमान विश्व के सभी देशों में बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्रत्यक्ष लोकतन्त्र के स्थान पर प्रतिनिध्यात्मक लोकतन्त्र अपनाया जा रहा है। इन प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव एक चुनाव पद्धति के अनुसार होता है। आजादी के बाद भारत में भी एक आम चुनाव की प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है जिसमें भारत के सभी नागरिकों को सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार प्रदान किया गया था। 1989 तक यह अधिकार 21 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के नागरिकों को प्रदान किया गया जबकि 1989 के बाद 61वां संविधान संशोधन करके यह अधिकार 18 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के नागरिकों को प्रदान किया गया। केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्वाचन के लिए सम्पूर्ण देश को अलग-अलग संसदीय क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया जाता है जहां प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल अपने-अपने उम्मीदवारों को चुनाव में उतारता है इसके अलावा यदि कोई व्यक्ति स्वतन्त्र रूप से भी चुनाव में हिस्सा लेना चाहता है तो इसकी भी भारतीय संविधान स्वतन्त्रता देता है। अग्रेता ही विजेता प्रणाली से सर्वाधिक मत प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवार को विजयी घोषित किया जाता है। भारत में निर्वाचन पद्धति का नियन्त्रण और संचालन एक स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव आयोग द्वारा किया जाता है जिसका गठन संविधान के दायरे में स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात 24 जनवरी 1950 को किया गया था। राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति, संसद तथा विधानमण्डल के सदस्यों का चुनाव निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सम्पन्न किये जाते हैं। 1951-52 के प्रथम आम चुनाव से लेकर 2024 सत्रहवें आम चुनाव तक निर्वाचन आयोग की भूमिका और कार्य प्रणाली निरन्तर सकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावी और पारदर्शी होती जा रही है। प्रथम आम चुनाव की मतदान पेटिका से लेकर आज की ई.वी.एम और पी.वी.पेट. के साथ-साथ उम्मीदवारों के शपथ-पत्र निरन्तर जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायी होते जा रहे हैं। यह बहुआयामी सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लोकतन्त्र और लोकतान्त्रिक प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाकर 1947 तक भारत को विकसित भारत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायेगी।

भारत में दल प्रणाली और गठजोड़

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महात्मा गांधी की मृत्यु के बाद सत्ता जवाहर लाल नेहरू और पटेल दो व्यक्तियों के साझे आई। यह गठजोड़ अजीब था, इन दोनों के विचार, स्वभाव, राजनीतिक संबंध, सब बिल्कुल अलग थे। नेहरू की बौद्धिकता, जनता पर गहरा प्रभाव और प्रगतिशीलता के मुकाबले पटेल की ठोस व्यावहारिकता और संगठन-कुशलता थी। यद्यपि दोनों एक-दूसरे की जरूरत थी और आपस में टकराने से बचने की कोशिश करते हैं फिर भी दोनों का अंतर इतना स्पष्ट था और कांग्रेस के सामने नीति के ऐसे आवश्यक प्रश्न उपस्थित थे जिन पर निर्णय लेने में देर नहीं की जा सकती थी, कि इस द्वंद्व का निपटारा होना ही था। सन् 1950 में कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष के चुनाव के प्रश्न पर नेहरू और पटेल का द्वंद्व खुल कर सामने आया। जब पटेल के उम्मीदवार खेमे के कांग्रेस जन पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन ने प्रगतिशील समझे जाने वाले कृपालानी को हरा दिया। इसके कुछ ही दिनों बाद पटेल की मृत्यु हो गई और केन्द्रीय सरकार में नेहरू का एकछत्र अधिकार हो गया। कांग्रेस संगठन अर्थात् टंडन जी से नेहरू की टक्कर होने में देर नहीं लगी। कृपालानी और उनके कांग्रेस डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट को कांग्रेस से हटना पड़ा। कांग्रेस की रीति-नीति से नेहरू असंतुष्ट थे। उनका आरोप था कि संगठन पक्ष केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के काम में अनुचित हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है। न सिर्फ कांग्रेस सरकार के बीच में यह विरोध नेहरू को सहन नहीं हुआ। वे यह भी चाहते थे कि 1952 के चुनाव में सही किस्म के आदमी चुने जाएँ और विधान मंडल तथा सरकार में आएँ। अतः नेहरू ने संगठन को हाथ में लेने का निश्चय किया। उन्होंने टंडन से यह कहा कि या तो मुझे कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी का पुनर्गठन करने दो, वरना मेरा इस्तीफा लो। इस अल्टिमेटम के फलस्वरूप स्वयं टंडन जी ने कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया। इसके बाद नेहरू कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बन गए और अगले 4 वर्ष तक वह सरकार और संगठन दोनों के प्रधान बने रहे।

वर्तमान में विकसित भारत और बिहार के दलित राजनीति का स्वरूप

डॉ. राजबली पासवान, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, रामेश्वर महाविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

बिहार में दलित राजनीति का स्वरूप पिछले कुछ दशकों में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन देख चुका है। पहले, दलित समुदाय को मुख्यधारा की राजनीति में सीमित स्थान मिलता था, और उनकी आवाज को अक्सर अनसुना किया जाता था। राजनीतिक दलों में दलितों का प्रतिनिधित्व न्यूनतम था, जिससे उनकी समस्याओं और अधिकारों की अनदेखी होती थी। लेकिन अब यह समुदाय राजनीतिक रूप से अधिक जागरूक और संगठित हो गया है। दलित नेताओं और संगठनों ने अपनी आवाज को उठाने के लिए विभिन्न माध्यमों का उपयोग किया है, जैसे कि रैलियाँ, प्रदर्शन, और सामाजिक मीडिया। वर्तमान में, दलित राजनीति में न केवल सामाजिक न्याय की मांग की जा रही है, बल्कि आर्थिक और राजनीतिक अधिकारों की भी चर्चा हो रही है। दलित समुदाय अब अपने हक के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, और यह समझने लगा है कि राजनीतिक भागीदारी के बिना उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान संभव नहीं है। इसके अलावा, दलित नेताओं ने अपने समुदाय के लिए विशेष योजनाओं और नीतियों की मांग की है, जिससे उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो सके। यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि भारत में लगभग 700 जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। इनमें से लगभग 90 प्रतिशत जातियाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करती हैं, जो कि भारतीय समाज की पारंपरिक संरचना का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं। ये जातियाँ अक्सर कृषि, पशुपालन और अन्य ग्रामीण गतिविधियों में संलग्न रहती हैं। इसके विपरीत, केवल 10 प्रतिशत जातियाँ शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करती हैं, जहाँ वे विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यवसायों और सेवाओं में संलग्न होती

हैं। यह भी स्पष्ट हुआ है कि सम्पूर्ण भारत में केवल 16 प्रतिशत जातियाँ ही अनुसूचित जाति के अंतर्गत आती हैं। यह आंकड़ा दर्शाता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या भारतीय समाज में एक महत्वपूर्ण लेकिन सीमित हिस्से का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। अनुसूचित जातियों को विशेष अधिकार और सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जाती हैं, ताकि वे सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ेपन से उबर सकें। इस प्रकार, अनुसूचित जातियों की स्थिति और उनके निवास स्थान का अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है, ताकि उनकी आवश्यकताओं और चुनौतियों को समझा जा सके और उन्हें उचित सहायता प्रदान की जा सके। यह जानकारी न केवल नीति निर्धारण में सहायक है, बल्कि समाज में समानता और न्याय की दिशा में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में गठबंधन एवं बहुमत सरकारों की भूमिका

डॉ० बृजेश कुमार जोशी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रानीखेत (उत्तराखण्ड)

डेविड कुमार, शोधार्थी राजनीति विज्ञान, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बाजपुर (उत्तराखण्ड)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र वर्तमान समय में विकास के जिस दौर से गुजर रहा है, एक समय पर विश्व के प्रत्येक विकसित लोकतंत्र को वहाँ से गुजरना पड़ा है। यद्यपि यह कहना पूर्ण रूप से उचित नहीं है कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र अन्य विकसित लोकतंत्रों की अपेक्षा कहीं भी कमतर है, क्योंकि भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा एवं सफल लोकतंत्र है तथा तीसरे विश्व के अधिकांश राष्ट्रों की राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाओं से बहुत उन्नत अवस्था में है। यहाँ तक कि हमारा कोई भी पड़ोसी देश लोकतंत्र में स्थायित्व की इस अवस्था को प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है जिस प्रकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र ने किया है। जाहिर है कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र को इस अवस्था तक आने के दौरान विभिन्न चुनौतियों से होकर गुजरना पड़ा है। विकास के इस कालक्रम में देश की राजनीति में विभिन्न प्रकार की उथल-पुथल एवं साथ ही कुछ नवीन सिद्धांत भी अस्तित्व में आए। उन्हीं में से एक “गठबंधन सरकार” एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था है जो वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति में भली-भाँति रच-बच गई है। देश को राजनीतिक विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति में लाने में सरकार के दोनों ही प्रकारों अर्थात् गठबंधन एवं बहुमत सरकारों ने अपनी-अपनी विशेष भूमिका निभाई है। कुछ ऐसी अवस्थाएँ आई जहाँ पर बहुमत सरकारों ने भली प्रकार कार्य किया, तो साथ ही कुछ ऐसी भी परिस्थितियाँ आई जिनमें गठबंधन सरकारों ने देश को प्रभावशाली नेतृत्व प्रदान किया। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में सरकार के इन दोनों स्वरूपों द्वारा भारतीय लोकतंत्र की विकास यात्रा में दिए गए योगदान का मूल्यांकन करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

भारतीय चुनाव में तकनीक का प्रयोग एवं चुनाव सुधार में उभरती चिंताएँ

डॉ. विनय सिंह यादव, प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान, राजकीय महाविद्यालय बहरोड़ (राजस्थान)

भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतन्त्र है और इसके सफल संचालन के लिए चुनाव प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाती है। भारत की चुनाव प्रक्रिया में सबसे बड़ी तकनीक 1980 के दशक की शुरुआत में ईवीएम के रूप में आई तब से तकनीक के अन्य विविध रूप चुनावी प्रक्रिया शुरू हुए। 1990 के दशक की शुरुआत में मतदाता सूची का कंप्यूटीकरण हुआ। इसके बाद जल्द ही फोटो मतदाता पहचान पत्र शुरू हुए जबकि मतदाता सूची 21वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में आई। आज फोटो मतदाता पहचान पत्र और फोटो मतदाता सूची देश के तकरीबन 99 प्रतिशत भाग तक पहुँच गई है। मोबाइल तकनीक का अपने प्रत्येक रूप में जिसमें वॉइस, डाटा एवं एसएमएस संप्रेषण के साथ-साथ सैटेलाइट चित्र भौगोलिक सूचना तंत्र शामिल है, का बहुत अच्छा प्रयोग आयोग द्वारा हो रहा है। भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित बायोमेट्रिक डाटा बेस से भी इसे जोड़ने का कार्य चल रहा है। भारत का महा रजिस्ट्रार भारत के प्रत्येक निवासी को ऐसे स्मार्ट कार्ड जिसमें बायोमेट्रिक हो, जारी करने की योजना बना रहा है और फोटो मतदान पहचान पत्र को भी स्मार्ट कार्ड में शामिल करने के लिए सहमत है, ताकि भविष्य में यदि आवश्यकता हो तो इस बायोमेट्रिक का पहचान के सत्यापन के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सके। मोबाइल और ऑनलाइन आवेदन जो कि आयोग के द्वारा नागरिकों का बेहतर सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रह है उनमें शामिल है – मतदाता सूची में ऑनलाइन नामांकन की सुविधा, ऑनलाइन शिकायत पंजीकरण और लोक शिकायत प्रबंधन, लोक शिकायत के लिए कॉल सेंटर, ऑनलाइन सूचना देना, मतदाता सूची की खोज। ईवीएम के उल्लेख के बिना भारतीय चुनाव में तकनीक के इस्तेमाल की कहानी पूरी नहीं हो सकती। पिछले दशकों के दौरान भारत में मतदान व्यवस्था में कई बदलाव आए। 1952 और 1957 में लोकसभा के पहले दो आम चुनाव में प्रत्येक प्रत्याशी को अलग-अलग रंगों की मत पर्तियाँ दी गई थी मतपत्रों में प्रत्याशी का नाम और चुनाव चिन्ह नहीं छपे थे 1960-61 में केरल और उड़ीसा की विधानसभाओं के मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान चिन्ह अंकित मतपत्रों की शुरुआत हुई। 1982 को हुए केरल विधानसभा चुनाव में 70 परस्र विधानसभा क्षेत्र में 50 मतदान केन्द्रों पर प्रयोग के लिए ईवीएम का प्रयोग किया गया। दिसम्बर 1988 में संसद ने कानून में संशोधन किया और जनप्रतिनिधि अधिनियम 1951 में एक नई धारा 61 ए जोड़ी गई और आयोग को वॉटिंग मशीन के प्रयोग की शक्ति मिली 24 मार्च 1992 को निर्वाचन संचालन नियम 1961 में ईवीएम के प्रयोग के संबंध में किए गए संशोधन सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित किए गए। नवम्बर 1998 से संसदीय क्षेत्र और विधानसभा क्षेत्र के सभी उपचुनाव में ईवीएम का प्रयोग किया गया। 2004 एवं 2009 के लोकसभा आम चुनाव ईवीएम के द्वारा ही करवाए गए।

जम्मू-कश्मीर : अनुच्छेद 370 के अन्तर्गत राज्य के अस्थायी विशेष उपबन्ध की समाप्ति एवं उसके बाद की संवैधानिक स्थिति

डॉ. गणेश राम, सहायक आचार्य, (अतिथि संकाय) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय खींवसर, नागौर (राजस्थान)

जम्मू-कश्मीर से अनुच्छेद 370 की समाप्ति के लिए पिछले 70 वर्षों से मांग की जा रही थी लेकिन इस कार्य को प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने एक ऐतिहासिक और साहसिक फैसला लेते हुए आखिरकार मूर्त रूप दिया और 5 अगस्त 2019 को संसद की सिफारिश पर अनुच्छेद 370 के खंड (3) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके राष्ट्रपति ओदश के द्वारा अनुच्छेद 370 के सभी खंडों को निरस्त कर दिया, केवल खंड (1) को छोड़कर। इस प्रकार 5 अगस्त, 2019 का दिन भारतीय इतिहास में एक स्वर्णिम दिन के रूप में दर्ज हो गया। इसी दिन गृह मंत्री अमित शाह द्वारा संसद के उच्च सदन राज्यसभा में अनुच्छेद 370 के निरस्त होने का संकल्प पेश किया जिसके साथ में एक अन्य प्रस्ताव “जम्मू और कश्मीर पुनर्गठन विधेयक, 2019” भी पेश किया। इसके बाद 6 अगस्त, 2019 को यही दोनों संकल्प और प्रस्ताव लोकसभा में पेश किए गए। संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा दो-तिहाई बहुमत से यह संकल्प और प्रस्ताव पारित हो गए। इसके बाद 9 अगस्त, 2019 को राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर होने के साथ ही विधेयक “जम्मू और कश्मीर पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2019” के रूप में भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित हो गया। इसके बाद जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य अब “जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र” तथा “लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र” के रूप में विभाजित हो गया। 31 अक्टूबर, 2019 से “जम्मू और कश्मीर पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 2019” लागू होने के बाद संपूर्ण देश में एक समान कानून, एक संविधान, एक राष्ट्रध्वज और एकल नागरिकता जैसे सभी प्रावधान देश के अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के समान जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में भी लागू हो गए हैं। इस अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की संवैधानिक स्थिति भारत के पुद्दुचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के समान हो गई है।

बदलते परिवेश में पंचायती राज में लोकतांत्रिक अवलोकन

कार्तिक कुमार, शोध-छात्र, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बोधगया (बिहार)

मानवीय सभ्यता के सभी विकास चरणों में अभी तक लोकतंत्र को शासन की सर्वोत्तम व्यवस्था के रूप में रेखांकित किया गया है। लोकतंत्र शासन की वह पद्धति है जिससे शासन का आधार ‘जन सहमति’ होता है अर्थात् सरकारें जन इच्छा से निर्मित होकर जन कल्याण के ध्येय को आत्मसात करती हैं। भारत ने भी स्वतंत्रता पश्चात् संसदीय युक्त संघीय ढाँचे में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को अपनाया। यह शासन की एक अति विकसित प्रणाली थी जो कि ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका जैसे विकसित देशों के सम्मिश्रण को दर्शाती हैं। किंतु भारतीय समाज की संरचना देशों से विलग थी। इस समाज का हृदय गाँव में बसता है जहाँ देश की लगभग 70 प्रतिशत आबादी निवास करती हैं ऐसे में लोकतंत्र को लोक से जोड़ने के लिए उसे तृणमूल स्तर से आरंभ करना अनिवार्य हो जाता है। इसी की परिकल्पना पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के रूप में सामने आती है, जिसे सैद्धांतिक शब्दावली में ‘लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण’ भी कहते हैं। भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक संरचना में शासन के तीन स्तर हैं— राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संघीय सरकार, राज्य स्तर पर राज्य या प्रादेशिक सरकारें और स्थानीय स्तर पर पंचायती राज एवं नगरपालिक प्रणाली। भारत जैसे विशाल आबादी, क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नता एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता वाले देश में लोकतंत्र को सार्थक, कल्याणोन्मुख बनाने एवं ‘समावेशी विकास’ सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विकेंद्रीकरण अंतर्निहित अनिवार्यता है। इसलिए उच्च स्तर से निम्न स्तर की ओर शक्ति का स्थानांतरण लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया का मर्म है। प्रसिद्ध अंग्रेज विचारक डी० टाक्यूले ने कहा—“एक राष्ट्र भले ही स्वतंत्र सरकार की स्थापना कर ले परन्तु स्थानीय संस्थाओं के बिना इसमें स्वतंत्रता की भावना नहीं आ सकती।” किन्तु अभी भी भारत में लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया में कुछ बाधाएँ विद्यमान थी जैसे कि समाज का पितृसत्तात्मक ढाँचा महिला प्रतिनिधित्व को

पूर्ण रूप से स्वीकार करने में असमर्थ था। पति प्रधान जैसी संकल्पना पंचायतों में देखने को मिलती है जितने निर्वाचित महिला की बजाय पंचायतों की बैठकों में उनके पति अथवा घर के पुरुष हिस्सा लेने जाने लगे। इस प्रकार गाँव में जातीय जड़ता ने अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व को गहरा झटका दिया। वहीं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पंचायतों को पर्याप्त शक्तियों एवं धन का वितरण न करना भी पंचायतों की स्थिति को कमजोर कर रहा है। अन्य चुनाव की भांति आज पंचायतों के चुनाव में दलगत राजनीति की चपेट में आ चुके हैं तथा नौकरशाही एवं प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण ने पंचायतों की स्वायत्तता को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है फिर भी सूक्ष्म दृष्टि से अवलोकन करने के पश्चात् यह ज्ञात होता है कि भारत में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की शुरुआत ने लोकतंत्र को अधिक लोकतांत्रिक एवं सहभागी लोकतंत्र के रूप में परिवर्तित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन किया है। इस प्रकार पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ने भारत में लोकतंत्र के वास्तविक सपने को साकार किया है? जिससे कि शासन की पंक्ति में खड़ा हुआ अंतिम व्यक्ति भी यह महसूस कर सके कि वह भी सत्ता सरकार एवं शासन की प्रक्रिया एवं निर्णय प्रक्रिया का अभिन्न हिस्सा है।

भारत में चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका और महत्व : एक विश्लेषण

मृणालिनी सिंह, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय (छपरा)

1950 में संविधान निर्माताओं द्वारा एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में चुनाव आयोग की स्थापना की गई, जिसका कार्य भारत में विभिन्न स्तरों पर होने वाले चुनाव का निरीक्षण, निर्देशन और नियंत्रण करना है। चुनाव आयोग ने केन्द्र के साथ-साथ राज्यों में भी राज्य चुनाव आयोग की स्थापना कर विधानसभा के चुनाव प्रक्रिया को सरल और निष्पक्ष बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका और उसके महत्व पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गई है। भारत में अब तक 18 लोकसभा चुनाव हो चुके हैं। यह सभी चुनाव भले ही शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से सम्पन्न हुए तो परन्तु इसके साथ चुनाव व्यवस्था में कुछ त्रुटियाँ भी उजागर हुई। चुनाव में बाहुबल की शक्ति का प्रयोग, बढ़ते धन-बल, फर्जी मतदान, ईवीएम मशीन पर उठे सवालों ने जनता की चुनाव में आस्था को कम किया। इन त्रुटियों के उपचार के लिए चुनाव आयोग ने ताराकुंडे समिति, दिनेश गोस्वामी समिति आदि के कुछ सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया। प्रस्तावित शोध-पत्र में इन विषयों पर विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा की गई है।

आदिवासी क्षेत्र में निवास कर रही जनजातियों की समस्याएँ और प्रमुख संवैधानिक उपचार

डॉ. अमृतलाल परमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग पेटलावद (मध्य प्रदेश)

डॉ. कल्पना जयपाल, शासकीय महाविद्यालय सैलाना, जिला रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश)

भारत एक विविधता वाला देश है जहाँ अनेकता में एकता के दर्शन किए जाते हैं, यहाँ पर अनेक प्रकार के धर्म,संप्रदाय, जातियाँ,जनजातियाँ और जनजातियों की उप जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं। भारत के संपूर्ण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में लगभग 15 प्रतिशत भाग पर यह जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं जो कि देश की पूरी आबादी का लगभग 8.15 प्रतिशत है आज जहाँ हम आधुनिक तकनीक में चांद तक पहुँच चुके हैं वहीं पर देश में कई जगह पर जनजातीय ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भी निवास करती हैं जहाँ पर आज तक बिजली की पहुँच नहीं है आज भी अनेक जनजातीय आदम स्थल पर ही अपने जीवन यापन कर रही है जबकि हमारा देश प्रगति में विश्व में कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ रहा है यह जनजातीय खानाबदोश के रूप में जाति या झुंड में साथ में रहते हैं जनजातियों को आदिम समाज आदिवासी वन्य जातियाँ गिरिजन या अनुसूचित जनजाति के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। स्वतंत्र भारत में संविधान निर्माता द्वारा देश के कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान हेतु विभिन्न प्रयास किए गए हैं स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र समाजवाद की स्थापना का संकल्प लिया गया था जो की समानता और नेहा पर आधारित है किंतु आज भी देश के कई वर्ग ऐसे हैं जो इन योजनाओं और संवैधानिक उपचारों से कोसों दूर है जहाँ पर हमारा देश विश्व मंच पर आर्थिक सांस्कृतिक राजनीतिक उन्नति का दावा करते हैं वही देश के अंदर कई समुदाय आज भी ऐसे हैं जो कि आधुनिकता के आ से भी परिचित नहीं है, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में आज भी ऐसे गांव ऊँचे पहाड़ियों पर बसे हैं जिन्होंने आज तक सड़क और ट्रेन का मुँह नहीं देखा इनके उत्थान की दिशा में उठाए गए कदम और राष्ट्र निर्माता द्वारा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में निवास कर रहे लोगों की स्थिति में सुधारने की दिशा में किए गए प्राय एक दिन अवश्य साकार होंगे ताकि हमारे देश में जो असमानता का यह पहलू है इस सामान्य को भी जल्द ही दूर किया जा सके।

PANEL 7

समान नागरिक संहिता: राजनीति और नीति

श्री आशीष किशोर, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर (बिहार)

हाल के वर्षों में समान नागरिक संहिता सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक विमर्श का विषय रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने संबोधन में “समान नागरिक संहिता” को “धर्मनिरपेक्ष नागरिक संहिता” बताते हुए इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए अपना समर्थन व्यक्त किया जिसमें कहा गया है कि “भारत विभिन्न समुदायों के लिए अलग-अलग कानून के कारण प्रभावी तरीके से कार्य नहीं कर सकता है।” संवैधानिक स्थिति:- ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक सत्ता द्वारा 1835 के अपने रिपोर्ट में समान नागरिक संहिता का आह्वान किया गया था। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में संविधान सभा में बहस के दौरान इसका स्थान संविधान के भाग-3 मौलिक अधिकार भाग-4 में राज्य के निर्देशक तत्व में समाहित किया गया। अनुच्छेद 44 में यह वर्णित है कि पूरे देश के लिए एक समान कानून के साथ ही सभी सामाजिक समूहों के लिए विवाह, तलाक एवं उत्तराधिकार जैसे कानूनों में भी एकरूपता लाई जाए। निर्देशक तत्व प्रकृति से “न्याय योग्य” नहीं होने के कारण आवश्यक है कि इसके लिए एक प्रभावी कानून का निर्माण किया जाए। वास्तव में अब समय की मांग है कि नागरिक संहिता को प्रभावी बनाया जाए ताकि विकसित भारत @2047 के सपने को स्वीकार किया जा सके।

समकालीन भारत में व्यक्तिगत कानूनों के संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता: एक मानवाधिकार परिप्रेक्ष्य

सुश्री बेबी तबरसुम, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

भारत विविध धर्मों वाला देश है। यहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार की धार्मिक व्यवहार, विश्वास, रीति-रिवाज, इत्यादि पाए जाते हैं। भारत की आध्यात्मिक भूमि में अलग-अलग धर्म जिनमें हिंदू, जैन, बौद्ध, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई और पारसी आदि शामिल हैं। विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदाय पारिवारिक विषयों में अपने निजी कानूनों द्वारा शासित हैं। विभिन्न वर्गों और जातियों में दंपति अधिकार हेतु अपने पर्सनल लॉ के अनुसार विवाह और तलाक एवं पुनर्स्थापन के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न प्रावधान लागू हैं। वर्तमान समय में समान नागरिक संहिता कानून का प्रयोग व्यक्तिगत मामलों से संबंधित अधिकारों का संहिताबद्ध करने के रूप में किया जाता है। जो कि विवाह, विवाह-विच्छेद, भरण-पोषण, दत्तक-ग्रहण और संपत्ति एवं उत्तराधिकार से संबंधित है। पर्सनल लॉ के मामलों में कानूनों की बहुलता राष्ट्रीय अखंडता और एकजुटता के लिए प्रत्यक्ष खतरा है। यहाँ उन कुछ देशों का नाम उल्लेखनीय है जहाँ समान नागरिक संहिता सफलतापूर्वक कार्य कर रही है। उदाहरणार्थ – टर्की, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, जर्मनी, फ्रांस, कनाडा और पुर्तगाल आदि। संहिताबद्ध व्यक्तिगत कानून के अभाव में भारत में मुस्लिम महिलाएं अभी भी लैंगिक असमानता और लैंगिक अन्याय का शिकार हैं। उपरोक्त विवेचना के कमोवेश में इस शोध प्रस्ताव का प्रथम भाग यह बताने का प्रयास करेगा कि मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ, मुस्लिम महिलाओं के मौलिक अधिकारों एवं मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन करता है जिसकी वजह से वह अपने अधिकारों की अनुभूति उतने अच्छे ढंग से नहीं कर पाती जितनी अन्य वर्ग की महिलाएं करती हैं। द्वितीय भाग ‘लैंगिक न्याय’ स्थापित करने के लिए समान नागरिक संहिता की आवश्यकता को उजागर करना है क्योंकि पारिवारिक मामलों में महिलाओं को असमान अधिकार मिले, वैवाहिक संबंधों में बहुविवाह, ट्रिपल तलाक, हलाला महिलाओं के बीच असुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है जिससे उनके व्यक्तिगत विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है। लेख का अंतिम भाग लैंगिक असमानता, समूह अधिकार और अल्पसंख्यक अधिकार के संदर्भ में धर्म आधारित व्यक्तिगत कानूनों को बनाये रखने और एक समान नागरिक संहिता कानून स्थापित करने के बीच वर्तमान बहस की समीक्षा सकता है।

समान नागरिक संहिता –राजनीति और नीति

श्री गौरव सिंह पड़ियार, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा, विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर (उत्तराखंड)

भारतीय संविधान के भाग-04, अनुच्छेद-44 में समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) का उल्लेख है, इसके अंतर्गत राज्य भारत के समस्त राज्य क्षेत्रों में नागरिकों के लिए समान सिविल संहिता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करेगा। वर्तमान में उत्तराखंड यूसीसी लागू करने वाला स्वतंत्र भारत का पहला राज्य है, इससे पहले यह गोवा में अस्तित्व में था लेकिन इसे पूर्णतः के साथ लागू नहीं किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त समय-2 पर यूसीसी की दिशा में कुछ प्रयास किए गए जैसे-विशेष-विवाह अधिनियम-1984, शाहबानो वाद-1985

आदि। यूसीसी से लैंगिक न्याय, समानता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, पर्सनल कानूनों का संहिताकरण जैसे—(विवाह, तलाक, गोद लेना, उत्तराधिकार) होगा धार्मिक भेदभाव कम व सामाजिक समरसता बढ़ेगी। आलोचकों का मानना है कि यूसीसी धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकारों के विरुद्ध है, साथ ही अल्पसंख्यक समाज में बहुसंख्यक समाज के कानूनों को लादे जाने का डर है। प्रस्तुत शोध—पत्र यूसीसी के लागू होने से उत्तराखंड के समाज, महिलाओं व पर्सनल कानूनों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास करता है।

समान नागरिक संहिता: संभावना एवं चुनौतियाँ

डॉ कविता पाठक, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं विभाग प्रभारी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डॉ0 शिवानन्द नौटियाल राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय कर्णप्रयाग, चमोली (उत्तराखण्ड)

यूनिफार्म सिविल कोड, एक सामाजिक मामलों से सम्बन्धित कानून होता है जो सभी पंथ के लोगों के लिये विवाह, तलाक, भरण—पोषण, विरासत व बच्चा गोद लेने आदि में समान रूप से लागू होता है दूसरे शब्दों में अलग—अलग पंथों के लिये अलग—अलग सिविल कानून न होना ही समान नागरिक संहिता की मूल भावना है। यह किसी भी पंथ जाति के सभी निजी कानूनों से ऊपर होता है। एक समान नागरिक संहिता होने का आशय है कि व्यक्तिगत कानून एक समान सभी धर्मों के लिए सभी नागरिकों पर लागू होगा। किन्तु वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल हिन्दू व मुसलमानों के व्यक्तिगत कानून में भिन्नता है। व्यक्तिगत कानून सम्पत्ति उत्तराधिकार और विरासत जैसे क्षेत्रों और विवाह, तलाक आदि पर लागू होता है। व्यक्तिगत कानून पहली बार ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान मुख्य रूप से हिन्दू और मुस्लिमों के लिए बनाए गए थे। अंग्रेजों को समुदाय के नेताओं के विरोध का डर था और इसलिए वे इस घरेलू श्रेष्ठ में आगे हस्तक्षेप करने से बचते थे। भारतीय राज्य गोवा जो उस समय पुर्तगाल के औपनिवेशिक शासन के अंतर्गत होने के कारण ब्रिटिश भारत से अलग था, वहाँ एक समान पारिवारिक कानून को बरकरार रखा गया जिसे गोवा नागरिक संहिता के रूप में जाना जाता था और इस प्रकार यह आज तक समान नागरिक संहिता वाला भारत का एकमात्र राज्य है। भारत की आजादी के बाद हिंदू कोड बिल पेश किया गया, जिसने बौद्ध, हिंदू, जैन और सिख जैसे भारतीय धर्मों के विभिन्न संप्रदायों में बड़े पैमाने पर व्यक्तिगत कानून को संहिताबद्ध किया। भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 25—28 भारतीय नागरिकों को धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी देता है और धार्मिक समूहों को अपने स्वयं के मामलों का प्रबंध करने की अनुमति देता है, संविधान का अनुच्छेद 44 भारतीय राज्य से अपेक्षा करता है कि वह राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ बनाते समय सभी भारतीय नागरिकों के लिए राज्य के नीति—निर्देशक तत्व और समान कानून को लागू करे। अलग—अलग धर्मों के कानून से न्यायपालिका पर बोझ पड़ता है। समान नागरिक संहिता लागू होने से इस परेशानी से निजात मिलेगी और अदालतों में वर्षों से पड़े लंबित मामलों के फैसले जल्द होंगे। देश में हर भारतीय पर एक समान कानून लागू होने से देश की राजनीति पर भी असर पड़ेगा और राजनीतिक दल वोट बैंक वाली राजनीति नहीं कर सकेंगे और वोटों का धुंधीकरण नहीं होगा।

समान नागरिक संहिता का संवैधानिक एवं राजनीतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य : चुनौतियाँ एवं सम्भावनाएं

डॉ. अविनाश प्रताप सिंह, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, कपिलवस्तु, सिद्धार्थनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता को लागू करने का विषय दशकों से भारतीय राजनीति का प्रमुख मुद्दा रहा है। लेकिन वोट बैंक की राजनीति और राजनीति की इच्छा शक्ति की कमी के कारण संविधान में उल्लेखित होने के बावजूद भी स्वतंत्रता के 75 वर्ष बाद भी भारत के लिए समान नागरिक संहिता निर्मित नहीं हो सकी। वास्तव में समान नागरिक संहिता वोट बैंक के राजनीति एवं तुष्टिकरण का शिकार हो गई। समान नागरिक संहिता का आशय है एक ऐसे कानून से है जो संपूर्ण भारत के समस्त नागरिकों के लिए एक समान हो अर्थात् सभी धर्म, सभी सामाजिक क्षेत्र, सभी वर्गों, सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए एक समान कानून हो, जैसे दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता संपूर्ण भारत में समस्त नागरिकों के लिए एक समान है। भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता के लिए संविधान सभा में भी बहुत व्यापक रूप से विचार विमर्श हुआ। संविधान निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्माण करने वाले तथा संविधान सभा के प्रारूप समिति के सभापति डॉ भीमराव अंबेडकर सहित कई सदस्यों ने भी समान नागरिक संहिता के पक्ष में समर्थन व्यक्त किया था। अंततः संविधान सभा ने भारतीय संविधान के भाग चार के अनुच्छेद 44 में समान नागरिक संहिता के संदर्भ में उपबंध किया है। संविधान में उल्लेखित होने के बावजूद भी भारत में कई दशकों तक समान नागरिक संहिता के संबंध में कोई ठोस एवं कारगर प्रयास नहीं किया गया। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अपने अनेक टिप्पणियों में समान नागरिक संहिता भारत में लागू नहीं होने पर निरंतर आपत्ति व्यक्त किया जाता रहा है। समान नागरिक संहिता नहीं लागू होने के संबंध में कठोर टिप्पणी करते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अनुच्छेद 44 को मृतपत्र तक का कहने में संकोच नहीं किया। विदित है कि भारत में कई दशकों तक केंद्र और राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें रही हैं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की लगातार टिप्पणियों और केंद्र और राज्यों में सत्ता परिवर्तन के बाद अब समान नागरिक संहिता के संदर्भ में कानून बनाने एवं उसे लागू करने को लेकर बहुत ही सकारात्मक एवं ठोस प्रयास प्रारंभ हुआ है। समान नागरिक संहिता के संबंध में इस सार्थक प्रयास एवं प्रगति से प्रत्येक सचेत भारतीय नई उम्मीद की किरण के रूप में देख रहा है। जिस समान नागरिक संहिता का वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए तुष्टिकरण किया जा रहा है उसका सर्वाधिक लाभ उसी अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग विशेष की महिलाओं को होना सर्वविदित है। गोवा में समान नागरिक संहिता वर्षों से निर्वाध रूप से लागू है। उत्तराखंड राज्य का भी समान नागरिक संहिता लागू करने की दिशा में तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ाना अत्यंत ही सुखद कदम के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय एकता अखंडता के संबंध में समान नागरिक संहिता का महत्व से हम परिचित हैं। वर्तमान समय में भारत के राजनीतिक फलक पर समान नागरिक संहिता सर्वाधिक चर्चा बहस एवं विचार विमर्श का मुद्दा बना हुआ है। राजनीति विज्ञान के विद्यार्थी के लिए समान नागरिक संहिता का विषय है न केवल महत्वपूर्ण है अपितु उसके शोध का भी ज्वलंत मुद्दा है। यह भारतीय राजनीति को नई दिशा देने तथा भविष्य की राजनीति को तय करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाला हो सकता है। इसलिए इस विषय पर शोध किया जाना न केवल आवश्यक है अपितु समीचीन भी है। यह विषय भारत के राजनीति के संबंध में अध्ययन के लिए भी उपयोगी है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में समान नागरिक संहिता की संवैधानिक स्थिति एवं इसका भारतीय राजनीति पर प्रभाव और वोट बैंक तथा पुष्टिकरण की राजनीति, समान नागरिक संहिता से प्रभावित होने वाले विविध वर्गों के पक्ष तथा चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान के संदर्भ में अध्ययन किया जाएगा।

समान नागरिक संहिता: व्यवस्थापन, कार्यान्वयन और प्रतिरोध के स्वर

प्रो0 मो0 अलाउद्दीन अजीजी, प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, शांति प्रसाद जैन कॉलेज, सासाराम (बिहार)

आजादी के बाद समान नागरिक संहिता एक ज्वलंत मुद्दा रहा है। यूसीसी का संविधान सभा में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों द्वारा विरोध दर्ज किया गया था। राज्य के नीति निदेशक सिद्धांत (डीपीएसपी) के भाग IV (अनु 36—51) में अनुच्छेद 44 के तहत भारतीय संविधान में केवल एक पंक्ति जोड़ी गयी है जिसके अनुसार “राज्य पूरे भारत में नागरिकों के लिए एक समान नागरिक संहिता सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेगा।” हमारे यहाँ हर धर्म का पर्सनल लॉ और विवाह, तलाक और उत्तराधिकार पर अलग—अलग एक्ट एवं कानून है जिसके कारण समान नागरिक संहिता के पक्ष एवं विपक्ष में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। उत्तराखण्ड सरकार ने यूसीसी अपने प्रान्त में लागू कर दिया है और राजस्थान, असम, यूपी इत्यादि उसके नक्शे कदम पर ‘एक देश, एक कानून’ के तहत लागू करने का इरादा रखते हैं जबकि बिहार की नीतीश सरकार जल्दबाजी में नहीं है। नीतीश जी आम सहमति चाहते हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्यमंत्री ममता बनर्जी का कहना है कि “समान नागरिक संहिता स्वीकार नहीं है। मैं सभी धर्मों में सद्भावना चाहती हूँ। अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा चाहती हूँ।” प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड को लेकर दिये गये बयान (भोपाल, 28 जून 2023) के बाद देश भर में सियासत शुरू हो गयी है और कांग्रेस ने उन पर निशाना साधते हुए कहा है कि वे ऐसा अपनी असफलता छुपाने के लिए कर रहे हैं। मोदी जी कहते हैं कि विपक्ष मुस्लिमों को गुमराह कर रहा है। आर. जे. डी. यूसीसी पर सरकार को घेरने में लगी है। आदिवासी और बौद्ध मत के माननेवाले भी समान नागरिक संहिता की सख्त मुखालिफत करते हैं। देश में सेकुलर मिजाज की रौशनी में यूसीसी राष्ट्रीय एकता एवं अखण्डता के लिए यकीनन समुचित एवं शुभ नहीं है।

समान नागरिक संहिता: लैंगिक न्याय की आधारशिला

सुश्री अंजलि, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 44 में व्यक्तिगत कानूनों के लिए समान नागरिक कानूनों (समान नागरिक संहिता) के कार्यान्वयन का आदेश दिया गया है। समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) का केंद्रीय विचार यह है कि समाज के सभी वर्गों के साथ, चाहे उनका धर्म कुछ भी हो, विवाह, तलाक, भरण—पोषण और उत्तराधिकार के मामलों में राष्ट्रीय नागरिक कानून के अनुसार समान व्यवहार किया जाएगा। लैंगिक न्याय के बारे में सामाजिक—कानूनी चर्चा में समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) के इर्द—गिर्द बहसों बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पूरे देश में समान संहिता लागू करने के बारे में तीन दशकों से अधिक समय से विचार—विमर्श चल रहा है, यह महिलाओं के समान अधिकारों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए भारत के सबसे विवादास्पद मुद्दों में से एक बना हुआ है। यह पत्र यूसीसी और इसकी मांग को आकार देने वाली ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का अवलोकन प्रस्तुत करता है। यह समान संहिता का हवाला देते हुए महत्वपूर्ण मामलों की पृष्ठभूमि में महिलाओं के लिए समान अधिकार हासिल करने में राज्य और उसकी कानूनी प्रणाली की भूमिका को

और स्पष्ट करता है। यह लैंगिक न्याय के इर्द-गिर्द मौजूदा चर्चा को भी उजागर करता है और यूसीसी के साथ मुद्दों की जांच करने का लक्ष्य रखता है, और यह उत्तर देने का प्रयास करता है कि क्या कानून में एकरूपता भारत में महिलाओं की समानता और सशक्तिकरण के लिए पर्याप्त होगी? इस शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य लैंगिक न्याय के प्रति समान नागरिक संहिता की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करना है साथ ही यह स्पष्ट करना है कि क्या नागरिक संहिता तलाक, विवाह, गोद लेने उत्तराधिकार आदि जैसे व्यक्तिगत मामलों का संहिताकरण करके सभी धर्म जाति की महिलाओं के लिए लैंगिकन्याय सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है?

समान नागरिक संहिता व भारतीय राजनीति

डॉ. सी. एम. पी. मिश्र, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, शासकीय कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश)

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 44 में समान नागरिक संहिता का उल्लेख किया गया है। आरम्भ से ही इस प्रावधान पर मतभेद की स्थिति रही है। संविधान सभा में भी अनेक मुस्लिम सदस्यों द्वारा इस पर यह कहते हुये आपत्ति जतायी गयी थी कि इससे उनकी धार्मिक मान्यतायें प्रभावित हो सकती हैं। वर्तमान में यह भारतीय राजनीति का एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बन चुका है। इसका सरल शब्दों में अर्थ है कि सभी नागरिकों के लिये एक समान कानून होना चाहिये, जो किसी भी धर्म, जाति, या समुदाय के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं करता हो। अभी हाल ही में स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर हमारे प्रधानमंत्री ने इसकी जबर्जस्त वकालत करते हुये कहा है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम एक पंथनिरपेक्ष समान नागरिक संहिता की ओर बढ़ें। लेकिन वोट बैंक की राजनीति व अन्य सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक चुनौतियों की वजह से अभी तक यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान लागू नहीं हो सका है। अनेक अवसरों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी इसकी आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। यह न केवल भारतीय नागरिकों के लिये एक समान कानून प्रदान करता है, बल्कि भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये भी आवश्यक है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र इसकी आवश्यकता, महत्व व चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करने का एक प्रयास करता है।

समान नागरिक संहिता : लैंगिक न्याय के संदर्भ में

सुश्री सुरभि तिवारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

समान नागरिक संहिता वर्तमान सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक विमर्श के केन्द्रीय विषयों में से एक है इस अवधारणा के संबंध में सदैव ही ध्रुवीकरण की स्थिति रही है। जहां एक पक्ष द्वारा इसकी उपस्थिति को असमानता की समाप्ति हेतु आवश्यक शर्तमाना जाता रहा है तो वहीं अन्य के लिये यह अल्पसंख्यकों के धार्मिक अधिकारों को छीनने वाली एक सांप्रदायिक नागरिक संहिता है। समान नागरिक संहिता की अवधारणा व्यक्तिगत कानूनों की एक वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था प्रदान करती है जो धर्म लिंग तथा समुदाय के परे समान नागरिकता पर आधारित होगी इसकी विवादित प्रकृति के कारण ही संविधान में अनुच्छेद-44 के रूप में स्थान प्राप्त होने के इतने वर्षों पश्चात भी इसका क्रियान्वयन एक दुष्कर कार्य बना हुआ है समान नागरिक संहिता पर वार्ता में तीन प्रमुख विषय राष्ट्रीय एकता, कानूनों की एकरूपता तथा लैंगिक समानता एवं न्याय रहे हैं ऐसे में यह पत्र लैंगिक न्याय, महिलाओं हेतु दुर्घटन के संदर्भ में विशेष रूप से तथा धर्मनिरपेक्षता, बहुसंस्कृतिवाद अल्पसंख्यक अधिकार आदि के विषय में सामान्य रूप से समान नागरिक संहिता की अवधारणा को समझने का प्रयास करता है इसके क्रियान्वयन के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालता हुआ यह शोधपत्र इसकी अनिवार्यता के बिन्दु पर भी विचार करता है।

समान नागरिक संहिता : राजनीति और नीति

डॉ. मदन लाल शर्मा, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डॉ. शिवानन्द नौटियाल राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, कर्णप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)

भारतीय संविधान के भाग 4 के अनुच्छेद 44 में राज्य नीति के निर्देशक तत्वों में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि “राज्य पूरे भारत के क्षेत्र में नागरिकों के लिए एक समान नागरिक संहिता सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेगा।” हालाँकि, यह राज्य की नीति के निर्देशक तत्व होने के कारण, यह न्यायालय द्वारा प्रवर्तनीय नहीं है। यूसीसी का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न धर्मों और समुदायों पर आधारित असमान कानूनी प्रणालियों को समाप्त करके सामाजिक सद्भाव, लैंगिक समानता और धर्मनिरपेक्षता को बढ़ावा देना है। इस संहिता का लक्ष्य, न केवल समुदायों के बीच बल्कि एक समुदाय के भीतर भी कानूनों की एकरूपता को सुनिश्चित करना है। भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता का देशव्यापी कार्यान्वयन अभी भी एक दूर का सपना बना हुआ है। अब तक, विभिन्न धर्मों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विवाह और तलाक से जुड़े अधिकांश पहलुओं को उनके संबंधित व्यक्तिगत कानूनों द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है। सार्वजनिक न्याय, समानता और धर्मनिरपेक्षता की दिशा में भारत की यात्रा के लिए समान नागरिक संहिता एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। कुछ कमियों और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी चुनौतियों के बावजूद, यूसीसी से अपार लाभ मिलने की संभावना है। लैंगिक समानता और सामाजिक सामंजस्य सुनिश्चित करने से लेकर कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने और आधुनिकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने तक, यूसीसी उत्पीड़ितों की रक्षा के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय एकता और एकजुटता को बढ़ावा देने का वादा करती है।

समान नागरिक संहिता : भारतीय राजनीतिक एवं विधिक समाजिक आवश्यकताओं के रूप में

कु. रेखा, शोधार्थी, विधि विभाग, गुरु घासीदास केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

भारत देश विविधताओं का देश है जिसमें निवास करने वाले भिन्न भिन्न धर्म, जाति, पन्थ सम्प्रदायों के नागरिक मिलकर राष्ट्र का निर्माण करते हैं। राष्ट्र का कार्य राज्य में निवास करने वाले नागरिकों के विधिक अधिकारों का संरक्षण, शारीरिक सुरक्षा, मानवाधिकारों का संरक्षण, सम्पत्ति सुरक्षा, स्वतन्त्रता व सभी के मध्य समानता का दायित्व होता है। जिन दायित्वों का निर्वहन करने के लिए राज्य का निर्माण सामाजिक संविदा के रूप में किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार भारतीय परिपेक्ष में भारतीय संविधान भाग 4 राज्य की नीति निर्देशक तत्वों के रूप में राज्य को शक्ति वह बाध्यता अधिरोपित किया गया है, की भारत की विधितः स्थापित सरकार जो किसी जाति, लिंग, धर्म, पन्थ, सम्प्रदाय, समुदाय के भेदभाव के पन्थनिरपेक्षता का पालन करके ऐसी विधि, नीति, योजना का निर्माण करे जो किसी को विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार प्रदान न करे। राज्य का यह दायित्व है कि राज्य सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के लिए दाण्डिक विधि, सिविल विधि, प्रक्रिया विधि का निर्माण करे जो बिना किसी भेद के सभी नागरिकों पर समान रूप से लागू हो वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में भारत की अपनी सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की दाण्डिक विधि व प्रक्रिया विधि हैं, जो दण्ड पर सभी को दण्ड व दण्ड की प्रक्रिया का प्रावधान करती है। परन्तु सिविल अधिकारों पर दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति काबिज है। गणतन्त्रता के 75 वर्षों के बाद भी सिविल अधिकारों का निर्वहन उनके व्यक्तिगत विधि के रूप में किया जा रहा है, जो विवाह, दत्तक, तलाक, भरणपोषण, उत्तराधिकार, सम्पत्ति पर वाद विवाद व धार्मिक सम्पत्ति पर कर की असमानता को स्पष्ट करता है जो भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद-14, अनुच्छेद-21, अनुच्छेद-19, अनुच्छेद-44 व संविधान की मूल भावना उद्देशिका के पन्थनिरपेक्षता का अतिक्रमण व खण्डन करता है। राज्य का यह दायित्व है, कि राज्य UCC की स्थापना कर सभी सिविल अधिकारों विवाह दत्तक, भरणपोषण तलाक व उत्तराधिकार सम्पत्ति – अन्तरण कर पर सिविल कानून निर्माण कर सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र में एकरूपता लाये तथा साथ ही साथ अनुच्छेद-25-28 धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता, धार्मिक अनुष्ठान धार्मिक लिपि ग्रंथ को मानने, पालन करने का भी अधिकार खण्डित न हो, तथा इसका संरक्षण करे।

समान नागरिक संहिता : राजनीति और नीति

मिर्जा मोहसिम गुलजारबेग, शोध छात्र, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, मिलिंद कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स, छत्रपति सम्भाजी नगर (महाराष्ट्र)

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समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) भारतीय राजनीति और नीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण और अक्सर विवादास्पद मुद्दा है। यह व्यक्तिगत मामलों – जैसे विवाह, तलाक, विरासत और गोद लेने – को नियंत्रित करने वाले धर्मनिरपेक्ष कानूनों के एक सेट के प्रस्ताव को संदर्भित करता है – जो सभी नागरिकों पर लागू होता है, चाहे उनका धर्म कुछ भी हो। भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता के विचार पर संविधान सभा के समय से ही चर्चा होती रही है। इसे सबसे पहले भारतीय संविधान के राज्य नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अनुच्छेद 44 में व्यक्त किया गया था, जिसमें कहा गया है कि राज्य भारत के पूरे क्षेत्र में नागरिकों के लिए समान नागरिक संहिता सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेगा। हालाँकि, समान नागरिक संहिता को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है, और व्यक्तिगत कानून अलग-अलग काम करना जारी रखते हैं। भारत की कानूनी प्रणाली वर्तमान में व्यक्तिगत कानूनों की विशेषता है जो धर्म के अनुसार अलग-अलग हैं। हिंदू, मुस्लिम, ईसाई और अन्य धार्मिक समुदायों के पास पारिवारिक मामलों को नियंत्रित करने वाले अलग-अलग व्यक्तिगत कानून हैं। कानूनों में यह विविधता भारत के बहुलवादी समाज को दर्शाती है, लेकिन इसने सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान व्यवहार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक समान प्रणाली

की मांग को भी जन्म दिया है। समानता और धर्मनिरपेक्षता, धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता और पहचान, राजनीतिक निहितार्थ, कानूनी और व्यावहारिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में राजनयिक प्रयासों के अवसरों और सीमाओं की गहरी समझ में योगदान करना है। हाल के वर्षों में, यूसीसी के बारे में नए सिरे से चर्चाएँ और प्रस्ताव आए हैं। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और राजनीतिक नेताओं ने यूसीसी की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए पहल का प्रस्ताव दिया है या उसका समर्थन किया है, लेकिन अभी भी काफी विरोध जारी है। यूसीसी पर बहस भारत के धर्मनिरपेक्षता, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण पर व्यापक चर्चा के हिस्से के रूप में जारी रहने की संभावना है। समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बातचीत भारतीय राजनीति और समाज में व्यापक विषयों को प्रतिबिंबित करती है, जिसमें धर्मनिरपेक्ष शासन और धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन, तथा विविध और बहुलवादी समाज के प्रबंधन की चुनौतियाँ शामिल हैं।

समान नागरिक संहिता : राजनीति और नीति

डा. राजेश कुमार सुमन, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राम रतन सिंह महाविद्यालय, मोकामा (बिहार)

समान नागरिक संहिता का उद्देश्य भारत में विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के व्यक्तिगत कानूनों को एकीकृत करना है। इसका लक्ष्य सामाजिक सदभाव, लैंगिक समानता और धर्मनिरपेक्षता को बढ़ावा देना है। समान नागरिक संहिता का विचार भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 44 में निहित है, जो राज्य को नागरिकों के लिए एक समान नागरिक संहिता सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करने का निर्देश देता है। भारत में व्यक्तिगत कानूनों का इतिहास प्राचीन काल से ही विविध और समृद्ध रहा है। ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान, विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के लिए अलग-अलग व्यक्तिगत कानून बनाए गए। स्वतंत्रता के बाद, संविधान सभा ने UCC की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया और इसे राज्य नीति के निर्देशक तत्वों में शामिल किया। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 44 में UCC का उल्लेख है। वर्तमान में, भारत में विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के लिए अलग-अलग व्यक्तिगत कानून हैं, जो विवाह, तलाक, उत्तराधिकार और गोद लेने जैसे मामलों को नियंत्रित करते हैं। विशेष विवाह अधिनियम, 1954, एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष विकल्प प्रदान करता है। UCC पर राजनीतिक दलों के दृष्टिकोण भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। कुछ दल इसे धर्मनिरपेक्षता और प्रगतिशीलता के प्रतीक के रूप में देखते हैं, जबकि अन्य इसे धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता पर अतिक्रमण मानते हैं। विभिन्न सरकारों ने UCC के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। UCC के कार्यान्वयन में कई चुनौतियाँ हैं, जैसे धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता, राजनीतिक विरोध, और कानूनी जटिलताएँ। संभावित समाधान और रणनीतियाँ अपनाई जा सकती हैं, जैसे चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन और व्यापक संवाद।

समान नागरिक संहिता: धर्मनिरपेक्षता और कानूनी एकरूपता के बीच संतुलन

डॉ. मोहम्मद अली, सहायक आचार्य, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, आर०एल०एस०वाई० कॉलेज, बख्तियार (बिहार)

देश के बहुचर्चित विषयों में से एक समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) के पक्षीय एवं विपक्षीय तर्कों पर चर्चा करने से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण यह समझना है कि हमारे देश को मार्गदर्शित करने वाले संविधान की मूल भावना से इस विषय वस्तु का जुड़ाव कितनी गहराई तक है। भारत के 22वें विधि आयोग में समान नागरिक संहिता पर अलग-अलग हित-धारकों से सुझाव माँग कर इस मुद्दे की गंभीरता को परिलक्षित किया गया है। इसका संबंध न केवल संविधान, कानून, नीति एवं राजनीति से है बल्कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिकों के मूल्यों, आचरणों, धार्मिक भावनाएँ, संस्कृति और आस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। अनेकता में एकता को समेटे हुए इस विलक्षण देश की अनूठी धर्म-निरपेक्षता की भावना को कानूनी एकरूपता का अमली-जामा पहनाते हुए उन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान रखना होगा जिसका संबंध हमारे देश की संस्कृति, पहचान, विविधता, धर्म-निरपेक्षता और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों से जुड़ा हुआ है। प्रस्तुत लेख में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) के संदर्भ में धर्म-निरपेक्षता और कानूनी एकरूपता को लेकर देश के समक्ष एक बेहतर समझ और संतुलित नजरिया प्रस्तुत किया जा सके।

समान नागरिक संहिता : मिथक एवं यथार्थ

डॉ. दीपक कुमार अवस्थी, पीडीएफ आई.सी.एस.आर, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

भारत में समान नागरिकता का सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक परिपेक्ष्य के साथ-साथ एक जटिल कानूनी पहलू भी है। अंग्रेजी शासन काल में लेक्स लोकी रिपोर्ट 1840 के अन्तर्गत सर्वप्रथम अपराधी एवं अनुबंध से संबंधित भारतीय कानून को संहिताबद्ध करने का प्रयास किया गया। यद्यपि इसमें हिन्दू एवं मुस्लिम वैयक्तिक कानूनों को शामिल नहीं किया जा सका। 1941 में बी.एन.राव. समिति ने भी हिन्दू संहिताकरण के आधार पर हिन्दू महिलाओं को समान अधिकारों की वकालत की गयी जो लागू नहीं हो सकी। स्वतंत्रता के उपरान्त 1954 विशेष विवाह अधिनियम, हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम 1955, हिन्दू अपराधिकार अधिनियम तथा हिन्दू दत्तक एवं भरण-पोषण अधिनियम 1956 बनाया जो हिन्दू, जैन, बौद्ध समुदायों पर लागू होता है वहीं भारतीय उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम 1925 ईसाई, पारसी एवं यहूदियों के लिए बनाया तथा मुस्लिम वर्ग मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ से संचालित होता है। इन सबमें विशेष बात ये थी की देश अनेक कानूनी प्रावधानों के आधार पर संचालित होने लगा। भारत की विविधता वाली संस्कृति में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) द्वारा सभी नागरिकों के लिए विवाह, तलाक, विरासत, गोद लेने, उत्तराधिकार जैसे व्यक्तिगत मामलों में एक देश एक कानून लागू होगा जो धार्मिक कानूनों की जटिलता को समाप्त करने में सहायक होगा। हाल ही में 22वें विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में भी समान नागरिक संहिता का सुझाव दिया गया है। देश की प्रगति के लिए यह जरूरी है कि कानूनी समानता का आधार प्रभावी होना चाहिए। अहमद खान बनाम शाहबानो वाद 1985, सरला मुदगल बनाम भारत संघ वाद 1995 तथा शायरा बानो बनाम भारत संघ वाद 2017 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अपने ऐतिहासिक निर्णयों में समान नागरिक संहिता के आदर्श रूप प्रस्तुतीकरण की वकालत की है। पंथ निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र में विकास के लिए यूसीसी अति-आवश्यक है। यूसीसी के द्वारा लैंगिक न्याय को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ कानूनों के सरलीकरण संभव हो पायेगा। संविधान के अमृतकाल में विकसित भारत 2047 की प्राप्ति भारत को आधुनिक समय में वैश्विक मंच पर प्रभावी स्थान प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ मौजूदा नई सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप स्थापित करने में मदद करेगा। समान नागरिक संहिता पर धार्मिक समुदायों के मध्य आम सहमति बनाना कठिन होगा यद्यपि यह मजबूत राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति से ही संभव हो पायेगा। सरकार को आमजन के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने होंगे तभी इसके तार्किक लाभों को प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा।

समान नागरिक संहिता और डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर : एक विश्लेषण

बिनय कुमार उपाध्याय, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

समान नागरिक संहिता को हमारे संविधान में राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अनुच्छेद 44 के तहत परिभाषित किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि पूरे भारत में नागरिकों के लिए एक समान नागरिक संहिता को सुनिश्चित करना राज्य का कर्तव्य है। अर्थात् एक देश एक नियम हो। डॉ. अम्बेडकर समान नागरिक संहिता के प्रबल समर्थक थे और इसे भारतीय राजनीति और नीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुधार के रूप में देखा। उनके दृष्टिकोण में इससे सभी नागरिकों को समान अधिकार और कर्तव्य मिलेंगे, जिससे धार्मिक आधार पर होने वाले भेदभाव को समाप्त किया जा सकेगा और समाज में एकता और समरसता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। अम्बेडकर ने विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए समान नागरिक संहिता की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया, क्योंकि विभिन्न धार्मिक कानूनों में महिलाओं के साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। अम्बेडकर ने धर्म और राज्य के अलगाव का समर्थन किया और मानते थे कि कानून और नीतियाँ धर्म से अप्रभावित होनी चाहिए। समान नागरिक संहिता राजनीति और नीति के क्षेत्र में समता, न्याय और सामाजिक सुधार का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। यह सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान अवसर और अधिकार सुनिश्चित करता है।

समान नागरिक संहिता और हिंदू कोड बिल के रूप में महिला सशक्तिकरण-डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर का दृष्टिकोण

डॉ० चंद्रशेखर आजाद, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, के० पी० कॉलेज मुरलीगंज, मधेपुरा (बिहार)

समानता, स्वतंत्रता एवं बंधुता के पुजारी डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर का जीवन वंचितों एवं महिला के अधिकारों के लिए समर्पित रहा है। वह आधुनिक भारतीय समाज के रचना के लिए सामाजिक वर्गीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता के विरुद्ध आजीवन संघर्षरत रहे। डॉक्टर अंबेडकर सदियों से अधिकार व स्वतंत्रता से वंचित महिलाओं के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन व सशक्तिकरण हेतु हिंदू कोड बिल लाये थे। विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक एवं व्यापक बहु-सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्र भारत में विवाह, तलाक, संपत्ति, उत्तराधिकार एवं गोद लेने आदि के संबंध में अलग-अलग धर्म में अलग-अलग विधि है। हमारे देश में सभी नागरिकों के लिए क्रिमिनल लॉ एक समान है लेकिन उपरोक्त मामलों में विधि के एकरूपता नहीं है जिसके कारण महिला या किसी के साथ भी भेदभाव एवं शोषण की संभावना बना रहता है। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए संविधान के भाग 4 में वर्णित राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व के अंतर्गत अनुच्छेद-44 समान नागरिक संहिता एक कारगर हथियार हो सकता है। लेकिन धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता

के नाम पर विशेष समुदाय द्वारा विरोध कर इसे विवादास्पद बना दिया गया है। इसके विवादास्पद होने के कारण है समान नागरिक संहिता को धर्म से जोड़कर देखना और इसका राजनीतिकरण। संविधान सभा में डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर इसके भारी पक्षधर थे। उनका कहना था कि जब भारत में एक संविधान लागू है तो एक समान कानून क्यों नहीं लागू हो सकता। संविधान भी तो एक तरह का समान नागरिक संहिता ही है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी अनेक मामलों में केंद्र सरकार से समान नागरिक संहिता बनाने की सिफारिश की है। सांस्कृतिक विविधता को सम्मान करते हुए एवं आम राय बनाते हुए देश को समान नागरिक संहिता की दिशा में बढ़ाना चाहिए।

भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता के क्रियान्वयन की संभावनाएँ और समस्याएँ

जितेन्द्र भारती, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, विनोबा भावे विश्वविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता देश के सभी लोगों के लिए एक समान कानून की अपेक्षा करता है। संविधान के भाग-4 में वर्णित अनु० 44 में समान नागरिक संहिता और कानून के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों के निर्देश दिया गया है। इसके क्रियान्वयन से विवाह, तलाक, बच्चे को गोद लेने, पैतृक सम्पत्ति के विभाजन और उत्तराधिकार के संदर्भ में उत्पन्न समस्याओं का समाधान होना सुनिश्चित है। लेकिन इस कानून के निर्माण के विरुद्ध मुस्लिम समुदाय आंदोलन करते रहे हैं। इससे जुड़े कई मामलों में भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया है कि सरकारें समान नागरिक संहिता के क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपयुक्त विधि निर्माण और क्रियान्वयन करें। भारत में तीन तलाक प्रथा की समाप्ति के उपरान्त इस संदर्भ में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों के प्रति मुस्लिम समुदाय आपत्ति व्यक्त करते रहे हैं। ऐसे में समान नागरिक संहिता के क्रियान्वयन के मार्ग में अवरोध पैदा हो रहे हैं। इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए देश में व्यापक विचार विमर्श करने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता : राजनीति और नीति

डा. विनय कुमार गुप्ता, सहायक प्राध्यापक सह विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एल. बी. एस. एम., कॉलेज, जमशेदपुर (झारखंड)

भारत के संविधान में जहाँ एक ओर नागरिकों के सर्वांगीण विकास के अवसर हेतु मौलिक अधिकार का प्रावधान किया गया है वहीं दूसरी ओर राज्य के शासकों को कल्याणकारी राज्य, स्वतंत्रता, समानता, न्याय, बंधुता, पंथनिरपेक्षता, समाजवाद, आदि के मार्ग में चलने के लिए (आर्थिक और सामाजिक लोकतंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए) राज्य के नीति-निर्देशक सिद्धांत का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस सिद्धांत के अनुच्छेद 44 में समान नागरिक संहिता को शामिल करते हुए कहा गया है कि- “राज्य पूरे भारत के क्षेत्र में नागरिकों के लिए एक समान नागरिक संहिता सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेगा।” भारत में लंबे समय से समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) एक बहस का मुद्दा रहा है और इस पर राजनीति एवं नीति दोनों अपने कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। भारत को मजबूत करने के लिए एकरूप सामाजिक, नागरिक कानून आवश्यक है। यह देश एवं प्रदेश को ऐसे सामान्य कानूनों का निर्माण करने के लिए निर्देशित करता है जहाँ प्रत्येक नागरिकों के लिए व्यक्तिगत मामलों जैसे विवाह, विरासत, तलाक, गोद लेना आदि में समान कानून लागू हो चाहे वह किसी भी संप्रदाय का हो। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न संप्रदायों के असमान कानूनों को समाप्त कर समुदायों के बीच कानूनों की एकरूपता को लाना है। 1961 से गोवा में समान नागरिक संहिता लागू है। उतराखंड समान नागरिक संहिता 2024 विधेयक पारित कर इसके क्रियान्वयन की तैयारी में है। समान नागरिक संहिता के पक्ष और विपक्ष में कई तर्क हैं। (पक्ष में कानूनी प्रणाली का सरलीकरण, समानता, पंथनिरपेक्षता, महिला सशक्तिकरण, राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण, वैश्विक छवि में सुधार तथा विपक्ष में आम सहमति का अभाव, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक विविधता, सामाजिक अशांति का खतरा, बहुसंख्यक का भय, संघवाद को कमजोर करना आदि है।) इन तर्कों के बीच राजनीति और नीति के साथ उनका क्रियान्वयन एक बड़ी चुनौती है। समान नागरिक कानून के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए संवाद और परामर्श, जन-जागरूकता, समावेशिता, क्रमिक कार्यान्वयन, निगरानी एवं मूल्यांकन, राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति के आवश्यकता है जिसके माध्यम से इसे सरल एवं सफल बनाया जा सकता है।

PANEL-8

भारत की लोक नीति: विकसित भारत 2047 के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ. ज्योति परमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, सामाजिक विज्ञान अध्ययनशाला, अभ्युदय विश्वविद्यालय, खरगोन (मध्य प्रदेश)

वर्तमान समय वर्ष 2024 में भारत देश ने आजादी का 78वाँ स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया, जिसकी मुख्य विषय है- विकसित भारत @ 2047, अर्थात् आगामी वर्ष 2047 को भारत आजादी के 100 वर्ष पूर्ण कर लेगा। भारत देश को विकासशील राष्ट्र की श्रेणी से विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी तक पहुँचना है। उक्त वचन को चरितार्थ करने हेतु भारत सरकार तथा समस्त देशवासी वचनबद्ध है। विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना को पूर्ण करने हेतु भारत सरकार की सार्वजनिक नीति देश के भविष्य को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, जो लाखों नागरिकों के जीवन को प्रभावित करती है। लोक नीति सरकार द्वारा किसी सार्वजनिक समस्या से निपटने के लिए की जाने वाली एक लक्ष्य-निर्देशित कार्ययोजना है। लोक नीति सरकारी अधिकारियों और एजेंसियों के निर्णयों को आकार देती है और यह समाज, अर्थव्यवस्था और राजनीति को प्रभावित करती है। लोक नीति का अध्ययन करने से कई अवसर मिलते हैं, जिसमें सार्थक परिवर्तन करने, आवश्यक कौशल विकसित करने और कैरियर के अवसरों का विस्तार करने का अवसर शामिल है। सामाजिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने, व्यक्तियों और समुदायों की समग्र भलाई में सुधारात्मक परिवर्तन हेतु लोक नीति आवश्यक है। अतः यदि बदलाव लाने और सकारात्मक सामाजिक प्रभाव डालने के बारे में भावुक है और विकसित भारत 2047 की परिकल्पना को चरितार्थ करने हेतु दृढ़ संकल्पित है, तो लोक नीति का अध्ययन आकांक्षाओं को वास्तविकता में बदलने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है।

सामाजिक आन्दोलन और लोक नीति निर्माण : भारत के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

डा. शुचि संतोष बरवार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान, डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

श्री प्रवीण कुमार राम, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान, डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

भारत 1.45 बिलियन की विविधता पूर्ण आबादी वाला दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। इसलिए सभी के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने वाली नीतियों को तैयार करना एक बेहद जटिल कार्य है। इसलिए हमें समझना चाहिए कि सामाजिक आन्दोलन नीति निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में कैसी भूमिका निभाते हैं। भारतीय लोकतंत्र में असहमतियाँ आन्दोलन को जन्म देती हैं, लेकिन इन असहमतियों को सकारात्मक रूप से भी देखा जा सकता है क्योंकि वे नीतियों को तैयार करने की दिशा में परीक्षण और त्रुटि दृष्टिकोण को मजबूत करती हैं। सामाजिक आन्दोलन का असर राजनीतिक सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन पर पड़ता है। सामाजिक आन्दोलन का स्वरूप भीड़ इकट्ठा होना नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक बहुउद्देशीय योजना होती है। आन्दोलन यदि सर्व सम्पत्ति तथा बहुपक्षीय हो तो सरकार को भी झुका सकती है। व्यापक अर्थ में, नीति निर्माण से तात्पर्य ऐसे कार्यों के निर्धारण से है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ऐसा परिणाम प्राप्त होगा जो किसी देश में लोगों के सर्वोत्तम हितों के अनुकूल हो। नीति – निर्माण में शामिल संस्थाओं का उद्देश्य ऐसी नीतियाँ बनाना हैं, जो पूरे समाज को लाभान्वित करे। लोक नीतियों का निर्माण स्पष्टता के साथ किया जाना चाहिए और जन कल्याण के वांछित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। भारत में आज भी कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं जहाँ नीति – निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। जैसे – पर्यावरण संरक्षण, शिक्षा, स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य, महिला एवं बाल सुरक्षा, गरीबी आदि।

भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति प्रकृति और भविष्य

डा० सोनिया वर्मा, शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत में लोक नीति का इतिहास प्राचीन काल से ही चला आ रहा है। चौथी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में चाणक्य द्वारा लिखित अर्थशास्त्र को लोक नीति पर सबसे शुरुआती ग्रंथों में से एक माना जाता है। ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान भारतीय सरकार पश्चिमी विचारों और शासन मॉडल से काफी प्रभावित थी। स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में सार्वजनिक नीति मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्र निर्माण और पूर्व औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित थी। समय के साथ भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति उभरती चुनौतियों और अवसरों को संबोधित करने के लिए विकसित हुई है। हाल ही में डिजिटल इंडिया, मेक इन इंडिया और पहल डिजिटल और विनिर्माण महाशक्ति बनने की देश की बढ़ती महत्वाकांक्षा को दर्शाती है। सार्वजनिक नीति कानून में नियमों और कार्यवाहियों का ढांचा है। जिससे सरकार ने सामाजिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए लागू करती है। यह किसी विशेष मुद्दे या समस्या को संबोधित करने के लिए सरकार की मंशा और प्रतिबद्धता का एक बयान है। सार्वजनिक नीति सरकारी अधिकारियों और एजेंसियों के मिलने को आकर देती है और यह समाज अर्थव्यवस्था और राजनीति को प्रभावित करती है। इसमें आर्थिक सामाजिक कल्याण शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य सेवा और पर्यावरण सहित विभिन्न मुद्दों को शामिल किया गया है।

राजनीतिक विचारधाराएँ, सामाजिक मूल्य और आर्थिक स्थितियाँ सार्वजनिक नीति को प्रभावित करती हैं जो देश के भविष्य को आकार देने और सामाजिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में सार्वजनिक नीति पूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

सार्वजनिक नीति और नीति निर्माण

डॉ प्रभा शेखावत, सहायक व्याख्याता, लोक प्रशासन, राजकीय सधु देवी पारख कन्या महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

लोक प्रशासन का राजनीति विज्ञान के समानांतर अध्ययन के क्षेत्र के रूप में प्रादुर्भाव होने तथा एक अलग शैक्षणिक विभाग के रूप में उभरने के साथ ही 1960 के दशक में सार्वजनिक नीति को राजनीति विज्ञान के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन के एक उपक्षेत्र के नाते मान्यता मिली। भारत में लोक नीति के अध्ययन से संबंधित अकादमिक महत्व को 21वीं सदी की शुरुआत से ही बल मिला है। राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण नीति की अनुपालना में अप्रैल 1996 में जारी दिशा-निर्देशों में सभी स्तरों के लोक सेवकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ कार्मिक क्षमता निर्माण से सम्बंधित समान पक्षों को सुदृढ़ किया जाना लक्षित था। जून 2002 से भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान बैंगलुरु द्वारा लोक नीति पर दो वर्षीय स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा के रूप में शुरु किया गया। भारत में लोक नीति के अध्ययन का यह प्रथम प्रयास कहा जा सकता है। लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था में सरकार सम्पूर्ण समाज के प्रतिबिम्ब के सिवाय कुछ भी नहीं है सरकार के पास प्रशासन के अनेक क्षेत्र, यथा, शिक्षा, प्रतिरक्षा, वित्त आदि होते हैं। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए या किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार नीतियों का निरूपण करती है जिन्हे सामान्यता सार्वजनिक नीतियों से जाना जाता है। सार्वजनिक नीति समाज के संचालन और प्रगति के ढाँचे को आकार देकर राष्ट्र के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। कल्याणकारी राज्यों में लोक प्रशासन तथा लोक नीति का महत्व सर्वोच्च होता है। लोक नीति वह निर्देश या आधार पत्र है जो सरकारी कार्यों तथा कार्यक्रमों को एक निश्चित दिशा प्रदान करता है। प्राचीन राजशाहीशासन व्यवस्था से लेकर आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली तक लोक नीति की आवश्यकता सदैव विद्यमान रही है। राजशाही शासन व्यवस्थाओं में भी राजपुरोहित, धर्मगुरु सेनापति तथा मंत्रिपरिषद के अन्य सदस्य सम्राट को लोक नीति के क्रम में परामर्श प्रदान किया करते थे। कौटिल्य का अर्थशास्त्र भी विभिन्न विषयों पर राज्य की व्यवहारिक लोक नीतियों की अनुशंसा करता है। लोक नीति सरकारी तथ्यों का मुख्य केन्द्रबिन्दु है। नीति निर्माण राजनीति कार्य है और प्रशासन नीति का क्रियान्वयन कर्ता है प्रशासन का क्षेत्र व्यापक है यह राजनीति की हड़बड़ी तथा कलह के दूर होता है। वर्तमान समय में राज्य सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तन का एक माध्यम बन गया है। विकास कार्यों तथा परियोजनाओं के लक्ष्य बिना लोक नीति के निर्धारित नहीं हो सकते हैं। लोक नीति का निर्माण उद्देश्यपूर्वक होता है अर्थात् महज संयोग से लोक नीति नहीं बनती बल्कि अंतः यह किसी समस्या के समाधान का साधन बनती है। लोक नीति किसी भी राष्ट्र या स्थानीय सरकार के मूलभूत उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के सहायक उपकरण या साधन सिद्ध होती है।

भारत में लोक नीतियों का विकासशील तथा स्थायी स्वरूप: संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना का एक अध्ययन

श्री दिनेश, शोधार्थी, लोक प्रशासन विभाग, महर्षि दयानन्द विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक (हरियाणा)

तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पी0 वी0 नरसिम्हा राव जी ने 23 दिसम्बर, 1993 को संसद में संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना की घोषणा की थी। योजना का उद्देश्य टिकाऊ परिसंपत्ति के कार्यों को पूर्ण करना है तथा आपदा के समय योजना की विकास निधि महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। समय-समय पर इसके संवैधानिक व अन्य मुद्दों के आधार इस योजना को न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई, लेकिन योजना का अस्तित्व आज भी है। इस योजना के माध्यम से सांसदों ने बहुत से सराहनीय कार्य किए हैं जैसे:- ब्लड प्यूरी फायरस का निर्माण जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सस्ता इलाज संभव हुआ, और ऊर्जा प्लेटों की स्थापना, कंप्यूटरस ऑन व्हीलस, कौशल विकास केंद्रों की स्थापना, भारत निर्माण व कूड़ा निपटान आदि। योजना के प्रारंभ होने से अब तक भारत सरकार 55811.25 करोड़ की विकास निधि खर्च कर चुकी है। योजना के अंतर्गत स्थायी प्रकृति के कार्यों की अनुमति है जैसे: गली निर्माण, सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण एवं लघु सिंचाई तथा कृषि कार्य आदि। योजना के माध्यम से निरंतर शहरी तथा ग्रामीण स्थायी विकास किया जा रहा है। शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक प्रकार के आंकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य योजना की प्रकृति वर्णन एवं महत्व को उजागर करना है।

नीति निर्माण में नीति आयोग की भूमिका

श्री मुकेश पासवान, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, तिलकामाँझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

विश्व के बदलते परिदृश्य और नवीनतम तकनीक ने दुनियाँ को एक जाल में एकीकृत कर दिया है। इस आधुनिक दौर में यह महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है कि नीतियों का निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन में अतिरिक्त का अनुभव, भविष्य का निर्माण एवं वर्तमान संचालन की रणनीति के अनुरूप निर्धारण करना किसी भी देश का एक प्रमुख स्तम्भ होता है। भारत विविधता में एकता वाला विशाल राष्ट्र है जहाँ नीतियों का निर्धारण काफी सूझबूझ के साथ करना पड़ता है। नीति अयोग इन्हीं भूमिकाओं का निर्वहन करती है। नीति आयोग भारत सरकार के दीर्घकालीन नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संस्था ने 1950 से चलते आ रहे योजना आयोग का स्थान 01 जनवरी 2015 को लिया। इसका उद्देश्य सभी राज्यों के साथ मिलकर राष्ट्रहित में कार्य करने व नीति निर्माण के लिए एक साझा मंच तैयार करना है। साथ ही लोगों की जरूरतों को बेहतर तरीके से पूरा करना है। इस प्रकार नीति आयोग सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देती है। भारत सरकार के पास लोगों के कल्याण के लिए कई नीतियों और कार्यक्रम हैं। इन नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के लिए बहुत अधिक रणनीतिक योजना की आवश्यकता होती है। जिसे नीति आयोग द्वारा डिजाइन किया जाता है। ये भारत सरकार के थिंक टैंक है। जो सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों के बारे में जनकारी प्रदान करता है तथा केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ केन्द्रशासित देशों को भी प्रासंगिक सलाह देता है। किसी भी देश का बेहतर नीति निर्माण एवं क्रियान्वयन मजबूत राष्ट्र का निर्माण करती है। नीति आयोग सरकार के नीतियों के निर्माण में ही नहीं वरन् कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और मूल्यांकन भी करती है। इस वैश्विक दौर में भारत सरकार को दिशात्मक और नीतिगत दोनों तरह के इनपुट प्रदान करना है। अतः नीति आयोग नवीन पद्धतियों, तकनीकों एवं उन्नयन तरीके से राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंडे पर केन्द्रित नीतियों का निर्धारण व निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। चूँकि नीति आयोग जन समर्थन, सामाजिक, नागरिक भागीदारी, जाति, धर्म, लिंग, समान अवसर, युवाओं, पारदर्शिता के साथ सरकार को जबाबदेह बनाती है और सुलभ तरीके से नीतियों का निर्माण व निर्धारण में सहयोग करता है।

भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति : इतिहास वर्तमान और भविष्य

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भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति की जड़ें प्राचीन ग्रंथों और शासन प्रथाओं में खोजी जा सकती हैं। किसी भी राष्ट्र की उन्नति देश में निवास करने वाली जनता और उस राष्ट्र के शासक के निर्णय लेने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है, सामान्यतः ये निर्णय सरकार के द्वारा लोकनीति के रूप में लिए जाते हैं, जो सार्वजनिक हित को बांधे हुए है। भारत एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश है अंतः लोकनीति अहम भूमिका निभाती है राष्ट्र उन्नति में, जो सरकार द्वारा किए गए विकल्पों और कार्यों के विचारों, प्रक्रियाओं और परिणामों को शामिल करती है। इसमें समाज की समस्याओं को हल करने और विशेष उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कानूनों, नियमों और दिशा निर्देशों का निर्माण, अनुप्रयोग और मूल्यांकन शामिल है। राष्ट्र की उन्नति का आकलन करने के लिए सरकार की बेंचमार्क और मेट्रिक्स की प्रणाली जो अंततः देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि और विकास में योगदान देती है जो नीति के रूप में जानी जाती है। प्राचीन समय में जनता को अत्याधिक आर्थिक समस्याओं का सामना करते हुए देखा गया। जिसके लिए ये नीतियाँ आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देते हुए विविध आबादी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने की प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती थी। वर्तमान में यही सार्वजनिक नीति प्रथाएं सहभागी शासन पर जोर देती हैं, जहां नागरिक और हितधारक नीति-निर्माण प्रक्रिया में तेजी से शामिल हो रहे हैं। 1991 के दशक से भारत की नीति उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण पर केंद्रित है, वही अगर भविष्य के संदर्भ में नीतियों की बात करें तो आज, भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति आर्थिक लक्ष्यों, सामाजिक समानता, राजनीतिक गतिशीलता और वैश्विक प्रभावों सहित कई कारकों से आकार लेती है। प्रस्तुत शोधलेख के ने भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति तीन आधार में समझाने की कोशिश की है। प्राचीन समय में सार्वजनिक नीति, वर्तमान में सार्वजनिक नीति की प्रासंगिकता और भविष्य में सार्वजनिक नीति का क्या आधार रहेगा जो राष्ट्र के संचालन में अहम भूमिका निभाती आयी है और भविष्य में भी रहेगी।

भारतीय कृषि नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन में ग्राम पंचायत के लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधान एवं विकसित भारत

श्री लोहित राम, शोधार्थी, गुरु घासीदास केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

डा. राम बाबू, सहायक प्राध्यापक, गुरु घासीदास केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

भारत की 70% से अधिक ग्रामीण आबादी आजीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के कुल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का लगभग 17% कृषि से आता है वहीं लगभग 58% लोग कृषि से रोजगार पाते हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र के इस महत्वपूर्ण योगदान को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार किसानों के कौशल विकास तथा कृषि आधारित रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने, स्थानीय कृषि उत्पादों को बढ़ावा व प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न कृषि योजनाएँ चला रही हैं। कृषि योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर शोध यह दर्शाते हैं कि किसानों तक कृषि सूचना व तकनीक पहुँच, गुणवत्ता की उपज, मिट्टी संरक्षण एवं सिंचाई के लिए कौशल विकास तथा कृषि विस्तार हेतु सरकारी योजनाओं के उचित प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन की जरूरत है। महात्मा गाँधी के अनुसार कृषि विकास के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों को इस प्रकार गठित किया जाए कि कृषि एवं उद्योग क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध संसाधनों की पहचान की जा सके। भारतीय संविधान के भाग-9 में अनुच्छेद 243 ग्राम पंचायतों को योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी सौंपता है। संविधान की 11वीं अनुसूची में ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए उल्लिखित 29 विषयों में 12 विषय सीधे कृषि से संबंधित हैं। कृषि योजनाओं के उद्देश्य तथा ग्राम पंचायतों के संवैधानिक दायित्वों में समानता होने के कारण यह कृषि विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय उन्नति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र भारतीय कृषि नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन में ग्राम पंचायत के संवैधानिक, संरचनात्मक एवं कार्यात्मक प्रावधान तथा विकसित भारत@2047 के लिए भावी सम्भावनाओं का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन है।

भारत में लोकनीति : प्रकृति एवं भविष्य

डॉ० नरेंद्र सिंह, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी (बिहार)

लोकतांत्रिक भारतीय व्यवस्था में लोकनीति का आशय जन-कल्याणकारी नीतियों से है, इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सामाजिक न्याय, आर्थिक विकास और टिकाऊ विकास के बीच संतुलन बनाते हुए नीतियाँ बनाना है, क्योंकि भारतीय संस्कृति का स्वरूप वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की परिकल्पना पर आधारित होने से वैश्विक कल्याण का दृष्टिकोण परिलक्षित होता है। भारत में लोकनीति देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता, संघीय ढांचे और लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था पर आधारित है। जनकल्याणकारी एवं लोकनीतियों के केंद्र में विकासोन्मुख दृष्टिकोण, सामाजिक समानता के साथ आर्थिक विकास को संतुलित करना और गरीबी, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का विस्तार, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास और स्थिरता तथा आधुनिक तकनीकी जैसे प्रमुख मुद्दे रहे हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत की लोकनीति, कल्याण-केंद्रित मॉडल से डिजिटल शासन, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और नियामक सुधारों जैसे आधुनिक तत्वों के साथ ही जन आकांक्षाओं पर आधारित रही है। भारत में जनकल्याणकारी लोकनीतियों का भविष्य सतत विकास, डिजिटल परिवर्तन का लाभ उठाने और सामाजिक कल्याण प्रणालियों को बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित रहा है। विकासोन्मुख और जनकल्याणकारी लोकनीतियों का फोकस प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुधार, शैक्षिक सुधार, शहरीकरण, कृषि आधुनिकीकरण के साथ ही मजबूत राष्ट्र तथा सर्वांगीण व सार्वभौमिक विकास रहा है। प्रौद्योगिकी और वैश्विक भू-राजनीतिक परिवर्तनों की बढ़ती भूमिका के साथ ही भारत की सार्वजनिक नीति को समावेशी विकास, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करते हुए उभरती चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए अग्रणी भूमिका निभानी होगी। अंततः प्रभावी सार्वजनिक नीति भारत के वैश्विक प्रभाव को बढ़ाने, दीर्घकालिक समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने और इसके सभी नागरिकों के लिए जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में महत्वपूर्ण होगी।

PANEL 9

वर्तमान असहमति की राजनीति

श्री अभिमन्यु कुमार प्रजापति, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, विनोबा भावे विश्वविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

भारत एक संप्रभु संपन्न समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य है, जिसकी सरकार का स्वरूप संसदीय है, तथा इसकी संरचना संघीय है एवं इसकी विशेषताएं संघ एवं राज्य का स्वरूप एकात्मक के साथ संघात्मक हैं। जिसमें भारत का राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्र का प्रमुख और भारत का पहला नागरिक होता है और भारत का प्रधानमंत्री सरकार का कार्यकारी मुखिया होता है। यह सरकार संघीय ढांचे पर आधारित है। लोकतांत्रिक संसदीय प्रणाली का अर्थ वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर आधारित है। लोकतंत्र का आधार व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता से है, जिसके अंतर्गत असहमति का अधिकार अंतर्निहित है। जब राजनीतिक विचारों में टकराव होता है तो असहमति होती है जिसमें राय, बयान, दावे असहमत होता है। इसका तात्पर्य सरकार की नीतियाँ, राजनीतिक दल, पक्ष-विपक्ष, राजनीतिक प्रणाली में विपक्षी राजनीति के रूप में मतभेद को औपचारिक रूप से व्यक्त किया जाता है। दमनकारी शासन किसी रूप को दबाने का प्रयास करता है जिससे मतभेद उत्पन्न होता है। ऐसे कुछ नीतियों का समर्थन से असहमति की राजनीति उत्पन्न होती है। असहमति एक जीवित लोकतंत्र का प्रतीक है, अलोकप्रिय मुद्दों को उठाने वाले पर अत्यचार करके विपक्ष की आवाज को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। असहमति का अधिकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का एक हिस्सा है। असहमति का अधिकार एक मौलिक अधिकार है फिर भी राज्य संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19(2) के तहत राज्य की संप्रभुता, राज्य की सुरक्षा आदि के आधार पर इस अधिकार पर उचित प्रतिबंध लगा सकता है।

भारतीय लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था में वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर सीमाओं की प्रासंगिकता

डॉ० योगेन्द्र कुमार विकल, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आर०एस०एस० (पी०जी०) कॉलेज, पिलखुवा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

हितेश रस्तोगी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

अपने मन के भावों और विचारों को प्रकट करना अभिव्यक्ति कहलाता है। मानव सभ्यता के आरंभ से ही विचारों का आदान-प्रदान मानवीय पक्ष का आधार रहा है। विचारों के आदान-प्रदान से ही व्यक्ति विकास तो होता ही है साथ ही साथ सामाजिकता भी इसी से बनती है। अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार आज मनुष्य के मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में संविधान अनुच्छेद 19(1) (क) में वर्णित है। कोई भी राज्य और धर्म इस अधिकार को छीन नहीं सकता है। अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के ही लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली में शक्तियों का हस्तांतरण बेहतर ढंग से हो पाता है। यँ तो वाक और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मौलिक अधिकार है। लेकिन समाज की कुछ मर्यादाएँ भी निर्धारित की गई हैं। इसी कारण अनुच्छेद 19(2) में उन शर्तों का उल्लेख है, जिनके आधार पर वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर युक्तियुक्त प्रतिबंध लगाया जा सकता है। ताकि समाज में स्वस्थ एवं मैत्रीपूर्ण माहौल बना रहे। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के अन्तर्गत भारतीय संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर किन सीमाओं तक तथा किन परिस्थितियों में नियंत्रण लगाया जा सकता है। उसका विश्लेषणात्मक ढंग से अध्ययन किया गया है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र के सशक्तीकरण में विपक्ष की भूमिका : 16 वीं लोकसभा का एक अध्ययन

गरिमा श्रीवास्तवा, शोध छात्रा-राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय कपिलवस्तु, सिद्धार्थनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डा. अविनाश प्रताप सिंह, सहायक आचार्य-राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय कपिलवस्तु, सिद्धार्थनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतवर्ष ही वह पावन धरा है जिसे लोकतंत्र की जननी होने का गौरव प्राप्त है। भारत ने ही संपूर्ण विश्व को लोकतंत्र की अवधारणा से परिचित कराया। लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली के विचार भारत के लिए नए नहीं थे बल्कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र का एक गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है। लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली के प्रमाण हमें कई शताब्दी पूर्व प्राचीन भारत में गणराज्यों के रूप में मिलते हैं तथा 200 वर्षों से अधिक ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद के चंगुल से स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात भी संविधान निर्माताओं द्वारा संसदीय लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली को अपनाया गया। संसदीय लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों की विशेष भूमिका होती है। संसदीय लोकतंत्र में सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष गाड़ी के दो पहिए की भांति सरकार संचालन हेतु चलायमान होते हैं। इस प्रकार की शासन प्रणाली में सत्ताधारी दल सरकार में रहकर विभिन्न नीतियों और योजनाओं को सदन में पेश करती है तो वहीं विपक्षी दल उन नीतियों और योजनाओं को समर्थन अथवा विरोध के लिए जनता के समक्ष रखते हैं। इस प्रकार विपक्ष सरकार और जनता के मध्य पुल के रूप में कार्य करता है एवं लोकतांत्रिक गरिमा को संरक्षित रखने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। भारत की 16 वीं लोकसभा चुनाव 2014 के पश्चात नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा प्रचंड बहुमत की सरकार का गठन किया गया। 16 वीं लोकसभा में मान्यता प्राप्त विरोधी दल का अभाव देखा गया, जहाँ विपक्ष न केवल विखंडित रहा बल्कि जनता के समक्ष वैकल्पिक सरकार का विकल्प रखने में भी विफल रहा है। इस शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारतीय लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष का स्वरूप, 16 वीं लोकसभा में विपक्ष की भूमिका, विपक्ष द्वारा अपनाए गए साधन एवं पद्धतियाँ तथा विपक्ष के समक्ष चुनौतियों का अध्ययन व अवलोकन करना है।

विकसित भारत की संकल्पना और जल-संकट : प्रबंधन और चुनौतियाँ

डॉ. निशा रानी धनवार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, संत जेवियर्स कॉलेज, सिमडेगा राँची (झारखण्ड)

पर्यावरण और विकास का आपस में घनिष्ठ संबंध है। विकास की गति के साथ पर्यावरण हमेशा से प्रभावित रहा है। जल पर्यावरण का अमूल्य संसाधन है और जीवन का आधार है। सतत विकास वर्तमान समय की गंभीर चुनौती का विषय है। आज समूचा विश्व जल संकट से जूझ रहा है। शायद ही ऐसा प्राणी हो जिसे जल की आवश्यकता न हो। विकसित भारत का उद्देश्य स्वतंत्रता की शताब्दी तक देश को आर्थिक समृद्धि, सामाजिक उन्नति को पर्यावरण स्थिरता के साथ बदलना है। जो देश जितना समृद्धशाली हुआ उतना जल-समृद्धि से वंचित है क्योंकि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन कर दुनिया विकास की राह पर चला है जिसमें भारत भी अछूता नहीं रहा है। जल सर्व उपलब्धता हेतु जल स्रोतों नदी, तालाब इत्यादि का संरक्षण तथा प्रबंधन समय की मांग है। जल-संकट संबंधी सकारात्मक मानवीय और सरकारी कदम ही भविष्य का निर्धारण कर सकती है, आवश्यकता है गंभीरतापूर्वक और जागरूक होकर जल-संकट पर अमल किया जाए। जल है तो कल है।

पर्यावरण संकट और सियासी मुद्दे

श्री अजय कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, झालवाड़ (राजस्थान)

डॉ० फूल सिंह गुर्जर प्राचार्या, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, झालवाड़ (राजस्थान)

पर्यावरण एक ऐसा विषय है जिसका संबंध प्रत्येक प्राणी से है। कोई भी व्यक्ति इससे अलग नहीं है। वर्तमान समय में पर्यावरण की स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन खराब होते जा रही है। जिसको लेकर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, समुदाय व सरकार चिंतित है। हमारे देश में वायु, भूमि तथा जल की गुणवत्ता दिन-प्रतिदिन नष्ट होते जा रही है, अगर समय रहते इसे संभाला नहीं जाए तो आने वाले समय में इसके गंभीर दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं। आज हमारी सरकार वैश्विक स्तर पर तो पर्यावरण के संरक्षण का ढोल पीट रही है, किन्तु जमीनी हकीकत कुछ और ही है। हमारे राजनीतिक दल व राजनेता भी पर्यावरण के मुद्दों से पुरी तरह विमुख हैं। उन्हें पर्यावरण कोई खास मुद्दा नहीं लगता है। ये बेहद चिंताजनक विषय है। भारत में अभी तक लोकसभा के 18 चुनाव हो चुके हैं, किन्तु प्रत्येक लोकसभा में पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों की अनदेखी की गई है। आम चुनावों में भारत पाकिस्तान संबंध, काले धन, भ्रष्टाचार आदि से विषय को जोर-शोर से उछाला जाता है, लेकिन पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर चुप्पी साध ली जाती है। जिसके कारण सरकार व आम नागरिक पर्यावरणी मुद्दों के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं हैं। भोपाल गैस काण्ड, उत्तराखण्ड बाढ़, लगातार बढ़ता समुद्री जल स्तर, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग आदि विषयों पर सरकार और नागरिकों का ध्यान न देने के परिणाम हैं।

भूमि उपयोग संवर्धन से पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता

डा. अमृतलाल परमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक राजनीति विज्ञान, शासकीय महावीर महाविद्यालय पेटलावद, झाबुआ (मध्य प्रदेश)

हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी द्वारा भारत की स्वतंत्रता की वर्षगांठ पर भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र की अग्रणी पंक्ति में स्थान प्राप्त करने का संकल्प राष्ट्र के सामने रखा है। विकसित भारत 2047 का संकल्प सतत विकास (एसडीजी) लक्ष्य से प्रेरित है। आज हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व की तीव्रतम गति से विकसित होती अर्थव्यवस्था है। इसके बारे में 2030 तक विकसित होने की भविष्यवाणी की जा रही है। सतत विकास के 17 लक्ष्य से हमारे विकसित भारत 2047 के चारों स्तंभों का निर्धारण किया गया है। यह चार स्तंभ युवा गरीब महिलाओं और अन्नदाता हैं। इन चारों स्तंभों के विकास के अभाव में विकसित भारत 2047 का स्वप्न अधूरा है। उपरोक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पर्यावरण संरक्षण और संवर्धन को प्रथम पायदान पर रखना होगा तभी हमारे सतत विकास 2047 का स्वप्न साकार होगा। इसके लिए सबसे अधिक प्रभावी एवं कारगर उपायों में से एक उपाय भूमि उपयोग के संवर्धन से पर्यावरण संरक्षण और कृषि उत्पादन में वनों की खेती अर्थात् वाणी की और दूसरा उद्यान की कृषि में विशेषकर फलों की खेती को बढ़ावा देने वाली सकारात्मक कृषि नीतियां बनाकर हम सतत विकास के लक्षण के साथ ही विकसित भारत की चारों लक्ष्य चारों स्तंभ गरीब युवा महिला अन्नदाता का विकास कर विकसित भारत 2047 का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर पाएंगे।

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में भारत के प्रयासों का मूल्यांकन

श्री नीरज कुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, पी.जी.राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा 2015 में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों का निर्धारण किया गया है। ये लक्ष्य अपनी प्रकृति तथा विषय क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में काफी व्यापक हैं। इन लक्ष्यों को भारत ने स्वीकार कर उस पर अमल करने का प्रयास किया है। कुछ लक्ष्यों के लिए भारत पहले से भी प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य कर रहा था। कुछ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में भारत की प्रगति सकारात्मक है। भारत के राज्य इन लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में अलग-अलग पायदान पर हैं। इसके कई सामाजिक, आर्थिक कारण हैं। कुछ राज्यों ने अच्छे परिणाम दिए हैं। यदि भारत सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित समय सीमा के अंदर प्राप्त कर लेता है तो 2047 तक विकसित भारत बनाने का सपना जल्द साकार होगा। क्योंकि 2047 तक विकसित होने के लिए भारत को हर क्षेत्र में सकारात्मक प्रयास करना होगा। शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य सभी लक्ष्यों से प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं तथा सभी लक्ष्यों को प्रभावित करते हैं। इन दोनों महत्वपूर्ण घटकों पर जिस अनुपात में ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार के साथ-साथ नागरिक समाज, मीडिया तथा राजनीतिक दलों की इसमें सकारात्मक भूमिका आवश्यक है।

पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता

इंदल पासवान, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, घाटशिला कॉलेज, चाईबासा (झारखण्ड)

इस ब्रह्माण्ड में जितने भी ग्रह हैं उनमें जीवन की सम्पूर्णता सिर्फ पृथ्वी पर है। इस पृथ्वी पर जीवन समय के साथ बदलता रहा। आज जनसंख्या में वृद्धि और विकास के विभिन्न आयाम ने पृथ्वी के पर्यावरण पर बहुत ज्यादा दबाव बढ़ा दिया है। हमारे इस पृथ्वी के प्राकृतिक वातावरण में संतुलन बनाए रखने की अदभुत शक्ति है बस, शर्त यह है कि हम बेवजह हस्तक्षेप न करें और लालच के लिए प्रकृति का दोहन ना करें। इस प्रकृति में हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी करने की भरपूर क्षमता है, परंतु वे हमारी लालच पूरे नहीं कर सकती। पर्यावरण का संतुलन हम पृथ्वी पर अवस्थित सभी जीवों के अस्तित्व के लिए अपरिहार्य है। किन्तु, मानवीय समुदाय ने अपने विकास और प्रगति के नाम पर जिस तरह से प्रकृति का दोहन किया है उससे पूरा पर्यावरण और पाश्चात्तिकी असंतुलित हो गया। जब इस असंतुलन का प्रभाव अलग-अलग रूपों में मनुष्य पर पड़ने लगा, जब संकट गहराने लगा तब, आज पर्यावरण संरक्षण और प्रकृति संतुलन की चर्चा हो रही है। और टुकड़े में कुछ - कुछ प्रयास भी हो रहे हैं। जिस तरह से प्रकृति अपना विकराल रूप दिखा रही है उसमें यह सारा प्रयास नाकाफी है। अब कई विद्वान और वैज्ञानिक यह आशंका जाहिर कर रहे हैं कि यदि हम मानव अपनी आदतों और विकास की धारना और प्रक्रिया नहीं बदलें तो इस पृथ्वी पर जीवन ज्यादा दिन संभव नहीं है। जिस तरह वैश्विक तापमान में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है, पारिस्थितिकी असंतुलित हो रहा है, तरह-तरह की बिमारियां महामारी का रूप ले रही हैं, जल संकट गहराता जा रहा है, वैसे में हमें अपने सम्पूर्ण गतिविधियों पर पुनर्विचार कर, कार्बन और अन्य हानिकारक गैसों का उत्सर्जन कम कर इस सम्पूर्ण प्रकृति को बिल्कुल वैसे ही स्वरूप में अगली पीढ़ी के लिए छोड़ना होगा जैसे हमें मिला था। तभी, लम्बे समय तक पृथ्वी पर सुखमय और शांतिमय जीवन संभव है।

सतत विकास की अवधारणा : पर्यावरण एवं विकास के बीच एक संतुलन

श्री नवीन कुमार, शोधार्थी, गांधी एवं शांति अध्ययन विभाग, महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी (बिहार)

सतत विकास की अवधारणा के अनुसार “भावी पीढ़ियों को अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए वे सारे प्राकृतिक संसाधन उतनी ही मात्रा एवं गुणवत्ता में मिले जितने वर्तमान पीढ़ी को मिल रहे हैं। सतत विकास का मूलमन्त्र “कोई पीछे न छूटे” है अर्थात् सतत विकास के माध्यम से एक ऐसे विकास को प्राप्त किए जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है जिसमें सभी को शामिल किया जा सके और सभी को साथ लेकर चला जाए। सतत विकास का केंद्र बिन्दु समाज की मौलिक आवश्यकताओं को समरसता पूर्वक पूरा करना

है। इसीलिए हमें विकास के लिए एक ऐसा रास्ता चुनने की आवश्यकता है जिससे समाज का सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास तो हो परंतु उससे पर्यावरण को किसी तरह का नुकसान ना हो। हमें “जिओ और जीने दो” वाली विचारधारा को अपनाना होगा। हमें पर्यावरण और मनुष्य को कसीब लाना होगा। आर्थिक विकास और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा में संतुलन कायम करना होगा। अतः विकास की अवधारणा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो मानव और पर्यावरण दोनों के लिए अनुकूल हो।

प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना : एक कदम पर्यावरण संरक्षण की ओर एक अध्ययन

सुश्री दीक्षा कुमारी, शोधार्थी, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय अध्ययन केन्द्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

भारतीय ग्रामीण महिलाओं को स्वच्छ ईंधन प्रदान करने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना एक ऐतिहासिक पहल है। इस योजना ने पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, यह बात विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में माना है। इस शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य उज्ज्वला योजना के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का अध्ययन करना है। शोध में यह जानने का भी प्रयास किया जाएगा कि इससे घरेलू महिलाओं की जीवनशैली में क्या परिवर्तन आया है और महिला सशक्तिकरण को कितनी सहायता मिली है। घरेलू पीढ़ी के उपयोग से घरेलू वायु प्रदूषण में महत्वपूर्ण कमी आई है, जिससे स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं में सुधार हुआ है। पारंपरिक ईंधनों पर निर्भरता कम होने के कारण वनों की कटाई में भी कमी आई है, जो वन संरक्षण और बायोडायवर्सिटी की रक्षा में सहायक है। इस योजना की महिला सशक्तिकरण, स्वास्थ्य समाज एवं पर्यावरण को साफ रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना का महिला सशक्तिकरण और पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है इसका अध्ययन करना है। इस शोध प्रपत्र में द्वितीयक स्रोतों का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

भारतीय संस्कृति में पर्यावरणीय समपोषणीयता की अवधारणा

सुश्री पायल रानी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

पर्यावरण के संरक्षण और संवर्धन की जड़ें हमें प्राचीन भारत से ही मिलती हैं। “तेन त्यक्तेन भुज्यीथाः” अर्थात् त्यागपूर्वक उपभोग की प्रकृति, इसी एक वाक्य में सपोषणीय विकास की पूरी अवधारणा समा जाती है। जहां पश्चिम में बहुत बाद में आकर 20वीं शताब्दी के लगभग अन्त में सपोषणीय विकास की अवधारणा को लेकर संज्ञान लिया गया और एक समिति बनाकर इस अवधारणा को सैद्धांतिक रूप दिया गया और सपोषणीय विकास की अवधारणा को शब्दों में परिभाषित किया गया जिससे पश्चिमी जगत को इससे विकास का सही स्वरूप ज्ञात हो। जबकि भारतीय संस्कृति में इसको शब्दों में परिभाषित करके समझने की आवश्यकता कभी नहीं थी बल्कि यह तो समाज के मनोमस्तिष्क में बिना कहीं पढ़े स्वयं एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी को हस्तांतरित किया जा रहा था। समाज अपनी परम्पराओं का पालन किसी दबाव में नहीं अपितु अपना कर्तव्य मानकर कर रहा था। जिससे प्रकृति का संरक्षण और संवर्धन हो रहा था बिना किसी अतिरिक्त प्रयासों को किये हुए। इसलिए यदि हम पर्यावरण का संरक्षण और संवर्धन करना है तो हमें अपनी संस्कृति और परम्पराओं को आधार बनाकर इस दिशा में कार्य करना होगा क्योंकि अपनी मूल परम्पराओं को पहचाने एवं अपने व्यवहार में उतारे बिना हम एक सुदृढ़ भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते। कहने का तात्पर्य यही है अपने मूल से कटकर हम स्वयं की सुदृढ़ नहीं कर सकते।

शाश्वत पर्यावरण: कितने दूर कितने नजदीक

प्रो0 संदीप तुनदुरवार, एस0बी0 कॉलेज, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

डॉ. शरद सम्बारे, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, यशोदा गर्ल्स आर्ट्स एण्ड कॉमर्स कॉलेज, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

सुप्रसिद्ध पर्यावरणविद चिंतक ओडस ने शाश्वत पर्यावरण के संदर्भ में महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य रखे हैं जिसमें वह कहते हैं संसाधनों का नियोजनपूर्वक उपयोग कर विश्व के सभी लोगों को स्वस्थ एवं आनंददायी जीवन का लाभ प्राप्त हो सके। जब संसाधनों की नियोजनपूर्णता की बात आती है, तब विश्व कुछ तबकों को ज्यादा सहूलियत या कुछ को कम हिस्सेदारी प्राप्त न हो। सभी का विकास सर्वसमावेशक होना चाहिये और वह सभी के लिये लाभदायी तथा चिरस्थायी हो। विश्व में 1 प्रतिशत लोग विश्व की 28 प्रतिशत संसाधनों पर अपना वर्चस्व बनाये हुये हैं। 99 प्रतिशत लोग को सिर्फ 72 प्रतिशत संसाधनों पर जीवन ज्ञापन कर रहे हैं, यह विषमता जितनी पर्यावरण के संदर्भ में है उतनी ही स्वस्थ जीवन के बारे में विडंबना को दर्शाती है। सन 2023 के दिसम्बर माह में दुबई में हवामान बदलाव तथा पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा के बारे में 28 वीं परिषद् संपन्न हुयी। इस परिषद् में कार्बन उत्सर्जन का प्रतिशत जो विश्व में कुल 33 प्रतिशत है उसे 2030 के अंत तक 11 प्रतिशत कम करने पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। कौन से राष्ट्र को यह प्रारंभ करना चाहिये इस पर बहस चली। अमेरिका एवं यूरोपियन देशों ने चीन द्वारा कार्बन उत्सर्जन अधिक होने पर चिंता जताते हुये पहल करनी चाहिये यह बात रखी, चीन द्वारा यूरोप, अमेरिका व अन्य पश्चिम राष्ट्र इस पर अंमल कर विश्व को बचाने की जिम्मेदारी उठानी चाहिये। 1972 से लगातार वैश्विक मंच पर्यावरण विषय को लेकर चिंतित रही है उसमें से परिषदों के आयोजन की बात निकलकर सामने आयी। जब समान विकास तथा देश के जनसंख्या को पालन-पोषण की बात आयी तो पर्यावरण के नाम पर परिषद को शिकंजा कसने का माध्यम बनाया गया। इसी बात पर विकासशील देशों का अपना आक्षेप है जिन्हें दुर्लक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता है। शाश्वत पर्यावरण कानून से ज्यादा नैतिकता के बल से आ सकता है। महात्मा गांधी का इसी पर पूरा विश्वास था इसीलिये उन्होंने शाश्वत पर्यावरण के संदर्भ में कहा था जो आज उनकी हत्या के 76 साल के बाद भी उताना ही ताजा-तरोजा है हमारी धरती में इतनी सक्षमता है की सभी जीव जंतु अपना जीवन सुखमय तरीके से निर्वाह कर सकता है मात्र, व्यक्ति या किसी गुट का लोभ, मोह पूरा करने की क्षमता सृष्टि में नहीं है।

पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और चुनावी राजनीति का अंतर्संबंध 2024 के लोकसभा चुनावों में पार्टी घोषणा-पत्रों का विश्लेषण

डॉ. आशीष कुमार गुप्ता, असिसटेन्ट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, नेहरू मेमोरियल शिवनारायण दास (पी.जी.) कालेज, बदायूँ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

श्री जीशान अहमद, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, नेहरू मेमोरियल शिवनारायण दास (पी.जी.) कालेज, बदायूँ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता आज वैश्विक एजेंडा का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बन गई है, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैव विविधता ह्रास और संसाधनों की कमी जैसी चुनौतियों से प्रेरित है। भारत जैसे देश में, जहां विविध पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और महत्वपूर्ण पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियाँ हैं, सतत विकास की आवश्यकता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। जैसे-जैसे भारत 2024 के लोकसभा चुनावों की ओर बढ़ रहा है, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और चुनावी राजनीति के बीच का अंतर्संबंध प्रमुख हो गया है। भारत में राजनीतिक दल देश की नीतियों की दिशा तय करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। चुनावी अभियानों के दौरान जारी किए गए उनके घोषणापत्र उनकी प्राथमिकताओं और देश के भविष्य के लिए उनके दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाते हैं। हालांकि, इन घोषणापत्रों में पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता को किस हद तक शामिल किया गया है, यह दलों के बीच और समय के साथ काफी भिन्न हो सकता है। यह शोध पत्र 2024 के लोकसभा चुनावों के संदर्भ में भारत में पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और चुनावी राजनीति के बीच के अंतर्संबंध की जांच करता है। वैश्विक स्तर पर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के बढ़ते महत्व के साथ, यह अध्ययन यह आकलन करने का प्रयास करता है कि प्रमुख भारतीय राजनीतिक दल अपने चुनावी एजेंडों में स्थिरता को कैसे शामिल कर रहे हैं। पार्टी घोषणापत्रों के विश्लेषण के माध्यम से, यह शोध पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं की प्राथमिकता, प्रस्तावित नीतियों और भारत के व्यापक पर्यावरणीय लक्ष्यों के साथ उनकी संगति का मूल्यांकन करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह अध्ययन इन पर्यावरणीय प्रतिबद्धताओं के मतदाता व्यवहार और चुनावी विमर्श पर संभावित प्रभाव का भी विश्लेषण करेगा। यह शोध भारतीय चुनावी राजनीति में पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता की बदलती भूमिका और भविष्य की नीति निर्माण पर इसके प्रभावों के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करेगा।

सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों के क्रियान्वयन में यूनानईपी की नीतियों का अध्ययन

कौशल किशोर, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

सतत विकास लक्ष्य नीति संक्षिप्त पर्यावरण परिवर्तन के एक संवेदनशीलता को उजागर करती है। इस आलेख के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए गए साक्ष्य विश्व पर्यावरणीय स्थिति वैज्ञानिक डेटा और जानकारी पर आधारित हैं और क्षेत्रों की स्थिति से पूरित हैं। इस पाठ के माध्यम से यह जानने की कोशिश है कि बदलते पर्यावरण और रोजमर्रा के विकल्पों के परिणामों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, तथा वे सतत् विकास के लिए 2030 एजेंडों के ढाँचे में नीति के लिए भविष्य की दिशाओं के बारे में भी विचार किया गया है। सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए वित्तपोषण की एक महत्वपूर्ण और जटिल मुद्दा बनता दिखाई पड़ रहा है। यूनानईपी पिछले पाँच दशकों की पर्यावरणीय विशेषताओं का वर्णन करती है, दिखाती है कि यूनानईपी साझेदारी में कैसे काम करती है और यह ये भी बताता है कि यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है कि यूनानईपी को प्रदान की जाने वाली धनराशि

या विचार लोगों और ग्रह के समर्थन में परिणाम देने के लिए संगठन पर रखी गई बढ़ती अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है।

भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रथाओं के पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता प्रभाव: एक अध्ययन

कोमल सिन्हा, शोधार्थी, राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग, पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन एक ऐसा अनुशासन है, जो ठोस अपशिष्ट के उत्पादन, भंडारण, संग्रहण, स्थानांतरण, परिवहन, प्रसंस्करण और निपटान के नियंत्रण से जुड़ा हुआ है। ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन शहरी निकायों की एक प्रमुख जिम्मेदारियों में से एक है। ठोस अपशिष्ट के सही प्रबंधन से ही स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम किया जा सकता है और शहरों की रहने की क्षमता में सुधार किया जा सकता है। भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में तेजी से बढ़ती शहरीकरण और जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण वर्तमान में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रथाएँ अस्थिर सी हो गई हैं, जिससे लोगों का जीवन और पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता बुरी तरीके से प्रभावित हुई है, जो वर्तमान समय के लिए एक गंभीर समस्या हैं। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह आंकलन करना है कि भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रथाओं का मानव पर और पर्यावरण स्थिरता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और साथ ही यह भी देखना है कि भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रथाओं के कारण होने वाले सार्वजनिक जोखिम तथा पर्यावरणीय अस्थिरता को कम कैसे किया जा सके ताकि एक स्वस्थ और स्वच्छ भारत का निर्माण हो सके।

PANEL 11

18वीं लोकसभा में नरेन्द्र मोदी और राहुल गांधी की सोशल मीडिया पर सक्रियता: एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

श्री शशांक तोमर, शोध छात्र, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एसजेएनएम पीजी कॉलेज, लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सोशल मीडिया व्यक्तियों के मध्य संवाद के साधनों को संदर्भित करता है जिसमें वे आभासी समुदायों और नेटवर्क के द्वारा सूचना और विचारों को साझा और आदान-प्रदान करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया ने सम्प्रेषण के तरीके में क्रान्ति ला दी है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया जैसे रेडियो, टेलीविजन प्रिन्ट मीडिया जैसे अखबार आदि में संवाद एक तरफा होता है। इस तरह के मीडिया साधनों में पाठक या श्रोता अपना पक्ष नहीं रख पाते। सोशल मीडिया फेसबुक, एक्स आदि में संवाद दो तरफा होता है। सोशल मीडिया पिछले डेढ़ दशक से राजनीति में विशेष भूमिका निभा रहा है। राजनेता इस माध्यम से न केवल प्रचार-प्रचार कर रहे हैं अपितु जनमत का पूर्वानुमान भी लगा रहे हैं। इस शोध आलेख में 16 मार्च, 2024 से 4 जून, 2024 यानि 81 दिनों में भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी एवं भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के नेता राहुल गांधी के द्वारा एक्स (पूर्व में ट्विटर) के प्रयोग का विश्लेषण किया जायेगा। यह विश्लेषण तीन इकाइयों में प्रथम ट्वीट्स के प्रकार और संख्याएं, दूसरा साप्ताहिक ट्वीट्स की संख्या, तीसरा शीर्ष दस ट्वीट्स के आधार पर किया जायेगा।

विचार अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और न्यायालय अवमान: सोशल मीडिया के दौर में

श्री सोनू कुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

सोशल मीडिया विचार अभिव्यक्ति का एक सशक्त माध्यम बनकर उभरा है। सोशल मीडिया पर जहां एक ओर अभिव्यक्ति व्यापक हुई है तो दूसरी तरफ एक बड़ी चुनौती न्यायालय के अवमान के रूप में देखी जा रही है तब जब लोग न्यायालय के कार्यवाही एवं जजों के ऊपर कोई अभिव्यक्ति करते हैं। न्यायालय के कार्यवाही से जुड़ी अभिव्यक्ति जहां पहले से ही 'अवमान और आलोचना' के बीच एक जटिल संबंधों में बंधा था वहीं सोशल मीडिया ने और जटिल बना दिया है। स्थिति ये आ पड़ी है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि सोशल मीडिया का इस्तेमाल कर कोई न्यायिक अधिकारियों की छवि को खराब नहीं कर सकता। वहीं एक मामले में आंध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने 49 लोगों को अवमान का नोटिस भेज दिया क्योंकि न्यायालय के अनुसार उन्होंने सोशल मीडिया पर जजों को लेकर अमर्यादित टिप्पणी की थी। दूसरी तरफ अभिव्यक्ति के स्वतंत्रता के पैरोकार इस तरह की न्यायपालिका की कार्यवाही को लोकतंत्र के सिद्धांतों के प्रतिकूल बता रहे हैं। उनका कहना है कि अवमान का डर इतना हो गया है कि जनता न्यायालय से संबंधित स्वस्थ आलोचना भी करने से बचती है। वरिष्ठ वकील प्रशांत भूषण द्वारा सोशल मीडिया पर ट्वीट के कारण अवमान का मुकदमा चलाए जाने के बाद पुनः कई लोग न्यायालय अवमान अधिनियम के कुछ उपबंधों को संविधान के प्रतिकूल बताकर हटाने की मांग कर रहे हैं। कुल मिलाकर आज सोशल मीडिया पर अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता ने न्यायालय अवमान के मुद्दों को काफी चर्चा में ला दिया है। जिस पर पक्ष-विपक्ष में संवाद जारी है।

‘विकसित भारत संकल्प’ को आम जनमानस में प्रसारित करने में समाचार पत्रों की भूमिका

श्री सूरज शुक्ला, शोधार्थी, पत्रकारिता एवं जन संचार विभाग, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सुश्री प्रिया गौड़, शोधार्थी, पत्रकारिता एवं जन संचार विभाग, बनस्थली विद्यापीठ, आलियाबाद (राजस्थान)

‘विकसित भारत संकल्प’ भारत सरकार के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी मिशन में से है। भारत सरकार द्वारा लिया गया यह संकल्प हर भारतीय की अभिलाषा भी है। प्रधानमंत्री के संचार कौशल और उनके आह्वान का परिणाम है कि भारत सरकार के इस लक्ष्य के प्रति देशवासियों में एक अलग उत्साह है। भारत जैसे बहुविध विविधतायुक्त देश विकसित भारत का संकल्प हर भारतीय की सक्रिय सहभागिता के बिना संभव नहीं हो सकता है। किसी भी विषय पर जनजागरूकता और जनसहभागिता के लिए प्रेरित करने में मीडिया महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। मीडिया का सक्रिय सहयोग किसी भी कठिन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में एक उत्प्रेरक का कार्य करता है। प्रस्तुत शोध के माध्यम से भारत सरकार के ‘विकसित भारत संकल्प’ में जन-सहयोग और सहभागिता के लिए मीडिया के प्रभाव और योगदान का अध्ययन किया जाएगा। प्रस्तुत शोध लखनऊ के समाचार पाठकों से किया जाएगा। सर्वेक्षण द्वारा आंकड़ों का संग्रहण किया जाएगा। आँकड़े संग्रहीत करने के लिए प्रश्नावली का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। आँकड़ों के संग्रहण के लिए सोद्देश्यत्मक प्रतिदर्शन किया जाएगा।

राजनीति के अपराधीकरण में मीडिया की भूमिका: एक अध्ययन

श्री ललन कुमार मंडल, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुंगेर विश्वविद्यालय, मुंगेर (बिहार)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में मीडिया की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसे लोकतंत्र का चौथा स्तंभ भी कहा जाता है। मीडिया का प्रमुख कार्य सूचना का प्रसार और जनता की आवाज को सशक्त करना है। परंतु, जब राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की बात आती है, तो मीडिया की भूमिका कई बार विवादास्पद हो जाती है। भारत में राजनीति का अपराधीकरण एक जटिल और गहन समस्या है, जिसने लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और शासन प्रणाली को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित किया है। राजनीति में अपराधियों की भागीदारी न केवल शासन की गुणवत्ता को कमजोर करती है, बल्कि जनता के राजनीतिक प्रणाली में विश्वास को भी हिला देती है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मीडिया की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। मीडिया, जिसे चौथा स्तंभ कहा जाता है, लोकतंत्र की निगरानी करने और जनता को सूचित रखने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करता है। मीडिया के माध्यम से जनता तक सटीक और निष्पक्ष जानकारी पहुंचाई जाती है, जिससे वे अपने अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के प्रति जागरूक हो पाते हैं। लेकिन जब मीडिया स्वयं राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण के मुद्दे में उलझ जाती है, तो उसकी भूमिका संदेहास्पद हो जाती है। मीडिया जनता के लिए सूचना का प्रमुख स्रोत है। यह अपराधी राजनेताओं की गतिविधियों, उनके आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड, और राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बीच उनकी स्वीकृति के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करती है। मीडिया का काम केवल सूचना देना नहीं है, बल्कि जनमत निर्माण में भी इसकी भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। समाचार चैनल, समाचार पत्र, और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म जनता की राय और दृष्टिकोण को प्रभावित करते हैं। मीडिया अपराधी राजनेताओं की जांच-पड़ताल और उनके भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों को उजागर करती है। खोजी पत्रकारिता ने कई बार ऐसे मामलों को जनता के सामने लाया है, जिन्हें छुपाया जा रहा था। कई बार मीडिया स्वयं राजनीतिक पार्टियों या अपराधी राजनेताओं से प्रभावित होती है, जिससे रिपोर्टिंग में पक्षपात हो सकता है। कुछ मीडिया हाउसों पर राजनीतिक संरक्षण का आरोप भी लगता है, जिससे उनकी निष्पक्षता पर सवाल उठते हैं। स्व-नियमन और मीडिया नैतिकता के अभाव में, कई बार मीडिया हाउस अपराधी राजनेताओं के पक्ष में झुकाव दिखाते हैं। यह स्थिति लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को नुकसान पहुंचाती है।

विकसित भारत लक्ष्य: न्यू मीडिया की संभावित भूमिका का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

श्री शशांक त्रिपाठी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, कुमारी मायावती राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, गौतम बुद्ध नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ. ममता उपाध्याय, प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, कुमारी मायावती राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, गौतम बुद्ध नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

19 वीं सदी में प्रिंट मीडिया ही विश्व में खबरों के प्रसार के लिए एकमात्र साधन हुआ करता था। धीरे-धीरे तकनीक के विकास के साथ 1950 के दशक में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के रूप में टेलीविजन लोगों के सामने आया, जिसने संचार और मनोरंजन की दुनिया में क्रांति ला दी। आज विश्व में सूचना क्रांति लाने का श्रेय न्यू मीडिय को जाता है, जो इन्टरनेट आधारित है। तकनीक का यह विकास केवल सूचना प्रसार तक नहीं है बल्कि, राज्यों के नीति निर्माण में, प्रशासन में, जनता की प्रतिक्रिया जानने, जनता तक नीति को पहुँचाने, जनता को जागरूक करने से लगाये न्याय पालिका की कार्यवाही को आम जनमानस तक पहुँचाने में दिखाई देता है। आजादी के 75 साल पूरे कर चुके हम भारतवासियों ने अपने 100 वें स्वतंत्रता दिवस तक देश को एक विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी में खड़ा करने का स्वप्न देखा है। भारत सरकार व प्रत्येक भारतीय इस स्वप्न की पूर्ति हेतु अपने अपने स्तर पर प्रयासरत है और इसके पूर्ति में उन्नत तकनीकों की बड़ी भूमिका होगी। इन तकनीकों के बीच न्यू मीडिया विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य साधना में क्या भूमिका निभा सकती है, इसका अध्ययन इस शोध पत्र में किया गया है।

भारत के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के संरक्षक के रूप में सूचना का अधिकार

डॉ० मुकेश कुमार राय, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राम कृष्ण द्वारिका कालेज, पटना (बिहार)

भारतीय संविधान ने लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना की है जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिकों को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार देता है अर्थात् देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को किसी भी विषय पर अपनी स्वतंत्र राय रखने और उसे अन्य लोगों के साथ साझा करने का अधिकार है, परंतु कई स्वतंत्र विचारकों का सदैव मानना रहा है कि सूचना और पारदर्शिता के अभाव में अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता। सूचना का अधिकार भारत जैसे बड़े लोकतंत्रों को मजबूत करने और उनके नागरिक केंद्रित विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है जो कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में एक नयी क्रांति का सूत्रपात हुआ, वह है— “सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005”। जिस प्रकार संजीवनी बूटी किसी व्यक्ति में प्राण ला देती है, उसी प्रकार सूचना का अधिकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र की संजीवनी बन चुकी है। आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद भारतीय नागरिकों को एक अनमोल अधिकार मिला, जो देश में पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी प्रशासन की स्थापना के लिए एक सराहनीय कदम है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र को भारत के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के संरक्षक के रूप में सूचना का अधिकार प्रभाव का अवलोकन किया जाएगा, जिसे द्वितीयक स्त्रोतों माध्यम से मौलिकता प्रदान करने प्रयास किया गया जाएगा।

राजनीतिक संचार एवं समाचार पत्रों की भूमिका (लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम

2024 के विशेष सन्दर्भ में)

डा. ओमशंकर गुप्ता, सहायक आचार्य, पत्रकारिता एवं जन संचार विभाग, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डा. विशाल शर्मा, सहायक आचार्य, पत्रकारिता एवं जन संचार विभाग, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ. योगेंद्र पांडेय, सहायक आचार्य, पत्रकारिता एवं जन संचार विभाग, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

लोकसभा चुनाव परिणामों को लेकर जितनी उत्सुकता देश के जनमानस में थी उतनी ही राजनेताओं और राजनीतिक दलों में भी थी। समाचार पत्रों के राजनीतिक संचार का कमाल देखिए कि पिछले दो चुनावों (2014 और 2019) में मीडिया चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान सत्ता पक्ष के लिए प्रबल लहर बता रहा था तो इस बार वह जाने या अनजाने सत्ता पक्ष को विपक्ष के पाले में खेलता हुआ दिखा रहा था। सच हो या झूठ, चुनावों में कई तरह के नैरेटिव या धारणाएं समाचार पत्रों, सोशल मीडिया के द्वारा बनाई गईं। इसे इस तरह भी कह सकते हैं कि विपक्षी गठबंधन ने सोशल मीडिया का बेहतरीन प्रयोग कर धारणा बनाने के लिए मतदाताओं को विवश कर दिया। सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव से प्रिंट मीडिया भी अछूता नहीं रह सका। चुनाव परिणामों का 5 जून 2024 को देश के प्रमुख हिंदी समाचार पत्रों वृ अमर उजाला, दैनिक जागरण और हिंदुस्तान ने अपने अपने तरीके से आवरण पृष्ठ से लेकर अंदर के पृष्ठों तक बेहतरीन प्रस्तुतिकरण किया। आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी कर संचार कौशल भी दिखाया। कई समाचार पत्रों ने मूल्यवर्धन करने के लिए सुंदर रंगीन ग्राफिक्स और चित्रों के साथ कार्टून और रेखाचित्र भी प्रस्तुत किए। समाचार पत्रों में परिणामों की सूचना के साथ संक्षिप्त विश्लेषण भी देने की कोशिश की। लेकिन परिणामों का गंभीर विश्लेषण, आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण, दलगत स्थिति का विश्लेषण, 2019 लोकसभा चुनाव से 2024 के चुनावों का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण, चुनावी रणनीतियों का विश्लेषण, विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के घोषणा पत्रों और जनता के मुद्दों का चुनावों पर असर का विश्लेषण 5 जून को प्रकाशित हुए समाचार पत्रों में पाठकों को नहीं मिला। इसके बावजूद अमर उजाला समाचार पत्र की प्रस्तुति, आंकड़ों का संकलन, खबरों का संयोजन और रंग संयोजन के साथ ग्राफिक्स का प्रयोग, दैनिक जागरण और हिंदुस्तान समाचार पत्र की तुलना बेहतर रहा।

सोशल मीडिया और भारतीय राजनीति

सुश्री रुखसाना बानो, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, विनोबा भावे विश्वविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

मानव इतिहास पाशण युग व धातु युग से अग्रसर होकर आज डिजिटल युग में पहुँच गया है। जहाँ आज मानव अपने विचार और संचार के लिए सोशल मीडिया का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। सोशल मीडिया एक आभासी दुनिया होते हुए भी वर्तमान युग का दर्पण बन चुकी है। सोशल मीडिया मात्र अब केवल परिवार व मित्रों से जुड़ने का अबोध माध्यम भर नहीं रह गया है। यह अब हमारे राजनीति संवाद के रूप में रूपांतरित हो चुका है। सोशल मीडिया सार्वजनिक चर्चा और जनमत निर्माण का भी प्राथमिक आधार बन चुका है। जहाँ लोग अपने दैनिक जीवन के विषय से लेकर राष्ट्रीय व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर सहजता से संवाद और चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान समय में सोशल मीडिया ने वैश्विक राजनीति के परिदृश्य को बदलने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। ‘अरब स्प्रिंग’ जैसी प्रमुख क्रांतिकारी घटना इसका महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण है। भारतीय संदर्भ में सोशल मीडिया ने भारतीय राजनीति को कई तरह से लाभान्वित किया, लोगों में जागरूकता फैलाना, लोगों के बीच संचार की खाई को कम करना, खबरों में तेजी से प्रसार लोगों की मानसिकता/विचारधाराओं को आकार देने में आदि, जो भारतीय लोकतंत्र के विकास में लिए आवश्यक हैं। हालांकि, जहाँ राजनीतिक मामले में सोशल मीडिया के बहुत सारे फायदे हैं, वहीं इसके नकारात्मक पक्ष भी हैं। राजनीतिक धुवीकरण एक ऐसी ही बड़ी समस्या है। सोशल मीडिया अपने सकारात्मक पक्ष के साथ—साथ किसी भी देश के लोगों का धुवीकरण करने और यहाँ तक कि हिंसक सांप्रदायिक दंगों को जन्म देने की क्षमता रखता है। प्रस्तुत शोध—आलेख में भारतीय राजनीति में सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

भारत के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के संरक्षक के रूप में सूचना का अधिकार

डा. विकास रंजन, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पी. एन. कॉलेज परसा (बिहार)

भारतीय संविधान ने लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना की है जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिकों को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार देता है अर्थात् देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को किसी भी विषय पर अपनी स्वतंत्र राय रखने और उसे अन्य लोगों के साथ साझा करने का अधिकार है, परंतु कई स्वतंत्र विचारकों का सदैव मानना रहा है कि सूचना और पारदर्शिता के अभाव में अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता। सूचना का अधिकार भारत जैसे बड़े लोकतंत्रों को मजबूत करने और उनके नागरिक केंद्रित विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है जो कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में एक नयी क्रांति का सूत्रपात हुआ, वह है— सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005। जिस प्रकार संजीवनी बूटी किसी व्यक्ति में प्राण ला देती है, उसी प्रकार सूचना का अधिकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र की संजीवनी बन चुकी है। आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद भारतीय नागरिकों को एक अनमोल अधिकार मिला, जो देश में पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी प्रशासन की स्थापना के लिए एक सराहनीय कदम है।

भारत में राजनीतिक संचार का विकास: स्वतंत्रता—पूर्व युग से डिजिटल युग तक

डॉ० निशा रानी, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, हरिओम सरस्वती पी० जी० कॉलेज, धनौरी (उत्तराखंड)

देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद से, राजनीतिक संचार भारत के सामाजिक—राजनीतिक परिदृश्य का एक केंद्रीय घटक रहा है। यह शोध पत्र भारत में राजनीतिक संचार के ऐतिहासिक विकास की गहराई से पड़ताल करता है, जिसमें स्वतंत्रता—पूर्व युग की उत्पत्ति से लेकर आज के डिजिटल युग तक के परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। यह अध्ययन

पारंपरिक मीडिया जैसे प्रिंट और रेडियो से लेकर आधुनिक डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के उपयोग तक राजनीतिक संचार के विकास को दर्शाता है। स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व युग में, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नेताओं ने अपने विचारों का प्रसार करने के लिए प्रिंट मीडिया और सार्वजनिक भाषणों का व्यापक उपयोग किया। महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू और सुभाष चंद्र बोस जैसे नेताओं ने जनजागरण और समर्थन जुटाने के लिए इन माध्यमों का प्रभावी ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया। स्वतंत्रता के बाद, रेडियो और टेलीविजन के आगमन ने राजनीतिक संचार के तरीके में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव लाए, जिससे नेताओं को व्यापक दर्शकों तक सीधे पहुंचने का मौका मिला। 21वीं सदी की शुरुआत में, डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के उदय ने राजनीतिक संचार को पूरी तरह से बदल दिया। फेसबुक, ट्विटर और व्हाट्सएप जैसे प्लेटफार्मों ने राजनीतिक अभियानों को नया आयाम दिया और तथ्य-संचालित अभियानों के विकास को संभव बनाया। 2014 और 2019 के भारतीय आम चुनावों में सोशल मीडिया के प्रभावी उपयोग ने चुनावी रणनीतियों को नई दिशा दी और मतदाता व्यवहार को समझने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। इस शोध पत्र में, भारत में राजनीतिक संचार के ऐतिहासिक विकास के विभिन्न चरणों की समीक्षा की गई है। पारंपरिक मीडिया की भूमिका, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के प्रभाव और डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों द्वारा राजनीतिक संचार पर पड़े विघटनकारी प्रभाव का विश्लेषण किया गया है। साथ ही, डिजिटल युग में तथ्य-संचालित अभियानों, लक्षित संचार, और सोशल मीडिया के प्रभावों की गहराई से पड़ताल की गई है। अंत में, इस शोध पत्र ने राजनीतिक संचार के क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न चुनौतियों और विंताओं की समीक्षा की है, जैसे कि गलत सूचना, गोपनीयता और तथ्य सुरक्षा के मुद्दे। इस व्यापक विश्लेषण से भारतीय संदर्भ में राजनीति, मीडिया और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के बीच जटिल परस्पर क्रिया की गहरी समझ प्राप्त होती है, जो वैश्विक स्तर पर राजनीतिक संचार के विकास की व्यापक समझ में योगदान करती है।

PANEL 12

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में किसान आंदोलन संबंधी सैद्धांतिक बहस: पहचान के विशेष संदर्भ में

सौम्या राय, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में सामाजिक आंदोलनों का अत्यन्त महत्व रहा है। सामाजिक आंदोलन भारतीय लोकतंत्र को जीवंत करने में सहायक रहे हैं। इसी के अंतर्गत अगर किसान आंदोलन को देखा जाए तो किसानों के मुद्दों को क्षेत्रीय स्तर से राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक ले जाने में किसान आंदोलन न केवल सहायक रहे हैं अपितु भारतीय लोकतंत्र को भी समय-समय पर एक आधार प्रदान किया है। किसान आंदोलन भी सामाजिक आंदोलन का हिस्सा है, जैसे-जैसे सामाजिक आंदोलन के स्वरूप में बदलाव आना शुरू हुआ, वैसे-वैसे किसान आंदोलन के स्वरूप में भी परिवर्तन परिलक्षित होने लगा अर्थात् जैसे नव सामाजिक आंदोलन की लहर शुरू हुई तो किसान आंदोलन भी नव किसान आंदोलन के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया। इस परिवर्तन के आधार पर नए मुद्दे भी आंदोलन को नई गति देने लगे। इन सब ने मिलकर किसान आंदोलन में एक नई सैद्धांतिक बहस को जन्म दिया अर्थात् पहचान की धारणा किसान आंदोलन से जुड़ गई। किसान आंदोलन में पहचान की धारणा को अस्सी के दशक से रेखांकित किया जा सकता है, जब किसान आंदोलन में जाति, धर्म, क्षेत्र, और वर्ग आदि मुद्दे प्रमुख होने लगे तथा किसान इन आधारों पर संगठित होने लगे तथा अपनी पहचान को प्रमुखता देने लगे लेकिन किसान आंदोलन में सदैव ही बदलाव दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं और एक ऐसा ही बदलाव 2020-21 का किसान आंदोलन था, जिसमें किसानों ने अपनी एकीकृत पहचान के आधार पर भारतीय लोकतंत्र को जीवंत करने का कार्य किया तथा इस बात को प्रसारित करने का कार्य किया कि आर्थिक मुद्दों पर किसान अपनी एकजुट पहचान को प्रमुखता प्रदान करता है। इस प्रकार इस शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य किसान आंदोलन से उत्पन्न हुई सैद्धांतिक बहस पर प्रकाश डालना तथा पहचान के दृष्टिकोण से किसान आंदोलन का विश्लेषण करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह पेपर भारतीय लोकतंत्र में किसान आंदोलन के महत्व को भी रेखांकित करता है।

आदिवासी विकास और गैर-सरकारी संगठन: आवश्यकता, प्रभाव और सीमाएं

डा. उदयसिंह राजपूत, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान, इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक, जिला अनूपपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

जनजातीय समुदाय हमारे समाज का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ हिस्सा तथा समाज की मुख्यधारा से कटा हुआ आज भी कई समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। अशिक्षा, गरीबी, कुपोषण, विस्थापन, पलायन, बेरोजगारी ऋणग्रस्तता जैसी कई समस्याओं से यह समुदाय आज भी झुझ रहा है। यद्यपि आजादी के बाद से ही इस पिछड़े समाज की स्थितियों में परिवर्तन लाने के लिये नियोजित प्रयास शासन द्वारा किये जा रहे हैं। संविधान के अन्तर्गत इस समुदाय की सुरक्षा व संरक्षण के लिये पृथक प्रावधान, पृथक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था तथा विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से कई विकासवात्मक गतिविधियाँ संचालित की जा रही हैं। किन्तु कई कारणोवश ये सारे प्रयास आदिवासी विकास के अपेक्षित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में असफल रहे हैं। अतः विशेषकर सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना से यह अनुभव किया गया कि अकेले सरकार विकास के सभी मुद्दों पर सफलतापूर्वक कार्य नहीं कर सकती। सरकार के साथ-साथ गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को भी विकास में सहभागी बनाना अति आवश्यक है। क्योंकि ये संगठन जनसहयोग, जनसहभागिता व जनसम्प्रर्क पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुये लोगों के बीच रहकर कार्य करते हैं। इसलिये इनकी पहुँच और विश्वसनीयता आम लोगों में सरकारी अधिकारियों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा प्रभावी होती है। इन संगठनों की कार्यप्रक्रिया लचीली होने के कारण तृणमूल स्तर की स्थितियों को देखते हुए निर्णय लिये जाते हैं और इन संगठनों में नीति बनाने वाले ही उनका क्रियान्वयन करते हैं। वस्तुतः सरकार को तो सभी क्षेत्रों और सभी समस्याओं पर कार्य करना होता है किन्तु ये संगठन एक छोटा सा क्षेत्र तथा एक समस्या को लेकर कार्य करते हैं जिसके कारण इनकी सफलतायें बढ़ जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ये संगठन समुदाय की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता एवं समस्या तथा समुदाय की भागीदारी को केन्द्र में रखकर कार्य करते हैं। गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के कार्यों की इन विशेषताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में जनजातीय समुदाय के विकास में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका को विश्लेषित करने का प्रयास किया है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में, मध्यप्रदेश के आदिवासी बहुल झाबुआ एवं अलीराजपुर जिले में आदिवासी विकास में संलग्न 6 गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के द्वारा किये गये कार्यों की प्रकृति, स्थायित्व के साथ इन कार्यों के कारण आदिवासी समुदाय के जीवन में आये बदलाओं को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त इन संगठनों के कार्यों की सीमाओं को जानने, इन्हें दूर करने तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के कार्यों को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुझावों को भी रेखांकित किया गया है। यह सम्पूर्ण अध्ययन दो वृहद शोध परियोजनाओं के लिए एकत्रित किये गए प्राथमिक तथ्यों पर आधारित हैं।

PANEL 13

डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन

अनुराग प्रताप सिंह, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

वर्तमान राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में विज्ञान व तकनीक के व्यापक प्रयोग और प्रभाव में “डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन” की अवधारणा का आगमन हुआ है। डिजिटल लोकतंत्र का आशय एक ऐसी आधुनिक शासकीय प्रतिमान अथवा ई0-शासन से है, जिनमें लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को बढ़ाने, नागरिक भागीदारी बढ़ाने तथा शासन में सुधार करने के लिए इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया, फेक्स और मोबाइल डिवाइस जैसी डिजिटल तकनीकों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग होता है। डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग से कई प्रकार के लाभ उठाया जाता है; इससे शासकीय कार्यों में पारदर्शिता और स्पष्टता आती है; इससे नागरिक सहभागिता को सुगम और व्यापक बनाया जाता है अर्थात् नागरिकों को ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं में भाग लेने में सक्षम बनाया जाता है; इससे समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा मिलता है; इससे शासन को सुव्यवस्थित एवं सक्रिय बनाया जाता है; प्रशासनिक कार्यों को स्वचालित एवं त्वरित करते हुये दक्षता में सुधार किया जाता है तथा सभी प्रकार के शासकीय कार्यों का शीघ्र, व्यापक, मितव्ययी व पारदर्शी निष्पादन किया जाता है। डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन के अन्तर्गत ई-वोटिंग सिस्टम, ऑनलाइन याचिकाएँ, डिजिटल टाउन हॉल मीटिंग्स, सोशल मीडिया जुड़ाव, ओपन डेटा पहल, नागरिक भागीदारी बजट, डिजिटल पहचान सत्यापन किया जाता है। डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन का उद्देश्य नागरिक-सरकार सम्बन्ध को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाते हुए अधिक भागीदारीपूर्ण, समावेशी और पारदर्शी लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को स्थापित एवं संचालित करना होता है। ई0 शासन के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न निर्माण, क्रियान्वयन तथा न्यायिक सहित तमाम शासकीय कार्यों के निर्माण में उन्नत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं प्रौद्योगिकी माध्यमों का अत्यधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है; इसी प्रकार की लोकतांत्रिक शासन को डिजिटल लोकतंत्र कहा जाता है। वस्तुतः डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन एक-दूसरे पूरक, परस्पर अंतर्निहित तथा एक-दूसरे से संबंधित भी है। डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई0 शासन समय की अनिवार्य माँग हैं तथा शासकीय नवाचार भी हैं।

सुशासन को लागू करने में -शासन की भूमिका

सुश्री जानकी दांगी, अतिथि विद्वान, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, शासकीय महाविद्यालय खिरकिया, हरदा (मध्य प्रदेश)

ई शासन सुशासन को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन करता है जिससे सरकार के कार्यों में पारदर्शिता दक्षता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित होती है। डिजिटल पटल किस प्रकार सरकारी सेवाओं तक पहुंच को सरल बनाते हैं प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित कर समय और संसाधनों के मितव्ययिता पूर्ण उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करते हैं और केंद्रीकृत डाटा प्रबंधन के माध्यम से निर्णय लेने में सहायता करते हैं। ई शासन किस प्रकार ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण तंत्र और नागरिक भागीदारी पहलों के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की जवाबदेही में सुधार करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त भ्रष्टाचार को नियंत्रित करने में डिजिटल साधनों की भूमिका, ट्रेस करने योग्य और पारदर्शी लेनदेन रिकॉर्ड प्रदान करते हैं। नागरिकों की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने और डेटा सुरक्षा एवं गोपनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में ई शासन के प्रभावों विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत शोध लेख में किया गया है।

भारत में सुशासन के अनन्य स्रोत : डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और ई-गवर्नेंस

डॉ. सोनपाल सिंह मावी, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

शासन के नए वैश्विक मानक उभर रहे हैं, विभिन्न देशों के नागरिक अपनी सरकारों को कुशल और जवाबदेह शासन की ओर जाने को मजबूर कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे भ्रष्टाचार की के दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में तेजी से जागरूक हो रहे हैं। इस उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, भारत ई-गवर्नेंस और डिजिटल इंडिया पहल की शुरुआत के माध्यम से डिजिटल लोकतंत्र प्रदान करने की दिशा में अग्रसर है। निस्संदेह, ई-गवर्नेंस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिए आवश्यक स्थितियों प्रदान करता है। इस प्रणाली में सरकार के साथ नागरिकों की बातचीत सहज, सुचारु और तेज होती है, जिससे सुशासन को बढ़ावा मिलता है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने नागरिकों को डिजिटल लोकतंत्र प्रदान करने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का विश्लेषण करता है और यह बताता है कि इन कार्यक्रमों ने भ्रष्टाचार के विकास को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। दुनिया भर की सरकारें इस आर्थिक व राजनीतिक अव्यवस्था के समय में अपने ऑनलाइन डिजिटल परिवर्तन के एक हिस्से के रूप में अपनी दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार करना चाहती हैं। इस परिदृश्य में भारत में 'डिजिटल लोकतंत्र' को सुशासन के अनंत स्रोत के रूप में देखा जा रहा है, जो देश को उपलब्धि और सफलता के नए स्तरों पर ले जाएगा।

भारतीय प्रशासन में ई – प्रशासन एवं उसके फायदे

डॉ. हुकमराम सुथार, विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एम.बी.सी. राजकीय कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बाड़मेर (राजस्थान)

आज तकनीक के युग में पूरा विश्व एक गाँव बन गया है, देशों के मध्य दूरियाँ संचार एवं सूचना के कारण कम हो गई हैं। सूचना क्रान्ति ने ई-प्रशासन को सफल बनाया है। ई-प्रशासन का अर्थ है सरकारी कार्यों में सूचना संचार तकनीक का प्रयोग करते हुए लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की परिकल्पना को साकार करना है। जनता के कार्य शीघ्र एवं सहज हो। इसके लिए प्रशासन द्वारा लगातार प्रयास किये जाते रहे ताकि जनता का कार्य जल्दी हो तथा जनता एवं प्रशासन की दूरी कम हो और जनता की जनसहभागिता ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो। लोकतन्त्र की परिभाषा करते हुए अब्राहम लिंकन ने कहा कि लोकतन्त्रीय शासन वह होगा जो जनता का, जनता द्वारा तथा जनता के लिए शासन करना है। सरकार की सेवाओं को करने के लिए सूचना एवं तकनीक का उपयोग करना ही ई-प्रशासन कहलाता है। जिससे जनता को सुगमता से सरकारी सेवाओं का लाभ तत्काल प्राप्त हो सके। प्रशासन में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है। इसका सर्वप्रथम प्रयोग सन् 1969 में अमेरिकी रक्षा विभाग द्वारा कम्प्यूटरों को लोकल एरिया नेटवर्क से जोड़कर किया गया। एडवांस रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नेटवर्क नामक यह परियोजना ही विस्तारित होकर वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब का रूप ले चुकी है। विश्व के सभी देशों के सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी विभाग अपने अपने वेबसाइट खोलकर अधिक पारदर्शी, संवेदनशील तथा जनहितकारी सिद्ध हो रहे हैं तथा अपने कार्य शीघ्र निपटा रहे हैं। आज का युग सूचना क्रान्ति का युग है। अर्थशास्त्र (सूचना का अर्थशास्त्र) के लिए 2001 के नोबेल पुरस्कार जोसेफ स्टिग्लिट्ज, मिशेल स्पेन्स तथा जॉर्ज एकरलोफ का मानना है कि 'सूचना का अर्थशास्त्र एक जटिल तथा विषमताओं से भरा क्षेत्र है। अधिसंख्य व्यक्ति तथा स्थान, सूचना की अपूर्णता से त्रस्त हैं। न तो मात्रा आंकी जा सकती है और न ही सूचना कभी पूर्ण कही जा सकती है।

भारत में डिजिटल लोकतंत्र और 'ई'-गवर्नेंस

डॉ0 एम0पी0 रोहणी, सहायक प्राध्यापक (राजनीतिशास्त्र), डॉ0 बी0एस0 पोर्टे शास0 पी0जी0 महाविद्यालय पेण्ड्रा (छत्तीसगढ़)

भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है, हमारा देश हाल के वर्षों में डिजिटल लोकतंत्र एवं 'ई'-गवर्नेंस के क्षेत्र में अत्यधिक प्रगति कर रहा है। डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी और इंटरनेट के प्रमुख प्रसार के साथ-साथ भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवाओं को अत्यधिक सरल, कुशल और पारदर्शी बनाने के मिशन पर काम शुरू किया गया है। आज भारत में डिजिटल इंडिया पहल इसे इलेक्ट्रानिक और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय द्वारा लांच किया गया है जिससे भारत में डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान पर आधारित अर्थ व्यवस्था के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के उद्देश्य से कार्य किया जा रहा है। 'ई'-लोकतंत्र जिसे डिजिटल लोकतंत्र भी कहते हैं। संचार प्रौद्योगिकियों के कार्यान्वयन और डिजिटल सूचना के उपयोग के माध्यम से लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं के समर्थन के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है, ताकि लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को ऑनलाइन होने के लिए प्लेट फार्म बनाया जा सके, इस पर भी भारत देश अत्यधिक गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है। भारत में डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम बना है जिसका उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रानिक सेवाओं, उत्पादों, विनिर्माण और नौकरी के अवसरों के क्षेत्रों में विकास का बढ़ावा देना है। जिसका प्रमुख क्षेत्र है- प्रत्येक नागरिकों के साथ डिजिटल डॉवा, शासन और मांग की सेवाएँ तथा नागरिकों को डिजिटल सशक्तिकरण करना है। डिजिटल इंडिया योजना 2015 से शुरू की गई भारत सरकार की इकाई भारत ब्रांड बैड नेटवर्क लिमिटेड जो कि भारत नेट परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करती है। डिजिटल पहल के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ जैसे भारत डिजिटल लाकर, ई-शिक्षा, ई-स्वास्थ्य, ई-साईन, ई-शापिंग और राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल इत्यादि अनेक सुविधाएँ हैं। राष्ट्रीय ई-गवर्नेंस योजना का उद्देश्य सभी अग्रणी सरकारी सेवाओं को ऑनलाइन शुरू करना है तथा डल नीति और सरकार के मामले पर इनपुट और विचारों को साझा करने का एक मंच है।

PANEL 14

समकालीन वैश्विक राजनीति की गतिशीलता

डॉ0 गौरव सिंह, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

वैश्विक परिदृश्य निरंतर परिवर्तित हो रहा है, एक ओर जहाँ विकसित देश विश्व व्यवस्था में नए गठजोड़ के द्वारा अपनी प्रभुता को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, तो वहीं दूसरी तरफ विकासशील देश क्षेत्रीय संगठनों के माध्यम से नयी विश्व व्यवस्था की माँग कर रहे हैं। जिससे समकालीन विश्व व्यवस्था बहुध्रुवीय संरचना की ओर उन्मुख है, जो अमेरिका के नेतृत्व में एकध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था की धारणा को चुनौती दे रहा है। इसके साथ ही समकालीन विश्व व्यवस्था में गैर-राज्य कर्ताओं की भूमिका बढ़ती जा रही है, जिससे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। भू-राजनीतिक और भू-सामरिक दृष्टि से रूस और चीन की बढ़ती शक्ति अमेरिका तथा नाटो सदस्य राष्ट्रों के लिए चिंता का कारण बनता जा रहा है। रूस और चीन जहाँ शक्ति अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय शांति को भंग कर रहे हैं, वहीं अमेरिका और नाटो देश शांति और स्थिरता को बनाए रखने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। वैश्विक राजनीति में क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों की बढ़ती माँग तथा कोरोना वायरस जैसी महामारी ने वैश्विक सहयोग एवं संगठनों की भूमिका को नए सिरे से परिभाषित किया है। अतः इस शोधपत्र में वैश्विक परिदृश्य के बदलते स्वरूप एवं वैश्विक राजनीति में उत्तरोत्तर उत्पन्न हो रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

समकालीन विश्व में भारत और अमेरिका के मध्य राजनीतिक एवं सामरिक संबंधों की भूमिका: मोदी एवं बिडेन काल का एक अवलोकन

श्री अंकुर आर्यन शोधार्थी, हरियाणा केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, महेन्द्रगढ़ (हरियाणा)

21वीं सदी में भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों का आधार लोकतंत्र, उदारवाद, स्वतंत्रता, व्यक्तिगत अधिकार, धर्मनिरपेक्षता का साझा मूल्य है जो दोनों देशों के मध्य मधुर संबंध स्थापित करते हैं। ये संबंध विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, और राजनीतिक, सामरिक कारकों से प्रभावित रहे हैं जिससे 21वीं सदी के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में इनकी दिशा एवं नीतियों में प्रासंगिक परिवर्तन हुए हैं। नरेंद्र मोदी और जो बाइडेन के नेतृत्व में दोनों देशों ने अपने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में सहयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जो वैश्विक राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं। भारत और अमेरिका ने सामरिक रक्षा साझेदारी पर भी हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। इस शोधपत्र में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों की जटिलताओं, उनके विकास की दिशा, और भविष्य की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा, जो न केवल दोनों देशों के लिए बल्कि वैश्विक स्थिरता के लिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वर्तमान समय में भारत और अमेरिका के बीच जलवायु परिवर्तन से लेकर प्रौद्योगिकी, रक्षा, अर्थव्यवस्था, राजनीति और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों तक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हो रही विभिन्न साझेदारियों के माध्यम

से देखा जा सकता है।

PANEL 15 भारत और उसके पड़ोसी

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह, शोधार्थी, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत के अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध उसकी विदेश नीति की आधारशिला है, जिसमें ऐतिहासिक सम्बन्धों, रणनीतिक हितों और क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियों का मिश्रण शामिल है। पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्ध विशेष रूप से जटिल है, जिसमें लम्बे समय से चले आ रहे कश्मीर संघर्ष, सीमा पार आतंकवाद के मुद्दे और एक गहरा अविश्वास है, जिसके कारण कई सैन्य गतिरोध हुये हैं। कभी-कभी कूटनीतिक प्रयासों के बावजूद, सम्बन्ध तनाव से भरे हुये हैं। इसके विपरीत, एक अन्य प्रमुख पड़ोसी चीन के साथ भारत के सम्बन्धों की विशेषता सहयोग और प्रतिद्वंद्विता दोनों हैं। जबकि दोनों देश महत्वपूर्ण व्यापार में संलग्न हैं, उनके सीमा विवाद, विशेष रूप से हिमालयी क्षेत्र में, और इंडो-पैसिफिक में रणनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा उनके सम्बन्धों में जटिलता की परतें जोड़ती हैं। नेपाल और भूटान, जिनके साथ भारत गहरे सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक सम्बन्ध साझा करता है, प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय सहयोगी हैं, फिर भी इन देशों के साथ संबंध हैं, सीमा प्रबंधन और जल साझाकरण समझौतों के सम्बन्ध में चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं हैं। बांग्लादेश, अपने साझा इतिहास और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों के साथ, आर्थिक सहयोग और क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा के मामले में एक महत्वपूर्ण भागीदार है, हालांकि प्रवास और नदी जल विवाद जैसे मुद्दों पर कभी-कभी सम्बन्धों को तनावपूर्ण बनाते हैं। बांग्लादेश की वर्तमान राजनीतिक अस्थिरता में भारत ने एक महत्वपूर्ण साझेदार को खो दिया है। अब बांग्लादेश की नई सरकार में उसका नेतृत्व विपक्षी दल करें या सेना, भारत के सामरिक हितों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालेगा। भारत दक्षिण एशिया में आर्थिक एकीकरण और राजनीतिक स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सार्क और बिस्मटेक जैसे क्षेत्रीय संगठनों में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाना चाहता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र में भारत की रणनीतिक चालों में पड़ोसी देशों में भागीदारी और बुनियादी ढांचे के निवेश के माध्यम से चीन के प्रभाव का मुकाबला करना शामिल है, जिससे क्षेत्रीय शांति के रूप में इसकी स्थिति मजबूत होगी। ये बहुआयामी सम्बन्ध क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देते हुये अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को सुरक्षित करने के भारत के प्रयासों को रेखांकित करते हैं, जो वैश्विक मंच पर इसकी व्यापक आकांक्षाओं को दर्शाता है।

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध: एक अवलोकन (2014 से 2024 के संदर्भ में)

डॉ. गौतम गोरेन, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पतमदा डिग्री कॉलेज, जला (झारखण्ड)

जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से बांग्लादेश संसार का आठवाँ सबसे बड़ा देश है। इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 1,39,523 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। भारत और बांग्लादेश, दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसी देश हैं और आमतौर पर इन दोनों देशों के बीच संबंध मैत्रीपूर्ण रहे हैं, हालांकि कभी-कभी सीमा विवाद होते हैं। बांग्लादेश की सीमा तीन ओर से भारत द्वारा ही आच्छादित है। ये दोनों देश सार्क, बिस्मटेक, हिंद महासागर तटीय क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संघ और राष्ट्रकुल के सदस्य हैं। बांग्लादेश का उद्भव 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के साथ हुआ। इससे पूर्व इस हिस्से को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान कहा जाता था तथा 1947 में भारत विभाजन के दौरान यह अस्तित्व में आया था। बांग्लादेश दक्षिण एशिया में भारत का सबसे बड़ा व्यापार साझेदार है और भारत एशिया में बांग्लादेश का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा व्यापार साझेदार है। वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में बांग्लादेश ने भारत को 1.97 बिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर का सामान निर्यात किया। वित्त वर्ष : 2023-24 में कुल द्विपक्षीय व्यापार 14.01 बिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर बताया गया है। भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच सुरक्षा, व्यापार और वाणिज्य, बिजली और ऊर्जा, परिवहन और सम्पन्न, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, रक्षा, नदियों और समुद्रों मामलों आदि जैसे क्षेत्रों में 50 से अधिक द्विपक्षीय संस्थागत तंत्र मौजूद हैं। भारत विश्व का पहला देश था जिसने बांग्लादेश को एक पृथक एवं स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की थी और दिसम्बर, 1971 में इसकी स्वतंत्रता के तुरंत बाद एक मित्र दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसी के रूप में बांग्लादेश के साथ राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित किये थे। भारत की “नेबरहुड फर्स्ट” नीति में बांग्लादेश एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

भारत-चीन के मध्य बहुआयामी प्रतिस्पर्धा का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

सुश्री करिश्मा, शोध छात्रा, समाजशास्त्र एवं राजनीतिक विज्ञान, दयालबाग विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत और चीन के मध्य वर्तमान समय में क्षेत्रीय बहुआयामी प्रतिस्पर्धा विद्यमान हैं। दोनों राज्यों के मध्य क्षेत्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा का मूल का कारण अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को बढ़ावा देना और एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र और वैश्विक आर्थिक परिदृश्य में स्वयं को प्रमुख अभिनेता के रूप में स्थापित करने का प्रयास है। हालांकि, वर्तमान समय में दोनों पक्षों के समग्र संबंध प्रतिस्पर्धा और आशंकाओं से चिह्नित किये जाते हैं। वास्तव में, भारत-चीन बहुआयामी प्रतिद्वंद्विता ने भूमि और समुद्र तक विस्तार किया है और द्विपक्षीय, क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय स्तरों पर रणनीतिक घर्षण को बढ़ाया है। जबकि चीन की महापरियोजना बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव ने दोनों राज्यों के मध्य प्रतिस्पर्धा को उत्पन्न विकसित करने में अहम योगदान दिया है। इस लेख के माध्यम से दोनों राष्ट्रों के मध्य प्रतिस्पर्धा के विभिन्न आयामों का विस्तारपूर्वक विश्लेषण किया जायेगा। जिसके अन्तर्गत दोनों राज्यों के मध्य चल रही प्रतिस्पर्धा के क्षेत्रों को रेखांकित किया जायेगा। प्रस्तुत लेख का उद्देश्य भारत और चीन के बीच जटिल और बहुआयामी संबंधों का अवलोकन प्रदान करना और भारत-चीन रणनीतिक चुनौती के कारणों और क्षेत्रीय स्थिरता और वैश्विक सुरक्षा के लिए निहितार्थों की जांच करना होगा। यह लेख विशेष रूप से एशिया और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में चीन और भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक भूमिका को उजागर करेगा।

भारत- बांग्लादेश संबंध: एक संक्षिप्त अध्ययन

डा. कुसुम लता, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, महारानी श्री जया राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर (राजस्थान)

दक्षिण एशिया उपमहाद्वीप में भारत के पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, भूटान, बांग्लादेश और श्रीलंका है। 1971 से पूर्व बांग्लादेश को पाकिस्तान का पूर्वी पाकिस्तान क्षेत्र के रूप में जाना जाता था। लेकिन 1971 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के समय भारत ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को आजाद करने के लिए अपनी सैन्य और भौतिक रूप से मदद प्रदान की थी। परिणाम स्वरूप पूर्वी पाकिस्तान बांग्लादेश के रूप में अस्तित्व में आया। बांग्लादेश की स्वतंत्रता के साथ ही भारत और बांग्लादेश के संबंध मधुरतापूर्ण और मैत्रीपूर्ण रहे हैं। भारत बांग्लादेश को स्थापित करने में एक सहयोगी की भूमिका के रूप में रहा है। भारत ने बांग्लादेश की स्वतंत्रता से लेकर के वर्तमान तक एक बड़े भाई के रूप में मदद की है। हाल ही में बांग्लादेश की प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना भारत यात्रा पर थी, दोनों पड़ोसी देशों के बीच में आर्थिक और राजनीतिक मुद्दों पर वार्ता हुई। इस यात्रा से पड़ोसी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के बीच व्यापक आर्थिक संबंधों का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। जब बांग्लादेश में शेख हसीना की सरकार बनती है तो भारत और बांग्लादेश के संबंध मधुर और मैत्रीपूर्ण हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जब विरोधी पार्टी की सरकार सत्ता में आती है तो भारत और बांग्लादेश के संबंधों में खटास उत्पन्न हो जाती है। हाल ही के समय में बांग्लादेश में छात्रों के प्रति कुछ हिंसक घटनाएँ घटित हुई हैं। बांग्लादेश में शेख हसीना सरकार के खिलाफ विरोध प्रदर्शन दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं तथा छात्रों के विरोध-प्रदर्शन के बीच छात्र और सरकार आमने-सामने हो गए, जिससे बांग्लादेश में आंतरिक गृह युद्ध जैसी स्थिति बन गई और बांग्लादेश की प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना को बांग्लादेश के प्रधानमंत्री पद से इस्तीफा देकर अपनी जान बचाकर भारत की शरण में आना पड़ा। इस समय बांग्लादेश की पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना की मुश्किलें बढ़ती जा रही हैं क्योंकि बांग्लादेश की विरोधी पार्टी को बांग्लादेश की अवाग का समर्थन मिलने से शेख हसीना को प्रत्यर्पण संधि के माध्यम से बांग्लादेश को सौंपने के लिए दबाव बनाया जा रहा है। अब आगामी सरकार बांग्लादेश में जो भी बनेगी, उसके साथ भारत के संबंध किस प्रकार के रहेंगे। प्रस्तुत लेख भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों के अध्ययन करने का विनम्र प्रयास है।

समकालीन वैश्विक राजनीति के बदलते परिदृश्य में भारत-चीन संबंध: दशा एवं दिशा

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भारत और चीन, एशिया की दो प्रमुख शक्तियाँ, एक-दूसरे के साथ सदियों से राजनीतिक, आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चीन और भारत तथा दोनों देशों के बीच संबंध वैश्विक अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति और अर्थव्यवस्था की धुरी हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच संबंध न केवल एशियाई राजनीति बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति, सुरक्षा गतिशीलता, वैश्विक शासन और यहाँ तक की वैश्विक समृद्धि का भी निर्णायक कारक रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा। भारत और चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था और आबादी का आकार, उनकी बढ़ती सैन्य शक्ति और वैश्विक भूमिका इन दोनों देशों के संबंधों को वैश्विक राजनीति में विशेष महत्व प्रदान करती है। वर्तमान समय में, जब समकालीन वैश्विक राजनीति एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव के दौर से गुजर रही है तथा भारत एक विकसित राष्ट्र-राज्य के भविष्योन्मुखी लक्ष्य को लेकर अग्रसर है और चीन, भारत के लिए एक एशियाई एवं वैश्विक प्रतिद्वंद्वी के रूप में विद्यमान है, भारत-चीन संबंधों की वर्तमान दशा एवं दिशा का अध्ययन विकसित भारत- 2047 की विदेश नीति के अध्ययन का महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। प्रस्तुत

शोध पत्र भारत-चीन संबंधों का व्यापक एवं समग्र अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है। इसमें ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, सीमा-विवाद एवं उससे संबंधित प्रमुख घटनाएं, आर्थिक एवं सामरिक हित, दोनों देशों की भू-राजनीतिक स्थिति और उनके वैश्विक महत्व के साथ वर्तमान परिवेश में उनके संबंधों के बदलते स्वरूप का विश्लेषण किया गया है साथ ही भविष्य में संबंधों के विकास हेतु निर्भर कारकों की भी पहचान की गई है।

भारत और पड़ोसी देश

श्री रतज विकास तिग्गा, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डॉ. भयामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

21वीं सदी के बदलते परिवेश में भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देशों के सम्बन्धों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए अनेक आयामों को छूने का प्रयास है। चूँकि भारत एक उपमहाद्वीप है इसलिए भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देशों का सम्बन्ध काफी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। प्राचीन काल से ही भारत का उसके पड़ोसियों से गहरा रिश्ता रहा है। समय के साथ-साथ बदलते भू-राजनीतिक परिवेश तथा सभी देशों की असमान राजनीतिक स्थिति के कारण भारत को पड़ोसी देशों के साथ समान सम्बन्ध बनाना एक बड़ी चुनौती है। वर्तमान समय में सभी पड़ोसियों की राजनीतिक स्थिति को देखते हुए भारत को अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करना अपने आप में मुसीबत साबित हो रही हैं। चीन, पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, नेपाल, भूटान बांग्लादेश, श्रीलंका, मालदीव जैसे पड़ोसियों से घिरे होने के कारण आतंकवाद, राजनीतिक अस्थिरता, शरणार्थी समस्या, व्यापार, सीमा समस्या के साथ ग्लोबल वार्मिंग जैसे मुद्दों को साथ लेकर चलना एक जटिल कार्य है। इन्हीं मुद्दों और पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध कैसे निभाया जाए और चुनौतियों का सामना किया जाए यही इस रचना का सार है।

भारत-नेपाल संबंध: चुनौतियाँ और संभावनाएँ

सुश्री राजरानी जायसवाल, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डी.ए.वी. पी.जी. कॉलेज, आजमगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत और नेपाल सभ्यताई बंधु की तरह हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच संबंध सदियों पुराने हैं। दोनों देशों में संस्कृति, भाषा, धर्म और रहन सहन को लेकर गहरी समानता है। दोनों देश लगभग 1800 किमी लंबी खुली सीमा साझा करते हैं। भारत के यूपी-बिहार और नेपाल के तराई क्षेत्र के मध्य सांस्कृतिक और वैवाहिक संबंध भी हैं जिन्हें रोटी-बेटी के संबंध की संज्ञा दी जाती है। भारत-नेपाल के बीच आधुनिक संबंधों की नींव 1950 की मैत्री संधि है जो दोनों देशों के नागरिकों को खुले आवागमन और एक दूसरे के देश में व्यापार करने की अनुमति देती है। जिस तरह के ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक संबंध भारत और नेपाल के बीच हैं ऐसे द्विपक्षीय संबंध इतिहास में मिलने दुर्लभ हैं। फिर भी, भारत-नेपाल संबंधों में सब कुछ ठीक नहीं रहता, कभी कभी अविश्वास की गहरी रेखाएँ उभरकर सामने आ ही जाती हैं। पिछले दो दशकों से नेपाल में भारत विरोधी भावनाएँ बढ़ी हैं। 2006 तक नेपाल में राजा और नेपाली कांग्रेस दो महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक खिलाड़ी थे, माओवादी जनांदोलन की सफलता और राजशाही के खतमे के बाद कम्युनिस्ट शक्तियाँ भी महत्वपूर्ण हो गईं। अब भारत नेपाल संबंधों में विचारधारा एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व बन गई है साथ ही पिछले एक दशक में नेपाल में पहाड़ी नृजातीय राष्ट्रवाद का तेजी से उभार हुआ है जोकि स्वभावतः तराई-मधेश विरोधी तो है ही साथ ही भारत विरोधी भी है। इस किस्म के राष्ट्रवाद के अगुवा प्रधानमंत्री केपी शर्मा ओली खुद हैं जिन्होंने कालापानी मुद्दे को लेकर एक तरफा तरीके से भारत-नेपाल संबंधों को दांव पर लगा दिया। इसी पहाड़ी राष्ट्रवाद के कारण मधेशी अभी भी अपने कुछ मूलभूत अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। भले ही भारत-नेपाल संबंधों में वैचारिक और कूटनीतिक चुनौतियाँ हैं लेकिन दोनों देशों के बीच संस्कृति, शिक्षा, जलशक्ति, ऊर्जा, बुनियादी ढांचा आदि अनेक ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें सहयोग की असीम संभावनाएँ भी हैं। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में हम भारत-नेपाल के बीच सहयोग के विभिन्न पहलुओं की तो चर्चा करेंगे साथ ही उन कारकों की भी पड़ताल करेंगे जो भारत-नेपाल संबंधों को सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक तरीके से प्रभावित करते हैं।

भारत – बांग्लादेश संबंध: वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में

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भारत और बांग्लादेश दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसी देश हैं और आमतौर पर उन दोनों के बीच संबंध मैत्री पूर्ण रहे हैं, हालांकि कभी कभी सीमा विवाद होते हैं। बांग्लादेश की सीमा तीन ओर से भारत द्वारा ही आच्छादित है। भारत और बांग्लादेश 4096.7 किमी.सीमा रेखा साझा करते हैं जो भारत द्वारा किसी भी अन्य पड़ोसी देश के साथ साझा सीमा रेखा से लम्बी है। यह दोनों देश साक्र,बिस्मटेक,हिन्द महासागर तटीय क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संघ और राष्ट्रकुल के सदस्य हैं। विशेष रूप से, बांग्लादेश और पूर्व भारतीय राज्य जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा बंगाली भाषा बोलने वाले प्रांत है। भारत विश्व का पहला देश था। जिसने बांग्लादेश को एक पृथक एवं स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की थी और दिसम्बर 1947 में इसकी स्वतंत्रता के तुरन्त एक मित्र दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसी के रूप में बांग्लादेश के साथ राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित किये थे। भारत की पड़ोसी प्रथम नीति में बांग्लादेश एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता हैं। बांग्लादेश के साथ भारत के सभ्यतागत, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक संबंध हैं। एक साझा इतिहास एवं विरासत, भाषाई एवं सांस्कृतिक संबंध, संगीत, साहित्य और कला के लिए एक समान उत्साह आदि दोनों देशों को परस्पर संबद्ध करता हैं। उल्लेखनीय हैं कि रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर भारत के साथ ही बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रगान के रचयिता है। हालांकि नदी जल विवाद (तीस्ता नदी के जल की साझेदारी) अवैध अप्रवासियों की सहायता और मादक द्रव्यों के व्यापार जैसे कई मुद्दे दोनों देशों के संबंध में अडचल बने हुए हैं जिन्हें संबोधित किये जाने की आवश्यकता हैं।

दक्षिण एशिया में चीन का बढ़ता वर्चस्व और भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ

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तीव्र आर्थिक विकास के माध्यम से चीन जो प्रभावशीलता व क्षमता अर्जित कर रहा है इसका प्रयोग वह अपने राजनीतिक व सामरिक हितों के लिए कर रहा है। पश्चिम एशिया में भारी आर्थिक निवेश तथा आसियान देशों के साथ व्यापार का विस्तार करने के साथ ही दक्षिण एशिया के छोटे राष्ट्रों को आर्थिक सहायता देकर हिन्द महासागर में अपने रणनीतिक हितों को साकार रूप देने में साम्यवादी चीन कुशल कूटनीतिज्ञ सिद्ध हुआ है। स्थल व समुद्र दोनों में अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत करने की नीति तथा चीन की कूटनीति की आक्रामक शैली के कारण दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में चीन का हस्तक्षेप निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है। चीन अपने पुराने मित्र पाकिस्तान के साथ-साथ अफगानिस्तान, मालदीव, नेपाल, भूटान, श्रीलंका और बांग्लादेश में भी निरंतर अपनी पैठ सुदृढ़ कर रहा है। वह चीन-दक्षिण एशिया सहयोग मंच के माध्यम से दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के मध्य अपनी महत्वाकांक्षी बी.आर.आई. परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। दक्षिण एशिया में बंदरगाहों और बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण में चीन की भागीदारी से इस क्षेत्र में चीन का प्रभाव विस्तार सहज हो गया है। साथ ही राजनीतिक दलों व उनके प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों, कन्फ्यूशियस संस्थानों व शैक्षणिक सांस्कृतिक सहयोग नीति द्वारा चीन इस क्षेत्र में नेतृत्वकारी भूमिका प्राप्त करने हेतु अग्रसर है। भूटान को छोड़कर भारत के अधिकांश दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसी देश बी.आर.आई. में शामिल हो गए हैं जिसके तहत सॉफ्ट पावर व हार्ड पावर के माध्यम से चीनी निवेश में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, इससे भारत की चिंताएँ बढ़ गई हैं। भारत की चिंता है कि इस क्षेत्र में चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव के कारण यहाँ प्रतिस्पर्धा की स्थिति बन रही है भारत को इस क्षेत्र में अपनी विदेश नीति व भागीदारी पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा है। दक्षिण एशिया के केंद्र में स्थित होने के कारण भारत की जो विशेष स्थिति व स्वाभाविक नेतृत्व की भूमिका है उसे बनाए रखना चीन के इस विस्तारवाद के कारण कठिन होता जा रहा है। जहाँ एक ओर दक्षिण एशिया के कुछ हिस्सों में भारत विरोधी भावनाएँ पनप रही हैं वहीं इस क्षेत्र के छोटे देशों को चीन की पेशकशों का उपयोग करके भारत के साथ सौदेबाजी के अवसर प्राप्त हो गए हैं। चीन की ऋणजाल कूटनीति के परिणाम स्वरूप दक्षिण एशिया के छोटे देश राजनीतिक अस्थिरता, अराजकता व वित्तीय संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं जो भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति के लिए गंभीरतम चुनौती है।

श्रीलंका में जातीय संघर्ष और भारत की भूमिका

श्री रोशन कुमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, आदर्श कॉलेज, राजधनवार, गिरिडीह (झारखण्ड)

भारत और श्रीलंका के संबंधों का इतिहास प्राचीन काल से रहा है। ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामरिक सभी दृष्टिकोणों से भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में श्रीलंका को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त है। 'पूर्व का मोती' नाम से प्रख्यात श्रीलंका, भारत के दक्षिण में हिन्द महासागर में स्थित एक छोटा सा द्वीप है, जो पाक जलडमरूमध्य के द्वारा भारत से जुड़ा हुआ है। श्रीलंका का प्राचीन नाम सिंहल तथा ताम्रपर्णी है। प्रारंभ में इण्डो-आर्य प्रवासी अनेक जाति-जनजाति के रूप में श्रीलंका आए इनमें सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली 'सिंहल' जाति थी जिसकी तुलना 'शेरों' से की गई थी। भारत में उत्पन्न हुए तथा विकसित बौद्ध धर्म का श्रीलंका में व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार हुआ। इससे मौर्य शासकों और श्रीलंका के मध्य सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों का विकास हुआ। 145 ई0पू0 में दक्षिण भारतीय चोल राजा एलारा, जो कि हिन्दू धर्म के अनुयायी थे, ने श्रीलंका पर विजय प्राप्त की और

वहाँ 44 वर्षों तक शासन किया। श्रीलंका के ही सिंहली शासक दुतगामिनी जो बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायी थे, ने एलारा से युद्ध कर उन्हें पराजित किया जिसमें एलारा की मृत्यु भी हो गई थी। दुतगामिनी का एलारा के विरुद्ध युद्ध, वास्तव में दुतगामिनी-एलारा युद्ध नहीं था बल्कि सिंहली और तमिलों के बीच का युद्ध था। यानि दुतगामिनी के काल में (161-137 ई0पू0) भारत-श्रीलंका के बीच संबंध तनावपूर्ण रहें। इसके बाद अनेक वर्षों में दक्षिण भारतीय राज्यों के चोल, पाण्ड्य और पल्लव आदि द्वारा श्रीलंका पर आक्रमण होते रहें, जिसमें कभी सिंहली की तो कभी तमिलों की सत्ता स्थापित होती रही। एक ओर भारत और श्रीलंका के साथ संबंधों के निर्धारण में भूराजनीति का विशेष महत्व है तो दूसरी तरफ सिंहली आबादी द्वारा तमिलों की पारंपरिक भूमि का उपनिवेश एक अन्य कारण था जिसने तमिलों के दमन और हाशिए पर किए जाने के उनके भय को बढ़ाया। श्रीलंकाई तमिल भाषी लोग आज कई समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान न हो पाने के कारण ही आज तमिल भाषी के लोग एक अलग राष्ट्र निर्माण की मांग को समर्थन देने पर मजबूर हैं। आज भारत-श्रीलंका संबंध न केवल जातीय-भाषायी दृष्टिकोण से बल्कि शांति और सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भी दोनों देशों के मध्य संबंध बहुत ज्यादा प्रासंगिक है।

भारत के पड़ोसी देश एवं भारतीय विदेश नीति की चुनौतिया

डॉ0 शैलेन्द्र कुमार, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जे0 पी0 कॉलेज, नारायणपुर, भागलपुर (बिहार)

एक स्वतंत्र देश के रूप में भारत को विश्व के मानचित्र पर उभरने के साथ ही उसे अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ निरंतर संघर्ष करना पड़ रहा है। प्रारंभ में जहाँ सिर्फ पाकिस्तान ही भारत का दुश्मन था वहीं बाद में चीन जैसे बड़े देश के साथ-साथ, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, मालदीव जैसे छोटे-छोटे देश भी भारत विरोधी स्वर अपनाने लगे। वर्तमान में बंगलादेश के साथ भी भारत के संबंध में कटुता दिखाई पड़ रही है। स्थापना काल से ही पाकिस्तान कश्मीर को लेकर भारत के साथ कई युद्ध लड़ चुका है, जिसमें उसे हमेशा पराजय का सामना करना पड़ा है। इसलिए अब वह परोक्ष रूप से आतंकवाद के माध्यम से भारत को अस्थिर करने का निरंतर प्रयास करता रहा है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर सीमा पर 1962 के युद्ध के बाद से ही चीन लगातार सुनियोजित तरीके से भारत के कई हिस्सों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया है एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों पर भी अपना दावा करता रहा है। हाल के वर्षों में चीन के प्रभाव में आकर पाकिस्तान के अलावा श्रीलंका, नेपाल, मालदीव जैसे छोटे-छोटे देशों ने भी भारत के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। वर्तमान में बंगलादेश में शेख हसीना की सरकार का तख्तापलट और वहाँ पर धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक हिंदुओं पर हो रहे अत्याचार ने भारत एवं भारतीय विदेश नीति के समक्ष एक गंभीर चुनौती प्रस्तुत की है। जिसपर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि भारत बड़े लोकतांत्रिक देश होने के नाते दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के साथ संबंधों को सुधारते हुए विश्व में भी अपनी अहम भूमिका निभा सके।

शेख हसीना के साथ और उसके बाद भारत-बांग्लादेश के साथ संबंध

डॉ0 शेखर प्रसाद, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग, नंदलाल सिंह महाविद्यालय, जैतपुर (बिहार)

भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच लगभग पाँच दशकों से द्विपक्षीय संबंध रहे हैं। बांग्लादेश की आजादी में भारत का विशेष योगदान रहा है। भारत के जितने भी पड़ोसी देश हैं उसमें बांग्लादेश के साथ संबंध सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक रूप से विशेष रूप से जुड़े हैं। भारत के साथ बांग्लादेश का संबंध न केवल स्वाधीनता संग्राम और बांग्लादेश की मुक्ति का है वरन् दोनों देश एक दूसरे के साथ मातृत्व और अंतरंग भावनाओं को महसूस करते हैं। बांग्लादेश के प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना को सन् 2023 के जी-20 के नई दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन में मुख्य अतिथि बनाना भारत के अन्य पड़ोसी देशों के तुलना में नजदीकीयां को प्रदर्शित करता है। जहाँ बांग्लादेश की भू-भागीय सीमाएं अन्य पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में सबसे ज्यादा लंबी है। बांग्लादेश के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना के साथ भारत उच्च स्तरीय संपर्क का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि 2009 में इंदिरा गाँधी शांति, निरस्तीकरण एवं विकास पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया। भारत बांग्लादेश समझौतों में प्रमुख जल, संबद्धता, ऊर्जा, सूखा, व्यापार भू-भागीय सीमा पर निर्णय, कृषि, उपभोगता कार्य, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण के साथ-साथ बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा सिंचाई परियोजनाओं आदि पर द्विपक्षीय समझौते होते रहे हैं। भारत के द्वारा बांग्लादेश को आर्थिक सहायता विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से किए जा रहे हैं। बांग्लादेश को स्थापना काल से लेकर बेगम शेख हसीना के प्रधानमंत्रीत्व के कार्यकाल तक न केवल आर्थिक सहयोग, आयात-निर्यात संधि, तकनीकी सहयोग, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान, ललित कला, खेल इत्यादि पर द्विपक्षीय समझौते भारत के साथ बांग्लादेश के मधुर संबंधों एवं भाईचारे को अन्य पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाती है। बांग्लादेश में हो रहे हिंसक प्रदर्शनों के बीच बांग्लादेश की प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने पद से 5 अगस्त 2024 को इस्तीफा दे दिया और बांग्लादेश छोड़ कर भारत आ गई। बांग्लादेश में उपजे इस जनाक्रोश की आग में बेगम शेख हसीना की सरकार जल गई। ये आक्रोश की आग इतनी भयंकर थी की यदि शेख हसीना थोड़ी देर भी बांग्लादेश में रहती तो उनके जान पर भी संकट आ सकती थी। इस परिस्थिति में भी भारत बिना समय गंवाए भारत में आने की अनुमति देकर अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ राजनीतिक धर्म को प्रदर्शित किया साथ ही बांग्लादेश के साथ अपने संबंधों की प्रगाढ़ता को प्रदर्शित किया। भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने भी पड़ोसी देशों में बांग्लादेश के साथ रिश्तों में अपनी सजगता को प्रदर्शित किया है।

भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देश

डॉ0 सुजीत सौरभ, सहायक प्राध्यापक, श्री निम्बार्क कृष्ण माधवानन्द संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, धानामठ, पटना (बिहार)

भारत क्षेत्रफल, जनसंख्या तथा आर्थिक एवं सैन्य, क्षमताओं में अपने पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में बड़ा ही विशाल देश है, यहाँ तक कि उनकी कुल क्षमता में बड़ा है। भारतीय विदेश नीति की प्राथमिकताओं में से एक प्राथमिकता है अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ मिलकर राजनीतिक तौर पर सुरक्षित, राजनीतिक रूप से स्थित और सौहार्दपूर्ण तथा आर्थिक सहयोग के माहौल का निर्माण किया जाए। भारत ने अपने पड़ोसियों से मित्रता को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। भारत ने अपने सभी पड़ोसियों पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका और बांग्लादेश के साथ संघर्ष से बचना चाहता है और सभी पड़ोसियों के साथ अपना संबंध मधुर रखना चाहता है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्ष में है, और सभी देशों से मित्रवत व्यवहार रख मित्रता कायम रखना चाहता है। भारत के कई पड़ोसी देश गुटनिरपेक्ष हैं और उन्होंने शांति की दिशा में भारत की पहल का उचित जवाब भी दिया है। इसके बावजूद भी भारत के सामने संघर्ष के कई क्षण आए और बहुत से युद्ध भी हुए हैं। स्थितियाँ बिगड़ने के बावजूद भी भारत ने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ बातचीत का माहौल को सुधारने को कोशिश में हमेशा लगे हैं। अपने सभी पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के संबंध मधुर हैं। नेपाल और श्रीलंका में गठित सरकारों ने भारत के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने और समझौते करने के संकल्पों को दोहराया है। भारत का पाकिस्तान के साथ कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं पर संघर्ष हमेशा बना रहता है इसके बावजूद भी भारत उससे भी मित्रता एवं सौहार्दपूर्ण वातावरण बनाने के पक्षधर है। चीन जैसी विकसित देश के साथ सीमा विवाद होने के कारण कुछ तनावपूर्ण माहौल रहा है, इसके बावजूद भी दोनों देशों ने माहौल को सुधारने की कोशिश में दोनों देश लगे हैं। अभी बांग्लादेश में उथल पुथल होने के कारण थोड़े तनावपूर्ण, माहौल बने हुए है वहाँ की भूतपूर्व सरकार (प्रधानमंत्री) को भारत में शरण देना एक दोस्ताना का परिचय है अभी वहाँ नये सरकार का गठन हुआ है वो भी इस दिशा में (दोस्ती की दिशा) में पहल करने की इच्छा जाहिर की है ताकि भारत जैसे विशाल प्रजातांत्रिक देश के साथ उनके संबंध मधुर हो। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देश के सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन करने का विन्नम प्रयास है।

भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देशों के संबंध

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भारत दक्षिण एशिया क्षेत्र का एक केन्द्रिय राज्य है जिसने सदैव अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ समान, सहज एवं सहयोगात्मक संबंध कायम किए जाने पर बल दिया है, भारत ने सदैव इस क्षेत्र में शांति की बात की है। यही कारण है कि उसने अपने तमाम निकट व कटु अनुभव को भूलते हुए पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बांग्लादेश नेपाल जैसे अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ संबंध-सुधार पर बल दिया है और इस दिशा में वह आज भी प्रयासशील है, भारत के पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान, चीन, नेपाल, भूटान, बांग्लादेश, म्यांमार और श्रीलंका है इन देशों के साथ भारत के संबंध विभिन्न कारणों जैसे की ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रभावित होते हैं भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देशों के आपसी संबंधों में निम्नलिखित मुद्दें शामिल हैं, सीमा विवाद-भारत और चीन के बीच है जबकि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच कश्मीर विवाद है। भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के बीच आर्थिक सबधों में व्यापार और निवेश शामिल है सांस्कृतिक संबंध में भाषा धर्म, परम्पराओं से संबंधित हैं तथा भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के साथ राजनीतिक संबंध है जैसे की द्विपक्षीय समझौते और क्षेत्रीय संगठनों में सहयोग तथा भारत और उसके पड़ोसी देशों के बीच सुरक्षा सम्बन्धित हैं जैसे कि सीमा सुरक्षा और आतंकवाद विरोधी। इनके अलावा भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के आपसी संबंधों में अन्य कारक भी शामिल है, जैसे पर्यावरण स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा। भारत ने उनके साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों का संचालन किया

है तथा समय-समय पर उनके आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा दक्षेस। इन तथ्यों का जीता-जागता उदाहरण वर्तमान अंतराष्ट्रीय युग में विज्ञान ने सभी देशों के मध्य दूरी को घटाते हुए विभिन्न राष्ट्रों को एक-दूसरे के निकट लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है ऐसी स्थिति में प्रत्येक राष्ट्र इन किये जाने वाले कार्यों के लिए आवश्यक है। अतः भारत अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ शांतिपूर्ण संबंध स्थापित कर रहा है।

बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य में भारत चीन के आर्थिक संबंध – 2047

तक की चुनौतियाँ एवं अवसर

सुश्री कुमारी पूनम, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

भारत और चीन एक पड़ोसी राज्य होने के साथ-साथ एक आर्थिक प्रतिस्पर्धी राष्ट्र के रूप में भी देखे जाते रहे हैं और अगर भारत के विजन @ 2047 की बात की जाए तो इस कालाविधि में, भारत और चीन के बीच व्यापार, निवेश और तकनीकी सहयोग में वृद्धि की उम्मीद है। भारत-चीन आर्थिक संबंध 2047 तक न केवल आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, बल्कि राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में भी गहरा प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं। आर्थिक संबंधों के माध्यम से दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार और निवेश की वृद्धि से राजनीतिक रिश्तों में स्थिरता आ सकती है। हालांकि, सीमा विवाद जैसे संवेदनशील मुद्दे इस सहयोग को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से, बढ़ते आर्थिक संबंधों से दोनों देशों की जनसंख्या के बीच सामाजिक आदान-प्रदान और बेहतर समझ बढ़ सकती है। इससे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में सहयोग बढ़ेगा, जो सामाजिक समन्वय और सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करेगा। सांस्कृतिक संबंधों पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आर्थिक साझेदारी के माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान और सहयोग बढ़ेगा, जिससे दोनों देशों की सांस्कृतिक विरासत और परंपराओं का सम्मान और प्रसार होगा। भारतीय और चीनी संस्कृति के मिलन से दोनों देशों के लोगों के बीच आपसी समझ और स्नेह की भावना विकसित हो सकती है। अंततः, भारत-चीन आर्थिक संबंधों की वृद्धि से एक प्रभाव उत्पन्न होगा, जो राजनीतिक स्थिरता, सामाजिक समन्वय और सांस्कृतिक समृद्धि को बढ़ावा देगा, जबकि दोनों देशों को उनके साझा हितों के प्रति सचेत और सक्रिय बनाए रखेगा।

चीन का बढ़ता खतरा और भारत की विदेश नीति की वर्तमान चुनौतियाँ

श्री नीरज कुमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, शासकीय महाविद्यालय, बिछुआ, छिंदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश)

भारत से अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद और चीन में साम्यवादी तानाशाही की स्थापना के साथ ही हिन्दी-चीनी, भाई-भाई के नारे के बीच भारतीय सीमा पर चीन से चुनौती मिलनी शुरू हो गई थी। 1962 के युद्ध में चीन ने भारत की भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया। अधिकांश समय तक दोनों की आर्थिक और सामरिक शक्ति लगभग समान ही रहीं। हाल के दशकों में चीन का बड़ी तेजी से आर्थिक विकास हुआ। जिससे दोनों के बीच आर्थिक और सैनिक शक्ति का फासला बहुत बढ़ गया। चीन ने डोकलाम और गलवान में अपना इरादा जता दिया है। अब संघर्ष असमान शक्तियों के बीच की हो गई है। चीन भारत को हर तरफ से घेरने में लगा हुआ है। भारत रूस से संबंध कमजोर किये बिना अमेरिका और पश्चिम से संबंध मजबूत बना रहा है। हथियारों की खरीद में विविधता और आत्मनिर्भरता पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। चाबहार बंदरगाह, भारत मध्य पूर्व यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा, ग्लोबल साउथ का नेतृत्व, क्वाड, अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार के माध्यम से भारत चुनौती से निपटने के लिए प्रयासरत है।

भारत की पड़ोसी प्रथम नीति: मालदीव के विशेष संदर्भ में भारतीय विदेश नीति का एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

सुश्री दिव्या मेघा तिर्की, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राँची विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

डा आशुतोष कुमार पांडेय, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, संत जेवियर महाविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक अवस्थिति के कारण विशेष महत्व रखता है। भारत का विशाल क्षेत्रफल और इसकी जनसंख्या प्राकृतिक रूप से इसे सदैव अपने पड़ोसी देशों के केन्द्र में उपस्थित रखती है। दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में भारत, मालदीव, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, नेपाल, भूटान और बांग्लादेश आते हैं। ये सभी देश तृतीय विश्व के देश हैं, जो ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश के अधीन रहने के बाद स्वाधीन हुए हैं। प्रारंभ से ही इन देशों का इतिहास संघर्ष पूर्ण रहा है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से इन देशों में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान रही हैं। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भारत लोकतांत्रिक देश के रूप स्थापित हुआ और वर्तमान में सबसे बड़े लोकतांत्रिक और मजबूत स्थिर राष्ट्र के रूप में उभरा है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत की विदेश नीति में लगातार परिवर्तन हुए हैं किंतु भारत के विदेश नीति में पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमेशा संवेदनशील और प्रथम प्रतिक्रियाशील नीतियों को अपनाया गया है। जिसमें "पड़ोसी प्रथम" की नीति सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रस्तुत आलेख में भारत की पड़ोसी प्रथम नीति का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन उसके पड़ोसी देश एवं विशेष रूप से मालदीव के साथ संबंधों को समझने और उसमें उपस्थित चुनौतियों की पहचान करके उसका समाधान सुझाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

भारत के पड़ोसी देश एवं भारतीय विदेश नीति की चुनौतियाँ

डॉ० शैलेन्द्र कुमार, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जे० पी० कॉलेज, भागलपुर (बिहार)

एक स्वतंत्र देश के रूप में भारत को विश्व के मानचित्र पर उभरने के साथ ही उसे अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ निरंतर संघर्ष करना पड़ रहा है। प्रारंभ में जहाँ सिर्फ पाकिस्तान ही भारत का दुश्मन था वहीं बाद में चीन जैसे बड़े देश के साथ-साथ, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, मालदीव जैसे छोटे-छोटे देश भी भारत विरोधी स्वर अपनाने लगे। वर्तमान में बांग्लादेश के साथ भी भारत के संबंध में कटुता दिखाई पड़ रही है। स्थापना काल से ही पाकिस्तान कश्मीर को लेकर भारत के साथ कई युद्ध लड़ चुका है, जिसमें उसे हमेशा पराजय का सामना करना पड़ा है। इसलिए अब वह परोक्ष रूप से आतंकवाद के माध्यम से भारत को अस्थिर करने का निरंतर प्रयास करता रहा है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर सीमा पर 1962 के युद्ध के बाद से ही चीन लगातार सुनियोजित तरीके से भारत के कई हिस्सों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया है एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों पर भी अपना दावा करता रहा है। हाल के वर्षों में चीन के प्रभाव में आकर पाकिस्तान के अलावा श्रीलंका, नेपाल, मालदीव जैसे छोटे-छोटे देशों ने भी भारत के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाना शुरू कर दिया है। वर्तमान में बांग्लादेश में शेख हसीना की सरकार का तख्तापलट और वहाँ पर धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक हिंदुओं पर हो रहे अत्याचार ने भारत एवं भारतीय विदेश नीति के समक्ष एक गंभीर चुनौती प्रस्तुत की है। जिसपर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि भारत बड़े लोकतांत्रिक देश होने के नाते दक्षिण एशियाई देशों के साथ संबंधों को सुधारते हुए विश्व में भी अपनी अहम भूमिका निभा सके।

भारत और उसके पड़ोसी

ऋतम्बरा नैनवाल, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एस० एस० जे० डी० डब्ल्यू. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, अल्मोड़ा (उत्तराखण्ड)

प्रो० पुष्पेश पाण्डे, एस०एस०जे०डी०डब्ल्यू. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, अल्मोड़ा (उत्तराखण्ड)

भारत दक्षिण एशिया का सबसे बड़ा देश है। जिसकी सीमा अफगानिस्तान, नेपाल, चीन, भूटान, म्यांमार और बांग्लादेश से जुड़ी है इसके अतिरिक्त भारत की समुद्री सीमाएं श्रीलंका और मालदीव के साथ भी मिलती है। भारत की विदेश नीति का केन्द्रीय उद्देश्य एक शांतिपूर्ण सुरक्षित और स्थिर पड़ोस का निर्माण करना है। भारत न केवल क्षेत्रीय स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देता है बल्कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के अवसर प्रदान करता है। ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक समानताओं को समझकर और पारस्परिक लाभकारी संबंधों को बढ़ावा देकर भारत ने अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ एक सकारात्मक और सहयोगात्मक संबंध स्थापित किया है। यह शोध पत्र भारत की पड़ोस नीति की समीक्षा करता है जिसमें ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक समानताओं और पारस्परिक हितों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है।

भारत-चीन संबंध

श्री अजीत कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, वीर कुँवर सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, आरा (बिहार)

1949 में चीन तें साम्यवादी शासन की स्थापना हुई जो युद्धोत्तर अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति की एक प्रमुख घटना साबित हुई। अमेरिका द्वारा साम्यवाद विरोधी रुख अख्तियार किए जाने के बावजूद चीन में साम्यवाद की विजय, उस समय अमेरिका के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सदमा था। भारत ने चीन के हरसंभव तरीके से संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सदस्यता दिलानी

चाही, लेकिन अमेरिकी विरोध के चलते 1970 तक साम्यवादी चीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सदस्य नहीं बन पाया। भारत-चीन संबंध एशिया की राजनीति की एक बड़ी घटना थी। 1954-55 में चीनी प्रधानमंत्री चाऊ-एन-लाई तथा भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा पंचशील संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद 'हिंदी-चीनी भाई-भाई' के नारे से आकाश गुंजने लगा था और दोनों देशों में दोस्ती का एक माहौल दिखने लगा था। परंतु 20 अक्टूबर 1962 को चीन द्वारा भारत पर अचानक आक्रमण कर दिए जाने से दोनों देशों की मैत्री शत्रुता में बदल गई। चीन ने सिर्फ पंचशील संधि का ही हनन नहीं किया, वरन् भारतीय विश्वास के प्रति भी घोर ईष्ठा और द्वेष का परिचय दिया। आज भी भारत के बड़े भूभाग पर चीन अपना अधिकार जमाए हुए है। हालांकि दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों में सुधार के लिए प्रयास जारी है, फिर भी दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों में कटुता आ गई है। दोनों देशों के मध्य तनाव की खाई गहरी होती जा रही है। इस आलेख में यह विवेचना की गई है कि किस प्रकार भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने चीन के साथ बनते-बिगड़ते संबंधों के आलोक में अपने कूटनीतिक प्रयासों से चीन के साथ संबंधों को सुधारने तथा वैश्विक स्तर पर चीन को संतुलित करने के लिए अमेरिका, जापान तथा आस्ट्रेलिया से मिलकर 'क्वाड' जैसे गठजोड़ कर रहे हैं।

भारत और उसके पड़ोसी

डॉ. गाँधीजी राय, प्रोफेसर, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, वीर कुँवर सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, आरा (बिहार)

अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध स्थापित करना प्रत्येक राज्य की प्रथम आवश्यकता होती है। यदि अपने पड़ोसी देशों से मधुर संबंध रहे तो संबंधित राज्य चिंता और तनाव से मुक्त होकर अपने संसाधनों को विकास संबंधी कार्यों में लगा सकता है। भारत के पड़ोसी देशों में पाकिस्तान, चीन, नेपाल, भूटान, मालदीव, बांग्लादेश, म्यांमार (बर्मा) और श्रीलंका हैं। पाकिस्तान और चीन को छोड़कर भारत के संबंध अन्य सभी पड़ोसी देशों से आम तौर से सामान्य रहे हैं। भारत ने हमेशा नेपाल, भूटान, श्रीलंका, मालदीव तथा बांग्लादेश के विकास में पर्याप्त योगदान दिया है। कभी-कभार इन पड़ोसी देशों से भारत का संबंध बिगाड़ने का प्रयास वाह्य शक्तियाँ करती रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए बांग्लादेश की स्थापना में भारत की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के बावजूद भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा पर छोटी मोटी झड़पें होती रहती हैं। चीन के साथ हमारे सीमा विवाद का अभी भी समाधान नहीं हुआ है। पाकिस्तान के साथ बनते-बिगड़ते संबंधों के चलते हमारी परेशानियाँ काफी बढ़ी हैं। भारत के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का यह कहना था कि हम अपने पड़ोसियों को बदल नहीं सकते। उनके शब्दों में "भारत अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ शांति और मित्रता से रहना चाहता है। आकार और जनसंख्या में बड़ा होने पर भी वह छोटे देशों के साथ समानता के आधार पर सहयोग करना चाहता है।" पड़ोसी देशों से अपने संबंधों को मधुर बनाने के उद्देश्य से ही मई 2014 में सत्ता में आते ही प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 'पड़ोस प्रथम की नीति' की उद्घोषणा की और पड़ोसी देश भूटान की पहली यात्रा सहित नेपाल, मालदीव, श्रीलंका, म्यांमार, बांग्लादेश और पाकिस्तान की भी यात्राएँ कर उनसे भारत का संबंध मधुर बनाने का हरसंभव प्रयास किया। इस आलेख में भारत का अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ बनते-बिगड़ते संबंधों की सम्यक विवेचना की गई है।

भारत नेपाल सम्बन्ध: बदलते आयाम

डॉ० लक्ष्मी कुमारी, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, हरि प्रसाद साह महाविद्यालय, मधेपुरा (बिहार)

करीबी पड़ोसियों के रूप में भारत और नेपाल आपस में मैत्री एवं सहयोग के अद्वितीय सम्बन्ध रखने के साथ-साथ खुली सीमाओं, जनता के बीच रिस्ते-नातेदारी, भाषाई एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थिति तथा संस्कृति में भी बहुत अधिक समानता दोनों देशों के मध्य अनादिकाल से चली आ रही है। स्वतंत्र भारत और नेपाल ने अपने विषेष सम्बन्धों को भारत-नेपाल शांति एवं मैत्री संधि के द्वारा नई उर्जा दी, जिससे दोनों देशों के मध्य विषिष्ट संबंधों को एक मजबूत आधार प्राप्त हुआ। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में भारत-नेपाल सम्बन्धों में विवाद के कई नवीन बिन्दु उभरकर सामने आए हैं जो व्यापार एवं पारगमन संधि के अतिरिक्त राजनीति महत्व अधिक रखता है। भारत व नेपाल के मध्य हालिया विवाद का कारण उत्तराखण्ड के धारचूला को लिपुलेख दर्रे से जोड़ती एक सड़क है। नेपाल का दावा है कि कालापानी के पास पड़ने वाला यह क्षेत्र नेपाल का हिस्सा है जिसपर भारत ने वार्ता किए बिना इस क्षेत्र में सड़क निर्माण का कार्य किया है। नेपाल सरकार द्वारा अधिकारिक रूप से नेपाल का नवीन मानचित्र जारी किया गया, जो उत्तराखण्ड के कालापानी, लिपियाधुङा और लिपुलेख को अपने सम्प्रभु क्षेत्र का हिस्सा मानता है। भारत के लिए लिपुलेख का मामला सुरक्षा से जुड़ा है क्योंकि लिपुलेख दर्रा भारतीय राज्य उत्तराखण्ड को चीन की तिब्बत क्षेत्र से जोड़ता है। 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध के बाद भारत की यही चिंता है कि कहीं इस दर्रे से चीन घुसपैठ ना कर दे। वर्तमान परिदृश्य को देखते हुए भारत को अपनी विदेशी नीति की समीक्षा की आवश्यकता है तथा नेपाल के प्रति अपनी नीतियों को दूरदर्शी बनाने की जरूरत है।

भारत-नेपाल संबंध में नरेंद्र मोदी की सकारात्मक पहल

डॉ शीला कुमारी, सहायक प्रोफेसर, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, एम एम महिला कॉलेज, आरा (बिहार)

भारत और तिब्बत के बीच अवस्थित नेपाल हिमालय की तराई में बसा एक छोटा-सा देश है। 23 जुलाई 2008 तक यह विश्व का एकमात्र हिंदू राज्य था जिसकी स्थापना पृथ्वीनारायण साह ने 1769 में की थी। भारत और नेपाल के बीच व्यापक द्विपक्षीय संबंध हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच 1,860 किमी की खुली सीमा लोगों एवं वस्तुओं की निर्विघ्न आवाजाही को सुगम बनाती है। भारतीय रुपये को नेपाल में भी कानूनी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत के उत्तर में स्थित नेपाल सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। 1950 के बाद कुछ बाह्य शक्तियों ने भारत-नेपाल संबंध में अवरोध उत्पन्न कराने का प्रयास किया। चीन हरसंभव तरीके से नेपाल को भारत के विरोधी के रूप में खड़ा कर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने की कूटनीति करते रहा है। नेपाल के भौगोलिक एवं सामरिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखकर 26 मई 2014 को भारत का प्रधानमंत्री बनते ही नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने 'पड़ोस पहले' की नीति के अंतर्गत 3-4 अगस्त 2014 को दो दिवसीय नेपाल का दौरा किया। इस आलेख में यह बताया गया है कि किस प्रकार किसी भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री की 17 साल के बाद नेपाल की यह पहली यात्रा थी। 2014 से लेकर अब तक नेपाल की अपनी विभिन्न यात्राओं द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने नेपाल के साथ भारत के संबंधों को मधुर बनाने का हरसंभव प्रयास किया। नेपाल चीन के प्रभाव में न जाए, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने नेपाल की पूरी सहायता की और जब 2015 में नेपाल में भूकंप आया तब उन्होंने 'ऑपरेशन मैत्री' के तहत नेपाल की हरसंभव सहायता कर एक अच्छे पड़ोसी की भूमिका का निर्वहन किया। इस आलेख में 2014 से लेकर अब तक नेपाल के साथ भारत के संबंधों में उतार-चढ़ाव के संदर्भ में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का नेपाल में सकारात्मक पहल की विवेचना की गई है और बताया गया है कि वर्तमान में जब नेपाल के प्रधानमंत्री के. पी. शर्मा ओली की चीन परस्त कम्युनिस्ट सरकार ने चीन के साथ कई भारत विरोधी करार किए हैं तब प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी को काफी गंभीरतापूर्वक अपने कूटनीतिक प्रयासों से नेपाल के साथ मधुर संबंध बनाने के लिए सक्रिय रहना पड़ेगा।

भारतीय विदेश नीति के नए आयाम: वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य: भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के सन्दर्भ में

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विदेश नीति उन सिद्धांतों, हितों, और उद्देश्यों का योग है, जिन्हें प्रत्येक देश अन्य देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को वैश्विक जरूरतों के अनुसार संचालित करने के लिए तैयार करता है। इसी के अनुरूप इन आवश्यकताओं की परिपूर्ति के लिए, प्रत्येक देश की अपनी विदेश नीति होती है, जिसके माध्यम से वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अन्य राष्ट्रों के साथ सम्बन्ध विकसित करने और अपने आपको प्रभावशाली बनाने का सतत प्रयास करता है। अपनी विदेश नीति के माध्यम से ही कोई देश अपने राष्ट्रिय हितों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्य देशों के व्यवहार को अपने अनुकूल बदलने तथा अन्य देशों की गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित और विनियमित करने का प्रयास करते हैं जिससे वह स्वयं को सिद्ध कर सके। इसलिए, विदेश नीति विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के बीच संबंधों में निरंतरता और परिवर्तन दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। बावजूद इसके, विदेश नीति अपने आप में सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों आयामों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। यह सकारात्मक तब मानी जा सकती है जब अन्य देशों के व्यवहार को अपने अनुरूप मानवतावादी सोच को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बदलने का प्रयास करती है जबकि यह नकारात्मक तब मानी जाती है जब अन्य देशों की गतिविधियों को बदलने का प्रयास नहीं करती है अर्थात् अपने आप में शून्य स्वरूप होती है। इसलिए विदेश नीति किसी भी देश के द्वारा अपने सिद्धान्तों, हितों, और उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की निरंतर प्रतिबद्धता है, जिसके माध्यम से एक देश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली में अन्य देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को आगे बढ़ाने की भरसक प्रयास करता है। इस सन्दर्भ में, कोई भी देश न केवल अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में निर्णय लेते हैं, बल्कि अन्य देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध भी स्थापित करते हैं। हालाँकि देश की विदेश नीति व्यवहार लागत-लाभ के मूल्यांकन के साथ-साथ शामिल जोखिमों और उस देश की क्षमताओं और राजनीतिक प्रतिभाओं तथा व्यवहारकुशलता पर निर्भर करती है।

वर्तमान भारतीय विदेशनीति का एक राजनीतिक अध्ययन-विकसित

भारत विजन 2047 के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

इशा, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान संकाय, दयालबाग शिक्षण संस्थान, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ० रचना यादव, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीतिक विज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान संकाय, दयालबाग शिक्षण संस्थान, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत देश आजादी के बाद से अब एक विकासशील देश के रूप में जाना जाता है परंतु वर्तमान भारत कि बात करे जोकि आर्थिक विकास, तकनीकी विकास, सामाजिक समानता और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कूटनीति के आधार पर विश्व में अपनी पहचान बना रहा है। वर्तमान सरकार की नीति के आधार पर भारत इन्ही प्रमुख आधारों को अपना आधार बनाकर भारत अपने कदम विकसित भारत की ओर बढ़ा रहा है और ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है कि भारत 2047 तक विकसित भारत के रूप में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में अपनी पहचान बना लेगा। भारत की विदेशनीति अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर “विश्व गुरु” बनने की ओर अग्रसर है। “ग्लोबल साउथ की आवाज” बनकर भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पटल पर अपनी मजबूत छाप बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा यह है रणनीतिक स्थिति न केवल भारत के कूटनीति पर प्रभाव को बढ़ाती है बल्कि उभरती अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ मजबूत आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा देती है। भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक विकसित भारत और उभरती हुई मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में जाना जायेगा। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र विकसित भारत के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कूटनीति व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन करता है और भारत द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपने मजबूत संबंध बनाए रखने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का अध्ययन करता है प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य विकसित भारत के विकास आर्थिक मजबूत व डिजिटल भारत की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महत्वता का अध्ययन करना है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र द्वितीयक स्रोतों पर आधारित है जिसकी शोधविधि वर्णात्मक एवं विवरणात्मक है।

भारत और उसके पड़ोसी

डॉ० जितेंद्र प्रकाश त्यागी, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीतिक विज्ञान विभाग, पी०एन०जी० राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामनगर (उत्तराखण्ड)

सुखचैन सिंह, शोध छात्र, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पी०एन०जी० राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामनगर (उत्तराखण्ड)

भारत, दक्षिण एशिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्र है, भारत अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण विभिन्न पड़ोसी देशों के साथ गहरे ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक संबंध साझा करता है। इसके पड़ोसी देश — पाकिस्तान, चीन, नेपाल, बांग्लादेश, भूटान, म्यांमार, श्रीलंका, और अफगानिस्तान — क्षेत्रीय राजनीति, सुरक्षा, और आर्थिक सहयोग में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। भारत के पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंध जटिल और विविधतापूर्ण हैं, जिनमें संघर्ष और सहयोग दोनों के तत्व मौजूद हैं। इस शोध का उद्देश्य भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक सहयोग, सीमा विवाद, और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का अध्ययन करना है। साथ ही, यह पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत की भविष्य की संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालेगा, जो क्षेत्रीय स्थिरता और विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

यू एन के शांति स्थापना अभियान में भारत और पाकिस्तान की भूमिका

रवि कुमार विश्वकर्मा, जूनियर रिसर्च फेलो, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, वनोबा भावे विश्वविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

मैंने इस आलेख में यह अध्ययन किया है कि शांति स्थापना अभियान में भारत और पाकिस्तान की क्या भूमिका रही है। यह भी जाना है कि इन दोनों देशों के योगदान से विश्व के किन-किन देशों में शांति स्थापना अभियान चलाया गया। दक्षिण एशिया के यह दो प्रमुख देश शांति स्थापना अभियान के माध्यम से विश्व में मानवता को किस प्रकार से बढ़ावा देते हुवे विश्व को एक परिवार के रूप में मानते हैं। भारत ने यू एन के शांति स्थापना अभियान में 1950 के दशक से अपना योगदान देना आरम्भ किया, और आज तक कई देशों में शांति स्थापना अभियान में भारत ने भाग लिया है, जिसमें आज तक 2 लाख से अधिक भारतीय जवानों ने शांति स्थापना अभियान में भाग ले चुके हैं। जिसमें से 180 से अधिक जवानों ने वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए। यू एन शांति स्थापना अभियान में भारतीय महिला जवान भी भाग ले रही है। पाकिस्तान ने विश्व के अनेक देशों में शांति स्थापना अभियान में भाग लिया है। पाकिस्तान ने 1948 से आज तक शांति अभियान का भाग बना हुआ है, जिसमें पाकिस्तान के 2 लाख से अधिक जवानों ने यू एन के शांति स्थापना अभियान में भाग लिया है। जिसमें से 170 से अधिक जवान वीरगति को प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। पाकिस्तान के महिला जवानों ने भी यू एन के शांति स्थापना अभियान में भाग लिया है। इस शोध आलेख में ऐतिहासिक, तुलनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक शोध विधि का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। इस शोध आलेख में यह परिणाम प्राप्त हुआ कि वर्तमान के शांति स्थापना अभियान में भारत दूसरा प्रमुख भागीदार देश है जबकि पाकिस्तान 5वां प्रमुख भागीदार देश है। दोनों देशों ने विश्व में शांति स्थापना में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।

समसामयिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत और बांग्लादेश के मध्य द्विपक्षीय संबंध

रेनू कुमारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सामाजिक विज्ञान संकाय, जयप्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

लगभग तीन वर्ष बाद, पिछले वर्ष सितम्बर के महीने में बांग्लादेश की प्रधानमंत्री शेख हसीना तीन दिन के भारत दौरे पर रहीं। यह एक बहुआयामी कूटनीतिक यात्रा थी, जिसका एजेंडा कनेक्टिविटी, नदी जल बंटवारे, व्यापार और शिक्षा के मामलों पर केंद्रित थी। इस यात्रा का मुख्य उद्देश्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के नए-नए तरीकों की खोज करके द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में ‘सोनाली ओध्याय’ अर्थात् ‘स्वर्णिम अध्याय’ की शुरुआत करना है। हाल के वर्षों में भारत और बांग्लादेश के मध्य संबंधों में काफी प्रगति हुई है, खासकर कनेक्टिविटी के क्षेत्र में। बांग्लादेश भारत के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक देशों के रूप में उभरा है। पिछले कई वर्षों से इन दोनों देशों के मध्य संबंध ऐतिहासिक रूप से साझी सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विरासत, आपसी सम्मान सहयोग पर आधारित रहे हैं। वर्तमान में बांग्लादेश के अंदर हुए राजनीतिक तख्तापलट से भारत के साथ इसके द्विपक्षीय संबंध भी हासिए पर आ गए हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य समसामयिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारत-बांग्लादेश के द्विपक्षीय संबंधों का विश्लेषण करना है।

भारत और बांग्लादेश के मध्य संबंध: एक समीक्षा (भारत और पड़ोसी देश के संदर्भ में)

डॉ सुनीता महतो, विभागाध्यक्ष एवं सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बी.बी.एम. कॉलेज बलियापुर (झारखंड)

भारत के पड़ोसी देश भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की अभिव्यक्ति, लोकाचार, हमारी संस्कृति और परंपराओं के प्रतिबिंब हैं। ऐसे में भारत के पड़ोसी देश इसकी विदेश नीति के केंद्र में रहे हैं। भारत के विकास संबंधी विविध लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में भारत का पड़ोसी देशों के साथ शांतिपूर्ण संबंध होना आवश्यक है। दरअसल भारत के पड़ोसी देश इसके समक्ष विभिन्न समस्याएँ प्रस्तुत करते रहे हैं जिसमें आतंकवाद, रोहिंग्या शरणार्थी, राजनीतिक अस्थिरता, आर्थिक संकट और धार्मिक कट्टरता जैसी समस्याएँ महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भौगोलिक रूप से जुड़े होने के कारण पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भारत का क्षेत्रीय सहयोग महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है लेकिन इसमें उपरोक्त समस्याएँ अवरोध पैदा करती रही हैं। फिर भी भारत की विदेश नीति में पड़ोस नीति को पहली प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में भारत सदैव शांति, स्थिरता और समृद्धि का लक्ष्य पाने की महत्वाकांक्षा रखता है।

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों के बदलते आयाम

डॉ. विकाश कुमार, राजनीति विज्ञान, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंध ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अच्छे रहे हैं। सन् 1971 में बांग्लादेश के निर्माण के बाद से ही भारत अपने “नेबर्स फर्स्ट पॉलिसी” के तहत बांग्लादेश को उन सभी विषयों पर साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास करता है, जो दोनों देशों के हितों का ध्यान रखता हो। हाल के वर्षों में बांग्लादेश के साथ भारत के आर्थिक संबंध बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं। भारत के सामरिक दृष्टि से बांग्लादेश का महत्व अधिक है। बांग्लादेश की प्रधानमंत्री रही शेख हसीना ने हाल ही में जून 2024 में भारत का दौरा किया था और 10 अहम समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे, वो सभी समझौते दोनों देशों के हितों के अनुकूल हैं। बांग्लादेश की राजनीति में दो दलों (1) अवामी लीग (2) बांग्लादेश नेशनल पार्टी की अहम भूमिका रही है। इन्ही दोनों पार्टियों में से कोई एक दल सत्ता पर काबिज होता रहा है। अवामी लीग पार्टी के नेता शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के द्वारा ही बांग्लादेश का निर्माण किया गया था उन्हीं की बेटी है शेख हसीना जो अब वहां से भाग कर भारत में शरण ली हुई है। वहां उनकी पार्टी के बहुत से नेता को जान गवां नी पड़ी है। अवामी लीग पार्टी को भारत हितैशी पार्टी भी कहा जाता है। दुसरी ओर बांग्लादेश नेशनल पार्टी को चीन एवं पाकिस्तान समर्थक कहा

जाता है। शेख हसीना के तख्ता पलट में इसकी अहम भूमिका रही है। हाल के दिनों में बांग्लादेश में हुए राजनीतिक तख्तापलट से भारत को अपने हितों की चिंता सताने लगी है। अभी वर्तमान में बांग्लादेश में अंतरिम सरकार का गठन हुआ है और इसके मुखिया नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता मो0 युनुस को बनाया गया है। इनके द्वारा भारत से रिश्ते अच्छे रखने की बात तो की गई है परन्तु वहां सत्ता परिवर्तन के बाद भी हिंसा का दौर जारी है। हिंसक प्रदर्शनकारीयों द्वारा वहां के हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यकों को टारगेट किया जा रहा है। जो भारत के लिए एक गंभीर समस्या है। भारत सरकार ने मो0 युनुस से बात कर वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा की मांग की है। बांग्लादेश की वर्तमान स्थिति का अध्ययन करने पर यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि वहां की पूर्व सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के अहम नेताओं की या तो मृत्यु हो गई या उन्होंने देश छोड़ दिया है। फिलहाल इस दल की सरकार तो अब नहीं बन पायेगी जो भारत हितैशी रही है। बांग्लादेश नेशनल पार्टी एवं जमाते इस्लामी के द्वारा अब सत्ता के लिए संघर्ष देखने को मिल सकता है तथा नए दलों के बनने के भी आसार दिखाई पड़ते हैं। अब देखना यह होगा की आने वाले दिनों में बांग्लादेश की राजनीति में किस दल की सरकार आती है या सैनिक शासन कायम होता है। भारत को अभी बहुत ही सावधानी से बांग्लादेश की बदलती हुई राजनीतिक दिशा एवं दशा पर नजर बनाए रखना होगा। भारत को इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा की वह अपने अहम पड़ोसी से रिश्तों को किस प्रकार मित्रवत बनाये रख सकता है।

भारत के विस्तारित पड़ोस में चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव और भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र के लिए इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन

अदिति सिंह, शोध छात्रा, ए. एन . कॉलेज पटना (बिहार)

चीन के विकास की कहानी और विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके व्यापक प्रभाव और अधिक महत्वपूर्ण रूप से सत्ता परिवर्तन न केवल अकादमिक दुनिया में बल्कि रणनीतिक समुदाय के बीच भी गंभीर अध्ययन का विषय रहा है। चीन की घातीय आर्थिक वृद्धि और इसके भारत के क्षेत्र में बढ़ते प्रभाव को वैश्विक समुदाय द्वारा एक समस्या के रूप में देखा जा रहा है, क्योंकि ये संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की वैश्विक शक्ति के लिए खतरा है। अमेरिकी आर्थिक संकट के बाद चीन के आर्थिक विकास पैटर्न में बदलाव और शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति और सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद से इसके बढ़ते रणनीतिक प्रभाव को विश्व व्यवस्था की बदलती गतिशीलता में वाटरशेड क्षणों के रूप में व्याख्या किया जा सकता है। प्रस्तुत लेख में भारत के विस्तारित पड़ोस में चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव और भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र के लिए इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करना है।

PANEL 16

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का नागरिक अधिकारों पर प्रभाव

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आधुनिक युग की क्रांतिकारी खोज कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता की प्रभावशाली शक्ति के बारे में चर्चा की गई है, विशेषतया नागरिक अधिकारों के साथ-साथ मानवाधिकारों के सामने उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं के विषय में चर्चा महत्वपूर्ण है। एआई के लिए आवश्यक आंकड़ों से किस प्रकार पक्षपाती उपकरण बनाए जा सकते हैं जो चरित्र में भले ही पक्षपाती ना प्रतीत हो किंतु उनका उद्देश्य पक्षपाती हो सकता है। एआई से उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु सार्वभौमिक नियम बनाने की आवश्यकता है। एआई को कार्य करने के लिए आंकड़ों की आवश्यकता होती है। यह आंकड़े समाज में वर्तमान में उपस्थित स्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हैं जहां कमजोर, गरीब, महिलाएं व शोषित लोगों की दिनचर्या उन्हें समाज के बाकी हिस्से से अलग करती है, जिसमें कमजोर समूह द्वारा मजबूत आर्थिक स्थिति के अभाव में अधिकारों का समुचित प्रयोग संभव नहीं हो पता है। इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों में लिए गए आंकड़ों का उद्देश्य भले ही पक्षपाती नहीं हो किंतु पहले से उपस्थित स्थिति के आंकड़े एआई को पक्षपाती बना सकते हैं। जिससे यह तकनीक समाज के एक बहुत बड़े वर्ग के भविष्य को हानि पहुंचा सकती है।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा व मानवाधिकार में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता: आवश्यकता, चुनौतियाँ एवं प्रासंगिकता

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जैसे-जैसे कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता निरंतर आगे बढ़ रही है, वैसे-वैसे इसके "अच्छे या बुरे" तरीके से होने वाले प्रभावों के बारे में चिंता बढ़ती जा रही है। तकनीकें आगे बढ़ रही हैं और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता समय के साथ अपनी अस्पष्टता का भी विस्तार करेगी। यह सभी के लिए एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है, समाज के एक सदस्य के रूप में व्यक्ति को सामाजिक सुरक्षा का अधिकार है। यह मानवाधिकारों की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा के अनुच्छेद 22 सामाजिक सुरक्षा के महत्व को रेखांकित करता है, लेकिन समाज में व्यक्तियों के लिए एक व्यापक सुरक्षा के रूप में। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रणालियों के विकास और तैनाती में नैतिक विचार सर्वोपरि हैं। यूडीएचआर में निहित सिद्धांतों में यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता प्रौद्योगिकियों को इस तरह से डिजाइन और कार्यान्वित किया जाए जो मानवीय गरिमा और मौलिक अधिकारों का सम्मान करे। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता कभी भी मानवीय नैतिक मानकों की जगह नहीं ले पाएगी, जो देश के संविधानों, कुलीन शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, सरकारों और सामान्य रूप से नागरिक समाज में गहराई से समाहित हैं। जैसे-जैसे हम और प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाते हैं, सतर्कता बनाए रखना और कानून का सम्मान करना महत्वपूर्ण है। शोधकर्ताओं के दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार, यह अध्ययन दर्शाता है कि कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता सामाजिक सुरक्षा पर कैसे प्रभाव डाल रही है, यह मानवाधिकारों की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा के अनुच्छेद 22 के दायरे में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का उपयोग है। निश्चित रूप से, यह सभी के लिए फायदेमंद हो सकता है।

भारतीय राजनीति में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता: चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएं

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21वीं सदी विशेषकर सूचना एवं तकनीक के लिए जाना जाता है। इस सदी में नए-नए तकनीक और प्रौद्योगिकी की विकास ने मानव श्रम के कार्यों को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। इन्हीं उभरते परिवर्तनों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता एक आधुनिक तकनीक है। मूलतः आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस कंप्यूटर विज्ञान की एक शाखा है जो ऐसे सभी कार्यों को करने में सक्षम है, जिसे मानव द्वारा किया जाता है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस शब्द का प्रयोग सबसे पहले 1955 में जॉन मैकार्थी ने किया था। उसने को विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग के बुद्धिमान मशीनों के बनाने के रूप में परिभाषित किया। मगर वर्तमान में इसकी बढ़ती प्रासंगिकता ने विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ साथ सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक इत्यादि हरेक क्षेत्रों में क्रांति प्रदान किया है। भारतीय राजनीति भी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस से अछूता नहीं है। इसने लोकतांत्रिक एकीकरण के लिए राजनीतिक भागीदारी को सशक्त बनाने और उसे प्रोत्साहित करने में बेहद महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। साथ ही साथ राजनीतिक निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाने और भारतीय लोकतंत्र में जनता की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने में को एक सशक्त माध्यम माना जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस बहुत ही आसानी से जनता को सरकार से जोड़ रही है। इसके सहयोग से लोग बिना किसी हस्तक्षेप के राजनीतिक मामलों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग ले रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस का प्रयोग डाटा संग्रहण और विश्लेषण में भी व्यापक रूप से किया जा रहा है। हालांकि इसके कुछ नकारात्मक प्रभाव भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

PANEL 17

भारतीय राजनीति में श्रमिक प्रवासन का राजनीतिक एवं सामाजिक प्रभाव

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भारतीय राजनीति में श्रमिक प्रवासन वर्तमान समय में एक ज्वलंत मुद्दा है, जो देश के भीतर व बाहर स्थायी और अस्थायी दोनों रूपों में विभिन्न कारणों से दृष्टिगोचर होता है। इस संदर्भ में आंतरिक प्रवास और बाह्य प्रवास दोनों ही मुख्यतः आजीविका की खोज से प्रेरित होते हैं, जिनमें सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक व पर्यावरणीय कारणों के अन्तर्गत स्वैच्छिक प्रवास आदि को देखा जा सकता है। सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय प्रवास श्रम नीति, ई-श्रम पोर्टल का शुभारंभ आदि प्रवासी श्रमिकों हेतु सकारात्मक प्रयास है, परंतु इसके बावजूद प्रवासी श्रमिकों को जीवन यापन हेतु कल्याणकारी योजनाओं तथा नीतियों तक पहुंच की सुविधा, पते का प्रमाण, मतदाता पहचान पत्र, आधार कार्ड की स्थानीय स्तर पर अनुपलब्धता उन्हें कई प्रकार की राजनीतिक अधिकारों से वंचित करता है। सामाजिक प्रभाव में इसमें विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के लोगों का अंतर्मिश्रण,

नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी, परिवार नियोजन, स्वास्थ्य, बालिका शिक्षा आदि से संबंधित नए विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होता है। साथ ही रोजगार के व्यापक अवसर और जीवन के समग्र गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि होता है। इस तरह श्रमिकों की गतिशीलता व्यापकता व विभिन्न कारकों के सन्दर्भ में उसके सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक पक्षों को समेटते हुए इसके अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव को स्पष्टतः देखा जा सकता है।

भारत के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के संरक्षक के रूप में सूचना का अधिकार

डॉ० मुकेश कुमार राय, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राम कृष्ण द्वारिका कॉलेज, पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

भारतीय संविधान ने लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना की है, जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिकों को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार देता है अर्थात् देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को किसी भी विषय पर अपनी स्वतंत्र राय रखने और उसे अन्य लोगों के साथ साझा करने का अधिकार है, परंतु कई स्वतंत्र विचारकों का सदैव मानना रहा है कि सूचना और पारदर्शिता के अभाव में अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता। सूचना का अधिकार भारत जैसे बड़े लोकतंत्रों को मजबूत करने और उनके नागरिक केंद्रित विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है जों कि भारतीय लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में एक नयी क्रांति का सूत्रपात हुआ, वह है— “सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005”। जिस प्रकार संजीवनी बूटी किसी व्यक्ति में प्राण ला देती है, उसी प्रकार सूचना का अधिकार भारतीय लोकतंत्र की संजीवनी बन चुकी है। आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद भारतीय नागरिकों को एक अनमोल अधिकार मिला, जो देश में पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी प्रशासन की स्थापना के लिए एक सराहनीय कदम है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र को भारत के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के संरक्षक के रूप में सूचना का अधिकार प्रभाव का अवलोकन किया जाएगा, जिसे द्वितीयक स्त्रोतों माध्यम से मौलिकता प्रदान करने प्रयास किया जाएगा।

विकसित भारत में ग्रामीण विकास में समरस ग्राम पंचायतों का योगदान

श्री संजय कुमार गमनलाल चौधरी, शोधार्थी, हेमचन्द्रचार्य उत्तर गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय, पाटण (गुजरात)

विकास की अवधारणा एवं प्रक्रिया अधिक जटिल, व्यापक एवं समय एवं क्षेत्र सापेक्ष हो सकती है। कोई भी विचार जो उस भारत देश के भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक कारकों के सन्दर्भ में जन्मा और विकसित हुआ है, आज अमरता के अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण दौर से गुजर रहा है। विकसित भारत आज एक प्रबुद्ध समाज की मांग करता है और यह अनादि काल से एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। प्रारंभ में औद्योगिक विकास, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी तथा आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया को अधिक महत्व दिया गया, दशकों बाद इस विकास की अवधारणा नीरस लगने लगी। आज हम भारत को 2047 तक एक विकसित भारत के रूप में देखना चाहते हैं, इसलिए ग्राम पंचायत को जागरूक करें, यदि संभव हो तो चुनाव न कराएं, समरस को ग्राम पंचायत बनाएं ताकि सरकार और प्रतिद्वंद्वी उम्मीदवारों द्वारा किए जाने वाले खर्च को हटाकर इसका उपयोग किया जा सके। विकास कार्य ताकि हमारे विकसित भारत के सपने जल्द साकार हो सकें। ग्राम पंचायत चुनावों को टालकर सरपंच से लेकर सभी वार्डों तक चुनाव न लड़ने का सुंदर विचार पूरे भारत में लागू किया जाना चाहिए। समरस योजना अर्थात् जिस ग्राम पंचायत में चुनाव होते हैं, सरपंच सहित सभी वार्ड निर्विरोध होते हैं, उसे भसमरस ग्राम पंचायत कहा जाता है। जिसे हम समान्य ग्राम पंचायत कहते हैं और जिन पंचायतों में सरपंच सहित सभी वार्डों में महिलाएं निर्विरोध होती हैं, उन्हें महिला समरस ग्राम पंचायत कहा जाता है। समरस ग्राम पंचायत में सरकार की ओर से गांव के विकास के लिए कई अनुदान दिए जाते हैं, जिसमें पर्यावरण संतुलन को बनाए रखते हुए दीर्घकालिक सतत विकास पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है, वैश्विक स्तर पर यह निर्विवाद रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है कि भौतिक विकास के साथ-साथ मानव विकास भी किया जाना चाहिए। भारत में ग्रामीण विकास पर जोर देने की विशेष आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने तथा उत्पादन एवं विनिर्माण पर जोर देने की विशेष आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास होगा तभी भारत का सही मायने में विकास होगा। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में उपलब्ध साहित्य, अवलोकन एवं मौलिक सोच के अध्ययन के माध्यम से समरस ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा विकास की अवधारणा को समझाने का व्यापक प्रयास किया गया है।

भारत में राजनीतिक विकास का प्रश्न: एक समीक्षा (अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति के प्रतिनिधियों की सहभागिता के विशेष संदर्भ में)

डॉ. प्रमिला यादव, अतिथि विद्वान, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, प्रधानमंत्री कालेज ऑफ़ एक्सीलेंस, शासकीय श्रीमंत माधवराव सिंधिया स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, शिवपुरी (मध्य प्रदेश)

भारत में राजनीति का उद्भव सदियों पुराना माना जाता है। क्योंकि राजनीति के तथ्य रामायण एवं महाभारत के काल में भी देखने को मिलते हैं। जब भारत में अंग्रजों का आगमन हुआ तब से भारत में राजनीति का विकास तेजी से हुआ है, जिसमें 18वीं शताब्दी का अवलोकन करने पर भारतीय राजनीति के प्रमाण पाये गये हैं, जैसे कि ब्रह्म समाज की स्थापना, ब्रिटिश इण्डिया सोसाइटी इत्यादि। जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तो भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार भारतीय राजनीति का ढाँचा तैयार किया गया और केन्द्र एवं राज्य स्तर पर सरकार बनाने के लिए लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया जाता है। भारत में आजादी से पहले एवं संविधान के लागू होने के समय राजनीति में वही लोग जाना पसंद करते थे जो देश व समाज की सेवा सच्चे मन से करना चाहते थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे जैसे जैसे समय ने अपनी करवट बदली तो राजनीति में बदलाव देखने को मिले हैं। वर्तमान परिदृश्य को देखते हुए ऐसा प्रतीत है कि राजनीति केवल भाई-भतीजे वाद तक सीमित हो गई है। जो राजनेता एक बार मंत्री पद हाँसिल कर लेते हैं वे अपने परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों को राजनीति में इस उददेश्य से प्रवेश करवाते हैं कि उनके बाद उनके परिवार का ही कोई सदस्य मंत्री पद को धारण करता रहे। इसलिए भारतीय राजनीति में आज भी अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के प्रतिनिधियों की सहभागिता न के बराबर है। अधिकांशतः अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों के पास आज भी पर्याप्त आर्थिक सम्पन्नता नहीं है जिसके कारण चुनाव में होने वाले भारी भरकम खर्च का वहन वे नहीं कर पाते हैं। दूसरा कारण ये भी है कि वे भाई-भतीजे वाद का सामना करने में भी सक्षम नहीं होते हैं। शोधार्थी के द्वारा इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों की भारतीय राजनीति में सहभागिता में कमी के कारणों एवं उनके उपायों का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

भारत के विकास की राजनीति में मानवाधिकार: बालश्रम के सन्दर्भ में

श्री नन्हें बाबू, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, इन्दिरा प्रियदर्शिनी राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महिला वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी नैनीताल (उत्तराखंड)

डा. बीना जोशी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, इन्दिरा प्रियदर्शिनी राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महिला वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी नैनीताल (उत्तराखंड)

मानवाधिकारों के बिना व्यक्ति का सर्वांगीण विकास संभव नहीं है। बालश्रम मानवाधिकारों का गंभीर उल्लंघन है, जो बच्चों के स्वस्थ बचपन को छीन लेता है। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य बच्चों के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। भारत में बालश्रम की समस्या जटिल और बहुआयामी है, जिसमें गरीबी, शिक्षा की कमी, सामाजिक असमानता और जागरूकता की कमी जैसे कई कारक शामिल हैं। सरकार ने बालश्रम उन्मूलन के लिए कई नीतियाँ बनाई हैं, लेकिन उनका प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन अब भी चुनौती बना हुआ है। इस शोध पत्र में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी प्रयासों का मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यह देखा गया है कि मानवाधिकार संरक्षण में ये प्रयास कितने सफल रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों, वैश्विक नीतियों और कानूनी ढाँचे की भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है। अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत के विकास की राजनीति में बालश्रम की समस्या से निपटने के तरीकों पर विचार करना है दिया गया है, साथ ही, बच्चों के अधिकारों के प्रति समाज में जागरूकता फैलाने के उपायों पर भी जोर दिया गया है, ताकि बालश्रम का उन्मूलन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इसके लिए शिक्षा, सामाजिक सुधार और कड़ी कानूनी कार्यवाहियों के साथ-साथ सामुदायिक भागीदारी की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया गया है।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, प्रभाव एवं चुनौतियाँ: मध्यप्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ. मनीष ज्ञानी, शोधार्थी, सामाजिक विज्ञान शोध संस्थान, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश)

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर तथा गरीब परिवारों को खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा प्रदान वाली एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत पंजीकृत पात्र परिवारों (राशनकार्डधारी) को प्रतिमाह एक निश्चित मात्रा (प्रत्येक व्यक्ति 5 किलोग्राम) एवं उचित मूल्य पर खाद्य वितरण कर खाद्य सुरक्षा का लाभ प्रदान किया जाता है। इस व्यवस्था के माध्यम से ही प्राकृतिक आपदा एवं अन्य आर्थिक अस्थिरता की स्थिति में जरूरतमंदों तक खाद्य एवं गैर खाद्य सामग्रियाँ उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। यदि पीडीएस व्यवस्था की पृष्ठभूमि पर गौर करें तो इसकी शुरुआत द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के समय वर्ष 1942 से माना जाता है। देश में खाद्यान्न की कमी, खाद्य सुरक्षा बनाये रखने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इस व्यवस्था को जारी रखा गया। वर्ष 1997 से (नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान) पीडीएस

को अधिक कारगर बनाने के उद्देश्य से लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के रूप में इसका संचालन प्रारंभ किया गया। तथा आज सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 का पर्याय बन चुका है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को जब हम मध्यप्रदेश जैसे बड़े और विकासशील राज्य के विशेष संदर्भ में देखते हैं तो मध्यप्रदेश राज्य अपने यहां निवासरत जनसंख्या के लगभग 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक निवासियों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत लाभ प्रदान कर रहा है। वहीं मध्यप्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार से निर्धारित पात्रता श्रेणियों को बढ़ा कर 28 श्रेणियां कर दी गई है जिससे अधिक से अधिक जरूरतमंदों को लाभ प्रदान किया जा सके। मध्यप्रदेश में अगस्त 2024 तक 55 जिलों में कुल 27,826 राशन की दुकानें संचालित हो रही हैं तथा मध्यप्रदेश में कुल 1,26,73,417 राशन कार्ड हैं वहीं इन राशन कार्ड की कुल युनिट (व्यक्ति) देखें तो 5,41,58,735 हैं जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। उल्लेखनीय है की प्रदेश ने केन्द्र सरकार से 2 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम प्राप्त होने वाले अनाज पर भी 1 रुपये की सब्सिडी प्रदान की है जिससे प्रदेश वासियों को राशन दुकानों से 1 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम में अनाज उपलब्ध होता है। मध्यप्रदेश सरकार अनाज के साथ 1 किलोग्राम प्रति राशन कार्ड फोर्टिफाइड नमक भी उपलब्ध करवाती है वहीं आदिवासी जिलों में आयरन की कमी को देखते हुए डबल फोर्टिफाइड नमक की व्यवस्था की गई है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से प्राप्त होने वाले प्रभाव को देखें तो सर्वप्रथम जिन व्यक्तियों के पास परिसम्पत्तियाँ कम हैं और वे गैर निर्वहनीय उद्यमों में कार्य कर रहे हैं उनके गरीब बने रहने की प्रवृत्ति रहती है। गरीब अपनी आय का अधिकांश हिस्सा व्यय करता है और फिर भी बहुतकम उपभोग करता है इसके अतिरिक्त गरीब व्यक्ति अपनी ऊर्जा आवश्यकता का 80 से 90 प्रतिशत अनाजों से प्राप्त करता है। वहीं प्राप्त खाद्यान्न से आयरन की कमी, विटामिन की कमी, आयोडीन की कमी और कैल्शियम की कमी में सुधार हो रहा है। साथ ही शिशु मृत्यु दर भी कम हो रही है तथा प्राप्त अन्न से आय का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बचता है जिससे व्यक्ति के जीवन स्तर में निरंतर सुधार हो रहा है। कम्प्यूटरीकृत पीडीएस व्यवस्था के प्रचालन को बनाये रखने और नए सुधार के उद्देश्य से खाद्य विभाग द्वारा अप्रैल 2018 से सभी राज्यों व संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में एक और स्कीम 'सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का एकीकृत प्रबंधन' क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

एनईपी-2020: विकसित भारत @ 2047 का रोडमैप

डॉ० धनंजय झा, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बी. आर. ए. बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र विकसित भारत के मार्ग पर केंद्रित है। वर्तमान सरकार के द्वारा 2047 तक भारत को पूर्ण विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। विकसित भारत 2047 हमारे देश के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदीजी का एक विजन है, जिसका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाना है, जब भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता की 100वीं वर्षगांठ मनाएगा। इस विजन के अनुसार, भारत 30 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था हासिल करेगा। विकसित भारत विजन का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों के बीच समावेशी आर्थिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना है। इस पहल का एक प्रमुख घटक अगले पाँच वर्षों के भीतर भारत को दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था के रैंक तक पहुँचाने का महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य है। साथ ही विकसित भारत 2047 का उद्देश्य औपनिवेशिक विरासत से उबरना, भारत की भू-राजनीतिक स्थिति को मजबूत करना और अन्य देशों के साथ अपने राजनयिक संबंधों को बढ़ाना भी है। विकसित भारत 2047 केवल एक नारा ही नहीं है, बल्कि एक संकल्प भी है, जो भारत के लोगों, खासकर युवाओं के साथ गूँजता है, जो अपने और अपने देश के लिए बेहतर भविष्य की आकांक्षा रखते हैं। एनईपी-2020 इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण पहल करती हुई प्रतीत हो रही है तथा यह शिक्षा नीति डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था, प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम विकास, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, स्वास्थ्य और नवाचार को भी बढ़ावा देते हुए विकसित राष्ट्र के सपने को साकार कर सकती है। एनईपी-2020 पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षाशास्त्र के माध्यम से ग्रामीण समुदायों को सशक्त बनाने, कमजोर आबादी को सशक्त बनाने, अधिकारों की वकालत, समावेशिता और सामाजिक न्याय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर प्रकाश डालती है। विकसित भारत के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा में उद्यमिता और रोजगार, मेंटरशिप और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के लिए रोजगार सृजन की पहल शामिल है। इस प्रकार एनईपी-2020 विकसित भारत-2047 के निर्माण का रोडमैप तैयार करने में मील का पत्थर साबित हो सकता है।

विकसित भारत की संकल्पना: महात्मा गांधी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम के विशेष संदर्भ में

श्री रवि कुमार, शोधार्थी, गांधी एवं शांति अध्ययन, महात्मा गांधी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी (बिहार)

किसी भी कार्य की तत्परता व्यक्ति में निहित संकल्प व उसके क्रियाकलापों के आधार पर तय की जाती है, क्योंकि यही वह कारक है, जिसके उपक्रम पर कार्य-परिणाम की सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक दिशा तय होती है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी व्यक्ति के संकल्पों को मजबूती देने के लिए सर्वप्रथम साध्य-साधन में निहित उद्देश्यों पर बल देते हैं। जिसमें वे न सिर्फ स्वरोजगार की प्राप्ति हेतु कार्यबल पर जोर देते हैं बल्कि रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम में एक व्यक्ति से अन्य व्यक्ति जुड़कर किसी सकारात्मक एक्टिव होने वाली समूह भी बनाते हैं, जो न सिर्फ एक दूसरे की कमियों को बताये बल्कि उन्हें सुधार करके, कार्यक्रम के स्व संकल्पित व स्वरोजगार परक उद्देश्य को भी पूरा करते हैं। इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति सही दिशा में हो सके, इस हेतु विकसित भारत 2047 की पहल देश की आजादी के सौ वर्ष होने से पूर्व ही की जा रही है। प्रस्तुत लेख का उद्देश्य गांधी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम को लेखबद्ध करते हुए, विकसित भारत की संकल्पना वर्तमान में किस प्रकार मेंक इन इंडिया जैसी पहल के लिए उपयोगी हो सकता है, उन कारकों को लेखबद्ध करना है।

भारत में भूमि अधिग्रहण और विकास की राजनीति

डॉ. जिया लाल, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सत्यावती कॉलेज, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली

किसी भी देश या क्षेत्र की प्रगति हेतु विकासपरक गतिविधियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। इन विकासपरक गतिविधियों को साकार करने हेतु आधारभूत संरचनाओं का सतत विकास एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है। विकास की प्रक्रिया में इन संरचनाओं के विकास हेतु भूमि सर्वाधिक अनमोल संसाधन है, बिना भूमि की उपलब्धता के किसी भी प्रकार के विकास की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है, अतः इन आधारभूत संरचनाओं के विकास हेतु सरकार भूमि अधिग्रहण का रास्ता अपनाती है। आजादी के बाद भी एक लम्बे समय तक, औपनिवेशिक भारत में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 1894 के तहत, भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाता था किन्तु सन 2013 में केंद्र की कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा एक नया भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून देश में लागू किया गया। सन 2014 में केंद्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में नयी सरकार के गठन के बाद तीव्र औद्योगिक एवं आधारभूत संरचनाओं के विकास हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 2013 में पांच महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये गये। इन संशोधनों को लेकर सत्तापक्ष और विपक्ष आमने सामने आ गये। वर्तमान सरकार का सन 2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का संकल्प है। लेकिन विकास के तौर तरीकों को लेकर होने वाली राजनीति ने तमाम तरह के प्रश्न खड़े कर दिए हैं। एक तरफ विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य है तो दूसरी ओर विकास के लिए आवश्यक भूमि अधिग्रहण को लेकर होने वाली राजनीति है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में ऐसे अनेक अनुत्तरित प्रश्नों पर दृष्टिपात किया गया चाहे वह विकसित भारत के लिए विकास का प्रश्न हो या भूमि अधिग्रहण को लेकर विस्थापन और पुनर्वास का मुद्दा हो या फिर विशाल जनसँख्या का पेट भरने वाली उपजाऊ जमीन के अधिग्रहण का प्रश्न हो या फिर वह शहरी और ग्रामीण भारत के मध्य अंतर को रेखांकित करने वाले आधारभूत संरचनाओं के विकास की बात हो। इस शोधपत्र में भारत में विकास को लेकर होने वाली राजनीति के तमाम पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

गरीबी व पलायन रोकने में मनरेगा की प्रासंगिकता

श्री अनूप कुमार, शोध छात्र, गांधी विचार विभाग, तिलका मांझी भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर (बिहार)

वर्तमान समय में मनरेगा (महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम) गरीबी व पलायन रोकने में अत्यधिक प्रासंगिक सिद्ध होता दिखाई पड़ता है क्योंकि इस योजना के तहत ग्रामीण परिवारों को वर्ष में 100 दिनों के लिए रोजगार की गारंटी दी जाती है एवं अगर किसी कारणवश रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं कराने कि स्थिति में ग्रामीण परिवारों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता भी दी जाती है। मनरेगा के कारण ग्रामीण लोगों को अपने ही क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त होने से शहरी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन में कमी देखने को मिला है, खासकर कोविड-19 के समय इस योजना की काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका देखने को मिला है। मनरेगा से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों तथा महिलाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करके उन्हें सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्तर पर आत्मनिर्भर व सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक समृद्धि संभव हो सके। मनरेगा के कारण रोजगार के अवसर से ग्रामीण लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार आया है, जिससे ग्रामीण परिवारों में आर्थिक समृद्धि एवं आर्थिक विकास देखने को मिला है, यह योजना सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुरक्षा का भी कार्य करता है। अतः मनरेगा वर्तमान में ग्रामीण विकास, गरीबी निवारण व पलायन रोकने वाली सरकार की एक महत्वाकांक्षी एवं बहु-आयामी लोक कल्याणकारी योजना बन कर उभरी है।

भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन और जनजातीय विकास— चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ

चंद्रसेन कुमार, शोधार्थी, गांधीवादी विचार एवं शांति अध्ययन विभाग, गुजरात केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर (गुजरात)

भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन एक जीवंत भारतीय लोकतंत्र की नींव है। निर्णय लेने और कार्यान्वयन में जमीनी स्तर पर भागीदारी को सक्षम बनाकर भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन ने प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र को भागीदारी लोकतंत्र में परिवर्तित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। भारत में 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार पूरे देश की आबादी का 8.6 प्रतिशत जनजातीय आबादी है जो विश्व का सबसे अधिक जनजातीय आबादी वाला देश है। भारत में जनजातीय विकास एवं प्रतिनिधित्व भारतीय राजनीति एवं बौद्धिक विचारों के केंद्र में सदैव एक महत्वपूर्ण विचार— विमर्श का विषय रहा है। संविधान के 73वें संशोधन अधिनियम 1992 के द्वारा पंचायती राज व्यवस्था को न केवल संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया गया अपितु यह लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को सिंचने में भी सार्थक सिद्ध हुआ दूसरी ओर जनजातीय समुदाय को और अधिक सशक्त बनाने के लिए पेसा अधिनियम 1996 को लागू किया गया। भारत में तमाम प्रयासों के बावजूद जनजातीय समुदायों के विकास में अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा है वहीं स्थानीय स्वशासन में जनजातीय विकास के लिए असीम संभावनाओं को भी रेखांकित किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन और जनजातीय विकास के अंतर्गत विशेष कर पंचायती राज अधिनियम 1992 पेसा अधिनियम 1996 और जनजातीय विकास में चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

कृषि सखी के माध्यम से दूर होगी भारत की आर्थिक विषमता : मोदी सरकार की एक बड़ी पहल

विजय कुमार, सहायक प्राध्यापक, स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, महारानी जानकी कुँआर महाविद्यालय, बेतिया (बिहार)

प्राचीन काल से ही भारत की महिलाएँ अनेक सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा जनरीतियाँ, लोकाचार, परम्पराएँ और कुप्रथाएँ जैसी अनेक समस्याएँ झेलती रही हैं मध्यकाल में ईस्लामी शासन के दौरान उनकी स्थिति और भी दयनीय होती चली गई तथा ब्रिटिश काल में भी महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए प्रयास नहीं किये गए। आजादी के बाद संविधान निर्माण करने वाले नेताओं को महिलाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न समस्याओं की अच्छी जानकारी थी। अतः उनलोगों ने महिलाओं की समस्याओं पर विचार करते हुए उसके सामाधान हेतु संविधान में विविध धाराओं के तहत अनेक उपबंध किये ताकि महिलाओं के शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति बेहतर करने का यथोचित प्रयास की जा सके। जिसकी झलक हम वृहद् स्तर पर प्रस्तावना, मौलिक अधिकार और राज्य के नीति—निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में देखते हैं। आजादी से अब तक केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों ने महिलाओं के सर्वांगीण विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए विविध प्रकार की योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों का संचालन किया है तथा इस क्षेत्र में बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ हाँसिल की हैं तथापि कतिपय कारणों से अभी भी महिला उत्थान में वांछित प्रगति करना बाकी है। महिलाओं के आर्थिक विकास में अब तक की बनी योजनाओं का ज्यादातर लाभ शहरी महिलाएँ हीँ उठाती रही हैं। जबकी भारत की अधिसंख्य महिलाएँ आज भी गांवों में निवास करती हैं। जिनके लिए आज भी आजिवीका का आधार कृषि कार्य हीँ है। ऐसे में वर्तमान मोदी सरकार जो (कृषि सखी) आर्थिक योजना लाई है उससे खासकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को कृषि आधारित प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान करते हुए रोजगार देने की यह बड़ी पहल है। जिसके माध्यम से करोड़ों महिलाएँ सशक्त हो सकेंगी। यदि कृषि सखी कार्यक्रम को सफलता पूर्वक चालाया गया तो निश्चित रूपसे ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाने में यह मिल का पथर सिद्ध हो सकता है।

PANEL 18

विकसित भारत में महिला सुरक्षा: क्षितिज अभी दूर है

डा. कामना जैन, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एस. एस. डी. पी. सी. गर्ल्स (पी जी) कॉलेज, रुड़की (उत्तराखंड)

भारत में संविधान निर्माण के साथ ही स्त्री-पुरुष समानता की नींव रखी गई थी, किंतु यह एक बड़ी विडंबना है कि आजादी के 77 वर्ष बाद भी यहां शैक्षिक, आर्थिक व सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त लैंगिक असमानता विद्यमान है, जिसे सरकार विविध प्रयासों एवं योजनाओं के माध्यम से दूर करने का हरसंभव प्रयास कर रही है। किंतु यहां सर्वाधिक चिंता का विषय है महिलाओं के प्रति जघन्य हिंसक अपराध। जो महिलाओं की प्रगति के साथ-साथ विकसित भारत के मार्ग में भी सबसे बड़े अवरोधक हैं। सम्यता और सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं को मापने की एक महत्वपूर्ण शर्त यह है कि नागरिक समाज को ऐसा बनाया जाए कि सभी लोग हिंसा मुक्त जीवन जी सकें। किंतु भारत में जब महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ती हिंसा और अत्याचार विभिन्न रूपों में सामने आता है तो यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय बन जाता है। ये घटनाएँ समाज के वास्तविक रूप, चरित्र एवं पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता को उजागर करती हैं। कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, बलात्कार, दहेज हत्या, ऑनर किलिंग, घरेलू हिंसा, बाल विवाह, महिलाओं की तस्करी, अपहरण आदि हिंसा के इन सभी रूपों में केपिछले दशकों में वृद्धि हुई है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि वर्ष 2022 में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध के 4,45,256 मामले सामने आए हैं। यानी हर घंटे 51 एफआईआर दर्ज की गईं। वर्ष 2021 की तुलना में यह उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि है, जिसमें महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के 4,28,278 मामले दर्ज हुए थे। दुरुखद तथ्य यह है कि घर जिसे सबसे सुरक्षित स्थान माना जाता है, आंकड़ों में महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध सर्वाधिक मामले घरेलू हिंसा के ही दर्ज हैं। दावे चाहे कितने ही कर लिए जाएँ, संविधानों एवं विधिक प्रावधानों के बावजूद समता मूलक समाज की स्थापना अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। महिलाएँ लैंगिक असमानता की सदैव शिकार बनी हैं। महिला सुरक्षा का प्रश्न विकसित एवं आत्म निर्भर भारत के मार्ग में सबसे बड़ा बाधक है।

लिंग भेद—विवाद एक अध्ययन

डॉ० अजीत सिंह, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, कोटद्वार (उत्तराखंड)

भारतीय इतिहास बताता है, कि प्राचीन काल में स्त्रियों की सामाजिक दशा बहुत अच्छी थी। उस समय स्त्रियाँ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शिक्षित, कला कौशल, ओर युद्ध विद्या की दृष्टि से पुरुषों के समान थी। वेदों में भी स्त्री ऋषियों का संग्रह मिलता है, वैदिक काल के पश्चात उपनिषद् काल में मार्गी और मैत्रयी इत्यादि स्त्रियाँ ब्रह्म विद्या में पारंगत थी। वाल्मीकि तथा रामायण में भी अनेकों प्रकार का उल्लेख मिलता है। मनुस्मृति में भी लिखा है कि जहाँ नारियों की पूजा होती है, वहाँ देवता वास करते हैं जहां महिला और पुरुष में समानता दिखाई देती है वहीं दूसरी तरफ लिंग भेद देखा जाता है। जिस कारण समाज में भ्रूण हत्या, विज्ञापन, बलात्कार, वेषावृत्ति, विवाह, दहेज, महिला उत्पीड़न आदि अनेकों सामाजिक बुराइयों ने अपने जड़ जमा ली है। लैंगिक असमानता न केवल महिलाओं के विकास में बाधा पहुंचाती है। बल्कि राष्ट्र के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास को भी प्रभावित करती है। स्त्रियों को समाज में उचित स्थान न मिले तो देश पिछड़ेपन का शिकार हो जाता है। लैंगिक समानता आज भी वैश्विक समाज के लिए एक चुनौती बनी हुई है। लैंगिक समानता प्राप्त करना न केवल नैतिक अनिवार्यता है बल्कि यह अधिक क्षमता पूर्ण और न्यायपूर्ण समाज बनाने के लिए भी आवश्यक है। लैंगिक भेद भाव सामाजिक मानदण्डों और प्रथाओं के प्रचलन के कारण लड़कियों को बाल विवाह, किशोर अवस्था में गर्भधारण, बाल घरेलू काम, खराब शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य, यौन शोषण, हिंसा आदि की संभावना का सामना करना पड़ता है। भारतीय परिपेक्ष में बालिकाओं को उचित शिक्षा देकर और उन्हें उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करके भारत में लैंगिक असमानता को कम किया जा सकता है। निष्कर्ष के तौर पर शिक्षा में लैंगिक असमानता का व्यापक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, लड़कियों की शिक्षा में निवेश करके और शैक्षिक अवसरों तक समान पहुंच सुनिश्चित करके समाज में असमानता के चक्र को तोड़ा जा सकता है तथा महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है।

विकसित भारत और महिलाओं का राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व

डा० अनुप्रीया कुमारी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, यदुनंदन महाविद्यालय, दिघवारा (बिहार)

आजादी के 100 वीं वर्षगांठ यानी वर्ष— 2047 तक भारत को विकसित बनाने का एक महत्वपूर्ण एवं बड़ा लक्ष्य रखा गया है। जो कि कई आयामों को समाहित करता है। इसी में एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम महिलाओं की राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व भी है। देश की आधी आबादी को नीति निर्माण से लेकर नीतियों के क्रियान्वयन तक में भागीदारी से वंचित करके तो कतई भारत विकसित नहीं बन सकता है। उपरोक्त बातों को समझते हुए ही हाल ही में संसद ने इस दिशा में देर से ही सही एक कदम बढ़ाया है। जो महिलाओं की विधायिका में भागीदारी एक अनुपात तक शायद कर पाए। इसके साथ चिंता इस बात की भी है कि कहीं इसका भी हाल पंचायती राजव्यवस्था एवं नगर पालिका के जैसी न हो जाए। मुखिया पति, सरपंच पति, प्रधान पति, पार्षद पति, मेयर पति के जैसे सांसद पति, विधायक पति भी देखने को मिले है तो हैरानी नहीं होगी। बस विकसित भारत को लेकर चिंता जरूर होगी। विकसित भारत—2047 को वास्तव में पाना चाहते हैं तो पुरुष प्रधान समाज के मानसिकता में बदलाव लानी होगी। नीतिगत स्तर पर व्यापक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। वो पर्यावरण देना होगा जहाँ महिलाओं का राजनीतिक सामाजिकरण हो सके।

हिमालय का दुरुह भूगोल और महिला स्वास्थ्य: उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय जिलों का अध्ययन

डॉ० लता जोशी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी (उत्तराखण्ड)

करोड़ों साल पहले की प्राकृतिक घटनाओं ने हिमालय को ऊँचे-ऊँचे पर्वतों और गहरी घाटियों का एक दुरुह भूगोल सौंपा। यहां की जलवायु और जीव जंतुओं पर तो इसके कई सूक्ष्म और स्पष्ट असर थे ही साथ ही जो समाज यहां बाद के दौर में विकसित हुए उन पर भी इसका गहरा असर हुआ। ये असर यहां की आधी आबादी यानी महिलाओं पर भी पड़ा। ऐतिहासिक तौर पर हिमालयी दुरुहता व पितृसत्तात्मक समाज का सबसे अधिक भार यहां की महिलाओं पर रहा है। ट्राइबल और प्यूडल दौर में तो यह था ही लेकिन विज्ञान और तकनीक के विकास से जो बड़े बदलाव मुख्यधारा ने महसूस किए वह हिमालयी महिलाओं के हिस्से नहीं आ पाए। आज भी यहां महिलाओं के लिए लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रह विद्यमान हैं। इस अध्ययन में हिमालयी राज्य उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय जिलों में महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य की स्थितियों का अध्ययन किया गया है जो दर्शाता है कि यहां की कठिन भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिए और भी अधिक विषम स्थिति पैदा करती हैं। गर्भवती या बीमार महिलाओं को डोली में लेकर किलोमीटरों दूर अस्पताल ले जाने की, रास्ते में हुए प्रसव की या मृत्यु की घटनाएं इन जिलों में बेहद आम हैं। यह अध्ययन सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्रोतों से एकत्रित द्वितीयक आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। अध्ययन में सर्वेक्षण साक्षात्कार को भी शामिल किया गया है जिसमें गैर सरकारी संगठन में कार्य करने वाले लोगों से उनके अनुभव पर आधारित साक्षात्कार किया गया है। इस अध्ययन में महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य की अनदेखी के सामाजिक कारणों को खोजा गया है व पहाड़ी समाज में पाए जाने वाले लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों का वर्णन किया गया है, तथा महिलाओं के शारीरिक व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के कारण का भी आंकलन किया गया है, साथ ही अंत में उत्तराखण्ड में महिला स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर करने के लिए सुझाव दिए गए हैं।

भारत में मुस्लिम महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता का एक विश्लेषणात्मक

मौ. नदीम, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एम0बी0 राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड)

भारत में मुस्लिम महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता पर केंद्रित है, जिसमें उनके बदलते हुए स्वरूप और लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में आने वाली चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण किया गया है। भारतीय संविधान सभी नागरिकों को समान अधिकार और राजनीतिक भागीदारी का आश्वासन देता है, लेकिन मुस्लिम महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है जो उनकी राजनीतिक सक्रियता को प्रभावित करती हैं। चर्चा में प्रमुख मुद्दों जैसे वोटर टर्नआउट, निर्वाचित निकायों में प्रतिनिधित्व, जमीनी स्तर की राजनीति में भागीदारी, और नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं को शामिल किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, इस प्रस्तुति में पितृसत्तात्मक मानदंडों, शिक्षा में असमानता, और पहचान की राजनीति का मुस्लिम महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता पर प्रभाव को भी उजागर किया जाएगा। केस स्टडी और हाल के राजनीतिक रुझानों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में उनकी प्रगति और उन बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालेगा जो उनके राजनीतिक समावेशन को बाधित करती हैं। यह भारत के राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में मुस्लिम महिलाओं को सक्रिय भागीदार के रूप में सशक्त बनाने के संभावित मार्गों पर विचार प्रस्तुत करने का विन्नम प्रयास है।

विकसित भारत के मार्ग में लैंगिक मुद्दे: एक बाधा

डा० पूजा कुमारी, सहायक प्राध्यापिका, स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, महारानी जानकी कुंआर महाविद्यालय बेतिया, (बिहार)

भारत एक तेजी से विकसित हो रहा राष्ट्र है, लेकिन लैंगिक असमानता और लैंगिक भेदभाव जैसी समस्याएं विकास के मार्ग में बड़ी बाधा बनी हुई हैं। ये मुद्दे न केवल सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास को प्रभावित करते हैं, बल्कि आर्थिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में भी प्रमुख चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करते हैं। परम्परागत पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था, जो पुरुषों को महिलाओं पर प्राथमिकता देती है, समाज के लगभग हर क्षेत्र में देखी जा सकती है। यह दृष्टिकोण महिलाओं की शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और रोजगार के अवसरों को सीमित करता है। जिससे महिलाओं का शैक्षिक स्तर पुरुषों के मुकाबले नीचे रहता है। महिलाओं की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच में कमी, गर्भावस्था के दौरान और प्रसव के समय उचित देखभाल की कमी और लड़कियों के मुकाबले लड़कों को पोषण में प्राथमिकता देने की परम्परा, सभी मिलकर महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य मानकों को प्रभावित करते हैं। यह केवल व्यक्तिगत स्वास्थ्य पर नहीं, बल्कि अगली पीढ़ी की सम्पूर्ण स्वास्थ्य स्थिति पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है। यह समाज में महिलाओं की आवाज को कमजोर करता है और लैंगिक असमानता को बनाए रखता है। हालांकि भारत में महिलाओं के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न कानून और नीतियां हैं, लेकिन उनका क्रियान्वयन अक्सर प्रभावी नहीं होता। इसके अलावा, कानूनी प्रणाली में लैंगिक पक्षपात भी देखा जाता है, जो महिलाओं के न्याय प्राप्ति में बाधा डालता है। लैंगिक समानता की दिशा में कदम उठाने के लिए समाज की मानसिकता में बदलाव आवश्यक है। शिक्षा और जागरूकता अभियानों के माध्यम से पितृसत्तात्मक विचारधाराओं को बदलना होगा। इसलिए लैंगिक असमानता और भेदभाव एक विकसित भारत की दिशा में गंभीर बाधा है। यह समाज के हर क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के पूर्ण और समान सहभागिता को रोकते हैं, जो कि समग्र सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। इसलिए इन मुद्दों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सम्बोधित करना और लैंगिक समानता को प्रोत्साहित करना अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। केवल तभी भारत एक समृद्ध और न्यायपूर्ण समाज के रूप में आगे बढ़ सकता है।

समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे

श्री राजेश कुमार, जूनियर रिसर्च फेलो, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

विश्व आज 21वीं सदी के तीसरे दशक में प्रवेश कर चुका है। एक तरफ जहां इंटरनेट क्रांति एवं डिजिटल नवाचार के माध्यम से विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी ने सम्पूर्ण मानव जीवन सभ्यता को प्रभावित किया है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ हम गरीबी, भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी व आर्थिक सामाजिक पिछड़ेपन के साथ लैंगिक असमानता के दंश को झेल रहे हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति में जहां नारी को देवी तुल्य सम्मान प्राप्त है वहीं दूसरी तरफ महिलाओं के साथ आए दिन बलात्कार व यौन हिंसा की घटनाएं सम्पूर्ण मानव सभ्यता को सर्मशार करती हैं। जब हम लैंगिक असमानता व भेदभाव जैसे मुद्दों पर चर्चा करते हैं तो सामान्यतः स्त्री-पुरुष ही ध्यान में आते हैं और हम समाज में समुदाय के हितों को भूल जाते हैं। लैंगिक समानता के दृष्टिकोण से यह समाज एक तरफ जहां शैक्षिक व सामाजिक रूप से अत्यंत पिछड़ा है वहीं दूसरी तरफ राजनीतिक समावेशन व देश की नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया में शून्य प्रतिनिधित्व है। लैंगिक असमानता को बढ़ाने में पितृसत्तात्मक मनोभाव व पुरुषीय अहंभाव मुख्य कारक हैं। समकालीन भारतीय संदर्भ में निम्न लैंगिक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं, जिनपर विस्तृत विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है। विश्व आर्थिक मंच द्वारा जारी वैश्विक जेंडर गैप इंडेक्स में भारत 146 देशों में 129वें पायदान पर है जो लैंगिक समानता के दृष्टिकोण से गंभीर चिंतन का विषय है। सोशल मीडिया के दौर में बढ़ती जागरूकता के कारण महिलाओं का शैक्षिक व आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण तो हुआ किंतु महिलाओं के प्रति समाज को अपनी दशा व दिशा पर अभी भी चिंतन मनन की आवश्यकता है।

नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम का महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी पर प्रभाव: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

रजनीश कुमार, शोध-छात्र, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, पटना विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)

बाबा साहेब डॉ० भीम राव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था — महिलाएँ अगर किसी देश में प्रगति कर रही हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समाज, वह राष्ट्र प्रगति कर रहा है। इस सोच को साकार करते हुए संसद के विशेष सत्र में 19 सितम्बर, 2023 को नारी शक्ति वंदन विधेयक लोकसभा में पेश हुआ तथा संसद से पारित होने के बाद राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर के साथ ही यह विधेयक कानून में बदल गया। यह विधेयक लोकसभा, राज्य विधानसभाओं और दिल्ली विधानसभा में एक-तिहाई सीटें महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित का प्रावधान करता है साथ ही अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित सीटों में से एक-तिहाई सीटें उस समुदाय के महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान करता है। आरक्षण 15 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रदान किया जाएगा तथा संसद के द्वारा आरक्षण की अवधि को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित सीटें प्रत्येक परिसीमन के बाद रोटेट की जाएंगी, जैसा कि संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा। भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक न्याय का उल्लेख किया गया है। राजनीतिक न्याय तभी सुनिश्चित होगा जब महिलाओं की भी राजनीतिक भागीदारी होगी। यह अधिनियम के द्वारा महिलाएँ लोकसभा तथा राज्य विधानसभाओं में निर्वाचित होकर आएंगी जिससे महिलाओं को नीति निर्माण तथा कानून निर्माण में भागीदारी का अवसर प्राप्त होगा। जिससे सामाजिक न्याय की प्राप्ति होगी। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में महिलाओं के ऊपर नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम के पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का विश्लेषण किया गया है।

झारखंड में महिला आरक्षण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

सुश्री शोअबा रानी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी विश्वविद्यालय, राँची (झारखण्ड)

भारत में हम जाति एवं धर्म के बीच समानता स्थापित करते-करते यह भूल जाते हैं कि हमें लैंगिक समानता को भी स्थापित करना है, यह कार्य झारखंड जैसे राज्यों में अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा आवश्यक हो जाता है। 21 वीं शताब्दी में भी इस बात को अस्वीकार करना संभव है कि महिला आज भी पिछड़ा शब्द का पर्यायवाची है, और इस पिछड़ेपन की तीव्रता और बढ़ जाती है जब हम महिला के साथ दलित और आदिवासी शब्द को भी जोड़ देते हैं। झारखंड राज्य में महिला आरक्षण की आवश्यकता का मुद्दा इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है क्योंकि झारखंड में सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता पाई जाती है। इस संदर्भ में इस शोध का उद्देश्य महिला आरक्षण के मौलिकता को सामाजिक आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिपेक्ष में विश्लेषित करना है। झारखंड की महिलाओं को विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और आदिवासी महिलाओं को हमेशा शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य और रोजगार जैसे मुद्दों में असमानता का सामना करना पड़ता है। महिला आरक्षण न केवल इन असमानताओं को दूर करेगा बल्कि निर्णय निर्माण प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। इस अध्ययन से झारखंड में महिला आरक्षण के चुनौतियों कि वर्तमान स्थिति को उजागर किया जाएगा ताकि झारखंड राज्य में महिलाओं के समग्र विकास के लिए ठोस कदम उठाया जाए।

समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे

सुश्री सुमन देवी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सम्राट पृथ्वीराज चौहान राजकीय महाविद्यालय अजमेर (राजस्थान)

समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक ढांचे में गहराई से जुड़े हुए हैं, जो लैंगिक समानता की दिशा में प्रगति में जटिल चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में लैंगिक भेदभाव की बहुआयामी प्रकृति की पड़ताल करता है, जिसमें शिक्षा, रोजगार, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व और सामाजिक मानदंड जैसे क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से कानूनी ढांचे और नीतियों के बावजूद, पारंपरिक लैंगिक भूमिकाएँ और पितृसत्तात्मक दृष्टिकोण बने हुए हैं, जो लैंगिक-आधारित हिंसा, संसाधनों तक असमान पहुँच और जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के हाशियाकरण जैसे मुद्दों को और बढ़ाते हैं। यह शोधपत्र जाति, धर्म और आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ लैंगिकता के अंतरसंबंध की भी जांच करता है, यह दर्शाता है कि ये कारक लैंगिक असमानताओं को कैसे और अधिक बढ़ाते हैं। समकालीन डेटा और केस स्टडीज के महत्वपूर्ण विश्लेषण के माध्यम से, यह शोध लैंगिक असमानताओं के मूल कारणों की पहचान करने और उन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान पहलों की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करने का प्रयास करता है। अध्ययन का समापन भारत में लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने और महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए एक कार्यात्मक सिफारिशों के सेट का प्रस्ताव करके किया गया है, जिसमें शिक्षा, कानूनी सुधार और सामाजिक परिवर्तन सहित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया है। भारत में लिंग आधारित असमानता एक गहरी जड़ें वाली समस्या है, जो समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त है। यह शोध पत्र समकालीन भारत में लिंग मुद्दों का विश्लेषण करता है, जिसमें:— महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा और यौन उत्पीड़न, शिक्षा में लिंग अंतर और महिलाओं की कम पहुँच, रोजगार में भेदभाव और वेतन असमानता, राजनीतिक भागीदारी में कम प्रतिनिधित्व, लिंग आधारित सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक धारणाएँ महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस शोध पत्र को उद्देश्य समकालीन भारत में लिंग मुद्दों को समझना और उनके समाधान खोजने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा।

भारत में उभयलिंगी (ट्रांसजेंडर) समुदाय के मानवाधिकार

डा. सुनीता मीना, आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बाबू शोभाराम राजकीय कला महाविद्यालय, अलवर (राजस्थान)

मानव इतिहास के संपूर्ण काल में सभी समाजों एवं संस्कृतियों में स्त्री और पुरुष को कुछ ऐसे अधिकार, संरक्षण एवं सुविधाएँ प्राप्त रही हैं, जो समाज में उन्हें सम्मानजनक स्थिति एवं भूमिका प्रदान करती हैं लेकिन इन्हीं समाजों में एक वर्ग विशेष ऐसा भी है, जो प्राकृतिक रूप से ना ही तो स्त्री होता है और ना ही पुरुष होता है। परिणाम स्वरूप इस वर्ग को न तो स्त्री के अधिकार एवं भूमिका समाज में मिलती है और नहीं पुरुष की। इस तीसरे वर्ग को थर्ड जेंडर, उभयलिंगी, हिजड़ा, ट्रांसजेंडर, सखी जैसे अनेक नामों से जाना जाता है। ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति वह लोग होते हैं जिनकी पहचान रूढ़िवादी मापदंडों से भिन्न होती है। समाज उनके लिंग की पहचान को स्वीकार करने में असफल रहा है, जिसके कारण उन्हें भेदभाव, सामाजिक उत्पीड़न, शारीरिक हिंसा का सामना करना पड़ता रहा है। जो देश में सर्वाधिक हाशिए पर है क्योंकि वे पुरुष व स्त्री के लिंग के सामान्य संवर्गों में फिट नहीं होते। परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें सामाजिक बहिष्कार, भेदभाव, शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं की कमी, बेरोजगारी, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की कमी और इसी प्रकार की अनेकों समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता रहा है। यह ऐसे लोग हैं जो किसी भी समूह से संबंधित नहीं है लेकिन व्यक्तिगत रूप में जाने जाते हैं। ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति का अर्थ एक ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनका लिंग उस लिंग से मेल नहीं खाता जो उन्हें उनके जन्म के समय उसे सौंपा गया था। यह वह लोग हैं जो पुरुष या स्त्री शरीर रचना के साथ पैदा होते हैं लेकिन वह अपने शरीर की संरचना से अलग महसूस करते हैं क्योंकि उनके लिंग अभिव्यक्ति, पहचान या व्यवहार उनके जन्म के लिंग से भिन्न होता है। ट्रांसजेंडर लोग अपनी लिंग पहचान को कई तरह से व्यक्त करने का प्रयास करते हैं। कुछ लोग अपने व्यवहार से, कुछ पहनावे से या तौर तरीकों से जिसका उपयोग उस लिंग की तरह जीने के लिए करते हैं जो उन्हें लगता है लेकिन उनके लिए सही है क्योंकि वह लिंग की पारंपरिक समझ को अस्वीकार करते हैं, जो कि केवल पुरुष या महिला के बीच विभाजित है। चूंकि ट्रांसजेंडर एक (व्यक्ति) मानव के रूप में जन्म लेता है इसलिए वह प्रत्येक उन अधिकारों का हकदार है जो मानव को मानव होने के नाते प्राप्त होते हैं। इसीलिए भारतीय संविधान ने भी इन्हें व्यक्ति होने के नाते बिना किसी धर्म, मूल वंश, जाति, लिंग या जन्म स्थान के भेदभाव के बिना समान अधिकार प्रदान किए हैं। 2014 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण बनाम भारत संघ के मामले में परित अपने आदेश द्वारा भारतीय कानून में ट्रांसजेंडर को तीसरा लिंग घोषित किया है, तथा उन्हें न्याय एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान की है इसी चरण में उभयलिंगी व्यक्तियों अधिकारों का संरक्षण विधेयक 2016 में इन्हें परिभाषित करने, उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध विभेद का प्रतिषेध करने, पहचान पत्र जारी करने, तथा प्रत्येक स्थापना में शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित करने, राष्ट्रीय उभयलिंगी परिषद् की स्थापना करने जैसे अनेक अधिकार एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा इन्हें प्रदान की गई। प्रस्तुत यह शोध पत्र (ट्रांसजेंडर) उभयलिंगी समुदाय के मूल अधिकारों से संबंधित है जो भारतीय संविधान में तथा सम्माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने विभिन्न विधेयकों के माध्यम से समय-समय पर इन्हें प्रदान किए हैं और यह साबित किया है कि उभयलिंगी समुदाय भी भारत का नागरिक है अतः वह भी उन सब अधिकार एवं स्वतंत्रताओं के अधिकारी हैं जो सामान्य भारतीयों को प्राप्त हैं।

आरक्षण और महिला सशक्तिकरण

सुश्री श्वेता, शोधार्थी, ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दमंगा (बिहार)

भारतीय राजनीति में नारी के प्रतिनिधित्व की बात स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व भी उठायी गई थी। फलस्वरूप मताधिकार में नारी को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। किन्तु देश के लिए नीति-निर्माण एवं निर्णय-निर्माण में उनकी भूमिका नगण्य रही। अतः पितृसत्तात्मक समाज में राष्ट्र की मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए नारी को आरक्षण देने की जरूरत महसूस की गई। इसके द्वारा चुनावी संस्थाओं में तीस प्रतिशत महिलाओं के लिए कोटा निर्धारण की राय प्रस्तुत की गई। 73वाँ एवं 74वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन के द्वारा 1991 एवं 1993 में महिलाओं के लिए पंचायतों एवं नगर-निकायों में तीस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई। बिहार में नीतीश कुमार की सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निकायों एवं नगरपालिकाओं के गठन में पचास प्रतिशत आरक्षण महिलाओं को दी है। नारी सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में यह एक बड़ा कदम था। पुनः वर्षों से लम्बित केन्द्रीय एवं राज्यों की विधायिका में महिलाओं के 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की मांग को नारी शक्तिवन्दन अधिनियम के रूप में 128वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन 2023 संसद द्वारा पारित हो गया। नारी सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ महिलाओं को सक्षम, प्रभावशाली, कुशल एवं सामर्थ बनाना है ताकि वे अपनी क्षमता को विकसित कर सकें; जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के बराबरी में आ जाए। एक सभ्य समाज में नारी के प्रति सही दृष्टिकोण अपेक्षित होती है जबकि हमारे समाज में अभी भी पुरुषों के माइन्डसेट में अपेक्षित बदलाव नहीं आया है। यद्यपि भारत में आरक्षण के द्वारा सैद्धांतिक रूप से शक्ति महिलाओं के हाथ में आ गई है किन्तु आज पुरुष ही सत्ता पर वास्तविक नियंत्रण रखे हुए हैं। सही रूप से महिलाओं को सशक्त होने के लिए उनकी शिक्षा पर बल एवं उनमें जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है। ताकि आरक्षण का पर्याप्त लाभ उठाकर सशक्तिकरण को सार्थक किया जा सके।

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिलाओं का राजनीतिक नेतृत्व: स्थिति एवं समस्याएं

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किसी भी देश की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में स्थानीय स्वशासन का अपना एक अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है देश के नागरिकों में राजनीतिक चेतना का प्रसार उसे देश की

लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं में विश्वास बनाये रखने का कार्य स्थानीय संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है। भारत के 73वें संविधानिक संशोधन संशोधन अधिनियम ने न केवल स्थानीय सरकार यानी गांव से लेकर जिले स्तर तक की पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की सशक्तिकरण का कार्य किया है बल्कि समाज के वंचित वर्ग, विशेषकर महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। 73वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में चुनाव के दौरान न केवल एक तिहाई सीटें महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित करने का मार्ग सुनिश्चित किया है बल्कि पंचायतो में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी को सकारात्मक रूप से बढ़ाया है लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण मूल्यांकनों में से एक यह है कि क्या निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधि अपनी शक्तियों और जिम्मेदारियों को स्वतंत्र रूप से निष्पादित करने में सक्षम हैं। पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी केवल महिलाओं की भागीदारी की संख्या के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि यह भी है कि महिलाओं के राजनीतिक नेतृत्व ने सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास में कैसे योगदान दिया है। स्थानीय संस्थाओं में महिला भागीदारी के संबंध में भारत विश्व भर में अग्रणी स्थान पर है। भारत में 1.45 मिलियन से अधिक महिलाएं स्थानीय स्तर पर फैसला लेने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में महिलाओं के राजनीतिक नेतृत्व, निर्णय निर्माण में उनका सहभागिता व लगातार बढ़ते प्रतिनिधित्व व उनकी भूमिका का आकलन किया गया है व इसके अलावा महिलाओं की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की राह में आने वाली समस्याओं का भी विस्तृत विश्लेषण किया गया है।

महिला आरक्षण अधिनियम 2023: महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम

डॉ. चन्द्रशेखर मीना, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, इलाहाबाद डिग्री कॉलेज, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)

महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता लैंगिक समानता और स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र दोनों के लिए बेहद जरूरी है। आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि विश्व भर में महिलाओं का निर्णयकारी पदों पर बेहद कम प्रतिनिधित्व है। 1 जून 2024 तक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार विश्व के केवल 27 देशों में महिलाएं राज्य प्रमुख या शासन प्रमुख हैं। यूएन वूमन द्वारा संकलित आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1 जनवरी 2024 तक वैश्विक स्तर पर कैबिनेट मंत्रियों के रूप में महिलाओं की सहभागिता मात्र 23.3: है। विश्व स्तर पर संसदों में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व केवल 26.9: है। भारतीय राजनीति में भी महिलाओं की स्थिति काफी चिंताजनक है, जहां राज्यसभा में केवल 37 महिला सांसद हैं, वहीं लोकसभा में केवल 74 महिलाएं सांसद हैं, जो की बेहद कम है। राज्य विधानसभा में भी महिलाओं की सहभागिता काफी कम है, राज्य विधानसभा में महिलाओं की सहभागिता का औसत लगभग 9: है। किसी भी राज्य विधानसभा में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व 20: से अधिक नहीं है। यह सब आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि हम राजनीति में लैंगिक समानता के लक्ष्य से बहुत दूर हैं। भारत में स्थानीय सरकारों में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व संतोषजनक है। स्थानीय सरकारों में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व बेहतर होने की प्रमुख वजह महिला आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होना है। महिलाओं के मुद्दों को उठाने व उनकी समस्याओं के बेहतर समाधान के लिए निर्णयकारी संस्थाओं में महिलाओं की सहभागिता बेहद जरूरी है। इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम 2023 है, जो लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए एक तिहाई आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है। इससे भविष्य में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक सहभागिता में बड़ा बदलाव देखने को मिलेगा। महिलाओं का उचित राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व होने से इस बात की अधिक संभावना है कि उनके मुद्दों को संसद और में मजबूती के साथ उठाया जा सकेगा और उनकी समस्याओं का बेहतर समाधान प्रस्तुत किया जा सकेगा।

आदिवासी महिला और लव जिहाद— झारखण्ड राज्य के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ. संध्या बेक्सला, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, सेंट कोलम्बा महाविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

आदिवासी अस्मिता और पहचान को केन्द्र में रखकर झारखण्ड के आदिवासी और सदान एक लंबे आंदोलन के बाद 15 नवम्बर, 2000 को झारखण्ड राज्य का निर्माण हुआ। झारखण्ड आंदोलन और झारखण्ड की स्थापना के बाद की राजनीति में झारखण्ड नामधारी पार्टी और अन्य पार्टियों की विचारधारा में झारखण्ड की अस्मिता, झारखण्ड का विकास और संस्कृति के संबंध में एक स्पष्ट चिंतनधारा दिखाई पड़ती है। झारखण्ड अस्मिता की राजनीति में आदिवासी और सदान मिलकर औपनिवेशिक मानसिकतावाले दिक्कू (बाहरी लोग, डकैत) के विरुद्ध आंदोलन किये थे। आदिवासी क्षेत्र में दिक्कू उनका जमीन हड़प न ले इसके लिए वे सीएनटी और एसपीटी एक्ट के माध्यम से आंदोलन कर रहे थे। यह आंदोलन अनेक स्वरूपों में अभी भी जारी है। वर्तमान समय में भाजपा के नेताओं के द्वारा यह चिंता जतायी जा रही है कि बांग्लादेशी मुस्लिम भोलीभाली आदिवासी युवतियों को अपने प्रेम जाल में फाँसकर शरणार्थी से स्थायी निवास का जुगत लगा रहे हैं। यह मामला लव-जिहाद, लैंड जिहाद और एन0आर0सी0 से बचने का भी है। ऐसा माना जा रहा है कि झारखण्ड में धीरे-धीरे जनांकिकी में परिवर्तन कर मुस्लिम विचारधारा को थोपा जा सकता है। वर्तमान समय में यह झारखण्ड का एक ज्वलंत मुद्दा बन गया है। इस मुद्दे पर आदिवासी समाज सजग और सतर्क हो गया है। यह आदिवासी की अस्मिता, उसकी संस्कृति और विकास के समक्ष एक संकट के रूप में सामने आया है। प्रस्तुत आलेख में झारखण्ड का आदिवासी जनांकिकी, लव जिहाद के प्रमुख कारण, झारखण्ड के इसकी स्थिति और इस समस्या के निदान के सुझावों पर प्रकाश डाला जाएगा।

समकालीन भारत में महिलाओं की दशा और दिशा

डॉ. हीना कौशर, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, छितारपुर कॉलेज, छितारपुर (झारखण्ड)

आज 21 वीं सदी के आधुनिक समाज में महिला सशक्तीकरण काफी सौंघनीय विषय है। चूंकि यह विषय स्त्री की समानता, स्वतंत्रता, और महत्ता का हिमायती है, इसलिए इसे सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति के आधे हिस्से की बेतहरी से जुड़ा विमर्ष कहा जाता है। वास्तव में महिला सशक्तीकरण से तात्पर्य महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर वैधानिक, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्वायत्ता प्रदान करने से है। लेकिन भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में महिलाओं की स्थिति काफी खराब है। परिवार और समाज में इनके खिलाफ हिंसा बढ़ती जा रही है। छेड़छाड़, बालात्कार, सामूहिक बालात्कार जैसे अमानवीय अपराध बढ़े हैं। शादी के बाद दहेज-हत्या, मारपीट, तलाक जैसे मुद्दों में भी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। महिलाओं की शिक्षा की स्थिति की अगर बात करें तो 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 54 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ ही साक्षर थीं जबकि पुरुषों की साक्षरता दर 76 प्रतिशत थी। लिंग भेद की इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए महिला कल्याण, महिला विकास, नारी मुक्ति आंदोलन आदि के रूप में प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। लिंग भेद की समाप्ति की दिशा में महिला सशक्तीकरण नवीन समाज की सर्वाधिक वैज्ञानिक अवधारणा है एवं इस दिशा में एक प्रमुख प्रयास 'महिला दिवस' के आयोजन को भी माना जाता है।

विकसित भारत में महिला सुरक्षा—एक चुनौती

सुश्री अंशु शर्मा, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गोकुलदास हिन्दू गर्ल्स डिग्री कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ. मीनाक्षी शर्मा, प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गोकुलदास हिन्दू गर्ल्स डिग्री कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारत देश जहां दिन-प्रतिदिन नए आयाम छू रहा है, वह विकासशील देश की श्रेणी से निकलकर विकसित होने की तरफ लगातार अपने कदम बढ़ा रहा है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ देश की आधी आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली महिलाओं को महिला सुरक्षा जैसे गंभीर व संवेदनशील मुद्दे से जूझना पड़ रहा है। महिलाओं की स्थिति लगातार चिंतन का विषय बनी हुई है। जहां एक तरफ महिलाएं समाज की रूढ़िवादी सोच को पीछे छोड़कर हर क्षेत्र में सफलता के लिए नए परचम लहरा रही हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ उनके साथ होने वाले अपराधों में लगातार बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं लेकिन उनसे कोई खास सुधार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रदर्शित नहीं हो रहा है। आज भी महिलाएं ना अपने घरों में पूर्णतया सुरक्षित हैं ना ही घर के बाहर। आज के आधुनिकता व तकनीकी के दौर में महिला सुरक्षा एक चुनौती से कम नहीं है। आए दिन उनके साथ होने वाले अपराधों के बारे में हम पढ़ने व सुनते हैं, हर बार कोई ना कोई घटना हमें यह सोचने पर मजबूर कर देती है कि हम देश को विकसित करने के लिए तो लगातार प्रयत्नशील हैं लेकिन जो महिलाएं देश का एक अभिन्न मजबूत अंग हैं उनकी सुरक्षा को नजरअंदाज करके किसी भी देश का विकसित होना असम्भव है इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे मुद्दों पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाए और उससे जुड़े सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान से समझा जाए।

भारत में लैंगिक असमानता का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन हिमाचल प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में

सुश्री बंधु देवी, शोधार्थी, राजनीतिक विज्ञान विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य हिमाचल प्रदेश में लिंग असमानता की वास्तविक स्थिति का विश्लेषण करना है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लैंगिक असमानता के विरुद्ध कई सरकारी और गैर सरकारी प्रयास चल रहे हैं, हाल के वर्षों में राज्य सरकार और विभिन्न संस्थाएं लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम और नीतियां लागू कर रही हैं, जैसे कि बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ अभियान, महिला सशक्तिकरण कार्यक्रम, महिला हेल्पलाइन और कानूनी सहायता, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, समाज में जागरूकता अभियान। इन सभी प्रयासों

के बावजूद अभी भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में लैंगिक असमानता की चुनौती बनी हुई है। और इसे पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने के लिए और अधिक प्रभावी उपायों की आवश्यकता है ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में लैंगिक असमानता को खत्म किया जा सके। भारत में लैंगिक असमानता एक व्यापक और जटिल मुद्दा है, जिसका प्रभाव समाज के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पड़ता है। भारत एक विकासशील देश है, भारत के विकसित होने के लिए तीव्र आर्थिक विकास होना आवश्यक है। यह तभी संभव है जब स्त्री व पुरुष का भारत में विकास में समान भागीदारी हो। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लैंगिक असमानता का मुद्दा एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक विषय है, जिसे कई दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जो अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है, महिलाओं के सामाजिक स्थिति और लैंगिक समानता के मामले में देश के अन्य हिस्सों की तुलना में एक मिश्रित तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करता है। इस मुद्दे को समझने के लिए हमें विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करना होगा, जैसे शिक्षा, रोजगार, स्वास्थ्य, और सामाजिक मान्यताएं। शिक्षा में लैंगिक असमानता भारत में लड़कियों की शिक्षा पर सामाजिक और आर्थिक बाधाओं का प्रभाव देखा जा सकता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लड़कियों की स्कूल छोड़ने की दर अधिक है। हिमाचल में महिला श्रम भागीदारी दर पुरुषों की तुलना में बहुत कम है। इसके पीछे पितृसत्तात्मकता, मानसिकता, शिक्षा की कमी, और सुरक्षित कार्यस्थल की अनुपस्थिति मुख्य कारण हैं। महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य पर पुरुषों की तुलना में कम ध्यान दिया जाता है, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गर्भवती महिलाओं की मृत्यु दर अधिक है। यदि बात करें हिमाचल प्रदेश में महिलाओं की राजनीति में भागीदारी तो, हालांकि पंचायत स्तर पर आरक्षण के माध्यम से महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ी है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर उनकी परिस्थिति अभी भी कम है। महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण समावेशी आर्थिक विकास के केंद्र में है। महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण हेतु निवेश करने से लैंगिक समानता, गरीबी उन्मूलन, और समावेशी विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी को बहुत ही महत्व प्रदान किया गया है। संस्कृत श्लोक के अनुसार यस्य पूज्यते नार्यस्तु तत्र रमन्ते देवता यानी जहां नारी की पूजा होती है वहां देवता निवास करते हैं। किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों की समान भागीदारी होना जरूरी है। परंतु जो हालात दिख रहे हैं, उनमें नारी के साथ भेदभाव होता दिख रहा है। हिमाचल में लोग 21वीं सदी में भी पुत्र होने पर उत्सव और पुत्री होने पर शोक मनाते हैं। स्त्रियों के प्रति हीनता की भावना होना शर्म की बात है। यहां लैंगिक साक्षरता का अंतर, लैंगिक अनुपात में काफी असमानता है। हिमाचल के जिस हिस्से में लैंगिक साक्षरता का अंतर अधिक है, वहां गरीबी भी अधिक है। हिमाचल में लैंगिक असमानता के लिए सरकारी तंत्र के साथ-साथ हमारा समाज भी इसके बराबर के भागीदार हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी और महिलाओं के प्रति भेदभाव होना आम बात हो गई है। शिक्षा, लैंगिक असमानता, और गरीबी का आपस में गहरा संबंध है। अतः बिना लैंगिक भेदभाव को दूर किए विकसित भारत का सपना साकार नहीं होगा। अतः इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत को विकसित बनाने हेतु लैंगिक भागीदारी का महत्व और इसके अडचनों पर ध्यान उत्कृष्ट करना है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लैंगिक असमानता के मुद्दे पर प्रगति हो रही है, लेकिन चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक भागीदारी, और सामाजिक संरचना में सुधार की आवश्यकता है ताकि महिलाओं को उनके अधिकारों और अवसर में पूर्ण समानता प्राप्त हो सके। अतः इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से हम भारत में लैंगिक असमानता का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन हिमाचल प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में पढ़ने का प्रयास करेंगे।

समसामयिक भारत में लैंगिक असमानता के मुद्दे और महिला सशक्तिकरण

डॉ. लाडली कुमारी, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मार्खम कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

भारत एक विकासशील देश है भारत को विकसित होने के लिए तीव्र गति से आर्थिक विकास का होना आवश्यक है। और यह तभी संभव होगा जब स्त्री और पुरुष की समान भागीदारी हो, परंतु वर्तमान में यह एक विडम्बना ही है, कि समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति अत्यंत ही विरोधाभासी रही है। जहाँ एक तरफ उन्हें देवी के रूप में पूजा जाता है वहीं दुसरी ओर लैंगिक भेदभाव के आधार पर अपराध हिंसा असमानता जैसी कुकृत घटनाओं को अंजाम दिया जाता है। इन दोनों ही धारणाओं ने महिलाओं के विकास व सशक्तिकरण में बाधा पहुँचाई है। भारत आज 21वीं सदी की दहलीज पर पहुँच गया है, जहाँ बेटा होने पर उत्सव व बेटे होने पर शोक मनाते हैं। यह स्त्रियों के प्रति हीनता की भावना को प्रकट करता है। जो हमारे समाज के लिए शर्मनाक है। वैश्विक लैंगिक अंतराल सूचकांक – 2023 में भारत 146 देशों में 127 वें स्थान पर रहा, जिससे साफ तौर पर अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में भेदभाव की जड़ें कितनी मजबूती से गहरी पैठी जा रही हैं। जिसका प्रमुख कारण पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता का जटिल रूप से व्यापक होना है। आज भी महिलाओं को पुरुषों से कमतर, जिम्मेदारी व भाग की वस्तु समझा जाता है। लैंगिक भेदभाव न केवल देश के विकास में बाधक है अपितु यह महिला सशक्तिकरण की अवधारणा में रूकावट पैदा करती है। समसामयिक भारत में लैंगिक समानता व महिला सशक्तिकरण का मार्ग संघर्ष, लचीलापन और चुनौतियों से भरा हुआ है। इस शोध आलेख को चुनने का मुख्य उद्देश्य समकालीन भारत में व्याप्त लैंगिक-भेदभाव को दूर करने हेतु सुझाव प्रस्तुत कर महिला सशक्तिकरण की अवधारणा को व्यापक आयाम प्रदान करना व विकसित भारत @ 2047 की ओर भारत को उन्मुख करना।

समकालीन भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर हिजड़ा समुदाय के मानवाधिकार: सामाजिक समावेशन और चुनौतियां

सुश्री प्रियंका यादव, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग, डाक्टर हरीसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय, सागर (मध्यप्रदेश)

समाज जिन विविध तरह की जटिलताओं और सामाजिक स्तरीकरण में गठित हुआ है उसमें लैंगिकता एक तरह से केंद्रीय भूमिका में रही है। सामान्यता हमारे समाज में केवल दो लिंग स्त्री व पुरुष को मान्यता दी गई है, लेकिन हमारा समाज लैंगिक भिन्नताओं से भरा पड़ा है जिसमें तृतीय लिंग श्रेणी के लोग भी आते हैं। लैंगिक पहचान एक व्यक्ति के अपने लिंग के अनुभव को संदर्भित करती है। ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति की अपनी एक लिंग पहचान होती है जो उस लिंग से अलग होती है जो उन्हें जन्म के समय सौंपी गई थी। लैंगिक पहचान के अंतर्गत एक व्यक्ति स्वयं को एक महिला, पुरुष, ट्रांसमैन, ट्रांसवूमैन, इंटरसेक्स, जेंडरक्वीर और समाज में सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक पहचान रखने वाले हिजड़ा, किन्नर, अरावनी या एक गैर द्विआधारी व्यक्ति के रूप में पहचान कर सकता है। भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर हिजड़ा समुदाय एक विशिष्ट लिंग पहचान रखने वाले व्यक्तियों का एक अनूठा समूह है जिनका इस देश में सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक आधार है। हाल ही के कुछ वर्षों में दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में हिजड़ा समुदाय के अधिकारों की बढ़ती सामाजिक कानूनी मान्यता ने इस समुदाय के बेहतर और सुरक्षित भविष्य की आशा पैदा की है। वर्ष 2014 में राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण बनाम भारत संघ मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने समुदाय के पक्ष में पहला निर्णय देते हुए ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय को तीसरे लिंग के रूप में मान्यता दी। इस अहम फैसले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि किसी भी व्यक्ति का यौन अभिविन्यास उसके व्यक्तित्व, गरिमा और स्वतंत्रता का अभिन्न अंग है। सन 2019 में ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण विधेयक) समुदाय की शिक्षा, रोजगार, परिवार व संपत्ति का अधिकार जैसे बुनियादी अधिकारों की बात करता है, लेकिन जमीनी स्तर पर समुदाय की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है, वर्तमान भारत में हिजड़ा समुदाय की यह स्थिति है कि वे अपने सभी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजनीतिक अधिकारों से वंचित हैं। समुदाय का जीवन विविध प्रकार की हिंसा, मौखिक दुर्व्यवहार, शारीरिक, मानसिक यौन उत्पीड़न से भरा हुआ है। भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर हिजड़ा समुदाय के लिए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की कमी है, रोजगार के बहुत सीमित अवसर हैं, समुदाय कानूनी सुरक्षा से लगभग वंचित है। समाज या प्रशासन द्वारा उन्हें सहायता देने के बजाय मौखिक और शारीरिक रूप से उत्पीड़ित किया जाता है। इन सभी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, कानूनी अधिकारों की अनुपस्थिति में समुदाय समाज में लगभग बहुत कमजोर स्थिति में खड़ा है और गरीबी का जीवन यापन कर रहा है। समुदाय की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि समुदाय एक गरिमा पूर्ण जीवन, अच्छी शिक्षा, भोजन, आवास, रोजगार व मूलभूत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं जैसे बुनियादी अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है।

एलजीबीटीक्यू समुदाय की राजनीतिक सहभागिता में लैंगिक भेदभाव

सुश्री रविना टैंगोर, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 75 साल बीत चुके हैं फिर भी एलजीबीटी क्यू समूह अपने सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता और बुनियादी अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 6 सितंबर भारतीय अपराध संहिता की धारा 370 को एक गैर अपराधी घोषित कर दिया जिसमें पूर्व में समलैंगिक संबंधों को प्राकृतिक अपराध कहा गया था। लेकिन जब हम वर्तमान परिदृश्य में अपने आसपास नज़रें घूमाकर देखते हैं तो हमें लगता है कि इस क्षेत्र में अभी भी बहुत कुछ किया जाना शेष है भारत अपने विकास के पाठ में परंपराओं और संस्कृति को अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखने की एक अविश्वसनीय यात्रा कर रहा है। भारत की विविधताओं पूरी दुनिया के लिए हमेशा से एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय आकर्षण रही है लेकिन जब विभिन्न तरह के लिंग भेद या अलग-अलग लैंगिकताओं को स्वीकार करने की बात आती है तो भारत में आज के समय में भी इस विषय के आसपास एक बड़ी वर्जना देखने को मिलती है।

विकसित भारत का लक्ष्य और लैंगिक मुद्दे (महिलाओं की प्रति बढ़ती हिंसा के संदर्भ में)

डॉ. सीमा अग्रवाल, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के चार मुख्य आधार किसान, गरीब, युवा और महिलाएं हैं। यह शोध पत्र विकसित भारत @2047 विजन के प्रमुख स्तंभ महिलाओं और उनसे सम्बन्धित लैंगिक मुद्दों से संबंधित है। शोध पत्र विकसित भारत @ 2047 के लक्ष्य के लिए एक बड़ी चुनौती महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ते अपराधों और लैंगिक असमानता पर केंद्रित है। इस शोध पत्र का प्रमुख उद्देश्य भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों की पहचान एवं महिला असुरक्षा और हिंसा के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान करना है जिससे विकसित भारत 2047 के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में महिलाओं का भी गुणात्मक योगदान संभव हो सके एवं लैंगिक समस्याओं विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ती हिंसा के प्रभावी समाधानों को खोजा जा सके। इस शोध पत्र का प्रमुख शोध प्रश्न यह है कि क्या लैंगिक मुद्दे विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ती हिंसा विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य में एक बड़ी बाधा है? क्या विकसित भारत देश की आधी आबादी के लिए सुरक्षित एवं बेहतर वातावरण का निर्माण किए बिना प्राप्त किया जा सकता है? शोध पत्र में विश्लेषणात्मक शोध पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है। शोध पत्र में विभिन्न संदर्भ ग्रंथों, लेखों, पुस्तकों एवं ई-सामग्री से प्राप्त तथ्यों के विश्लेषण के आधार पर लैंगिक असमानता एवं महिला असुरक्षा के प्रश्नों को विजन 2047 में एक बड़ी चुनौती के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। लेख में संभावित प्रभावी समाधानों पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जिनमें कठोर दंड का भय, व्यापक सुधारों, प्रभावी कानून, सामाजिक जागरूकता एवं सामाजिक आंदोलन आदि मुख्य हैं।

भारत के नगर निगम राजनीति में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व एवं भागीदारी का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

कु. शीतल श्रीहरी चांभारे, शोधार्थी, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, वसंतराव नाईक शासकीय कला व समाज विज्ञान संस्था, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

भारत में लोकसभा एवं विधानसभा में महिलाओं की राजनीति में संख्या बढ़ाने हेतु 33% आरक्षण का प्रावधान है। महिला आरक्षण के लिए पेश किया गया बिल 128 संविधान संशोधन है। देखा जाये तो 74 वां संविधान संशोधन पूर्व एवं बाद में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व एवं भागीदारी में संख्यात्मक बढ़ोत्तरी दिखाई दे रही है। महाराष्ट्र में 74 वें संविधान संशोधन पूर्व नगर निगमों में 30% प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया गया। 1995 से 2022 तक 33% आरक्षण महिलाओं को दिया गया। 2012 से लेकर आजतक महिलाओं 50% आरक्षण का प्रावधान लागू है परिणामस्वरूप नगर निगमों में महिलाओं की संख्यात्मक भागीदारी में बढ़ोत्तरी होते दिखाई दे रही है। संख्यात्मक बढ़ोत्तरी नगर निगमों में हुई किंतु नेतृत्व गुण में महिला पीछे ही रह गई आज की पुरुषी वर्चस्व हेतु महिलाओं चूल्हा घर के कामों में ही महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है किंतु महिला सशक्तीकरण और विकास करने हेतु जादातर महिलाओं राजकारण में लाना जरूरी हो गया है ताकि महिला के हित में कानून बनना जरूरी है और महिलाओं के संघर्ष को भी खत्म करना होगा। 'नारी शक्ति वंदन कानून' बिल देश में तुरंत लागू करना जरूरी है। 1997 से लेकर 2022 तक नागपुर नगर निगम का आरक्षित सीट संख्या 647 उसमें महिलाओं की आरक्षित सीट संख्या 284 है। देखा जाये तो महिला प्रतिनिधि की संख्या एवं भागीदारी में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई। उपरोक्त शोध प्रबंध नागपुर में नगर निगम में महिला प्रतिनिधित्व संख्यात्मक एवं भागीदारी पर निर्भर है और इस शोध प्रबंध हेतु महिलाओं की राजनीतियों में संख्यात्मक भागीदारी बढ़ रही है।

समकालीन भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति एवं विकसित भारत @ 2047 के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ

डॉ0 अनुपमा सिंह, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान, आर्य कन्या डिग्री कालेज, प्रयागराज (उत्तर प्रदेश)

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विश्व में चहुँ ओर महिलाओं के विकास और उनके सशक्तीकरण पर बहुत अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है। हम 21वीं सदी में प्रवेश करने के बाद भी यह देखते हैं कि महिलाओं के साथ भेदभाव होता है जब तक महिला और पुरुष में समानता नहीं आ जाती तब तक हम विकास की बात नहीं कर सकते। भारत के संविधान में इस संबंध में कई प्रावधान किए गए हैं। लेकिन यह दावा नहीं किया जा सकता कि महिला और पुरुष समान हैं। भारत में लैंगिक समानता की समस्या या मुद्दा चर्चा का विषय है। भारत को एक सशक्त राष्ट्र तथा विकसित राष्ट्र तभी बनाया जा सकता है जब महिलायें भी आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक रूप से सशक्त हों। महिलाओं को सशक्त और मजबूत बनाने का एकमात्र उपाय शिक्षा है। महिलायें शिक्षित होंगी तभी वह अपने अधिकारों के विषय में जागरूक रहेंगी। महिलाओं और पुरुषों में समानता आयेगी तभी हम 2047 के विकसित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। लैंगिक समानता मौलिक मानवाधिकार है जिसका हर मानव बिना किसी भेदभाव के हकदार है। महिलाओं को सम्मान के साथ, भय से मुक्त होकर जीवन जीने का अधिकार है। किसी भी राष्ट्र को विकसित तथा सशक्त राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए उस राष्ट्र के नागरिकों का सशक्त होना आवश्यक है एक राष्ट्र तभी सशक्त होगा जब महिलाओं और पुरुषों में समानता हो क्योंकि दोनों ही एक गाड़ी के दो पहिए हैं। मानव अधिकारों की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा पत्र के अनुच्छेद-1 के अनुसार सभी मनुष्य स्वतंत्र पैदा होते हैं और सम्मान और अधिकारों में समान होते हैं।" आज विश्व समाज में लैंगिक समानता का विषय ज्वलंत है। भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति को सशक्त बनाने के समक्ष अभी बहुत सी चुनौतियाँ हैं जैसे शिक्षा कानूनी जागरूकता सामाजिक परिवेश इत्यादि।

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की तीन दशक की यात्रा और भारत में महिला मुद्दों:

एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

सुश्री संगीता कुमारी, शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जे0डी0 वीमेंस कॉलेज पटना (बिहार)

यह सम्मेलन पत्र भारत में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग का गहन विश्लेषण प्रदान करता है, जो 1992 में अपनी स्थापना के बाद से इसकी तीस साल की यात्रा की जाँच करता है। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की स्थापना महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने और वकालत, नीतिगत सिफारिशों और कानूनी हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से लैंगिक असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए की गई थी। पिछले तीन दशकों में, राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा, लैंगिक भेदभाव और आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण सहित विभिन्न महिला मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सबसे आगे रहा है। यह पत्र राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के विकास का पता लगाता है, इसके महत्वपूर्ण मील के पत्थर, प्रमुख पहलों और भारत के तेजी से बदलते सामाजिक-राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में इसके सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालता है। केस स्टडी, नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप और विधायी वकालत की आलोचनात्मक जाँच के माध्यम से, यह पत्र महिलाओं के अधिकारों को आगे बढ़ाने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के प्रभाव और भारत में लैंगिक समानता पर प्रवचन को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका का आकलन करता है। इसके अलावा, यह पत्र महिलाओं की प्रगति में बाधा डालने वाली लगातार सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक बाधाओं पर विचार करते हुए नीति निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन के बीच की खाई को पाटने में आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का पता लगाता है। यह भारत की लैंगिक नीतियों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के साथ संरेखित करने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के योगदान को भी दर्शाता है, जैसे कि महिलाओं के खिलाफ सभी प्रकार के भेदभाव के उन्मूलन पर कन्वेंशन द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मानक। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की रणनीतियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन का आह्वान करता है और आज भारत में महिलाओं के सामने आने वाली जटिल और उभरती चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में इसकी भूमिका को मजबूत करने के लिए संभावित सुधारों का सुझाव देता है। इस विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन का उद्देश्य भारत में महिलाओं के अधिकारों के लिए समर्पित संस्थागत तंत्रों की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने पर चल रही बातचीत में योगदान देना है।

भारतीय संविधान @ 2047: समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे

सुश्री सरोज कुमावत, शोधार्थी, महाराजा गंगासिंह विश्वविद्यालय, बीकानेर (राजस्थान)

विकसित भारत का औपचारिक शुभारंभ एक महत्वपूर्ण गील का पावर है। भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 100 वे वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी में लाने की संभावना वास्तव में ननोरम है। पेश की तीव्र प्रगति को देखते हुए इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को साकार कर सकना संभव नजर आता है। यह क्षण इच्छित विकास की अवधारणा का मूल्यांकन करने का भी अवसर प्रदान करता है। विकास प्राथमिकताओं और फोकस क्षेत्र का चयन जटिल और महत्वपूर्ण दोनों हैं। इन्हीं में से एक मुद्दा है समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक असमानताएँ व पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था में महिलाओं पर राजनीति है। भारतीय समाज में लिंग असमानता का मूल कारण इसकी पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था में निहित है। पंरपरागत रूप से समाज में महिलाओं को कमजोर वर्ग के रूप में देखा जाता रहा है। वे घर और समाज दोनों जगह पर शोषण, अपमान और भेद-भाव से पीड़ित होती हैं। महिलाओं के खिलाफ भेद-भाव दुनिया में हर जगह प्रचलित है सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रगति के बावजूद वर्तमान भारतीय समाज में पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता जटिल रूप में व्याप्त है। इसके कारण महिलाओं की राजनीति का बजाय महिलाओं पर राजनीति की जाती है। जहाँ समाज में महिला पर राजनीति के साथ साथ परिवार में भी महिला पर राजनीति की जाती है। घरेलू महिलाओं के साथ साथ बाहरी कामकाजी महिलाएँ भी इस राजनीति का शिकार होती हैं। यह राजनीति केवल पुरुषों द्वारा महिलाओं पर नहीं बल्कि महिलाओं

द्वारा महिलाओं पर भी कि जाती है। यह मुद्दा विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य को साकार करने में महिलाओं पर राजनीति के विकराल रूप को व्यक्त करता है। ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं में लिंग पुरुष और महिलाओं के बीच शक्ति के कार्य के सम्बंध है। जहां पुरुष को महिला से श्रेष्ठ माना जाता है इस लिंग असमानताओं को सामान्य शब्दों में इस तरह परिभाषित किया जा सकता है कि लैंगिक आधार पर महिलाओं पर राजनीति। समाज में परम्परागत रूप से महिलाओं को कमजोर जाति वर्ग के रूप माना जाता है। सामाजिक या घरेलू निर्णयों में भी महिलाओं कि कोई भूमिका नहीं रहती है। समाज व परिवार दोनों ही स्तर पर पुरुषों द्वारा महिलाओं पर अपनी सत्ता स्थापित की जाती है। कई बार पुरुषों के साथ साथ महिलाएं भी अन्य महिलाओं पर अपनी राजनीतिक सत्ता स्थापित करने का प्रयास करती हैं। पितृसत्तात्मकता सामाजिक संरचना की ऐसी प्रक्रिया और व्यवस्था है जिसमें आदमी औरत पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाता है उसका दमन करता है और इसका शोषण करता है। यही महिलाओं पर राजनीति का आधार है।

समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक असमानता का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

सुश्री ममता मीना, लोक प्रशासन विभाग, वीर नर्मद दक्षिण गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय, सूरत (गुजरात)

समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे व्यापक जटिलता के साथ फैले हुए हैं। पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था, सामाजिक-धार्मिक, वैचारिकता, शैक्षणिक कमी के कारण लिंग असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है। महिलाओं के साथ घरेलू हिंसा, शारीरिक शोषण, मानसिक प्रताड़ना, यौन उत्पीड़न, बलात्कार तथा ऑनर किलिंग जैसे अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं महिलाएं ना अपने घर में सुरक्षित हैं और ना ही कार्य स्थल पर। मी टू जैसे आंदोलन, घंटी बजाओ और सोशल मीडिया की जागरूकता के कारण महिलाओं के साथ होने वाले अपराधों को उजागर करके उन्हें न्याय मिलने की उम्मीदों को बनाए हुए हैं वरना कई मामले सत्ता व पैसे के दबाव से दबा दिये जाते हैं। उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त महिलाएं भी सामाजिक दायित्व व दबाव के कारण झपकाउट कर लेती हैं। महिलाओं को पारिवारिक सहयोग व अवसरों की आवश्यकता है, जिससे आत्मनिर्भर होकर देश की प्रगति में अहम भूमिका निभा सके। पुरुषों के समान काम करने पर भी इनके वेतन में अन्तर दिखाई देता है। महिलाओं में कुपोषण, बाल-विवाह, परम्परागत प्रसूति प्रणाली, प्रसव पूर्व व पश्चात उचित देखभाल की कमी के कारण भी अनुपात स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। 2011 में लिंग अनुपात 943 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष था। संविधान के द्वारा समानता, स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार प्राप्त करके भी व्यवहारिक रूप से इन अधिकारों का अभाव दिखाई देता है।

विकसित भारत के लिए बालिकाओं की माध्यमिक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार की आवश्यकता- एक अध्ययन

डॉ शबाना परवीन, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश महिला कॉलेज, छपरा (बिहार)

किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास में शिक्षा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है, क्योंकि शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही मानव संसाधन तैयार होते हैं। हमारे राष्ट्र को विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए बालिकाओं के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर ध्यान देना और उसे बेहतर बनाना आवश्यक है। चूंकि हम 2047 तक विकसित भारत बनना चाहते हैं, इसलिए शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे और प्रौद्योगिकी को विकसित करने और इसे देश के दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों तक भी उपलब्ध कराने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। “बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ” इस दशक का नारा रहा है जिसे 2047 तक हासिल करने की जरूरत है ताकि लैंगिक भेदभाव को समाप्त किया जा सके। इसके लिए सबसे पहले उन बाधाओं की पहचान करना आवश्यक है जो बालिकाओं को माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक पहुंचने से रोकती हैं। शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण में निवेश करके, पाठ्यक्रम का नियमित मूल्यांकन करके, शिक्षा में आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराकर, अभिभावकों से प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करके और बालिका शिक्षा और इसके सामाजिक प्रभावों के बारे में जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देकर बालिकाओं के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा में सुधार किया जा सकता है। अगर बालिकाओं की माध्यमिक शिक्षा में सुधार होता है तो वे उच्च शिक्षा ठीक से प्राप्त कर सकेंगी और 2047 तक प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर आसीन होंगी।

भारत में दिव्यांग महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने हेतु संबंधित नीतियाँ : प्रभाव और समावेशन

आँचल, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय समाज में दिव्यांगता आधारित भेदभाव प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विद्यमान है। पुरुष हो या महिला सभी को इस भेदभाव और अनुचित व्यवहार में ही अपना जीवनयापन करना पड़ता है। भारत में अक्षमों की संख्या की चर्चा की जाए, तो यह लगभग 2.68 करोड़ है। जिसमें से 1.5 करोड़ पुरुष और 1.18 करोड़ महिलाएँ शामिल हैं। हालांकि पुरुष और महिला दोनों ही दिव्यांगता आधारित रुढ़िवादी धारणाओं का सामना करते हैं। परंतु पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं के साथ अधिक अनुचित व्यवहार, असमानताएँ और सामाजिक भेदभाव होता है। क्योंकि उनका जीवन अक्षमता के साथ-साथ लिंग आधारित असमानताओं से भी प्रभावित होता है। परिणामस्वरूप भारत में इसी संदर्भ में दिव्यांगों हेतु कई नीतियों का क्रियावन् किया गया। जिसमें दिव्यांग महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार हेतु विशेष प्रावधानों को निर्धारित किया गया। जैसे-विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2006 जैसी नीतियों का निर्धारण दिव्यांगों के विरुद्ध हो रहे उत्पीड़न को समाप्त करने और उनके सामाजिक समावेशन में वृद्धि हेतु बनाया गया। अतः इस पेपर में दिव्यांग महिलाओं हेतु निर्धारित सरकारी नीतियों के प्रावधानों का विवरण दिया जाएगा। साथ ही इन नीतियों का दिव्यांग महिलाओं के जीवन पर प्रभाव और सामाजिक समावेशन का मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे

डॉ० हुसैन आरा, सहायक प्राध्यापक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, डॉ० एल०के०बी०डी० कॉलेज, ताजपुर, समस्तीपुर (बिहार)

भारत एक विविधतापूर्ण और विशेष सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति वाला देश है, जिसमें समाज की विभिन्न श्रेणियों, जातियों, धर्मों, और क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त विशेषताएँ हैं। लैंगिक मुद्दे भी इस सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक समृद्धता का हिस्सा हैं और उन्हें समझना एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती है। कई बार ये मुद्दे समुदाय के विभिन्न सेगमेंट्स के बीच विभिन्नताएँ और संघर्षों के केंद्रबिंदु भी बन जाते हैं। हालांकि, भारतीय संविधान ने सभी नागरिकों को समान अधिकार प्रदान किया है, जिसमें लैंगिक समानता भी शामिल है। साथ ही भारत ने लैंगिक समानता से सम्बन्धित कानूनी ढांचे में प्रगति की है, जिसमें घरेलू हिंसा, दहेज-संबन्धी हिंसा, कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न, कन्या-भ्रूण हत्या और हाल ही में समलैंगिकता को अपराधमुक्त करने हेतु कानून, ट्रांसजेंडर से सम्बन्धित कानून आदि शामिल हैं, लेकिन इन कानूनों का दृढ़ता से पालन नहीं हो पाता जिसके कारण आज भी ये मुद्दे पूरी तरह से समाप्त नहीं हुए हैं। परम्परागत रूप से भारतीय समाज पितृसत्तात्मक रहा है, जिसमें लिंग आधारित भूमिकाएँ और मानदंड पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, और आर्थिक संरचनाओं पर हावी रहे हैं। समकालीन भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दे, उनसे सम्बन्धित चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान के उपायों की पड़ताल की जानी ज़रूरी है तभी समृद्ध, विकसित एवं आत्मनिर्भर भारत का निर्माण संभव होगा।

PANEL 19

भारतीय लोकतंत्र का उद्भव एवं विकास

डा० उपेन्द्र प्रसाद, सहायक प्राध्यापक, स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, महारानी जानकी कुँवर महाविद्यालय, बेतिया (बिहार)

अंजु कुमारी, सहायक प्राध्यापिका, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, ईश्वर शान्ति महाविद्यालय, झखरा (बिहार)

ईसा से लगभग 3000 वर्ष पूर्व वैदिक काल में भी कुछ प्रतिनिधि निकाय और लोकतंत्रात्मक स्वशासी संस्थाएँ विद्यमान थीं। ऋग्वेद में गण से गणना अर्थात् संख्या से था और गणराज्य से शासन अथवा लोकतंत्र से था। ऋग्वेद और अथर्ववेद में ‘सभा’ तथा ‘समिति’ नामक संस्थाओं का उल्लेख मिलता है। वैदिक काल से ही द्विसदनीय संसद की शुरुआत मानी जा सकती है। वैसे महाभारत के ‘षान्तिपर्व’ में ‘संसद’ नामक एक सभा का उल्लेख भी मिलता है। क्योंकि इसमें आम जनता के लोग होते थे। इसे ‘जन संसद’ भी कहा जाता था। वैदिक काल में अनेक गणराज्य थे। इन गणराज्यों में प्रभुसत्ता एक बहुत बड़ी निर्वाचित सभा में निहित रहती थी और उसी सभा के सदस्य जिन्हें, ‘सभासद’ कहते थे, न केवल कार्यपालिका के सदस्यों को, बल्कि सैनिक प्रमुखों को भी चुना करते थे। यह सभा वैदेशिक कार्यों पर नियंत्रण रखती थी और शांति तथा युद्ध जैसे मामलों का भी फैसला करती थी। कार्यपालिका पर निर्वाचन सभा का पूर्ण नियंत्रण रहता था। ऐतिहासिक प्रमाणों के अनुसार ईसा से लगभग छठी सदी पूर्व वैशाली में ही दुनिया का पहला गणतंत्र यानी ‘गणराज्य’ कायम हुआ था। संसदीय लोकतंत्र एक सजीव, सतत विकासशील, गतिमान परम्परा है। भारत में 15 अगस्त 1947 को एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बन गया, 26 जनवरी 1950 को संविधान को लागू होने के साथ ही एक संप्रभु लोकतांत्रिक और गणतंत्र राज्य घोषित कर दिया गया। पहला आम चुनाव 1951-52 में हुआ और अभी 2024 में 18 वीं लोकसभा का चुनाव शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से संपन्न हो गया। संसदीय लोकतंत्र की सफलता के लिए आवश्यक है कि दो प्रमुख दल हों – सत्तारूढ़ दल तथा

विपक्ष और दोनों ही मजबूत हों। संसदीय लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक पहचान दलों से बननी चाहिए, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, दलों, सांसदों और संसदीय प्रक्रियाओं के प्रति आस्था और सम्मान वापस लाना है तो एक बार फिर से राजनीति को जन सेवा का माध्यम बनाना।

पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के राजनीतिक चिंतन की समकालीन प्रसंगिकता : एक विश्लेषण

कुमारी अपराजिता, शोधार्थी, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय, छपरा (बिहार)

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में पं. मदन मोहन मालवीय की भूमिका एवं योगदान अविस्मरणीय है। उन्होंने अपने राजनीतिक चिंतन तथा दर्शन के द्वारा तत्कालीन भारतीय राजनीतिक जगत को एक नई दिशा देते हुए कई राजनीतिक एवं सामाजिक मुद्दों के समाधान का प्रयास किया। उनके राजनीतिक चिंतन का मूल तत्व राष्ट्रवाद तथा पूर्ण स्वराज्य की अवधारणा पर केन्द्रित था। उनके राष्ट्रवादी चिंतन के केंद्र में सनातन धर्म था, जिसमें उसका व्यापक स्वरूप 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' अन्तर्निहित था। मालवीय जी आध्यात्मिक स्वतंत्रता के पक्षधर थे, तथा इसे उन्होंने मानव-उत्थान व राष्ट्रीय परिवर्तन का सबसे सशक्त माध्यम बताया। उन्होंने भारत में राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना में संघवाद एवं धर्मनिरपेक्षता का समर्थन किया तथा भारत राज्य की शासन प्रणाली के लिए प्रतिनिधात्मक प्रजातंत्र को ही श्रेष्ठ माना। वे स्वदेशी आंदोलन के पक्षधर थे एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परिवर्तन के लिए देशव्यापी रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों को प्रारम्भ करने पर बल दिया। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय के राजनीतिक चिंतन का भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर पड़े प्रभाव का ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन की परंपरा : ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य

श्री आशीष, शोधार्थी, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय अध्ययन केन्द्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन की एक समृद्ध और विविध परंपरा है जो कई हजारों-लाखों वर्षों तक से फैली हुई है, यह परम्परा भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और दार्शनिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाती है। इस परंपरा का बोध प्राचीन ग्रंथों और प्रथाओं से लगाया जा सकता है, जिन्होंने अपने समय के राजनीतिक परिवेश को आकार दिया है। ऐतिहासिक रूप से भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन वेद, उपनिषद, महाभारत और रामायण जैसे प्राचीन शास्त्रों और महाकाव्यों में निहित है। यह ग्रंथ धर्म, कर्तव्य-नैतिक व्यवस्था की अवधारणा और शासन और नेतृत्व में इसकी भूमिका के बारे में प्रारंभिक अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं। कौटिल्य द्वारा लिखा गया अर्थशास्त्र, राज्य कला के लिए अधिक व्यावहारिक और रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोण की ओर एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जो वास्तविक राजनीति और शासन की कला पर जोर देता है। दार्शनिक रूप से भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन अपने आध्यात्मिक और नैतिक ढांचे के साथ गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ है। धर्म की अवधारणा न केवल व्यक्तिगत आचरण को नियंत्रित करती है, बल्कि सामाजिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए आधार भी प्रदान करती है। यह अवधारणा शासकों और नागरिकों दोनों की जिम्मेदारियों को रेखांकित करती है, यह सुझाव देते हुए कि राजनीतिक अधिकार तब वैध होता है जब वह नैतिक और नैतिक सिद्धांतों के साथ संरेखित होता है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद तैयार किया गया भारतीय संविधान लोकतांत्रिक आदर्शों, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद सहित विभिन्न राजनीतिक दर्शनों के संश्लेषण को दर्शाता है, जबकि यह भारत के ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ में निहित है। भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन की परंपरा ऐतिहासिक विकास और दार्शनिक गहराई के बीच एक गतिशील अंतर्संबंध को प्रकट करती है, जो समाज की बदलती जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए राजनीतिक अवधारणाओं के निरंतर अनुकूलन को दर्शाती है। भारतीय राजनीति चिंतन की परंपरा के व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण, दार्शनिक पक्ष को शोध पत्र के माध्यम से प्रकट करने के साथ-साथ भारत के महान राजनीतिक दर्शन को विश्लेषणात्मक रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

विकसित भारत @ 2047: गांधीवादी दृष्टिकोण

डॉ० आशुतोष शरण, शोधार्थी, गाँधी एवं शांति विभाग, महात्मा गाँधी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी (बिहार)

विकसित भारत @ 2047 एक ऐसे राष्ट्र की कल्पना है जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से समृद्ध हो। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए महात्मा गाँधी की दृष्टि और विचारधारा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। गाँधीजी के सिद्धांत आत्मनिर्भरता, सामाजिक समानता और नैतिक नेतृत्व पर आधारित हैं, जो वर्तमान समय में भी प्रासंगिक हैं। गाँधीजी ने स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के दौरान जिन रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों को चलाया था, वह विकसित भारत के निर्माण में मदद प्रदान करेंगे। रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम आदर्श समाज निर्माण का साधन भी है और साध्य भी। इसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक सामूहिक प्रयास है। इस शोध पत्र मुख्य उद्देश्य विकसित भारत @ 2047 के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु गाँधीय दृष्टि की पहचान कर भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने में योगदान देना है। भारत का प्रत्येक युवा विकसित भारत के निर्माण में अपना योगदान कैसे दे सकता है, इसका अध्ययन करना है? विकसित भारत की कल्पना गाँधीवादी दृष्टिकोण के अभाव में नहीं की जा सकती। आत्मनिर्भरता, सामाजिक समानता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और नैतिक नेतृत्व जैसे गाँधीजी के सिद्धांतों को अपनाकर ही हम एक सच्चे विकसित राष्ट्र की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने से न केवल भारत की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा, बल्कि एक स्थिर और समृद्ध समाज की स्थापना भी होगी।

भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन की परम्परा

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भारत प्राचीन राष्ट्र है। यहाँ राजनीतिक चिंतन की परम्परा प्राचीन काल से ही अतिशय समृद्ध रही है। देश, काल और परिस्थितियों से वैचारिक चिंतन अवश्य प्रभावित होता है और तदनु रूप उसमें आवश्यक परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्द्धन होता है। परिणामतः राजनीति में आग्रह, अपेक्षा और आकांक्षा के प्रतिमान निर्धारित होते हैं। इन्हीं प्रतिमानों के माध्यम से राष्ट्र अपनी भूमि, जनसमूह, संस्कृति, सभ्यता, इतिहास, धर्म, साहित्य, कला, राजनीति एवं जीवन दर्शन के प्रति आम जनमानस के हृदय में नैसर्गिक-स्वाभिमान स्थापित कर स्वयं जीवन्त रहता है। वस्तुतः भारतीय राजनीति की रचना अध्यात्मवाद की सुदृढ़ आधारशिला पर हुई है और इसका प्रतिपादन उन ऋषियों द्वारा हुआ है जिनकी दृष्टि इहलोक तक ही सीमित नहीं थी अपितु उन ऋषियों ने अपनी बुद्धि से समाधिजन्य दिव्यज्ञान के आधार पर जो राजनीतिक सिद्धान्त निश्चित किये वे सर्वथा भ्रान्तिशून्य और सत्य है तथा पूर्ण वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है। भारतीय राजनीतिक चिन्तन के प्रणेताओं में व्यास, बृहस्पति, भारद्वाज, विशालाक्ष, वाल्मीकि, शुक्र, परासर, कामन्दक, विदुर भर्तृहरि, मनु, कौटिल्य, भारवि, माघ, अश्वघोष, महात्मा गाँधी, बी. आर. अम्बेडकर एवं दीनदयाल उपाध्याय हैं। यद्यपि की भारतीय परम्परा को सुदृढ़ करने में सभी चिंतकों का प्रमुख स्थान रहा है तथापि मनु और कौटिल्य ने भारतीय राजनीतिक परम्परा को शीर्ष पर पहुँचा दिया है। मनुस्मृति तत्कालीन संविधान है जिसमें सामाजिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के संचालन हेतु सक्षमसूत्र समाहित है और इनकी उपादेयता सर्वकालिक है। आचार्य विष्णु गुप्त राजनीति विज्ञान के महानतम विचारक हैं। व्यावहारिक एवं सैद्धान्तिक राजनीति के मूर्धन्य कौटिल्य अद्वितीय है। राष्ट्रीय राजनीति, राष्ट्रनिर्माण, प्रशासन, अर्थव्यवस्था, सैन्य व्यवस्था, परराष्ट्र सम्बन्ध एवं राजनय जैसा विवेचन इसमें प्राप्त होता है। कौटिल्य के विचार सतत प्रासंगिक एवं सर्वकालिक है। इतना ही नहीं भारत में प्राचीन काल से गणतन्त्र शब्द का प्रयोग होता रहा है। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि विश्व गुरु भारत ने ही पूरे विश्व के समक्ष गणतंत्र की अवधारणा को प्रस्तुत किया था। बौद्ध ग्रन्थ अंगुत्तरनिकाय में 16 महाजनपदों, और 10 गणराज्यों का उल्लेख है जो विश्व को यह संदेश देता है कि भारत में गणतन्त्रीय प्रणाली अति प्राचीन है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से भारत के राजनीतिक चिन्तन की परम्परा प्राचीन एवं अर्वाचीन का सम्यक् विश्लेषण करना है कि राजनीतिक चिंतन केवल पश्चिम की ही परम्परा एवं धाती नहीं है। अपितु भारत में प्राचीन सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति राजनीतिक चिंतन की गौरवशाली परम्परा रही है। पाश्चात्य राजनीतिक चिन्तन के सापेक्ष भारतीय राजदर्शन व्यापक है और उसका स्वरूप आध्यात्मिक एवं नैतिक है। यहाँ अति चीन सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति रही है। इस संस्कृत में हमारे सामाजिक जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं। इसमें भारत भारतीयता का बोध है, तथा सम्पूर्ण विश्व के राजनीतिक चिंतन को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्व हैं।

प्राचीन भारत में राजनीति

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प्राचीन संस्कृत ग्रंथों से विदित होता है कि उस स्वर्णिम युग में जबकि भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति अपने इतिहास के सर्वोच्च शिखर पर थी इसका प्रचार और प्रसार विश्व के अधिकांश भागों में था। भारतीय ऋषियों और मनुष्यों ने एक अति उन्नत प्रभावशाली और लोकहितकारी प्रशासनिक ढांचे का निर्माण किया था। उन्होंने भारतीय राजनीति का जन-जन के लिए कल्याणकारी प्रतिपादित करके देश और समाज के लिए अभ्युदय और निः श्रेयस का संदेश प्रदान किया था। आर्यजाति के लिए उन्होंने प्रगति के आदर्श सोपान का निर्माण किया था। जिस युग में भारतवर्ष में चाणक्य, कामंदक, बृहस्पति, शुक्र आदि राजशास्त्र प्रणेता आचार्यों का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ था। उस समय पश्चिम में

पाइथागोरस, सोक्रेटिज, प्लेटो, अरस्तु, सिसरो, सेनाक, आदि आचार्य हुए। इन आचार्य ने राजशास्त्र विषयक सिद्धांतों का प्रवर्तन किया और प्रशासनिक संस्थाओं को विकसित करने में योगदान दिया यद्यपि इन प्राच्य और पाश्चात्य विद्वानों ने परस्पर संपर्क के प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं होते तथापि दोनों वर्गों में कहीं परस्पर संपर्क किन्हीं अंश में अवश्य रहा होगा। दोनों पक्षों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन इस सत्य को प्रमाणित करने में समर्थ है प्राचीन भारतीय राजशास्त्र और प्रशासनिक संस्थाओं के विषय को लेकर अनेक विद्वानों ने लेखनी उठाई है। इसमें कुछ लेखकों ने स्वतंत्र रूप से इस विषय पर लिखा है। अनेक विद्वानों ने अपने विशाल ग्रन्थों में राज्यशास्त्र विषयक अध्ययन सम्मिलित किए हैं। परंतु इस विषय पर अभी बहुत कुछ कहना और स्पष्ट करना शेष रह गया है। इन सब लेखकों का दृष्टिकोण ऐतिहासिक अधिक है जो इतिहास के क्रम से लिखा गया है। वर्तमान में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्राचीन शास्त्रों के आधार पर और इतिहास एवं काव्य में अभिव्याजित व्यावहारिक राजनीति के आधार पर प्राचीन भारत के राज्यशास्त्र और प्रशासनिक संस्थाओं का स्पष्ट और विशाल चित्र प्रस्तुत किए जाए।

भारतीय राजनीति में बाबू जगजीवन राम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण

डॉ० देवेन्द्र कुमार, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

बाबू जगजीवन राम का नाम भारतीय राजनीति में एक विशिष्ट स्थान रखता है क्योंकि बाबू जी की भूमिका भारतीय राजनीति में स्वतंत्रता से पहले और स्वतंत्रता के बाद दोनों के साथ-साथ भारतीय संविधान के लिए गठित संविधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह करना भी है। बाबू जगजीवन राम का जन्म 05 अप्रैल 1908 को बिहार के शाहाबाद जिले में हुआ अब यह भोजपुर के नाम से जाना जाता है। बाबू जी सामाजिक न्याय के प्रबल समर्थक, धर्म प्रेमी, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं कांग्रेस दल के दलित नेताओं में अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते थे। भारतीय राजनीति में बाबू जी 1937 में सक्रिय रूप से आये और बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्य बने। 1946 में भारतीय संविधान सभा के सदस्य बने एवं अन्तरिम सरकार में श्रम मन्त्री के रूप में अपनी भूमिका का निर्वाहन किया। स्वतन्त्र भारत में बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने भारतीय राजनीति में बहुत लम्बे समय तक अपना योगदान दिया उन्होंने लगभग 33 वर्षों तक केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल में प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए अलग-अलग मन्त्रालय में सक्रिय राजनीतिज्ञ होने का परिचय दिया। दलित उत्थान के लिए वह राजनीति को विशेष महत्व देते थे। अन्तरिम सरकार में श्रम मन्त्री 1952 तक, 1952 से 1956 तक संचार मन्त्री, 1956 से 1962 तक रेल मन्त्री 1962, 63 में परिवहन एवं संचार, 1967 से 70 खाद्य एवं कृषि, 1970 से 1974 रक्षा मन्त्री एवं 1974 से 1977 तक कृषि एवं सिंचाई विभाग में मन्त्री रहे। 1937 से 1977 तक बाबू जगजीवन राम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के सदस्य रहे। 1977 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस से अपना नाता तोड़ जनता दल में शामिल हो उपप्रधानमंत्री का पद प्राप्त किया इसके साथ रक्षा मन्त्रालय भी उनके पास था। इतना लम्बा राजनीतिक जीवन निर्वाहन करने वाले वह अकेले व्यक्ति थे। 1971 के युद्ध में बाबू जगजीवन राम की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही, इसी भूमिका के लिए बांग्लादेश सरकार ने 1912 में 'फ्रेडस ऑफ लिबरेशन वार ऑनर' के सम्मान से सम्मानित किया। बाबू जगजीवन राम लगभग भारतीय राजनीति में 50 साल तक निरन्तर कार्य करते रहे। प्रस्तुत शोध संक्षेप बाबू जगजीवन राम की भारतीय राजनीति में भूमिका के अध्ययन करने का विनम्र प्रयास है।

विकसित भारत का संकल्प, डा. आंबेडकर एवं भारतीय संविधान

प्रो. कन्हैया त्रिपाठी, डा. आंबेडकर मानवाधिकार एवं पर्यावरणीय मूल्य पीठ, पंजाब केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, घुद्दा, बठिंडा (पंजाब)

किसी भी राज्य की आत्मा उसके अपने संविधान में निहित होती है। संविधान से राज्य में न्याय, शांति, स्वतंत्रता व विकास के विभिन्न लक्ष्य पूर्ण किये जाते हैं। नागरिकों के उन्नत जीवन की संकल्पना से ही राज्य अपनी संप्रभु-शक्ति व कल्याणकारी होने का दावा करते हैं। भारतीय संविधान के 75 वर्ष पूर्ण हो रहे हैं। भारत अब विश्व में अपनी विशेष स्थिति के साथ प्रशंसित भी हो रहा है। विकसित भारत का संकल्प कोई यूटोपिया नहीं है। इसे भारतीय नागरिक 2047 तक विकसित राष्ट्र की श्रेणी में ले जा सकते हैं लेकिन इसके लिए संविधान सममत देश की नीतियाँ और इच्छाशक्ति का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। राज्य के समक्ष आज जो चुनौतियाँ हैं उससे निपटते हुए भारत अपने अभीष्ट यात्रा को तय कर सकता है किन्तु अब भी आंबेडकर जन व देसज लोग अपने अस्तित्व, स्वतंत्रता, न्याय व विकास को लेकर बहुत सशक्त हैं। डा. आंबेडकर का स्वप्न था सभी शिक्षित हों, उस लक्ष्य को भी भारत अभी पूरा नहीं कर पाया है। भूख, गरीबी, जलवायु चुनौतियों के साथ प्रसन्नता सूचकांक के लिए भारत की रणनीति महत्वाकांक्षी होना आवश्यक है। सन 2047 विकसित भारत के संकल्प की चुनौतियाँ व संभावनाओं पर इस प्रपत्र में चर्चा की गयी है।

महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती का राजनीतिक दर्शन: वैदिक सिद्धांत और आधुनिक शासन

श्री सुमित शर्मा, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती एक प्रमुख भारतीय सुधारक थे। जिनका राजनीतिक दर्शन वैदिक सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या से ओतप्रोत था। इस महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती जी के राजनीतिक विचारों के वैदिक आदर्शों के साथ अंतर्संबंध की समीक्षा करने का प्रयास किया गया है। प्राचीन अवधारणाओं को 19वीं सदी के भारत की शासन की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए महर्षि द्वारा अनुकूलित किया गया था। महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती जी का राजनीतिक दर्शन उनके इस विश्वास पर आधारित है कि वेद, ज्ञान के अंतिम स्रोत के रूप में, न्यायपूर्ण और प्राचीन शासन के लिए कालातीत सिद्धांत प्रदान करते हैं। उनकी दृष्टि में धर्म द्वारा शासित समाज की स्थापना शामिल थी, जहां शासकों की भूमिका नैतिक कानूनों को बनाए रखना और प्रजा एवं राष्ट्र के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करना था। यह शोध पत्र शासन पर महर्षि दयानन्द के विचारों का विश्लेषण करता है, जो समकालीन राजनीतिक प्रथाओं की उनकी आलोचनाओं और वैदिक शिक्षाओं के आधार पर सुधार की ओर अग्रसित है एवं समाज को एक नयी दिशा दिखाने का कार्य करता है।

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया के भारत एवं भारतीयता संबंधी विचार : एक अवलोकन

श्री यतेंद्र कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया का संपूर्ण चिंतन भारतीय संस्कृति एवं सनातन ज्ञान परंपरा पर अवलंबित है। डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया के संपूर्ण चिंतन का केंद्रीय विषय भारतीय जीवन दृष्टि, भारतीय जीवन मूल्य व संस्कार और भारतीयता का सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप रहा है। वर्तमान समय में भारत राष्ट्र बहुत सारी समस्याओं एवं चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है जैसे कि नवीन पीढ़ी एवं अध्येताओं को गौरवशाली भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा एवं संस्कृति से अनभिज्ञ होना, राजनीति में चारित्रिक पतन, बढ़ता भ्रष्टाचार एवं बढ़ता अपराधीकरण, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का गरत में जाना, पारिस्थितिक तंत्र का असंतुलन एवं पर्यावरण का दूषित होना। जिसकी वजह से भारत को वर्तमान समय में स्थानीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बहुत सी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। राम मनोहर लोहिया के चिंतन में हमें भारत और भारतीय संस्कृति सबसे अधिक दिखाई देती है जिसका उपयोग हम वर्तमान समय में भारतीय समाज को जागरूक करने के लिए कर सकते हैं क्योंकि वर्तमान समय में भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का लोहा विश्व के आधुनिक ज्ञान विज्ञान को मानने वाले देश भी मान रहे हैं, और उसके प्रयोग अपने यहां व्यवहारिक रूप में कर रहे हैं। चाहें वह भारतीय रहन सहन, खानपान प्रणाली हो, आयुर्वेद भारतीय योग और भारतीय चिंतन परंपरा सभी को अपने यहां प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने अब से लगभग चार दशक पूर्व भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियाँ एवं समस्याओं के बारे में विस्तार से बताया है एवं उसके निराकरण के बारे में भी बताया। राम मनोहर लोहिया के सप्त क्रांति विचार, चौखंबा राजव्यवस्था संबंधी विचार, महिलाओं के संबंधी विचार, रामायण मेला, भारत माता-धरती माता संबंधी विचार, राम, कृष्ण और शिव संबंधी विचार, हिंदी भाषा के संबंध में उनके विचार, स्वराज, राष्ट्रीयता के संबंध के विचारों में भारत और भारतीयता का सुगुण रूप स्पष्ट रूप से देखने को मिलता है।

शान्ति और न्याय की भारतीय संकल्पना और सतत विकास लक्ष्य

डॉ० चंचल, अतिथि शिक्षक, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय वांगमय में शान्ति, न्याय एवं सशक्त संस्थान सहस्राब्दियों में विकसित भारतीय संकल्पना है। भारत के समग्र एवं शाश्वत विकास में सांस्थानिक व्यवस्था के आदर्शों के अनुपालन ने भारत को सदैव, समृद्ध, सशक्त, परिपूर्ण एवं शक्तिशाली रूप में प्रतिष्ठित किया। भारतीय संस्कृति की समृद्ध ज्ञान परम्परा में समकालीन समस्याओं को पूर्णतः समाधान प्रस्तुत है। वर्ष 2015 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने विकसित एवं विकासशील देशों के लिए वैश्विक साझेदारी हेतु 17 प्रमुख लक्ष्यों को चिन्हित करके उनकी महत्ता की आवश्यकता का प्रतिपादन किया है जिन्हें 'सतत विकास लक्ष्यों' के रूप में जाना गया है। इनमें गरीबी उन्मूलन, शून्य भुखमरी, उत्तम स्वास्थ्य एवं आरोग्य, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, लैंगिक समानता, स्वच्छ जल एवं स्वच्छता, सस्ती और प्रदूषण मुक्त ऊर्जा, उत्कृष्ट कार्य और आर्थिक विकास वृद्धि, नवोन्मय अवस्थान, असमानता की कमी, संवहनीय शहर एवं समुदाय, संवहनीय उपभोग और उत्पादन, जलवायु परिवर्तन, जलीय एवं क्षत्रीय जीवों की सुरक्षा, शान्ति, न्याय और सशक्त संस्थाएं एवं लक्ष्य हेतु भागीदारी को सम्मिलित किया गया है। सतत

विकास के वर्णित ये सभी लक्ष्य भारतीय संस्कृति के लिए कोई नवीन विषय नहीं है। ये सभी भारतीय परम्परा के अनुशीलन में ही निहित है। प्रस्तुत शोध संक्षेप के अध्ययन का विषय सतत विकास लक्ष्य 16 (एसडीजी 16) है जिसके अध्ययन का क्षेत्र अत्यन्त व्यापक है जो भेदभाव को समाप्त करते हुए सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए समान, न्यायपूर्ण, स्वस्थ, सुरक्षित एवं संरक्षित समाज का सृजन करता है। इसमें शान्तिपूर्ण एवं समावेशी संस्थाओं का निर्माण कानूनी प्रशासन, पारदर्शी, उत्तरदायी शासन, ई-गवर्नेंस को बढ़ावा देना है।

प्राचीन काल में पर्यावरण संरक्षण और संसाधन: (एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन)

डॉ. मनीता कौर विरदी, सहायक प्राध्यापक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, शासकीय महाविद्यालय बिछुआ, जिला छिंदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश)

हिंदु धर्म में प्रकृति पूजन को प्रकृति संरक्षण के तौर पर मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत में पेड़ पौधों, नदी पर्वत, ग्रह, नक्षत्र, अग्नि वायु सहित प्रकृति के विभिन्न रूपों के साथ मानवीय रिश्ते जोड़े गये हैं। नदी को मां का रूप माना गया है। आज ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है, जो पर्यावरण संकट पर मंथन नहीं कर रहा हो, भारत भी घिरे हैं। मानवीय जीवन की प्रगति, विकास तथा आरिक्त्व संसाधनों पर निर्भर करता है। संसाधनों का संरक्षण अति आवश्यक हो जाता है। संसाधन एक ऐसी प्रकृति और मानवीय सम्पदा है, जिसका उपयोग हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में करते हैं। प्रकृति में विभिन्न प्रकार के संसाधन पाये जाते हैं। जिनका निर्माण का मूल स्रोत प्रकृति है तथा ये सभी मानवीय प्रकार के नवीन स्वरूप में स्थापित हो जाते हैं। प्रकृति मानव के लिए संसाधनों का निर्माण करती हैं। जिनको मानव अपने प्रयासों, इच्छाओं और तकनीकी दक्षता से अपने योग्य बनाता है। भारत की सरकार विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के जरिए पर्यावरण से संबंधित वैश्विक प्रयासों में शिरकत कर रही है। मानव आबादी के स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के लिए पर्यावरण एक विश्वव्यापी समस्या है, और यह मानव आबादी को बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित करती है। पर्यावरण एक वैश्विक मुद्दा है, और विश्व के खराब होते पर्यावरण का प्रभाव सामने आने लगा है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के प्रभाव के बारे में अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करता है।

भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन की परंपरा: पितृसत्ता बनाम नारीवाद

डॉ. कैलाश चन्द सामोता, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

सर्वज्ञात है कि भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन, पश्चिमी राजनीतिक चिंतन से प्राचीन, मौलिक और प्रामाणिक है लेकिन इसे वैश्विक स्तर पर वैध सामान्यीकरण की आज भी आवश्यकता अधिशेष है। भारत में भी पश्चिमी राजनीतिक चिंतन को ही अध्ययन व अध्यापन में सर्वोच्चता प्रदान की जाती है, जबकि बात भारतीय चिंतन व परम्परा के बारे में की जाती है। ऐसा ही एक विचार और धारणा, जो पश्चिमी शोधार्थियों के योगदान से सिद्धांत में रूपांतरित हो गई है, जिसे नारीवाद कहा जाता है। सामान्य रूप में पितृसत्ता के अवगुणों के इतर पुरुषों के समान ही स्वतंत्रता, समानता और न्याय के अवसर महिलाओं को भी उपलब्ध हो, इसकी वकालत करने वाला सिद्धांत ही नारीवाद है। सवाल यह है कि भारत में पितृसत्ता बनाम नारीवाद का ऐतिहासिक विचार व चिंतन क्या है? इस चिंतन की कौनसी परम्पराएं हैं? पश्चिम की तुलना में भारतीय चिंतन हाशिए पर क्यों है? इन्हीं अनुसंधान प्रश्नों पर इस शोध आलेख में ऐतिहासिक, आनुभाषिक, तुलनात्मक एवं विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धति से चिंतन व मनन किया गया है।

प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथों में राज्य की उत्पत्ति तथा कोटिल्य

डा. विप्लव, प्राचार्य, चंद्रकांता महाविद्यालय, पिरबियावानी, बुलंदशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रंथों में राज्य की उत्पत्ति से संबंधित विस्तृत वर्णन प्राप्त होता है, राज्य की उत्पत्ति के वर्णन में कुछ समस्याएं उस समय भी थी, कोई ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण न मिलने के कारण विचारों को बहुत कुछ अनुमानजन्य कल्पना के आधार पर चलना पड़ा, वर्तमान को देखकर उन्होंने भूतकाल की कल्पना की, इस कल्पनाओं को करते समय उनपर तत्कालीन राजनीतिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव पड़ा और धार्मिक तथा नैतिक विश्वासों ने उनके रूप को संवारा प्राचीनता का अध्ययन करने के लिए आज मानव ने जिन सुविधाओं का आविष्कार किया है वह प्राचीन काल में नहीं थी, प्राचीन भारत के राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के वास्तविक स्वरूप को भली-भांति समझने के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम ब्रह्म की मान्य अवधारणा पर विचार करें, ब्रह्मा का अर्थ है— यज्ञ अतः याज्ञिक क्रियाओं के संपादन का उत्तरदायित्व ब्राह्मण को जाता है ये वेदों पर ही आधारित है वैदिक मंत्रों की व्याख्या करते हुए यह अपने यज्ञों को प्रतिपादित करते थे, अधिकांश ब्राह्मण ग्रंथ गद्य में लिखे हैं परंतु कहीं-कहीं पद्य भी मिलता है, वेदों में क्षत्र शब्द का प्रयोग शासन अथवा शासक के अर्थ में हुआ है, क्षत्रिय वे कहलाते हैं जिनका कर्तव्य आर्य समाज पर शासन तथा उसकी रक्षा करना था, कालांतर में वे ब्राह्मण जो शासक बनते थे कभी-कभी ब्रह्म क्षत्रीय कहलाते थे प्राचीन भारतीय विचारको ने राज्य की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया राज्य एक अमूर्त संस्था है और इसमें सत्ता का प्रयोग राजा के माध्यम से किया जाता है, इसलिए प्राचीन भारत में राज्य के महत्व को विचारको ने स्वीकार किया, सोमदेव कहते हैं कि प्रजाजन अपना मूल राजा में पाते हैं, ऐसे वृक्ष के लिए जिनका मूल ही ना हो मानव बुद्धि और प्रयत्न क्या कर सकते हैं, (9) नीति वाक्यमृतम के लेखक सोमदेव ने अपने ग्रंथ के प्रथम सूत्र में ही राज्य को नमस्कार किया है क्योंकि राज्य ही धर्म और अर्थ का फल देने वाला वृक्ष है (2), अतः स्पष्ट होता है कि प्राचीन भारतीय विचारकों ने राज्य के महत्व को स्वीकार किया जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि राज्य की उत्पत्ति ही सत्ता की उत्पत्ति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह करती है, प्राचीन भारत राज्य का आधार पूर्ण रूप से ब्रह्म क्षत्र संबंधों पर आधारित था, क्योंकि ब्राह्मणों ने अपने पास आध्यात्मिक सत्ता को रखा था और राजाओं के पास सांसारिक शक्ति थी अर्थात् राजाओं की शक्ति ब्राह्मण अपने आध्यात्मिक राज्य द्वारा वैधता प्रदान करते थे, इसके उदाहरण प्राचीन काल में प्रचलित यज्ञों के माध्यम से और अधिक स्पष्ट होती है

धर्मशास्त्र में धर्म, राजधर्म और व्यवहार

अभय कुमार शुक्ल, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली

आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः ।। (ऋग्वेद 1-89-1)

विश्व की प्राचीन सभ्यताओं में भारत अद्वितीय है, जब हम भारतीय सभ्यता को गहराई से समझते हैं तो हमें यह मालूम होता है कि भारतीयों ने सदियों से जो कुछ जीवन शैली के रूप में अपनाया है, उसकी जड़ें सहस्र शताब्दियों से चली आ रही हैं, हिन्दू दर्शन की कुछ मूल अवधारणाएँ जैसे धर्म, अर्थ, दंड, नीति आदि सभी हिन्दू राजनीतिक चिंतकों द्वारा स्वीकार की गई हैं। शासन की कला एवं उसके शास्त्र पर ईसवी सन की कई शताब्दियों पूर्व से ही साहित्यिक परम्पराएँ गुंजती रही हैं और विचार-विमर्श होते रहे हैं। भारतीय हिन्दू राजनीतिक परम्परा में धर्म की सबसे विस्तृत अवधारणा प्रकट की गयी है, जिसका अर्थ है— धारण करना, संभालना हैं जो समाज को एक साथ बांधता हैं अर्थात् धारणात् धर्म इत्याहुः धर्मो धारयति प्रजाः। वहीं राजधर्म को सभी धर्मों का सार कहा गया हैं तथा इसे सबसे प्रधान माना गया हैं— ‘सर्वे धर्मा राजधर्मप्रधानाः’ (शांतिपर्व), राजधर्म के कर्तव्यों की भी चर्चा विभिन्न श्रुति, स्मृतियाँ तथा संहिताओं में भी प्रभूत संकेत मिलते हैं, इसके अंतर्गत आचार, व्यवहार, प्रायश्चित्त, न्याय और दण्ड आदि के नियम आ जाते हैं। प्रस्तुत पेपर में धर्म की अवधारणा क्या है? इसकी प्रकृति क्या है? धर्म, राजधर्म का आपस में सम्बन्ध को सैद्धांतिक तरीके से देखा जायेगा साथ ही शासन को चलाने के लिए राजा किस तरह व्यवहार (न्याय पद्धति) का प्रयोग करता था, उसके व्यवहारपद क्या हैं? शासन की मूलभूत तत्व के रूप में धर्म, राजधर्म, व्यवहार से किस प्रकार जुड़े हुए हैं, इस विचार को समझने का प्रयास किया जायेगा। प्रस्तुत पेपर में हिन्दू राजनीतिक चिंतन की स्रोत-सामग्री के रूप में उन्हीं कार्यों को ध्यान में रखा गया है जो प्रकृति में सैद्धांतिक हैं।

महात्मा बसवेश्वर के लोकतांत्रिक विचारों की 2047 के विकसित भारत में नवीनता और प्रासंगिकता

कु. कोमल सुरेशराव मुडे, संशोधक शोधार्थी, (राज्यशास्त्र विभाग), वसंतराव नाईक शासकीय कला व समाजविज्ञान संस्था नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

विकसित भारत की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है ‘समावेशी विकास’ जिसमें सभी वर्गों और समुदायों को विकास की धारा में शामिल किया जाता है। महात्मा बसवेश्वर 12 वीं सदी में भारतीय समाज के एक महत्वपूर्ण विचारक और राजनेता थे। उन्होंने लोकतंत्र की औपचारिक स्थापना से पहले ही अनुभव मंटप की माध्यम से लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की नींव रखी। अनुभव मंटप की स्थापना करके 12 वीं सदी में ही उन्होंने शिक्षा, सामाजिक न्याय और समानता के लिये संघर्ष किया। यह शोध पत्र महात्मा बसवेश्वर के लोकतांत्रिक विचारों की 2047 के विकसित भारत में प्रासंगिकता और नवीनता को दर्शाती है। बसवेश्वर के लोकतांत्रिक विचार सभी वर्गों और समुदायों के विकास के लिये महत्वपूर्ण हैं। 2047 में एक विकसित भारत के लिये उनके विचार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। 12 वीं सदी में लोकतंत्र के विचार को अनुभव मंटप से क्रियान्वित करना यह समय से आगे था और अद्भुत था। इन्हीं बिंदुओं में उनके लोकतांत्रिक विचारों का नयापन और अनोखापन प्रकट होता है। बसवेश्वर के लोकतांत्रिक विचार न केवल उनकी

समय की समस्याओं के समाधान में प्रभावी थे, बल्की 2047 में विकसित भारत के लिये भी एक प्रगतीशील और न्यायपूर्ण समाज की दिशा में मार्गदर्शक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं।

PANEL 20

जम्मू- कश्मीर और लद्दाख में लहसा की राजनीति और वैश्विक आतंकवाद के मुद्दे: एक अध्ययन

सुश्री किरण कुमारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय प्रकाश विश्वविद्यालय छपरा (बिहार)

14 फरवरी 2019 को भारत प्रशासित जम्मू और कश्मीर के पुलवामा जिले में एक वाहन-जनित तात्कालिक विस्फोटक उपकरण हमले में 44 केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के जवानों की जान चली गई, तथा कई अन्य घायल हो गए। बिना किसी देरी के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तैयार आतंकवादी समूह जैश-ए-मोहम्मद ने कश्मीर घाटी में दशकों में हुए सबसे बड़े आतंकवादी हमले की जिम्मेदारी लेने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी। इस घटना के कुछ महीने बाद ही 5 अगस्त 2019 को मोदी सरकार ने जम्मू कश्मीर से अनुच्छेद 370 के प्रभाव को खत्म कर दिया था, साथ ही राज्य को 2 हिस्सों जम्मू- कश्मीर और लद्दाख और लद्दाख में बांट दिया था और दोनों को केंद्र शासित प्रदेश बना दिया गया। भारत सरकार के यह फैसला आतंकवाद के चेहरे पर एक तमाचा जैसा था। जिसको आतंकवादी संगठन सहन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और आज भी इन क्षेत्रों में अस्थिरता बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। प्रस्तुत लेख में जम्मू- कश्मीर और में हिंसा की राजनीति और वैश्विक आतंकवाद के मुद्दे का अध्ययन करना है।

वैश्विक आतंकवाद एवं हिंसात्मक राजनीति का गाँधीवादी समाधान

कोमल गर्ग, शोधार्थी, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, श्रीधर विश्वविद्यालय, पिलानी (राजस्थान)

डॉ. अवधेश जौहरी, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति-शास्त्र विभाग, श्रीधर विश्वविद्यालय, पिलानी (राजस्थान)

महात्मा गाँधी पैगम्बर भी थे और राजनीतिज्ञ भी। उन्होंने राजनीति को धर्म से कभी अलग नहीं माना और सत्य, अहिंसा तथा सत्याग्रह के साधनों से भारत के राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम का संचालन किया। ब्रिटिश राज्य के विरुद्ध उनके रोषपूर्ण विद्रोह में भी उनकी गहरी नैतिक भावना ही निहित थी। वे सच्चे सन्त और महामानव थे और किसी भी परिस्थिति में असत्य और हिंसा का आश्रय लेकर विरोधी को परास्त करना नहीं चाहते थे। उनका रास्ता संसार के प्रचलित तरीके से बिल्कुल अलग था। दुनिया में तो यह कहावत प्रचलित है कि “युद्ध के अवसर पर किसी प्रकार के नियम-पालन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं।” इसी प्रकार यह भी कहा जाता है कि “राजनीति में सत्य का कोई स्थान नहीं।” संसार के सभी शासक और राष्ट्र नेता इसी मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं। लेकिन महात्मा गाँधी जी ने दूसरा ही मार्ग अपनाया, जो प्रत्यक्ष में इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत था और दक्षिण अफ्रीका और भारत में पचास वर्ष तक वे उसी पर चलते रहे। इसके लिए यद्यपि अनेक राजनीतिज्ञों और नेताओं ने उनका उपहास भी किया और उनको पागल कहा, पर अन्त में उन्होंने उसी मार्ग से भारत की स्वाधीनता जैसे असम्भव दिखाई पड़ने वाले कार्य को सम्भव करके दिखा दिया। यह कोई साधारण सफलता नहीं थी और इसी से संसार के लाखों न्यायप्रिय व्यक्तियों ने उनको युग पुरुष स्वीकार कर लिया। यही कारण है कि उनमें भारतीय अनुयायी ही नहीं यूरोप और अमरीका के विद्वान और अनेक राजनीतिज्ञ भी आरम्भ से ही उनकी महत्ता को अनुभव करते आए थे और समय-समय पर अपनी इस भावना को प्रकट भी करते रहे थे। न्यूयाक (अमरीका) के सुप्रसिद्ध साप्ताहिक पत्र “नेशन” ने बहुत वर्ष पहले ही महात्मा गाँधी के वास्तविक महत्व को समझ कर लिखा था — “वर्तमान युग में जबकि संसार के लोग आधिभौतिक (वैज्ञानिक) चमत्कारों पर ही विशेष जोर दे रहे हैं, भारतवर्ष का यह वीर और तपस्वी नेता अपने सात्त्विक गुणों, स्वार्थ त्याग और आत्म-शक्ति के कारण ही देश और विदेशों में अत्यधिक सम्मान प्राप्त कर रहा है। जिस समय पाश्चात्य सभ्य राष्ट्र अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बनाये रखने के लिए युद्ध के अतिरिक्त और कोई मार्ग जानते ही नहीं, उस समय महात्मा गाँधी अपने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन को “अहिंसात्मक असहयोग” के पथ पर चला रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि भारत को स्वराज्य से ही स्वराज्य मिल सकता है, तो हम दूसरों के बजाय अपना ही रक्त क्यों न बहावे? हिंसा का आश्रय लेना तो स्पष्ट रूप से आत्मा की दुर्बलता का प्रमाण है। वीर पुरुष वही है, जो अपने शत्रु पर भी दया करता है। अहिंसा, सत्य, अपरिग्रह, आस्तेय और ब्रह्मचर्य-इनको हिन्दू धर्म के पंच महाव्रत माना गया है, जिन पर आचरण करना प्रत्येक आत्मज्ञानी के लिए आवश्यक है। इन्हीं पाँच स्तम्भों पर गाँधी जी का समस्त जीवन और उनका दर्शन टिका हुआ था।

वैश्विक आतंकवाद एवं विश्व-शांति की संकल्पना

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आतंकवाद समाज की ऐसी विकृति है, जिसने समसामयिक विश्व में अशांति एवं असुरक्षा के वातावरण को जन्म दिया है। आतंकवाद, विचारधारा की भिन्नता से प्रेरित एक ऐसी संकल्पना है, जिसका कारण आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षिक एवं राजनीतिक होता है। प्रारंभ से ही आतंकवाद एक गंभीर समस्या रही है, जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों तरह के विमर्श की आवश्यकता है। आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा सतत और सख्त कार्यवाही करने के अतिरिक्त नागरिक समाज भी आतंकवादी कार्यकलापों को रोकने और आतंकवाद की विचारधारा का प्रतिरोध करने में मुख्य भूमिका निभा सकता है। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में विश्व स्तर पर फैले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद के स्वरूप और कारण के साथ ही विश्व-शांति की दिशा में बाधक इस सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक समस्या के समाधान की भी विवेचना करेगा।

राजनीतिक हिंसा और वैश्विक आतंकवाद: एक अध्ययन

श्री सुरेन्द्र प्रसाद, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा (बिहार)

हिंसा उतनी ही पुरानी है जितना कि मानव इतिहास। प्राचीन कथाओं तथा दन्त कथाओं में इसे इतिहास के प्रारंभ से जोड़कर प्रस्तुत किया गया है और हमेशा कथा नायकों के शौर्यपूर्ण कार्यों के रूप में देखा गया है। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से, हिंसा को “मानवीय घटना” के रूप में माना जाता है। दर्शनशास्त्रीय कोष की परिभाषा के अनुसार हिंसा “शक्ति का नाजायज या (सभी घटनाओं में) गैर-कानूनी प्रयोग है। यह लोकतांत्रिक भावना के विकास का फल है।” हिंसा वह घटना है जो आजादी और खुशी की विरोधी है। इसका मुकाबला अवश्य ही किया जाना चाहिए। परंतु यह एक मानवीय, मानवोत्तर व्यवहार का एक पहलू बना रहता है और कभी-कभी यह हिंसा के विरुद्ध स्वयं अंतिम उपाय सिद्ध होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, हिंसा दूसरों की आजादी का अतिक्रमण है। किसी व्यक्ति या समूह से किसी ऐसी वस्तु को जिसे वे अपनी इच्छा से नहीं देना चाहते हैं, प्राप्त करने के लिए बल का प्रयोग करना हिंसा है। इस आलेख का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य गृह युद्धों और आतंकवाद से जुड़ी सामूहिक कार्यवाही और सहयोग की जांच करना है। राजनीतिक हिंसा के इन रूपों पर जोर दिया जाता है क्योंकि वे वर्तमान में अंतरराष्ट्रीय युद्धों या नरसंहारों की तुलना में अधिक प्रचलित हैं। गृह युद्धों के लिए, आर्थिक परिणामों और मूल कारणों की जांच की जाती है। आतंकवाद के लिए, युग्मित तुलना के रूप में घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद में अंतर की जांच की जाती है। एक अन्य युग्मित तुलना में आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए सक्रिय और रक्षात्मक उपायों के बीच अंतर शामिल हैं। विश्लेषण इस बात पर केंद्रित है कि आतंकवाद को रोकने में कौन से उपाय सबसे सफल हैं। एक तीसरी युग्मित तुलना में दुनिया के संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त राष्ट्र और गैर-संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना शामिल है, जिसे इस आलेख में नागरिक संघर्षों, घरेलू आतंकवाद और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद के हाल के रुझानों को प्रस्तुत किया गया है। आतंकवाद और राजनीतिक हिंसा पर शोध समूह आधुनिक युग में कट्टरपंथ, उग्रवाद और आतंकवाद के जटिल और लगातार बदलते परिदृश्य पर कठोर अनुभवजन्य शोध करने के लिए समर्पित है। इन घटनाओं की समकालीन अभिव्यक्तियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, 21वीं सदी में राजनीतिक हिंसा के अंतर्निहित कारकों, गतिशीलता और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालना शोध समूह के लिए आवश्यक है।

वैश्विक आतंकवाद एवं विश्व-शांति

डॉ0 खुशबू कुमारी, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, ए0ए0 महिला कॉलेज, आरा (बिहार)

राष्ट्रपति रीगन कहते हैं आतंकवाद एक बर्बर कार्यवाही है, आतंकवाद का समर्थन करने वाले लोग वहशी हैं।” आतंकवाद एक ऐसी विचारधारा है जो अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि और राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हर प्रकार की शक्ति तथा अस्त्र शस्त्रों के प्रयोग में विश्वास रखती है। अस्त्र शस्त्रों का ऐसा घृणित प्रयोग प्रायः विरोधी वर्ग, समुदाय, संप्रदाय अथवा राष्ट्र विशेष को गैर कानूनी ढंग से डराने, धमकाने, जान से मार देने हिंसा के माध्यम से सरकार को गिराने तथा शासन तंत्रों पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है। इस प्रकार आतंकवाद उस प्रवृत्ति को कहा जा सकता है जिसके माध्यम से कतिपय अवांछित तत्व अपनी सभी प्रकार की मांगें मनवाने के लिए अनेकानेक प्रकार के घोर हिंसात्मक उपाय एवं अमानवीय साधनों एवं अस्त्र शस्त्रों का प्रयोग करते हैं। जब कोई व्यक्ति यह संगठन अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए हिंसा या

आतंक का प्रयोग करता है वह आतंकवादी कहलाता है समानता निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य होते हैं राजनीतिक धार्मिक और आर्थिक आतंकवाद विकसित मानसिकता का परिचायक है आतंकवाद कभी भी सही नहीं कहा जा सकता यह भारत ही नहीं वरण विश्व में अपना खतरनाक असर दिखाता आया है। समय-समय पर विभिन्न आतंकवादी घटनाओं के कारण जान माल की हानि व्यापक स्तर पर होती आई है। इतिहास इसका गवाह है विभिन्न समय में किए गए आतंकवादी घटनाएं जैसे, वर्ष 2001 में नई दिल्ली में कई इस्लामी आतंकवादी आक्रमण हुए, जिनमें से सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण दिसंबर 2001 में संसद भवन पर हुआ हमला था। वर्ष 2002 में अक्षरधाम, वर्ष 2005 में अयोध्या में हमला, वर्ष 2006 में मुंबई में लगातार बम विस्फोट आतंकवादी घटनाएं का उदाहरण है। आतंकवादी घटनाएं और अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है जम्मू कश्मीर में 2023 के बाद 18 महीना में 29 आतंकी घटनाएं हुई है। जिसमें नागरिकों और सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों के शहीद होने की संख्या भी बढ़ गई है। जब-जब दुनिया में आतंकी हमले का सामना किया है तब तब मानवता शर्मसार हुई है। आतंकवाद पूरी दुनिया के लिए एक नासूर है जिसे भविष्य में रोकने के लिए सभी प्रयास तो कर सकते हैं, पर इतिहास के धब्बों को कभी मिटाया नहीं जा सकता। अमेरिका में 11 सितंबर 2001 को अलकायदा के द्वारा आत्मघाती हमला किया गया। वहीं इराक में यजीदी समुदाय पर दो टन विस्फोटक से हमला 14 अगस्त 2007 को किया गया। रूस के बेसलान स्कूल में सितंबर 2004 में 1000 से ज्यादा लोगों को बंधक बना लिया गया। आतंकवादी घटनाओं की एक लंबी लिस्ट हैं।

PANEL 21

साइबर अपराध और साइबर सुरक्षा के मुद्दे – विकसित भारत @2047 के विशेष संदर्भ में

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आधुनिक युग विज्ञान व तकनीक का युग है। आज विज्ञान ने दुनिया में विभिन्न आविष्कार कर आश्चर्यजनक परिणामों को अंजाम दिया है। जिससे व्यक्ति का जीवन सरल व आरामदायक बन गया है, परंतु हर सिक्के के दो पहलू होते हैं ठीक उसी प्रकार इसी तकनीकी विकास व बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने जन्म दिया है, विश्व की सबसे बड़ी समस्या साइबर अपराधों को। आज कंप्यूटर, कंप्यूटर नेटवर्क और कंप्यूटर सिस्टम साइबर अपराधों का अंजाम देने के लिए उपकरण प्रदान करते हैं। फिशिंग, हैकिंग, पहचान चोरी करना, सेवा अस्वीकार हमला और रोमांस घोटाले आदि विभिन्न प्रकार के साइबर अपराधों से संबंधित मुद्दे हैं। भारत ने वर्तमान में अपना 78वां स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया जिसकी थीम है— विकसित भारत 2047 विकसित भारत 2047 राष्ट्र को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य हैं। इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए सभी देशवासी प्रयत्नशील हैं। विकसित भारत के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए अति आवश्यक है साइबर सुरक्षा। साइबर अपराध सभी देशों के लिए खतरनाक है और विश्व इसके विनाशकारी परिणामों को नजर अंदाज नहीं कर सकता। विश्व के सभी देश साइबर सुरक्षा के लिए प्रयासरत हैं। देश को इस प्रकार के अपराधों से बचाने व विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा समाधान के लिए भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल, साइबर सुरक्षित भारत, साइबर सुरक्षा केंद्र और राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति आदि केंद्र व योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं।

भारत में बढ़ते साइबर अपराध : चुनौतियां एवं समाधान

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भारत में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी का तेजी से विकास और इंटरनेट का व्यापक उपयोग समाज के सभी क्षेत्रों में बदलाव ला रहा है। हालांकि, इसके साथ ही साइबर अपराधों की घटनाओं में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि देखी जा रही है। साइबर अपराधों में मुख्य रूप से हैकिंग, डेटा चोरी, ऑनलाइन वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी, फिशिंग, साइबर बुलिंग, और रैसमवेयर हमले शामिल हैं। ये अपराध न केवल व्यक्तिगत और व्यावसायिक डेटा की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा करते हैं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए भी गंभीर चुनौती हैं। भारत में साइबर अपराधों की बढ़ती घटनाओं के पीछे कई चुनौतियां हैं। पहली चुनौती है—डिजिटल साक्षरता और साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता की कमी। इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ताओं की एक बड़ी संख्या साइबर खतरों से अज्ञान है और उचित सुरक्षा उपायों का पालन नहीं करती। दूसरी चुनौती है—साइबर सुरक्षा बुनियादी ढांचे और विशेषज्ञों की कमी। पर्याप्त संख्या में प्रशिक्षित साइबर सुरक्षा पेशेवरों का अभाव है जो इन खतरों से निपटने में सक्षम हों। तीसरी चुनौती—मौजूदा साइबर कानूनों का अपर्याप्त प्रवर्तन और साइबर अपराधों के लिए सख्त दंड का अभाव है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वैश्विक साइबर अपराधियों के नेटवर्क का संचालन अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के पार होता है, जिससे उन्हें ट्रैक करना और उन पर कानूनी कार्रवाई करना कठिन हो जाता है। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कुछ ठोस समाधान अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। सबसे पहले, व्यापक स्तर पर साइबर सुरक्षा जागरूकता अभियान चलाने की जरूरत है, ताकि उपयोगकर्ता साइबर खतरों के प्रति सतर्क रहें और सुरक्षित ऑनलाइन व्यवहार अपनाएं। दूसरे, साइबर सुरक्षा में विशेषज्ञता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शैक्षिक और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास किया जाना चाहिए। तीसरे, मौजूदा साइबर कानूनों को सख्त और अधिक व्यापक बनाया जाना चाहिए और उनका प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग और सूचना साझेदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना महत्वपूर्ण है, जिससे साइबर अपराधियों के खिलाफ एक वैश्विक मोर्चा तैयार किया जा सके। साइबर अपराधों के बढ़ते खतरे को देखते हुए, भारत के लिए साइबर सुरक्षा को एक प्राथमिकता बनाना अनिवार्य है। प्रभावी जागरूकता, मजबूत कानून, उन्नत तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण, और वैश्विक सहयोग के माध्यम से, इन चुनौतियों का सामना किया जा सकता है और एक सुरक्षित डिजिटल वातावरण का निर्माण किया जा सकता है।

PANEL 22

आचार्य विनोबा भावे: दलविहीन लोकतंत्र

श्री अंजन लकड़ा, स्नातकोत्तर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, विनोबा भावे विश्वविद्यालय, हजारीबाग (झारखण्ड)

मानव विकास की चिंतन परंपरा मनुष्य को नित्य नए विचारों की ओर अग्रसारित करती है। मानव एक चिंतनशील प्राणी है इसलिए मानव को प्रकृति जगत के संपूर्ण प्राणियों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना गया है। यूनानी विचारक अरस्तु ने कहा था मानव एक विवेकशील प्राणी है। विवेक अर्थात् बुद्धि की प्रधानता होने के कारण मानव विश्व की विभिन्न वस्तुओं को देखकर उसके स्वरूप को जानने का प्रयास करता है। इस प्रकार विनोबा भावे लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्था के प्रति चिंतन करते हुए, एक ऐसे व्यवस्था की बात की जिसमें न कोई दल होगा तथा निर्वाचन सर्वसम्मति से होंगे। इसमें जाति, धर्म, वर्ग, लिंग, भाषा इत्यादि से इतर विभिन्नताओं से निरपेक्ष मानवता ही लोकतंत्र का आधार होगा। विनोबा जी का मानना था कि दलगत राजनीति देश की जनता की साहस पर कुठाराघात करती है। उन्होंने इसे व्यावहारिक रूप देने के लिए सर्वोदय, ग्रामदान तथा शांति सेना से संबंधित विचार दिए। प्रस्तुत शोध-आलेख में विनोबा जी के दलविहीन लोकतांत्रिक विचारों का अध्ययन किया गया है।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का राजनीतिक दर्शन व पूर्ण विकसित भारत @2047

सुश्री अंजना ठाकुर, शोधार्थी, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय अध्ययन केंद्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

भारत की राजनीति के शिखर पुरुष एवं जनसंघ के संस्थापक सदस्य पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय एक ऐसे व्यक्तित्व थे। जिनके बिना भारतीय राजनीतिक की कल्पना भी अधूरी लगती है। उपाध्याय केवल राजनीति ही नहीं, कुशल संगठक, पत्रकार, समाजशास्त्री, अर्थशास्त्री के साथ-साथ मूर्धन्य साहित्यकार थे। उनका व्यक्तित्व सादगी पूर्ण और सहज था। राजनीतिक गतिविधियों से जुड़े लोगों के लिए उन्होंने अनुकरणीय सूत्र प्रदान किया है। उन्होंने मूल्य आधारित राजनीति का समर्थन किया था। उपाध्याय जी राजनीति का आध्यात्मिकरण करना चाहते थे। राजनीति उनके लिए साध्य नहीं साधन थी। इन्होंने राजनीति में कथनी एवं करनी में कोई अंतर नहीं रखा ऐसे मनीषी ने भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति अपनी गहन आस्था हमेशा ही बनाए रखी। विकेंद्रित व्यवस्था के पक्षधर थे। दीनदयाल जी की राजनीति संस्कृतिवादी है। उनके अनुसार राजनीति सत्ता को प्राप्त करने का साधन नहीं है यह तो समाज सेवा का कार्य है। उपाध्याय जी के राजनीतिक विचार भारतीय दर्शन की मूल भावना को व्यक्त करते हैं। जो राजनीति की आदर्श राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। वे राजनीति में नवउदारवाद के खिलाफ थे। उन्होंने लोकतंत्र के लिए नवउदारवाद को एक समस्या घोषित किया है। उनका विचार था की राजनीति लोगों द्वारा नियंत्रित होनी चाहिए न की धनी वर्ग द्वारा।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र की यात्रा में डॉक्टर अंबेडकर के विचारों का प्रभाव

श्री रोहित कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बाजपुर (उत्तराखंड)

डॉ०, भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर (1891 – 1956) आधुनिक भारतीय राजनीतिक विचारक, सामाजिक न्याय के पुरोद्धा और वर्तमान स्थापित आइडिया ऑफ इंडिया के निर्माता

थे। जिन्हें वधितों, शोषितों, मजलूमों, महिलाओं के मसीहा और भारतीय संविधान के प्रमुख निर्माता के रूप में याद किया जाता है। डॉ. अंबेडकर ने समकालीन भारत की राजनीति, संस्कृति और समाज के संदर्भ में लोकतंत्र की समस्या का ओजस्वी विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया है और इससे जुड़ी मान्यताओं के अनुरूप संवैधानिक विधि की वरेण्यता की है। लोकतंत्र की प्रचलित परिभाषाओं का विश्लेषण करने के बाद डॉ० अंबेडकर ने यह विचार रखा की एक शासन प्रणाली के रूप में लोकतंत्र और गणतंत्र ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें रक्तपात के बिना जनसाधारण के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक जीवन में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाए जाते हैं, जो लोकतंत्र की सच्ची कसौटी है। परन्तु सच्चा लोकतंत्र केवल शासन प्रणाली नहीं है अपितु यह मिलजुल कर रहने का तरीका है जिसमें लोग आपस में अपने साझा सुख-दुख बाँट लेते हैं। वस्तुतः यह अपने सहचरों के प्रति आदर और सम्मान की भावना व्यक्त करने का साधन है। डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर के नेतृत्व वाली विविध संविधान सभा द्वारा तैयार किया गया भारत का संविधान एक आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना करता है। जिसमें स्वतंत्रता समानता बंधुत्व जैसे सिद्धांत शामिल हैं। आज आजादी के 75 वर्षों में भारत ने उसी संविधान द्वारा स्थापित लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के माध्यम से बहुआयामी सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति की है। भारत कृषि में आत्मनिर्भर बन चुका है और औद्योगिक देश की श्रेणी में भारत की गिनती की जाती है। अतः यह अध्ययन डॉ० अंबेडकर के लोकतांत्रिक विचारों की अवधारणा एवं प्रभाव जिसमें मुख्य रूप से सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक दर्शन की दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण हो सकता है, जो भविष्य में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की प्रासंगिकता और इससे और अधिक मजबूत बनाने के लिए शोधार्थियों और नीति निर्माता को भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य को और अधिक मजबूत बनाने हेतु करेंगे प्रेरित कर सकता है।

भारतीय राजनीतिक विचारों के विकास में स्मृति ग्रंथों की भूमिका

श्री अक्षय तिवारी, शोधार्थी, सामाजिक बहिष्करण एवं समावेशी नीति अध्ययन केंद्र, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

स्मृति ग्रंथों, विशेष रूप से धर्मशास्त्रों ने कानून, शासन और सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए एक व्यापक रूपरेखा प्रदान करके भारतीय राजनीतिक विचार के विकास को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित किया है। मनुस्मृति और याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति सहित प्राचीन ग्रंथों ने धर्म (धार्मिक कर्तव्य) के सिद्धांतों को संहिताबद्ध किया, जो व्यक्तिगत आचरण और शासन कला दोनों के लिए आवश्यक थे। उन्होंने शासकों, शासितों और विभिन्न सामाजिक वर्गों के कर्तव्यों को स्पष्ट किया, जिससे एक नैतिक और कानूनी व्यवस्था स्थापित हुई जिसने समाज के कार्यों का विभाजन करने का मार्गदर्शन किया। राजनीतिक विचार को आकार देने में स्मृतियों ने राजधर्म के द्वारा शासक की भूमिका पर जोर दिया, जिसे वैध अधिकार की नींव के रूप में देखा गया। नैतिक शासन के इस विचार ने नैतिकता और राजनीतिक शक्ति के बीच एक मजबूत संबंध बनाया, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हुआ कि शासक न केवल शक्तिशाली थे, बल्कि न्यायप्रिय और सदाचारी भी थे। स्मृतियों में वर्णित पदानुक्रमित सामाजिक व्यवस्था ने शासन की संरचना को प्रभावित किया, समाज के भीतर भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों को मजबूत किया और एक स्थिर सामाजिक और राजनीतिक वातावरण को आकार में योगदान दिया। भारतीय राजनीतिक विचारों पर स्मृति ग्रंथों का स्थायी प्रभाव कानून, न्याय और शासन पर समकालीन चर्चाओं के लिए उनकी निरंतर प्रासंगिकता में स्पष्ट है। उन्होंने एक राजनीतिक दर्शन की नींव रखी जो नैतिक विचारों को शासन के व्यावहारिक पहलुओं के साथ एकीकृत करता है, जिसने भारतीय राजनीतिक विचारों के विकास हेतु पथ प्रदर्शक का कार्य किया एवं आकार प्रदान किया।

भारतीय न्याय संहिता का स्मृति ग्रंथों के संदर्भ में अनुशीलन

श्री पतञ्जलि पाण्डेय, शोधार्थी, सामाजिक बहिष्करण एवं समावेशी नीति अध्ययन केंद्र, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

स्मृति ग्रन्थ भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण ग्रन्थ हैं। स्मृति ग्रन्थ तत्समय के प्रचलित संविधान स्वरूप ही है। स्मृति ग्रन्थ समाजिक तथा न्याय विधान को काल के सापेक्ष में व्याख्याति करते हैं। समाज किन विधियों द्वारा संचालित हो तथा राज्य द्वारा देय न्याय का स्वरूप क्या हो इस संदर्भ में भारतीय दृष्टि क्या कहती है इसका हमें विभिन्न स्मृतियों द्वारा समीचीन ज्ञान हो जाता है। अंग्रेजों के समय से भारत में भारतीय दंड संहिता के रूप में दंड विधान 1860 में स्थापित किया गया। इस दंड विधान की स्थापना का का मुख्य उद्देश्य उनके द्वारा औपनिवेशिक शासन को दृढ़ आधारों के साथ ही स्थापित रखना था। वे भारतीयों को दंड द्वारा नियंत्रित रखना चाहते थे, उस नियंत्रण के माध्यम से अपनी सत्ता को सतत स्थापित रखने की आकांक्षा को रखे हुए थे। 2023 में लाल किले के प्राचीर से भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने अमृत काल के लिए भारत के पंच प्रण की घोषणा की। इसमें एक प्रमुख घोषणा औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता से देश को मुक्त कराने का उद्घोषण था। इसी पंच प्राणों के आलोक में दिसंबर में भारतीय संसद ने भारतीय न्याय संहिता 2023 को पारित किया। यह दंड विधान भारतीयों को न्याय उपलब्ध कराने और दंड विधान की औपनिवेशिक मनोवृत्ति के निर्मूलन हेतु एक जुलाई 2024 से भारत वर्ष में लागू कर दिया गया। इस शोध-पत्र द्वारा इसी भारतीय न्याय संहिता और स्मृति ग्रंथों में वर्णित न्याय विधान के मध्य तारतम्य, प्रचलित अपराधों के संदर्भ में समानताओं एवं इनके न्याय प्रक्रिया के आधारों का अध्ययन किया जाएगा।

भारत में राजपूत-मुगल संघर्ष के संदर्भ में सैन्य सुधारों का ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन

श्री अमित कुमार यादव, शोधार्थी, इतिहास विभाग, गोविन्द गुरु जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, बाँसवाड़ा (राजस्थान)

भारत के इतिहास में सैन्य सुधारों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है, जो विभिन्न शासकों और उनके राजवंशों के सत्ता संघर्षों और विस्तारवादी नीतियों को समझने में सहायक है। विशेष रूप से, राजपूत-मुगल संघर्ष ने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में सैन्य रणनीतियों, संगठन, और तकनीकों में सुधार की प्रक्रिया को प्रेरित किया। इस शोध का उद्देश्य राजपूत-मुगल संघर्ष के संदर्भ में भारतीय सैन्य सुधारों का एक व्यापक ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करना है। राजपूत और मुगलों के बीच संघर्ष न केवल दो महान शक्तियों के बीच की लड़ाई थी, बल्कि यह भारतीय इतिहास के एक महत्वपूर्ण दौर का प्रतीक भी था, जिसने सैन्य सुधारों की दिशा को बदल दिया। राजपूत शासक अपनी स्वतंत्रता और सांस्कृतिक पहचान को बनाए रखने के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। उन्होंने मुगलों के खिलाफ अपने राज्य और गौरव की रक्षा के लिए अत्यधिक साहस और वीरता का प्रदर्शन किया। मुगलों के आगमन ने भारतीय सैन्य संरचना में एक नई चुनौती प्रस्तुत की। मुगलों की सेना संगठित, प्रशिक्षित और अत्याधुनिक हथियारों से लैस थी, जिसने राजपूतों को अपनी पारंपरिक युद्ध शैली में सुधार करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। राजपूतों के सैन्य सुधार मुख्यतः उनके युद्ध कौशल, घुड़सवार सेना की रणनीति, और किलों की रक्षा में दिखाई दिए। उन्होंने अपनी सैन्य ताकत को बढ़ाने के लिए तोपखाने का उपयोग शुरू किया और अपने किलों को आधुनिक तकनीकों से सुसज्जित किया। राजपूत योद्धाओं ने गुरिल्ला युद्ध तकनीकों का भी विकास किया, जो पहाड़ी इलाकों में मुगलों के खिलाफ लड़ने में कारगर साबित हुई। दूसरी ओर, मुगलों ने अपनी सैन्य रणनीतियों में सुधार किया और तोपखाने और हाथियों का व्यापक उपयोग किया। मुगल सेना की संरचना में तुर्की, फारसी, और मध्य एशियाई युद्ध तकनीकों का प्रभाव दिखाई देता है, जिसे उन्होंने भारतीय भूभाग के लिए अनुकूलित किया। राजपूत-मुगल संघर्ष का प्रभाव केवल सैन्य रणनीतियों तक सीमित नहीं था, बल्कि इसने भारतीय सैन्य संस्कृति, संगठनात्मक ढांचे, और हथियार निर्माण में भी महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किए। इस संघर्ष ने राजपूतों को अपने पारंपरिक सैनिक संरचना में बदलाव करने के लिए मजबूर किया और उन्हें आधुनिक युद्ध तकनीकों को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया। इसी प्रकार, मुगलों ने भी भारतीय युद्धक्षेत्र की जटिलताओं के अनुरूप अपनी सैन्य नीति में आवश्यक बदलाव किए। इस संघर्ष ने भारतीय सैन्य इतिहास को एक नई दिशा दी और बाद के कालखंडों में भी इसके प्रभाव स्पष्ट रूप से देखे जा सकते हैं। निष्कर्षतः राजपूत-मुगल संघर्ष ने भारतीय सैन्य सुधारों की दिशा निर्धारित की, जो न केवल भारत के सैन्य इतिहास में एक मील का पत्थर है, बल्कि यह वैश्विक सैन्य इतिहास में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्याय के रूप में उभरता है।

राष्ट्रवाद और मानवतावाद : एक समग्र चिंतन की ओर

श्रीमती एकता चौहान, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, एकेपी डिग्री कॉलेज, खुर्जा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

श्री दीपक सिंह, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

विगत वैश्विक महासंकट कोविड-19 के दौरान संपूर्ण विश्व ने कुछ अप्रत्याशित देखा, जिसने देशों तथा मनुष्यों के बीच के संबंधों के कुछ चिंताजनक पहलुओं को उजागर किया तथा पश्चिम के खोकेले मानवतावाद के दावों की भी पोल खोल दी। ऐसी विपदा के समय में विश्व के विकसित देशों ने दुनिया के सबसे जरूरतमंद देशों को असहाय स्थिति में छोड़ दिया तथा केवल अपने निजी स्वार्थ को आगे कर इन देशों में रहने वाले नागरिकों को दरकिनार कर दिया। यदि पश्चिम के देश अपनी मानवतावाद की विचारधारा के प्रति दृढ़ निश्चयी थे तो यह एक स्वर्णिम अवसर था जब वह संपूर्ण विश्व को एक परिवार तथा हर मानव की चिंता का परिचय दे सकते थे किंतु विश्व ने भारत के रूप में एक विश्वगुरु को देखा जिसने पंक्ति के अंत में खड़े देशों की भी सहायता की तथा समस्त विश्व के लिये पथ प्रदर्शित किया। यह शोधपत्र राष्ट्रवाद तथा मानवतावाद की सीमाओं और उनके अंतरसंबंधों का विश्लेषण करता है तथा भारतीय चिंतन के जीव केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण में इनसे उत्पन्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर खोजने का प्रयास करता है।

श्रीमद्भगवत गीता व उपनिषदों में कर्तव्यों की अवधारणा: भारतीय संविधान में वर्णित मौलिक कर्तव्यों के विशेष संदर्भ में

सुश्री मानसी त्यागी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

प्राचीन भारत एक ऐसी समृद्ध संस्कृति थी। जिसने विश्व को दर्शन, विज्ञान, संस्कृति, कला, साहित्य आदि के क्षेत्र में अमूल्य रत्न दिए। प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक जीवन को नियमित करने के लिए धर्म आधारित व्यवस्था प्रचलित थी। सभी व्यक्ति अपने-अपने धर्म के अनुसार अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते थे। यहां पर धर्म शब्द का अर्थ पूजा पद्धति या रिलिजन से न होकर व्यक्ति के कर्तव्य से लिया जाता है। प्राचीन काल से ही भारतीय संस्कृति में कर्तव्यों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है। भारतीय वांगमय में कर्तव्य को बाह्य प्रक्रिया ना मानकर आंतरिक प्रक्रिया माना गया है। इसी प्रकार वर्तमान में भी भारत के संविधान में हमें कुछ निर्धारित कर्तव्यों का उल्लेख मिलता है। जो संविधान के भाग 4क अनुच्छेद 51 में समाहित है प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में मौलिक कर्तव्य जैसा शब्द प्रयुक्त नहीं होता था, लेकिन व्यक्ति के कर्तव्यों के बारे में विस्तृत चर्चा हमें वेद, धर्मग्रंथ, स्मृतियों, रामायण, उपनिषद, गीता आदि में परिलक्षित होती है। संविधान में वर्णित कुछ मौलिक कर्तव्य जब प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा व संवर्धन तथा प्राणी मात्र के लिए दया का भाव जैसी बात करते हैं तो ध्यान में आता है कि भारत तो प्राचीन समय से ही वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् व पंच महायज्ञ जैसी संकल्पनाओं को गृहीत किए हुए हैं जो ना सिर्फ व्यक्ति अपितु संपूर्ण विश्व के कल्याण की बात करता है।

भारतीय संस्कृति के संरक्षक डॉ० अम्बेडकर

डॉ० भूपेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय इतिहास में डॉ० अम्बेडकर को एक समाज सुधारक के रूप में जाना जाता है। कुछ स्थान पर उनकी छवि केवल एक दलित, पिछड़े वर्गों के नेता के रूप में भी देखी जाती है। लेकिन डॉ० अम्बेडकर का एक चेहरा वह भी है। जो भारतीय संस्कृति के संरक्षक का भी है। कुछ लोग डॉ० अम्बेडकर को हिन्दू धर्म के विरोधी के रूप में प्रचारित करते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ यह भी देखना होगा की डॉ० अम्बेडकर की धर्मपत्नी रमाबाई जी विद्वल की पूजा करती थीं जिसके लिए उन्होंने घर के एक कमरे में भगवान की मूर्ति रखी। डॉ० अम्बेडकर उस कमरे में कभी जूता आदि पहन कर नहीं गये। ये उनका हिन्दू आस्था के प्रति सम्मान का भाव ही था। भारतीय संस्कृति की वाहक संस्कृत भाषा को डॉ० अम्बेडकर भारत की राष्ट्रीय भाषा का दर्जा देने के पक्षकार थे। उनका मानना था कि भारत की गौरवशाली संस्कृति को जानने के लिए वेद, पुराण तथा उपनिषदों का अध्ययन आवश्यक है जो बिना संस्कृति के पूरा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए संस्कृत भाषा का ज्ञान लेना अनिवार्य हो। अपने इन्ही कार्यों से डॉ० अम्बेडकर भारतीय संस्कृति के संरक्षक के रूप में परिलक्षित होते हैं।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का चिंतन: सार्वजनिक नीतियों के विशेष संदर्भ में।

चित्रा देवी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय एक बहुत ही दूरदर्शी नेता थे। उनका जीवन देश के लिए ही समर्पित रहा, आजीवन वे अपने विचारों एवं कार्यों के द्वारा समाज तथा देश को उन्नति की राह पर लाने का प्रयास करते रहे। पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने एकात्म मानववाद एवं अंत्योदय की अवधारणा प्रस्तुत की, जिससे कि समाज में व्यक्ति का कल्याण हो सके। उनका आर्थिक चिंतन भारत की परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप था। दीनदयाल उपाध्याय एक मौलिक चिंतक तो थे ही साथ-साथ वे अर्थशास्त्री भी थे। उनका मानना था कि अर्थ चिंतन ऐसा होना चाहिए जो मौलिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें। बाजार व्यवस्था भौतिक आधार पर ही गतिशील नहीं होती, इसके लिए मानवीय अंतर्संबंधों की दृढ़ता भी आवश्यक है। बाजार व्यवस्था को आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के आधार पर खड़ा किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि जब बाजार ग्राहकवाद की अवधारणा पर कार्य करता है, गैर जरूरी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जाता है। एकात्म मानववाद में समग्र सृष्टि का विचार करते हुए जीवन का समग्रता में विचार किया जाता है। एकात्म मानववाद के केंद्र में संपूर्ण मानवता को समाहित किया गया है। समाज में व्यक्ति की बुनियादी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार की नीतियों का निर्माण किया जाता है। ये नीतियां समाज के कमजोर वर्ग को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाई जाती हैं। पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के चिंतन को आधार बनाकर अनेक नीतियों का निर्माण भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जिनमें अंत्योदय योजना, मनरेगा योजना आदि सम्मिलित हैं।

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन व संन्यासी: राजनीतिक लामबंदी के विशेष संदर्भ में

काव्या, शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम एक ऐसा अध्याय है जिसने देश के हर वर्ग को एकजुट किया। इस दौरान संन्यासियों ने भी देश की आजादी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। भारतीय ऋषियों व संन्यासियों ने समाज हित में देश काल परिस्थिति के अनुरूप कार्य किया है। संन्यास के पश्चात संन्यासी के चिंतन का क्षेत्र सम्पूर्ण समाज भी रहता है। अंग्रेजी शासन काल में अपने इसी कर्तव्य के लिए ये संन्यासी मातृभूमि की रक्षार्थ उठ खड़े हुए थे। भारत की स्वतंत्रता को अपना कर्म धर्म मानकर इन्होंने अपना सर्वस्व न्योछावर किया तथा अंग्रेजों की क्रूर नीतियों के विरुद्ध आवाज बुलंद की थी। दशनामी संन्यासियों ने इसमें प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई थी। ये संन्यासी अपने भरण पोषण के लिए समाज पर अवलंबित थे व समाज भी इनके प्रभाव से मुक्त न था, समाज लंबे समय से अंग्रेजों से त्रस्त था। अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में इनकी शिष्य परंपरा के लोग इनसे जुड़ते गए तथा समाज के अन्य वर्गों का सहयोग भी उन्हें मिला व भारत के सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक पुनरुत्थान का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया, जिस पर अंग्रेजों ने प्रमुख रूप से कुठाराघात किया था। उन्होंने लोगों को राजनीतिक रूप से जागरूक किया और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में मांग लेने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उनके धार्मिक प्रभाव और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा ने लोगों को आंदोलन में शामिल होने के लिए प्रेरित किया। संन्यासियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में राजनीतिक लामबंदी में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। जिसका परिणाम 1857 के पश्चात से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से दिखना प्रारंभ हो गया था।

महाभारत में संधि और मैत्री नीतियाँ: आधुनिक विदेश नीति पर उनका प्रभाव

प्रो० जगमीत सिंह बावा, (विभागाध्यक्ष), राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

कु० प्रतिभा (शोधार्थी), राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

प्रत्येक राज्य के वास्तविक आंकलन करने हेतु उसकी विदेशनीति की अत्यंत महत्ता होती, उसी परिप्रेक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के अंतर्गत महाभारत के पंचम खंड शांतिपर्व में वर्णित विदेश नीति के सूत्रों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है, विदेश नीति के विभीन्न आयाम परिलक्षित होते हैं और इन सभी आयामों कि महत्ता प्राचीनकाल से लेकर आधुनिक समय तक बनी हुई है। इन आयामों में प्रमुखतया संबंधों के निर्धारण हेतु प्रयुक्त अनेक कूटनीतिक माध्यम जैसे संधि, विग्रह, साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद, गुप्तचर व्यवस्था इत्यादि शामिल है। विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में गतिशीलता की महत्ता इसलिए बनी हुई है क्योंकि मैत्री और शत्रुता दोनों में से किसी का भी स्थिर रहना संभव नहीं है, शांतिपर्व इस वक्तव्य की सउदाहरण चर्चा करता है। इसके साथ-साथ शान्तिपर्व में स्व-रक्षा एवम् राष्ट्रीय हितों की प्राप्ति हेतु विदेश नीति के एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण आयाम, युद्ध सम्बंधी नीतियों एवं रणनीतियों का भी उल्लेख शोध पत्र में किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में इन आयामों के प्रयोग हेतु शांतिपर्व के विवरण को परिलक्षित करता है।

PANEL 23

भारतीय परिदृश्य में विओपनिवेशीकरण: संस्कृति इतिहास एवं साहित्य की सत् व्याख्या।

श्री सचिन तिवारी, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

बीसवीं सदी उप निवेशवादी शक्तियों के पराभव का समय रहा। दुनिया के प्रत्येक छोर पर राष्ट्रवाद की क्रांति से वर्षों के आधिपत्य को समाप्त करते हुए स्वतंत्र राज्य अस्तित्व में आए। भूमि की स्वायत्तता के उपरांत आज भी इन राज्यों में उप निवेशवादी शक्तियां, अपनी संस्कृति साहित्य एवं अपने सामाजिक आवरण को यथावत बनाए रखी हैं। शताब्दियों तक पराधीन रहे भारत की संस्कृति एवं साहित्य की समृद्धता उसकी ऐतिहासिक विरासत आक्रमणकारी शक्तियों के प्रभाव में आकर नष्ट होती चली गई। भारत, जो

सदियों इस्लामिक ताकतों एवं अंग्रेजों के आधीन रहा, उसकी अपनी परंपरा एवं जीवन पद्धति विलुप्त प्राय हो गई। साहित्य के वर्तमान विमर्श भारतीयता से परे, पाश्चात्य एवं इस्लामिक व्याख्याओं तक केंद्रित होकर रह गए। पश्चिमी समाज की अपनी स्वघोषित श्रेष्ठता नव उपनिवेशवाद के रूप में सम्पूर्ण भारत के सामाजिक जीवन पर अपना प्रभाव स्थापित कर चुकी है। इस लेख के माध्यम से हम वर्तमान भारतीय समाज, संस्कृति एवं साहित्य पर उपनिवेशवादी प्रभावों का अध्ययन करेंगे।

भारतीय मन को उपनिवेशमुक्त करना

रोहित पीलवान, शोधार्थी, देश भगत विश्वविद्यालय, गोविन्दगढ़ (पंजाब)

उपनिवेशवाद ने भारतीय समाज पर व्यापक और गहरा प्रभाव डाला है जो आज भी कई क्षेत्रों में महसूस किया जाता है। ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान, भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में पश्चिमी दृष्टिकोण की अनिवार्यता ने पारंपरिक ज्ञान और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को कमतर समझने की भावना पैदा की। इसके साथ ही अंग्रेजी भाषा को प्राथमिकता देने से भारतीय भाषाओं की प्रासंगिकता घट गई। उपनिवेशिक शासन ने भारतीय समाज को विभाजित करने के लिए जाति और धार्मिक विभाजन को बढ़ावा दिया, जिससे एकता में कमी आई और भारतीय मानसिकता में हीन भावना पैदा हुई। स्वामी विवेकानंद और दयानंद सरस्वती जैसे विचारकों ने भारतीय संस्कृति और आध्यात्मिकता पर गर्व करना सिखाया और आत्मनिर्भरता के सिद्धांतों को प्रोत्साहित किया। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान, भारतीय नेताओं ने सांस्कृतिक पुनरुद्धार और आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में प्रयास किए। इसके बावजूद, वैश्वीकरण और समकालीन चुनौतियाँ भारतीय पहचान पर विदेशी प्रभाव को बढ़ा रही हैं, जिससे पारंपरिक मूल्यों और सांस्कृतिक पहचान पर संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है। भारतीय मीडिया और मनोरंजन क्षेत्र ने भी औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता को चुनौती दी है, लेकिन पश्चिमी प्रभाव अभी भी हावी है। स्वदेशीकरण और आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है। स्थानीय उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और विदेशी निर्भरता को कम करने के प्रयास महत्वपूर्ण हैं। अंततः, भारतीय समाज को अपनी सांस्कृतिक जड़ों से जुड़े रहने और वैश्विक संदर्भ में आत्मनिर्भरता को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि भारतीय मन एक स्वतंत्र और सशक्त पहचान की ओर अग्रसर हो सके।

मानसिक विउपनिवेशीकरण के पथ पर अग्रसर भारत: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

शरद मिश्रा, शोध छात्र, राजनीति शास्त्र विभाग, लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

यह शोध पत्र 'मानसिक विउपनिवेशीकरण के पथ पर अग्रसर भारत: एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत भारत के मानसिक विउपनिवेशीकरण की यात्रा का विश्लेषण करता है। ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद के लगभग 200 वर्षों के शासन के दौरान, भारतीय समाज की मानसिकता पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसमें शिक्षा, संस्कृति, और सामाजिक संरचनाओं में उपनिवेशी विचारधाराओं का प्रभुत्व था। इस अध्ययन में स्वतंत्रता के बाद से अब तक भारत में उपनिवेशी मानसिकता से मुक्त होने के प्रयासों का गहन विश्लेषण किया गया है। भारत की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात्, 1947 में, नेहरू और गांधी जैसे नेताओं के नेतृत्व में स्वदेशी विचारधाराओं और सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए। 1961 में स्थापित खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और 1950 में भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के तहत भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव के प्रयास, भारत के विउपनिवेशीकरण के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण हैं। इस शोध में भारतीय शिक्षा, साहित्य, और सामाजिक संरचनाओं में विउपनिवेशीकरण के प्रयासों को 21वीं सदी के संदर्भ में भी जांचा गया है, जहाँ 2020 में नई शिक्षा नीति का उद्घाटन किया गया, जिसमें भारतीय सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक विरासत को पुनर्जीवित करने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए गए। इस अध्ययन में यह दर्शाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि कैसे स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत ने अपनी मानसिकता को पुनर्गठित किया और उपनिवेशी मानसिकता से बाहर निकलते हुए आत्मनिर्भरता और आत्मगौरव की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाए। यह शोध वर्तमान और भविष्य के संदर्भ में भारत के मानसिक उन्मुक्ति की प्रक्रिया पर विचार करता है, जिसमें स्वदेशी उत्पादों और भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रसार जैसे कदम भी शामिल हैं।

PANEL 24

आपातकाल का साहित्यिक दृष्टिकोण से अनुशीलन (राही मासूम रजा के कटरा बी आर्जू उपन्यास के संदर्भ में)

डॉ० मनोज एकनाथ महाजन, हिन्दी विभाग, एम० जे० कॉलेज, जलगांव (महाराष्ट्र)

राही मासूम रजा का उपन्यास कटरा बी० आर्जू० भारतीय राजनीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण दौर, आपातकाल, को गहराई से दर्शाता है। यह उपन्यास न केवल आपातकाल के दौरान की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन करता है, बल्कि उस समय के व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक संघर्षों को भी उजागर करता है। कटरा बी० आर्जू० में रजा ने एक संवेदनशील और सजीव चित्रण के माध्यम से यह दिखाया है कि कैसे राजनीतिक अत्याचार और सामाजिक अन्याय ने आम नागरिकों के जीवन को प्रभावित किया। इस शोध में यह तर्क दिया गया है कि कटरा बी आर्जू आपातकाल के समय की राजनीतिक विचारधारा और उसके प्रभावों का एक महत्वपूर्ण साहित्यिक दस्तावेज है। उपन्यास में वर्णित पात्रों और घटनाओं के माध्यम से रजा ने उस समय की राजनीतिक अस्थिरता, संसरण, और सामाजिक विखंडन को बारीकी से उकेरा है। इस अध्ययन में उपन्यास की साहित्यिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से समीक्षा की गई है, जिसमें यह दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि कटरा बी आर्जू कैसे भारतीय राजनीति और समाज में साहित्य के माध्यम से एक सशक्त विचारधारा का निर्माण करता है। प्रस्तुत शोध इस बात पर भी प्रकाश डालता है कि आपातकाल के समय की साहित्यिक कृतियाँ भारतीय राजनीति की जटिलताओं को समझने में कैसे सहायक होती हैं।

महादेवी वर्मा के साहित्य में नारीवादी राजनीतिक विचार की प्रासंगिकता: विकसित भारत@2047 परिप्रेक्ष्य में

आराधना कुमारी, शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

साधारणतया महादेवी वर्मा की छायावादी कवयित्री के रूप में अधिक प्रसिद्धि रही है। उनकी कविताओं में हमेशा रहस्यवाद, वेदना एवं करुणा को खोजने का प्रयास किया जाता है तथा उनके गद्य में निहित नारीवादी राजनीतिक विचारों की हमेशा उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। इसलिए महादेवी वर्मा के साहित्य का नये दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन एवं शोध आवश्यक है, ताकि उनके साहित्य में निहित महिला सम्बन्धी मुद्दों एवं समस्याओं को रेखांकित किया जा सके। इस शोध पत्र में 2047 तक विकसित भारत की संकल्पना को साकार करने में महादेवी वर्मा के नारीवादी राजनीतिक विचार कितने सहायक एवं मार्गदर्शक सिद्ध होंगे, इसका वर्णन किया जाएगा। विकसित भारत के उद्देश्यों जैसे— आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक प्रगति, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता को तभी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जब इसमें महिला एवं पुरुष दोनों की भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। महादेवी वर्मा के साहित्य के माध्यम से यह समझा जा सकता है कि किसी देश के विकास में स्त्री एवं पुरुष दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। इसी प्रकार महादेवी वर्मा का साहित्य विकसित भारत के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में एक वैचारिक धरातल का निर्माण करेगा।

भारत के विकास—मार्ग में कबीर के दर्शन की प्रासंगिकता

डॉ. अंजू शर्मा, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र एवं राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, समाज विज्ञान संकाय, दयालबाग शिक्षण संस्थान, दयालबाग (उत्तर प्रदेश)

चन्द्रशेखर यादव, शोध छात्र, दयालबाग शिक्षण संस्थान, दयालबाग (उत्तर प्रदेश)

यह शोध पत्र 'भारत के विकास—मार्ग में कबीर के दर्शन की प्रासंगिकता' एक विश्लेषणात्मक शोध पत्र है। इस शोध पत्र में कबीर के चिंतन और भारत के विकास—मार्ग के लक्ष्यों के मध्य संबंधों का अध्ययन किया गया है। कबीर भारतीय चिंतन परंपरा के प्रमुख कवि, संत एवं विद्वान थे जिन्होंने विभिन्न सामाजिक—धार्मिक विषयों पर दोहों एवं शिक्षाओं के द्वारा अपने विचार प्रस्तुत किए। उन्होंने दोहों के द्वारा धार्मिक कट्टरता और सामाजिक असमानता की आलोचना की। कबीर का आध्यात्मिकता का विचार 'बेगमपुरा शहर' के रूप में धार्मिक रीति—रिवाज से आगे बढ़ते हुए भक्ति आधारित सामाजिक समानता और समरसता की बात करता है। विकासशील भारत ने विकासात्मक लक्ष्यों के रूप में आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक न्याय की सार्वभौमिक पहुंच को स्वीकार किया है। यह शोध पत्र इन लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में कबीर की दार्शनिक शिक्षाओं का विश्लेषण करता है। जिसमें धर्मनिरपेक्ष, जाति—विहीन, वर्ग—विहीन एवं न्यायपूर्ण समाज की प्राप्ति हेतु आध्यात्मिक मार्ग का विश्लेषण किया गया है। इस शोध पत्र में शोध पद्धति के रूप में कबीर के कार्यों का ऐतिहासिक एवं दार्शनिक अध्ययन और भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित विकासात्मक रूप रेखाओं का विश्लेषण किया गया है। जिसके द्वारा कबीर के विचार समकालीन सामाजिक—आर्थिक चुनौतियों के समाधान और राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाने में मूल्यवान अंतर दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं। भारतीय दर्शन परंपरा में कबीर का चिंतन भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने में, देश के अमृत काल को भारत के समस्त नागरिकों तक पहुंचाने में एवं नीति—निर्माण में किस प्रकार योगदान

कर सकता है, इसका विश्लेषण इस शोध पत्र में किया गया है।

हिंदी साहित्य में राजनीतिक विचारों का प्रभाव: एक विश्लेषण

राजकुमार, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, मुल्तानीमल मोदी कॉलेज, मोदीनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

हिंदी साहित्य में राजनीतिक विचार एक महत्वपूर्ण और समृद्ध क्षेत्र है, जिसमें समाज की राजनीतिक चेतना और संघर्षों का गहरा प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। यह साहित्य विभिन्न कालखंडों और आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं, आदर्शों और संघर्षों को व्यक्त करता है। भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम, समाजवादी विचारधारा, और समकालीन राजनीतिक परिदृश्य ने हिंदी साहित्यकारों को गहराई से प्रभावित किया है। प्रारंभिक हिंदी साहित्य में धार्मिक और नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रधानता थी, लेकिन आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य ने राष्ट्रीयता, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम, समाजवाद, साम्यवाद, और लोकतंत्र जैसे राजनीतिक विचारों को प्रमुखता दी। विशेषकर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय, साहित्यकारों ने अपनी कविताओं, कहानियों, और उपन्यासों के माध्यम से लोगों को जागरूक किया और स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रेरित किया। प्रेमचंद, यशपाल, और नागाजफ़रन जैसे साहित्यकारों ने अपनी रचनाओं में सामाजिक अन्याय और राजनीतिक दमन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई। आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य में राजनीतिक विचारधारा के विविध रूप देखने को मिलते हैं। स्वतंत्रता के बाद के समय में लेखकों ने भारतीय लोकतंत्र के विकास, राजनीति में भ्रष्टाचार, सामाजिक असमानता, और जातिगत विभाजन जैसे मुद्दों को अपनी रचनाओं में उठाया। इसके अलावा, समकालीन साहित्य में उदारीकरण और वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों, दलित राजनीति, नारीवाद, और पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं जैसे मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा की गई है। इन विषयों के माध्यम से साहित्यकारों ने आधुनिक समाज में हो रहे राजनीतिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण किया है। इस क्षेत्र का अध्ययन हमें यह समझने में मदद करता है कि साहित्यकारों ने किस प्रकार अपने लेखन के माध्यम से सामाजिक और राजनीतिक बदलावों की प्रवृत्तियों को उकेरा और समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के मुद्दों को प्रमुखता दी। विशेषकर महात्मा गांधी, पं. नेहरू, और अन्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के विचार, तथा बाद के दशकों में जन आंदोलन, और राजनीतिक विवादों का साहित्य पर प्रभाव इस अध्ययन के महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं।

PANEL 25

राजस्थान की राजनीति: सोशल मीडिया और चुनाव

श्री विकास कुमार मीना, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

मीडिया जनसंचार के साधनों के लिए एक व्यापक शब्द है जिसमें सोशल मीडिया, प्रिंट मीडिया, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, रेडियो, टेलीविजन और पत्रकारिता शामिल हैं। समकालीन डिजिटल दुनिया में, सोशल मीडिया सबसे प्रमुख मीडिया है जो मानवीय संबंधों को बढ़ाता है। सोशल मीडिया जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित करता है और यह शोध चुनाव परिणामों और मतदान व्यवहार पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगा। यह पाया गया है कि सोशल मीडिया चुनाव प्रक्रिया की घोषणा और नामांकन से लेकर मतगणना और परिणामों की घोषणा तक हर चरण पर गहरा प्रभाव डाल रहा है। इसलिए, वर्तमान अध्ययन इस बात पर केंद्रित है कि फेसबुक, एक्स(ट्विटर), इंस्टाग्राम और यूट्यूब जैसे सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म राजनीतिक परिदृश्य को कैसे आकार दे रहे हैं और ये प्लेटफॉर्म राजनीतिक व्यवहार को कैसे प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान अध्ययन विशेष रूप से वर्ष 2023 के राजस्थान विधानसभा चुनाव पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करता है। यह शोध हाल के चुनावों में यानी सोशल मीडिया के लोकप्रिय होने के बाद, विशेषकर युवाओं के बीच पारंपरिक मीडिया की उपयोगिता में कमी पर भी प्रकाश डालता है। सोशल मीडिया की बहुमुखी प्रकृति का विश्लेषण करके वर्तमान अध्ययन सोशल मीडिया और चुनावी गतिशीलता के बीच परस्पर क्रिया पर जोर देता है।

राजस्थान की राजनीति में नए दलों का उदय एवं स्थिति : एक विश्लेषण

प्रो. जनक सिंह मीना, विभागाध्यक्ष, गांधीवादी विचार एवं शांति अध्ययन विभाग, गुजरात केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गांधीनगर (गुजरात)

राजस्थान का एकीकरण विभिन्न चरणों के माध्यम से हुआ है। राजस्थान की राजनीति को समझने के लिए 1952 से लेकर 2023 तक के 7 दशक से अधिक यात्रांतर्गत हुए विधानसभा चुनावों का विश्लेषण किया जाना आवश्यक है, साथ ही इन चुनावों में यह देखना नितांत आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान की राजनीति में राजनीतिक दलों की विचारधारा और विकासधारा किस प्रकार की रही है? कौनसे दल प्रमुख भूमिका में रहे हैं और उनके पीछे क्या कारण रहे हैं? क्या मरुप्रदेश की राजनीति के तीनों स्तरों क्रमशः केंद्र, राज्य और स्थानीय स्तर पर मतदाताओं का व्यवहार एक समान रहा है? राजस्थान में शुरुआत से लेकर वर्तमान 2023 तक के विधानसभा चुनाव में अनेक दलों को सक्रिय रूप में देखा गया है परंतु यह भी देखा गया है कि दो ही दल अग्रणी भूमिका में रहे हैं जो सरकार बनाने में भी सफल रहे। प्रदेश की राजनीति में ऐसा भी नहीं है कि अन्य दलों ने निर्वाचन में सहभागिता नहीं निभाई हो बल्कि कई बार निर्दलीय सहित महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका भी निर्वहन की है। हालांकि अभी तक कोई भी दल तीसरे विकल्प के रूप में उभर कर नहीं आ पाया है। इस शोध पत्र में यह चिंतन का विषय है कि राजस्थान के निर्वाचन में नए दलों का उदय होता रहा है, किंतु ये दल न सरकार बनाने में सफल भूमिका निभा पाए हैं और न ही अपना वर्चस्व स्थापित कर पा पाए हैं।

राजस्थान की राजनीतिक गतिशीलता

डॉ. ईश्वर चन्द्र शर्मा, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)

1951-52 के प्रथम आम चुनाव से लेकर वर्तमान समय तक तथा 1952 के विधानसभा चुनाव से लेकर वर्तमान विधानसभा चुनाव तक राजस्थान की राजनीति लगातार गतिशील रही है। जहां शुरुआत में यहां एक दल कांग्रेस का प्रभाव रहा, वहीं 1967 में पहली बार कांग्रेस को स्पष्ट बहुमत नहीं मिल पाया। विपक्षी दलों ने गठबंधन कर सरकार बनाने का दावा प्रस्तुत किया, किंतु राज्यपाल संपूर्णानंद ने सबसे बड़ी पार्टी होने के नाते कांग्रेस को ही सरकार बनाने को आमंत्रित करने का निर्णय लिया। हिसा हुआ, जयपुर में गोली चली। राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा। विपक्ष के विधायक टूट गए और नए राज्यपाल हुकुम सिंह ने मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। इस सरकार ने अपना कार्यकाल पूरा किया। राजस्थान में पहली गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार 1977 में भैरोसिंह शेखावत के नेतृत्व में गठित हुई थी। 1993 के विधानसभा के आम चुनाव में भाजपा की जीत के बाद से राजस्थान में एक बार भाजपा एवं एक बार कांग्रेस की सरकार के गठन का चलन शुरू हो गया है। राजस्थान में अब तक हुए विधानसभा एवं लोकसभा चुनावों ने इस बात को प्रकट किया है कि यहां का मतदाता चुनाव में अपनी राजनीतिक सूझबूझ एवं परिपक्वता का परिचय देते हुए, राजनीति को स्थिर बनाए रखने की अपेक्षा गतिशीलता प्रदान करना पसंद करता है। राजस्थान में राजनीतिक गतिशीलता के कई कारण बताए जा सकते हैं। इनमें प्रमुख हैं क्षेत्रीय विविधता, आम जनता की राजनीतिक सूझबूझ, क्षेत्रीय दलों का के प्रभाव में कमी एवं नवीन क्षेत्रीय दलों का गठन, राज्य की राजनीति में जाति एक प्रभावी तत्व है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यहां पर राजनीतिक गतिशीलता का है। राजस्थान की राजनीति में गतिशीलता के कारणों को देखें तो राजनीति में जाति का एक प्रभावी तत्व होना। राजनीतिक दलों में गुटबंदीयां एवं अलग-अलग समय अलग-अलग नेताओं का प्रभाव, राजनीतिक दलों के केंद्रीय नेतृत्व का स्थानीय राजनीति में सक्रिय हस्तक्षेप आदि कारण बताये जा सकते हैं। राजस्थान में राजनीतिक गतिशीलता के स्वरूप को यदि हम देखने की कोशिश करें तो यहां के राजनीतिक निर्णय, चुनाव परिणाम, शासन की नीतियां, हित समूह एवं दबाव समूह के व्यवहारों तथा आम जनता के शासन के प्रति दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से गतिशील राजनीति का स्वरूप प्रदर्शित होता है गतिशीलता कई बार सकारात्मक परिणाम वाली होती है तो कई बार नकारात्मक परिणाम वाली भी। मैं अपने इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से यह बताने की कोशिश करूंगा कि राजस्थान में राजनीतिक गतिशीलता का स्वरूप क्या है, राजनीतिक गतिशीलता के कारण क्या है इसके सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक परिणाम क्या है और राजनीतिक गतिशीलता को सकारात्मक परिणाम की दिशा में कैसे मोड़ा जा सकता है।

राजस्थान में राजनीति: गतिशीलता के कारक

डॉ. अखय राज मीणा, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान, राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, सिकन्दरा (राजस्थान)

राजस्थान का नाम आते ही रेगिस्तान की छवि उभरती है, जो हमेशा सूखा और पिछड़ा क्षेत्र रहा है। परन्तु राजनीतिक दृष्टि से यह प्रदेश सूखा नहीं है, वरन् काफी रोचक है। राजस्थान क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है, जो भारत की संसद में लोकसभा व राज्य सभा में क्रमशः 25 व 10 सीटों पर अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजता है। साथ ही इसकी 200 विधान सभा सीटें भी भारतीय राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती हैं। राजस्थान की राजनीति आजादी से लेकर आज तक बदलती रही है। इसकी

गतिशीलता के अनेक कारक हैं, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:— प्रस्तुत आलेख में लेखक ने राजस्थान की राजनीति में गतिशीलता के कारकों का अध्ययन किया है।

राजस्थान की राजनीति में क्षेत्रीय दलों की उभरती भूमिका

डॉ. दिनेश कुमार गहलोत, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)

श्री सुभाष महिया, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)

राजस्थान की राजनीति भारतीय लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के बाद से लगातार बदलती रही है। रजनी कोठारी के कांग्रेस प्रणाली और राजतंत्र समर्थित दलों द्वारा इसे चुनौती से लेकर द्विदलीय राजनीति तक क्षेत्रीय दलों की भूमिका में अनेक उतार चढ़ाव देखने को मिले हैं। 21वीं सदी के दूसरे दशक में, 15वीं विधानसभा के चुनावों तक राजस्थान के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में दो राजनीतिक दलों राष्ट्रीय लोकतांत्रिक पार्टी व भारतीय ट्राइबल पार्टी ने क्षेत्रीय दल के रूप में मजबूती से कदम रखा। जहां चुनाव परिणाम के बाद आरएलटीपी को न केवल 3 सीट मिली बल्कि क्षेत्रीय दल का दर्जा भी मिला परंतु प्रथम प्रयास में सफल होने के बावजूद बीटीपी का विघटन हो गया। इसके अधिकतर समर्थकों ने मिलकर भारत आदिवासी पार्टी बनाई। राजस्थान में अभी हाल ही में हुए 16वीं विधानसभा और 18वीं लोकसभा के चुनावों में आरएलटीपी को अपेक्षित सफलता नहीं मिली परन्तु मारवाड़ क्षेत्र की अनेक सीटों पर चुनाव परिणाम को प्रभावित किया। जबकि बीएपी ने अपेक्षा अनुरूप प्रदर्शन किया। दोनों दलों ने न केवल विधानसभा बल्कि लोकसभा में भी प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त किया। हालांकि उपरोक्त सभी परिवर्तनों के बाद भी क्षेत्रीय दलों का व्यापक प्रभाव नहीं देखा गया परन्तु निकट भविष्य में इन क्षेत्रीय दलों की सफलता पर संदेह नहीं किया जा सकता है। प्रस्तुत मेरा यह शोध पत्र राजस्थान की राजनीति में हाल ही में उभरते दो क्षेत्रीय दल राष्ट्रीय लोकतांत्रिक पार्टी व भारतीय आदिवासी पार्टी के उद्भव, विकास व राजस्थान की राजनीति में उनके प्रभाव सहित उनके भविष्य पर प्रकाश डालने का विनम्र प्रयास है।

राजस्थान की राजनीतिक गतिशीलता : 2023 विधानसभा और 2024

लोकसभा चुनावों का विश्लेषण

डॉ. रेणुका चौधरी, सहायक आचार्य, राजकीय महाविद्यालय सिणधरी, बालोतरा (राजस्थान)

राजस्थान, जो भारतीय लोकतंत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण राज्य है, की राजनीतिक गतिशीलता उसकी अद्वितीय चुनावी प्रवृत्तियों और गहरे सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रभावों द्वारा चिह्नित है। यह शोध पत्र 2023 के विधानसभा चुनावों और 2024 के लोकसभा चुनावों के संदर्भ में राजस्थान की राजनीतिक गतिशीलता की जांच करता है, जिसमें जाति, समुदाय और राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के बीच के अंतर्संबंध पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। चुनावी आंकड़ों, मतदाता व्यवहार और पार्टी रणनीतियों के व्यापक विश्लेषण के माध्यम से, यह अध्ययन राज्य में हाल के राजनीतिक परिणामों को आकार देने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण करता है। राजस्थान की राजनीति भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के बीच द्विध्रुवीय प्रतिस्पर्धा की विशेषता रही है, जिसमें सत्ता विरोधी लहर का ऐतिहासिक रूप से प्रभाव रहा है। यह शोध जातिगत राजनीति, क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों और करिश्माई नेतृत्व के चुनावी रुझानों पर प्रभाव की जांच करता है, साथ ही सामाजिक आंदोलनों और नागरिक समाज की राजनीतिक विमर्श में भूमिका को उजागर करता है। यह पत्र विधानसभा और लोकसभा चुनावों का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें राजनीतिक गठबंधनों और मतदाता प्राथमिकताओं में हुए परिवर्तनों का खुलासा किया गया है। अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों से ज्ञात होता है कि पारंपरिक जाति-आधारित राजनीति का प्रभाव अभी भी बना हुआ है, आर्थिक विकास और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं जैसे उभरते मुद्दे राजनीतिक कथा के केंद्र में आ रहे हैं। यह शोध राजस्थान के राजनीतिक पर्यावरण की व्यापक समझ में योगदान करता है, इसके भविष्य के मार्ग और राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालता है। यह शोध संदर्भ-विशिष्ट राजनीतिक रणनीतियों के महत्व और राजस्थान की जटिल सामाजिक-राजनीतिक चुनौतियों के समाधान में सूक्ष्म नीतिगत दृष्टिकोणों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है।

राजस्थान की राजनीति में महिला सहभागिता का अनुभवात्मक अध्ययन

स्वाति पारीक, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, अपेक्स विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

राजनीतिक सहभागिता सफल राष्ट्र की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का अपरिहार्य तत्व है। यह राष्ट्र की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को मौलिकता एवं स्थायित्व प्रदान करती है। प्रजातंत्र के विषय में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य यह है कि नीति व निर्णय निर्माण प्रक्रिया में समस्त जनता की सहभागिता हो, महिलाएँ राष्ट्र की आधी आबादी को इंगित करती हैं, अतः राजनीति में उनकी सहभागिता उत्तनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितनी पुरुषों की है। सैद्धांतिक दृष्टि से महिलाओं को पुरुषों के समान समानता दी गई है, परन्तु व्यावहारिक स्थिति गौण है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में राजस्थान राज्य के जयपुर जिले की संसदीय, विधानमंडल एवं स्थानीय स्तर पर महिला प्रतिनिधित्व की स्थिति का आंकलन किया जायेगा। यह लेख द्वितीयक स्रोतों पर आधारित होगा। प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में विवरणात्मक व अनुभवात्मक अध्ययन किया जायेगा।



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