UNPLANNED DEVELOPMENT LEADS TO AGONISING DISPLACEMENT & GROSS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Sudhanshu Tripathi

Every year the lives and livelihoods of more than ten million people across the globe are affected by forced displacement due to infrastructural projects such as dams, mines, industries, power plants and roads etc. thereby denigrating them from their culture, customs and language by mainstream communities. As a way out, the process of displacement and rehabilitation ought to be executed as a last resort and that, too, be achieved in a planned and more humane manner while taking into confidence the affected people.

PUBLIC POLICY: AS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY OF INDIA

Awadhesh Kumar Singh

Public policy refers to the policy of government and denotes rules and procedures and substantive programmes too. It is the outcome of decisions about the allocation of resources. Thus, Public policy must be distinguished from decision. It also differs from administration that refers to implementation. Public policy is in an amorphous stage. It does not confines to Political Science only but embraces economics, sociology, anthropology, psychology etc which fall in different disciplines. Policy either concerns with the change forming the dynamic aspect or with the keeping up of status quo forming the static aspect. Moreover there is no clear boundary between policy and administration; instead they mingle with each other. Policy is a dependent variable of the political process but some scholars disagree with the view and argue that policy is itself an independent variable affecting the political process. Policy making is done within the framework of the constitution of a country with her structural character but there are some factors shaping policy making. First public opinion that reflects through elections conferring the role of determining state policies on elected representatives. Secondly, political feasibility and economic considerations are also essential element of policy making. A policy is distilled from the administrative practice also. Three features stand out in public policy making in India-deterioration of the Legislature ; complementarity of directive principles of state policy and fundamental rights and plurality and compositeness. There is lack of an organ for a detailed study necessary for policy formulation in India. Due to centralist culture the objectives are not always defined clearly and ambiguity prevails. The Indian Government's move to introduce OBC reservation in the institutions of higher and professional education giving more space for demand of reservation, the question of merit and problem of creamy layer have been taken into account in this paper.

RAJYA SABHA AS THE SECOND CHAMBER:
RELEVANT OR REDUNDANT TODAY?

Mayengbam Nandakishwor Singh

In a democratic political set up, having two chambers serves ideally the basis of a thriving democracy. For decades since its inception, the bicameral system appears to work in tandem. Just as Indian democracy is in an experimenting stage, the foremost ideals of adopting a second chamber appears to be drifting away. Instead of executing proper checks and balance, the Rajya Sabha often is seen as obstructing the will of the Lok Sabha lately. This paper essentially aims to examine the rationale for the relevancy and redundancy of the Rajya Sabha today.

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN INDIA:
ITS PROBLEM, PROSPECTS AND REMEDIES

Keshabananda Borah

India is amongst the youngest nations in the world because in the next 15 years, half of the population in India will be below the age group of 30 years. As per data of Labour Force in India, of which was 475 million in 2006, is expected to be around 526 million in 2011 and will cover 653million in 2031. This large number of workforce will accelerate the economic prosperity of India if they will be transformed in to skilled one. However, in spite of having such vibrant feasibility of lifting the nation in the group of world's most developed nations, the demographic dividend in India posing demographic threat due to various obstacles like poverty, inadequate health facilities, poor quality of education, lack of vocational training, dearth of pure drinking water, home and sanitation facilities etc. Through this paper a humble attempt has been made to draw out the problems and prospects of demographic dividend in India and in the concluding part different new inventions of government policies on skill development are analyzed and on the basis of these policies recommendations are provided to reap the benefit from demographic dividend in India.

TRANSCENDING THE COMMUNAL-SECULAR BINARY:
THE ONLY WAY OUT

Bishnu Charan Satapathy

The contemporary political scenario is, quite often, marked by a trend of moving away from real issues of development such as health, education, access to resources or social security to non-issues like empty talks on communal-secular categorization in a bid to maximize selfish sectarian gains in competitive electoral politics. The paper analyses how we landed in this mess and degenerated from the Gandhian model of civic nationalism, especially in the post-Nehruvian era (1970s). It is suggested that an inter-cultural democratic dialogue which has always been a part of India's argumentative tradition can, certainly, be revived. An alternative development strategy with a policy of structural affirmation can provide the much needed cultural roots to India's secular project for reversing the trend towards polarization.

CONCEPTION OF SECULARISM IN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM
Avneet Kaur

The word 'Secularism' is derived from Latin word 'Saeculum' which means 'of this age ' 'related to this world' etc. In the Encyclopaedia Americana it is defined as an ethical system founded on the principles of natural morality and independent of revealed religion or supernaturalism. It arose and developed at a period when the relations of science and religion were beginning to be regarded as directly opposed to one another. Secularism held that its principles could be established and sustained by the intellect. It deals with the known world interpreted by experience and neither offers nor forbids any opinion regarding another world. Thus secularism and religion were defined in mutually exclusive terms. Secularism as a political principle emerged during the time of renaissance and has been very widely accepted in the twentieth century. After the political surgery of India into India and Pakistan, India adopted the concept of secularism as one of its basic principles of governance. Jawaharlal Nehru's faith in secularism gave a definite shape to the Indian polity. Western thinkers regard secularism as a complete separation between religion and politics. On the other hand, Indian thinkers have given a slightly different meaning to the concept. Keeping in mind this Indian perspective, three parameters of secularism were used to examine Nehru's political ideas. They are: tolerance of all religions, accommodation of minorities' rights, and equal protection of all faiths by the state. It is in this regard that it is important to understand the relevance of secularism in Indian Education system. The paper is divided into four parts. First part deals with the overview of the paper by introducing some important debates related to the basic conceptual notion of secularism .Second part deals with the concept of secularism and its dimensions. Third part deals with the relevance of secularism and its importance for the working of Indian democracy. Fourth part talks about the inculcation of secular teaching in syllabi of Indian educational system. Finally paper concludes with the overall analysis of the concept.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT- A REALITY OR MYTH
Vineeta Singh
Kishor Kumar

Women empowerment is empowering the women to take their own decisions for their personal dependent. Empowering women is to make them independent in all aspects from mind, thought, rights, decisions, etc. by leaving all the social and family limitations. It is to bring equality in the society for both male and female in all areas. Women empowerment is very necessary to make the bright future of the family, society and country. Women need fresh and more capable environment so that they can take their own right decisions in every area whether for themselves, family, society or country. In order to make the country fully developed country, women empowerment is an essential tool to get the goal of development. India is a very famous country known for its cultural heritage, traditions, civilization, religion and geographical features from the ancient time. On the other hand, it is also popular as a male chauvinistic nation. Women are given first priority in India however on the other hand they were badly treated in the family and society. They were limited only for the household

chores or undertaking the responsibility of home and family members. They were kept totally unaware of their rights and own development. People of India used to say this country as "Bharat-Mata" however never realized the true meaning of it. Bharat-Mata means a mother of every Indian whom we have to save and care always. Women constitute half power of the country so in order to make this country a fully powerful country, women empowerment is very necessary. It is empowering women to understand their rights to be independent in every area for their proper growth and development. Women give birth to the baby means future of the nation so only they can better involve in making the bright future of the nation through the proper growth and development of the children. Women need to be empowered instead of treating as a helpless victim of male chauvinism.

THE TRENDS OF WOMEN MIGRATION IN ASIA:
A SEARCH FOR COMPLEXITIES

Debasish Nandy

The issue of women's migration is basically a neglected issue in international politics. In the era of globalization the women workforce are moving around the world. The trend of women's migration has several varieties, such as skilled and educated migrants, unskilled and illiterate migrants, legal and illegal migrants. Country-wise the movements of migrants are different from each other. There are some complexities in women's migration. Regarding the human security and remittance questions women migration has been treated as a complex issue. This paper attempts to explore the complexities of women migration in Asia, especially in South Asia.

POPULISM FINDS THE WAY: TRUMP, POLLSTERS AND PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Pradeep Nair
Sandeep Sharma

'Aftermath' of the American presidential elections, streets in several cities of America rocked with the slogan "Not My President'. This sloganeering rose against a person who went into election (and won the same) with a campaign catchphrase 'Make America Great Again'. The protestors termed his win 'unusual', 'unexpected' and 'unconventional' and feared the ways he would realize his dream of making America great again! Mr. Donald John Trump, a real estate mogul, businessman, pageant owner and a billionaire reality TV star is the new president of United States of America. Defeating all pollsters' predictions, crushing the media agenda and undermining the popular votes, he surged to victory and set a new paradigm of the American character of presidential candidate. This article looks into his win with a deeper insight and meaning crossing beyond the Democrat and Republican Party politics.

THE GENDERED ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL AWARENESS

Moamenla Amer

The paper examines the level of political awareness by gender. Such an examination is made to know how knowledgeable the respondents are about politics and related issues. A knowledge scale placed the voters in one of the three levels of political awareness scale-high, moderate and low political awareness. The study reveals that men dominate the high and moderate political awareness category. Majority of women have come under the low level of knowledge score. The study found that differences in level of political awareness are explained by differences in political dispositions like attention to news or exposure to media outlets, having an interest in politics and engaging in political discussion with others.

CHANGING FACETS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCES WITH REFERENCE TO EDUCATION AND MEDIA

S B Yadav

Globalization and reforms wave in India has given a new boost to its economy. There have been tremendous changes in the livelihood of the people across all regions. Rural areas have witnessed a dramatic change in various facets of life. Therefore, rural transformation is a process of comprehensive societal change whereby rural societies diversify their economies and reduce their reliance on agriculture; move from farm sector to non-farm sector, become dependent on distant places to trade and to acquire goods, services, and ideas; move from dispersed villages to towns and small and medium cities; and become culturally more similar to large urban agglomerations. The rural transformation is the result, first of all, of the action of global drivers, such as the diversification of rural economies away from agriculture, the globalization of agri-food systems, and the urbanization of rural regions. This paper discusses all those major changes in rural transformation arisen out of the role of education and media both print and electronic in the Raath area of Rajasthan state. This study is part of the major project which identified various new drivers of growth and rural transformation in this region. For this study two variables have been selected which are described as two drivers of growth- education and media. It also explores future prospectus of the socio-economic and socio- cultural life of the people of Raath region.

STUMBLING BLOCKS FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN PRESENT INDIAN RURAL ECONOMY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF HARYANA

Suresh Kumar
Meenakshi Bansal

Women entrepreneurs are the potentially emerging human resource for any nation. In the 21st century due to the transformation of rural economy, varied aspirations for better living and increased educational status of women, now people are more comfortable to accept the leading role of women in the economy, yet their entrepreneurial potential, managerial skills and socio-economic contribution to the economy remain largely neglected. The present paper studies the gender inequalities faced by women entrepreneurs. It also discusses the various social, cultural, religious, economic, psychological, and educational & technology related obstacles prevalent for women entrepreneurs specifically in the rural economy. The results indicated that there are many stumbling blocks for women entrepreneurs in rural economy of Haryana state. At the end, attempts have also been made to provide some suggestive measures to enhance the role of women entrepreneurs.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN INDIA- A STUDY OF TELANGANA STATE

Ajmeera Shankar
Basani Lavanya

The present paper is exploratory in nature and represents the micro approaches in the process of analysis. It would be micro in nature to the extent of study intended to highlight the policies and programmes of Tribal welfare department. The paper would identify certain success and failure issues, while implementation of Tribal welfare policies. This paper deals with the policies and programmes of Tribal Welfare Department, in Telangana Government. The census of India 2011enumerates the total population of scheduled tribes in India at 10, 42,81,034 persons, constituting 8.6 percent of the population of the country. There are around 744 (There is no unanimous opinion on recognition of number of Scheduled Tribal groups in India) scheduled tribe categories officially recognized by the Indian government as scheduled Tribes in the 5th scheduled of the constitution of India, they are speaking 105 languages and speaking 225 subsidiary languages. There are 32, 39,327 lakh scheduled tribes population in Telangana state as per 2011 census. They constitute 9.34% of the total population of the state, and there are 35 groups of scheduled tribes are recognize in united Andhra Pradesh state list, out of which 16 tribal groups are in Telangana state and 4 groups recognized as a primitive tribal groups (PTGs) in Telangana state. The Scheduled area recognized in Telangana state (scheduled area extend over 17,352.78 Sq. Kms, and covering 1504 villages) are in Adilabad, Warangal, Khamam and Mahabubnagar districts, under the 5th scheduled, the district collector of the district acts as the agent to the governance for ensuring peace and good government in tribal areas.In the last 67 years of independence, tribal development may be categorized into three sections; i.e., positive, negative and suggestive responses. The positive response indicates the achievements so far made and the expectations of the further development in future. They utilize the concessions in education

and jobs and secured many jobs and acquired high qualifications. In the field of politics, they reached higher posts by contesting in the reservations seats. Besides, some exceptional cases of tribal occupation of higher posts in state and union governments. Kariya Munda, The Deputy Speaker of present Lok Sabha belongs to tribal community, and earlier 11th Lok Sabha speaker was P.A. Sangma is also a prominent tribal leader. There are many tribal leaders, eligible to reach the constitutional positions of India. (Ex. J.M. Lingdo, the former Chief Election Commissioner) These aspects show that tribal's have a positive response to the development.

CONTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE ELECTED TRIBAL FEMALES OF HIMACHAL PRADESH IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Jiwan Devi

In state of Himachal Pradesh, Kinnaura is the single largest scheduled tribe which inhabits district of Kinnaur. Strong caste based division puts Kinnaura society into two sections: - khoshia i.e., Upper Caste and chamang and Domang i.e., Lower Caste. Domang stands at the tail end of social hierarchy where Domang female forms its last edge. Her life is different from rest of the female sections, so are her responsibilities, her status and her exposure. Debate on impact of reservation policy on life of Schedule Caste Tribal women has been carried forward in a very few words in research till date. For a scheduled caste tribal female, 33% reservation provided under 73rd Amendment Act of Indian Constitution carries entirely a different meaning. The Himachal Government women reservation seats increased has announced 50 percent reservation for women in Panchayats and local bodies, implemented since 2010, in Panchayati Raj Institutions. The biggest revolution has come in her position after her election in Panchayati Raj Institutions. For centuries, she remained discriminated and exploited. Now as she has started working as second generation leader, she aspires to convert her village into ideal form which Gandhi ji dreamt of and present Government is trying to. The main aim of this study is to concentrate on: (1) Whether the parameter of empowerment common to all females applies to schedule caste tribal females too who are working in economically, socially, politically and geographically hostile environment? (2)How much is she able to contribute for the good governance in her respective Panchayat after election under PRI? (3) Is she able to understand the upcoming concept of smart village? These questions find relevance when Indian Government is looking forward to convert the villages into ideally smart, energy sufficient, economically forward and politically stable units. Elected Panchayat members who hold the key responsibility to change the future of present villages, their understanding of the concept needs to be checked so that the great dream of smart village may not vanish away into air.

ROLE OF VALUE EDUCATION AND SPIRITUALITY IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIAN POLITICAL THINKING

Pushpalata Kumari

This paper explores the role of value education and spirituality in conflict Resolution by applying three core concepts - grounding of knowledge in Theoretical context, exploration between theoretical and practical link which leads to identification of future potentialities and strategies for resolution of conflict and contributions to a peaceful, communicative world. In recent years Conflict Resolution has achieved immense significance and applicability in social and political system. This concept has developed theoretical insights into the nature and sources of conflict and how conflict can be resolved through peaceful methods for sustainable development. Main purpose of this paper is to explore conflict resolution through value education and spirituality. Its interrelation represent a holistic view of life and establish balance relations among all the forces of nature which is essential for Mental, Physical, Spiritual development, self transformation and self realization. In one hand it inculcates values in life and protects from negative and waste thoughts on the other hand, spiritual ethos enhances our pleasure, happiness and peace. This article examines the relationship between role of value education and spirituality with reference to conflict Resolution theory in the light of Indian Political Thinking.

THE LAND QUESTION AND ITS RADICAL NATURE: BRINGING THE DEABTE ON LAND AND LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENTS BACK TO THE FOREFRONT

Alka Pal

The article provides a brief discussion on the various conceptualisations which have tried to make sense of the land rights movements. For instance Michael Levien argues that how Karl Polanyi's concept of a 'counter-movement' and David Harvey's concept of 'accumulation by dispossession' and even Partha Chatterjee's concept of 'political society', fails to do complete justice to the specificity of land rights movement simply because they provide sweeping generalisations and try to club land rights movement with other poor people's movements. Not realising that land being an issue of livelihood resource can throw up radical protest movements. A distinction has been made between struggles for land reforms and struggles for land acquisition. The article broadly tries to map the movement scenario: framing, organisation, networking and alliance making done by the movements. And to see that, to what extent these can help in maintaining the autonomy of the movement and thereby allowing it to remain both institutionalised and a radical movement at the same time.

POLTICS OF THE USE OF ARTICLE 265 IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Shamsul Arefeen

The two recent incidents of imposition of President's rule in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in 2016 has brought the issue into discourse again on Article 356 of the Constitution – use and misuse for decades by successive governments irrespective of their political ideology. In most of the cases a situation of "political breakdown", have been portrayed as constitutional breakdown. The experience over the last decades amply demonstrates that the governors did not play an independent and impartial role in Union-states relations. Article 356 was imposed in states where a government enjoying majority supports in the assembly. The founding fathers' apprehensions have proved true in most of the cases, its misuse have not only violated the federal character of the polity envisaged by them but also made a mockery of democratic principles of India and it has reduced the autonomy of state governments. Founding fathers were very much sure that the Article would not be used to strengthen for corporative federalism rather it would weaken the concept of federalism. Here, the paper has tried to examine how it has been used/ misused 124 times so far by different political parties in power at the Centre.

INDIA: A FACTOR IN NEPALS'S TRYST WITH DEMOCRACY

P Lazarus Samraj
Vineeth Thomas

India and Nepal are close neighbours who share kinless relationship of friendship and collaboration. The open border and in-depth people-to-people mutual contact are the explicit expressions of India and Nepal's healthy rapport. Nepal has undergone various experiments of political administration including feudalism, monarchy and at present, democracy. But this democracy is not having a fruitful and peaceful stay in Nepal due to various political, cultural, ethnic and geographical factors. Nepal's tryst with democracy is not that attractive and appeasing. India, being the largest and one of the successful democracies of the world, is not indifferent to the struggling democratic experiments in Nepal. On accounts of historical and diplomatic reasons, India is generously helping and supporting Nepal to acquire political stability. In this context, this piece of paper intends to analyse the evolution of democratic experiments in Nepal. It also attempts to evaluate the role of India in helping Nepal to become a full-fledged democratic country.

INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY:
BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE

Md. Zakir Hossain

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United State of America (USA) the importance of efficient intelligence community to protect national security become more evident in International security studies. Like the USA, Bangladesh has been threatened by a number of threats from multiple sources such as militancy and rebellion in security agency that necessitates a powerful intelligence community in the country. This article advances the significance of intelligence service in ensuring national security by assessing the performance of intelligence community in Bangladesh. As part of this attempt, the article advocates the organizational theory of intelligence failure instead of realist explanation. It provides empirical evidence for the organizational description of intelligence functions in Bangladesh. Finally, the article offers theoretical and policy options for building an effective intelligence community in the country.