



Department : <i>Political Science</i>		
Academic Year : <i>2023-24</i>		
Sr. No.	Programme Code	Name of the Programme
	<i>116</i>	<i>B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE</i>

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Chapter – I

1. Background of Tribal Health Services

Tribal health services in Chhattisgarh have evolved over the years to address the unique healthcare needs of the state's tribal population. Chhattisgarh, with its substantial tribal population, faces significant health challenges stemming from geographic remoteness, socio-economic disparities, cultural beliefs, and limited access to healthcare facilities. To tackle these challenges, the state government, along with various stakeholders, has implemented a range of initiatives aimed at improving healthcare access, quality, and outcomes for tribal communities.

One of the key strategies employed by the government is the establishment of primary healthcare centers (PHCs) in tribal-dominated areas. These PHCs serve as the first point of contact for tribal communities seeking healthcare services. They provide essential primary care services, including preventive, promotive, and curative care. Additionally, efforts have been made to enhance the infrastructure and manpower at these PHCs to ensure that they can cater to the healthcare needs of the tribal population effectively.


In addition to PHCs, the government has introduced mobile health units (MHUs) to reach remote and inaccessible tribal villages. These MHUs are equipped with medical staff, supplies, and equipment to provide basic healthcare services directly to tribal communities in their localities. They play a crucial role in bridging the gap in healthcare access for tribal populations living in remote areas, where accessing healthcare facilities can be challenging due to geographical barriers.

Declaration

I am Ayushi Mahadik, student of B.A (Hons.) Political Science, Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh). I declare that "Participation of Public Representatives in Health Services (in tribal sector) is my original work. This small research is mostly based on secondary and primary materials. The facts for this dissertation have been collected from completely reliable sources. Although the guidance of the directory has been used throughout the process.

I present this short dissertation as my Research Work of Political Science to Department of Political Science And Public Administration, GGU, Bilaspur (C.G).

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It is of a small research standard in terms of syntax , language and content. This is her own original effort.

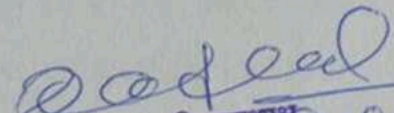
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Participation of Public Representatives In Health Services

[In Tribal Sector]

Dissertation

2023-24

Submitted to



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**Submitted by
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*"In the garden of knowledge quality blooms with grace,
while quantity fades, like a fleeting embrace."*

1.1 Introductory:

Historical background:

Education's history began with traditional practices, system that is used to teach and practice Indian mathematics. Religion in India, logic in India, and so on. The remains of the Nalanda library, constructed in the Established by Gupta rulers in the 5th century BCE. It was, the same being. rebels and then again after the invasion from a foreign army. Huns during the 5th century BCE and following an invasion by their forces. Invaders of Turkic descent arrived in the 12th century. education in ancient India, established around 700 BCE. Education has been taking place in India since around the 8th century BCE. Given that Teachers residing in that location might not possess formal membership of specific college, and there didn't appear to be present custom-designed lecture rooms and on-campus housing accommodations Taxila, unlike the subsequent Nalanda university located in the east. The country of India. Nalanda was the most ancient educational institution in the university system. In today's world, universities exist in the modern sense. Classes were conducted in the Ariano Pali dialect.

Meaning of Education

Education is described as the acquisition of knowledge. Enrolling in a university and engaging in academic activities is a demonstration of education. the act of educating and enhancing one's understanding Abilities like critical thinking, intellect, personality is developed through academic education, instruction and guidance, practice.

Early Education:

Education in India began in its early stages and guidance from a guru or prabhu. In the beginning, education was accessible to everyone and considered as a strategy for reaching goals moksha during that time, also known as enlightenment. As the days went by, because of a decentralized social organization, the education was transmitted based on varna and the associated responsibilities that an individual has was required to fulfil duties as part of a particular social class. text remains unchanged. Brahmans gained knowledge of scriptures and religion. Kshatriya received education in different areas of social well-being. The Vaishya caste gained knowledge in trade and various other specialized fields.

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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the dissertation entitled "Quality vs. Quantity: A Comparative Analysis of Public and Private Education in India" is carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. Anupama Saxena** and submitted to **Department of Political Science** for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Arts** in Political Science from **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.** is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Place: Bilaspur

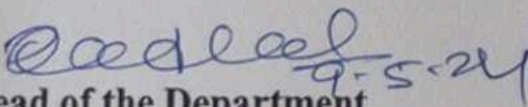
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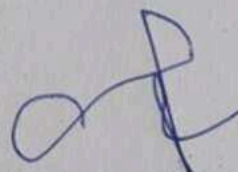
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that AMAN TIWARI has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "Quality vs. Quantity: A Comparative Analysis of Public and Private Education in India" for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts in Political Science is prepared under my guidance and supervision. It is also affirmed that, the dissertation submitted by him is original. We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


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A DISSERTATION
ON
QUALITY VS QUANTITY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION IN INDIA

*Submitted for the partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By

AMAN TIWARI

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SESSION: 2023-24**

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The interplay of tradition, ritual and religion in the kaleidoscope of Indian spirituality creates a rich tapestry in which elements of sacred space and sacred sound form complex threads of spiritual authority. This article begins the transition towards exploring the relationship between these concepts and the recognition of women's moral rights in the context of many Indian knowledge systems. It explores areas where tradition and change meet seamlessly and where patriarchal structures interfere with women's spiritual empowerment. Women have long held positions of honor and influence in the sacred precincts of temples, churches, and pilgrimage sites. These places are shrines where the sacred voices of female mystics, saints and holy people echo, providing eternal wisdom and guiding seekers to the knowledge of the spiritual direction. Through ceremonies, prayers, and worship, women affirm their spiritual rights, protect women's rights, and promote the spiritual development of society. However, in the traditional fabric, patriarchal rules often restrict women's moral rights. Despite these challenges, women have emerged as guardians of divine wisdom, challenging existing concepts and redefining the cultural boundaries of spirituality. With courage, perseverance and innovation, they walk at the intersection of tradition and change, creating space for their voices to be heard and their opinions to be respected. As agents of change, women in Indian spirituality use their spiritual authority to fight injustice, promote equality, and foster social inclusion. They transcend the boundaries of gender roles and see their innate powers as the law of God's grace and catalysts of spiritual evolution. In the dynamic environment of Indian knowledge systems, the divine feminine voice resonates with power, inspiring generations to embrace the sacred within themselves and the transformative potential of awakening the spirit of spirituality (Mukhopadhyay, 2020).

Ancient Texts and Epics: Women's Spiritual Authority in Indian Knowledge Systems

Indian religious and philosophical traditions, spanning millennia of cultural and intellectual growth, offer glimpses into the various positions of women within spiritual contexts. The Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, and epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata provide rich archives of narratives, hymns, and dialogues that depict women occupying positions of spiritual authority. In this research, we delve into these ancient texts to highlight the presence and significance of female sages, seers, and philosophers, investigating how they challenged societal conventions and contributed to the spiritual landscape of ancient India.

1. Vedic Literature: Female Sages and Seers

The Vedas, produced between around 1500 BCE and 500 BCE, comprise the fundamental scriptures of Hinduism and are considered as stores of divine knowledge. Within the Rigveda, the oldest of the Vedas, we meet allusions to female sages or rishikas who play major roles in the transmission and interpretation of sacred hymns. For instance, in the Rigveda, the hymn known as the "Vagambhrini Sukta" is credited to the female sage Vagambhrini, who extols the power of speech and artistic inspiration.

Furthermore, the Atharvaveda has hymns attributed to female seers such as Gosa, Vagambhrini, and Romasha. These hymns illustrate that women were actively involved in the ritual and spiritual

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DECLARATION

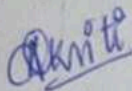
I declare that the Dissertation entitled "*Sacred Spaces Sacred Voices: Spiritual Authority of Women in Indian Knowledge System*" submitted by me under the supervision of Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELORS OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name:

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BA hon. 6th Semester

Political Science

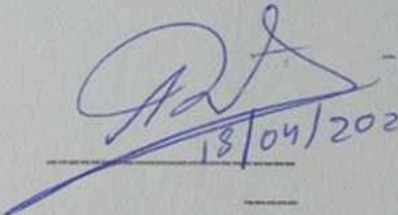


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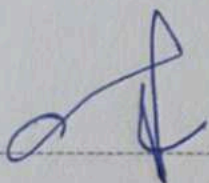
This is to certify that Akriti Ghritesh has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "*Sacred Spaces Sacred Voices: Spiritual Authority of Women in Indian Knowledge System*" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.



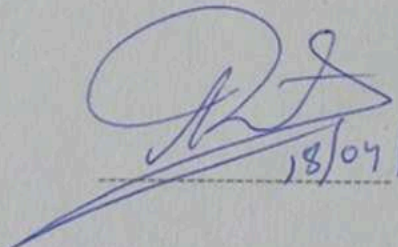
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Head of the Department
Department of Political Science



18/04/2024

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**"A STUDY OF SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY OF WOMEN IN INDIAN
KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM" Towards India @2047**

A Dissertation submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELORS OF ARTS
IN
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2023-24

Refers to the measures and actions taken by a government to maintain law and order within its borders. It involves protecting citizens, institutions, and infrastructure from various threats such as terrorism, insurgency, organized crime, and civil unrest.

Internal security is crucial for the stability and well-being of a nation. It ensures the safety of its citizens, promotes economic development, and fosters social harmony. Without effective internal security, a country may face instability, which can hinder progress and undermine democratic processes.

Several challenges pose threats to internal security, including terrorism, insurgency, communal tensions, cyber threats, and economic disparities. These challenges can disrupt peace and stability, leading to social unrest and instability.

The government plays a central role in ensuring internal security through various agencies and mechanisms. These include law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, border security forces, and emergency response teams. Additionally, policies and laws are enacted to address specific security threats and maintain order.

Counterterrorism measures involve preventing, detecting, and responding to terrorist activities. This includes intelligence gathering, surveillance, border control, and cooperation with international partners to combat terrorism. Additionally, efforts are made to address the root causes of terrorism, such as poverty, unemployment, and social injustice.

Counterinsurgency strategies are aimed at addressing armed rebellions and insurgencies within a country. This may involve a combination of military operations, socio-economic development programs, political negotiations, and efforts to win the hearts and minds of affected populations.

Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and apprehending criminals. Policing strategies include community policing, intelligence-led policing, and the use of technology for crime prevention and investigation.

Border security is essential for preventing illegal migration, smuggling, and cross-border terrorism. Border control measures include the deployment of border patrol forces, surveillance systems, and the construction of physical barriers where necessary.

Security•

Security is a multifaceted concept that encompasses various aspects of protection, safety, and assurance. It is fundamental to human existence and plays a critical role in individual well-being, societal stability, and the functioning of organizations and nations. In this exploration, we will delve into the different dimensions of security and its significance in different contexts

1. * Physical security refers to measures taken to protect people, property, and assets from physical threats such as theft, vandalism, and violence. Examples include locks, surveillance cameras, security guards, and access control systems.
2. * Cybersecurity involves safeguarding digital systems, networks, and data from cyber threats such as hacking, malware, and data breaches. It encompasses technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect information and ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of digital assets.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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A central university Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: 28/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "INTERNAL SECURITY" submitted by me under the supervision of Prof. Anupama Saxena Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

NAME- AKHILESH RAJWADE

Akhilesh

'INTERNAL SECURITY

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,

(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

for the Partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted By

Name of the Student- Akhilesh Rajwade

Supervisor

Name of course- BA(Hons)Political science

NAME: Prof. Anupma Saxena

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DESIGNATION HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Enrollment no - GGV/21/08409

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL

UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, C.G. -595009 Session: 2023-24

1. INTRODUCTION AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 Background and overview of Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh, a state in central India, has undergone a remarkable transformation since its inception in 2000. Carved out of Madhya Pradesh, the state's journey has been one of overcoming challenges, unleashing its immense potential, and striving towards holistic development. From its rich cultural heritage and diverse tribal population to its vast natural resources and industrial prowess, Chhattisgarh has emerged as a dynamic force in the nation's progress.

The formation of Chhattisgarh was a culmination of a long-standing demand by the people of the region, who sought greater autonomy and the ability to chart their own destiny. The state's establishment marked a new chapter in the region's history, one that sought to address the unique needs and aspirations of its populace. With a distinct cultural identity rooted in ancient traditions and the enduring presence of indigenous communities, Chhattisgarh embarked on a quest to preserve its rich heritage while embracing modernity.

In the early years, the state faced significant challenges, including poverty, underdevelopment, and the need for infrastructure. However, the government's commitment to inclusive growth and the people's resilience paved the way for remarkable progress. Investments in education, healthcare, and rural development initiatives laid the foundation for empowering the masses and fostering social upliftment. The state's emphasis on skill development and vocational training programs aimed to equip its youth with the necessary tools to contribute to the state's economic growth.

Chhattisgarh's journey was also shaped by its abundant natural resources, particularly its vast mineral wealth. The state is home to significant reserves of coal, iron ore, and other minerals, which have played a pivotal role in driving industrial development. The establishment of large-scale steel plants, power projects, and ancillary industries has not only boosted the state's economic prospects but also generated employment opportunities for its people.

Department of Political Science
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Date: 15/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work has been carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled **“The Development Journey from the Formation of Chhattisgarh till Now”** for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Head of the Department

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -495009

Date: 15/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled “*The Development Journey From The Formation Till Now*” submitted by me under the supervision of **Dr. Nahid Hasan**, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science** from **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.** is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date:

Signature

Place:

Akash Kumar

**THE DEVELOPMENT JOURNEY FROM THE FORMATION
OF CHHATTISGARH TILL NOW**

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

AKASH KUMAR

Enrollment No: GGV/21/08408

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Under the Supervision of

DR. NAHID HASAN

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Department of Political Science



Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR

CHHATTISGARH ,APRIL 2024

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human security encompasses a broad spectrum of concerns ranging from economic and food security to health, education, and gender equality. In the context of tribal communities, particularly tribal women, ensuring human security becomes a complex challenge due to various social, economic, and cultural factors. Empowering tribal women through sustainable development initiatives not only enhances their socio-economic status but also contributes to the overall well-being and stability of the community. This paper presents a case study of Bilaspur, focusing on a lab development program aimed at enhancing human security and empowering tribal women.

Bilaspur, located in the state of Chhattisgarh, India, is home to a significant tribal population facing various socio-economic challenges. Tribal women in Bilaspur often experience marginalization, lack of access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and vulnerability. Recognizing the need for targeted interventions to address these issues, the local government, in collaboration with NGOs and community-based organizations, initiated a lab development program tailored to the needs of tribal women.

The lab development program in Bilaspur aims to achieve multiple objectives:

1.1.1 *Skill Development*

The program focuses on imparting vocational skills to tribal women, including training in tailoring, embroidery, food processing, and handicrafts. By equipping women with marketable skills, the program seeks to enhance their employment prospects and income-generation capabilities.

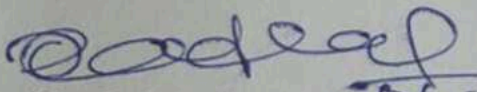
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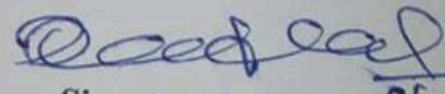
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "*Human Security and Tribal Women Empowerment Through Livelihood Development Programme: A Case Study of Bilaspur Chhattisgarh*" submitted by **Akansha Singh Puhup** for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur** is a record of Bonafede research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


Head of the Department

Department of Political Science


Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
Professor of Political Science
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date: -----

DECLARATION

I **Akansha Singh Puhup**, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own Bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of **Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan** for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not wilfully lifted up some other's work, paragraph, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur **Signature**

Akansha Singh Puhup

TOWARD VIKSHIT BHARAT @ 2047

**HUMAN SECURITY AND TRIBAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
THROUGH LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:
A CASE STUDY OF BILASPUR CHHATTISGARH**

*A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,
C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Submitted By

AKANSHA SINGH PUHUP

Roll No: 21093107

Under the Supervision of

PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN

Professor of Political Science
Dean, School of Social Science



Submitted To

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA, BILASPUR – 495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

Chapter – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHHATTISHGARH

Rural development is a multifaceted process aimed at improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. Chhattisgarh, located in central India, is a state rich in natural resources and cultural heritage, yet faces numerous challenges in achieving sustainable rural development. With a predominantly agrarian economy, the state of Chhattisgarh relies heavily on its rural areas for livelihoods and sustenance. However, issues such as poverty, unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, and social inequality persist, hindering the overall development of rural communities.

This dissertation aims to explore the dynamics of rural development in Chhattisgarh, with a focus on identifying key challenges, evaluating existing policies and initiatives, and proposing strategies for sustainable development. By examining the socio-economic, cultural, and environmental factors influencing rural life in Chhattisgarh, this study seeks to provide insights and recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of rural development efforts in the state. Through a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, including interviews, surveys, and data analysis, this dissertation will delve into the various dimensions of rural development in Chhattisgarh. By engaging with local stakeholders, policymakers, and community members, it aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities and constraints faced by rural communities in the state. Ultimately, this dissertation seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge on

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Date- 10/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**RURAL DEVELOPMENT: EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTOR IN CHHATTISGARH**" submitted by me under the supervision of Amit Gupta sir, Department of Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name: Akansha Bhagat

Bachelor in Political Science

VI Semester

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This is to certify that I, AKANKSHA BHAGAT has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "RURAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTOR IN CHHATTISHGARH " for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor

AMIT GUPTA SIR

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Prof. Ramakrushan Pradhan

Head of the Department Supervisor

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHHATTISHGARH

A Dissertation submitted to

**THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY
(BILASPUR ,CG)**

For the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



SUBMITTED BY -

AKANKSHA BHAGAT

B.A. Political Science Hon.

GGV/21/08406

SUPERVISOR -

AMIT GUPTA SIR

Dept.of political science ,GGU

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY

(BILASPUR, C.G,-495009)SESSION : 2023-24

Chapter-1

Introduction:

1.1 Intro:

Since the dawn of the first human-made object in Earth's orbit, humanity has embarked on a remarkable journey of exploration and discovery. The launch of Sputnik 1 by the Soviet Union in 1957 marked the beginning of the Space Age and opened new frontiers in scientific research, communication, and national security. Since then, thousands of satellites and spacecraft have been deployed into Earth's orbit, revolutionizing our understanding of the universe and transforming the way we live, work, and interact with our planet. From iconic achievements like the Apollo moon landings to cutting-edge technologies like the International Space Station, human presence in Earth's orbit continues to inspire awe and innovation, driving us to reach further into the cosmos and expand the boundaries of human knowledge and exploration.

But the problem of the rising number of human objects in Earth's orbit is posing a significant challenge for the future of space exploration, satellite operations, and the sustainability of space activities. Earth's orbit has become increasingly congested, raising concerns about collision risks and space debris.

If we maintain the current pace of sending objects into Earth's orbit, a significant chunk of it will inevitably be filled with space junk. The continued accumulation of defunct satellites, spent rocket stages, and debris fragments poses a serious threat to the safety and functionality of space infrastructure. With each new satellite launch or space mission, the risk of collisions and the creation of more debris increases, exacerbating the problem and potentially leading to a scenario known as the Kessler syndrome. This scenario, in which collisions between objects generate even more debris, could render certain orbital paths unusable and significantly hinder future space exploration and utilization. Therefore, urgent action is needed to address the issue of space junk through international cooperation, stricter regulations, and the development of technologies for debris mitigation and removal. Only by taking proactive measures can we ensure the long-term sustainability of Earth's orbit and preserve it as a valuable resource for scientific exploration, communication, and commercial activities.

The Importance of Space Debris Management: Space debris, also known as space junk, refers to defunct satellites, spent rocket stages, fragments from spacecraft collisions, and other debris objects orbiting Earth. With the proliferation of satellites and space activities, the risk of collisions between space debris and operational spacecraft has increased, posing threats to satellite operations, space missions, and

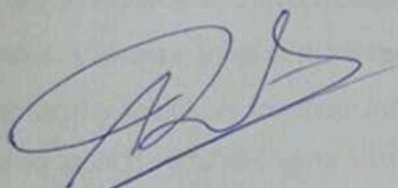
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Date: 15/04/2024


CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Aditya Singh** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled “**Space Debris Governance in the 21st Century: Balancing Ethics, Politics and Sustainability**”

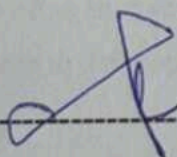
” For the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision




Supervisor
Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta



We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Head of the Department


Anupma Saxena

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495001

Date: 15/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled “**Space Debris Governance in the 21st Century: Balancing Ethic’s, Politics and Sustainability**”

Submitted by me under the supervision of, **Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta**
Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name: Aditya Singh

Aditya

**'Space Debris Governance in the 21st Century:
Balancing Ethics, Politics and Sustainability'**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central
University) Bilaspur, C.G.*

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By Aditya Singh

B.A Political Science

Enroll. No: GGV/21/08405

Roll No: 20193105

**Supervisor NAME: Dr. Amit Kumar
Gupta**

DESIGNATION: Associate Professor

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
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Session: 2023-24

INTRODUCTION

According to Martin Luther King, "all forms of inequality, injustice in health care is the most shocking and inhumane." Ayushman Bharat, also known as the National Health Protection Programme, is one of the best healthcare programs launched by the Indian government in 2018. The project aims to reach more than 500 million people and provide them with quality health care and financial security against medical expenses. Ayushman Bharat operates through two pillars: The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) offers hospital expense insurance, while the Health and Wellness Center (HWC) provides holistic healthcare services. Ayushman Bharat targets covering around 100 million vulnerable families, equivalent to roughly 500 million individuals, with annual health insurance coverage of up to Rs 5 lakh per family. Beneficiaries are identified through the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data, a government-compiled list of households. Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), beneficiaries are entitled to cash and paperless medical care in secondary and tertiary hospitals through healthcare providers' cooperatives (EHCPs). The system is available across the country, allowing beneficiaries to receive services anywhere in India. This is especially true for people who migrate for work or other reasons. Ayushman Bharat uses powerful technology tools, including IT tools and applications, to provide efficient and effective monitoring strategies. Apart from providing financial protection against devastating medical expenses, Ayushman Bharat is also about prevention and health promotion by establishing Health Centers and Health Services (HWCs). These centers provide a variety of health services, including screening, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases. The program recognizes women as primary cardholders, giving them control over their family's medical decisions. This empowers women and strengthens their role in accessing healthcare and family decision-making. Ayushman Bharat emphasizes the importance of quality healthcare. Selected hospitals and doctors must meet quality standards to ensure beneficiaries receive quality care. The program supports public-private partnerships by recruiting public and private hospitals and doctors. This increases the availability of medical services and provides beneficiaries with a variety of medical facility options. Ayushman Bharat includes initiatives to enhance the capacity of doctors to improve their skills and knowledge, especially in areas such as primary healthcare, urgent care and chronic disease management. Ayushman Bharat has introduced various measures to prevent fraud and abuse, such as biometric identification of beneficiaries, prior authorization for medical treatment

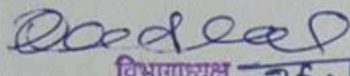
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Aastha pandey has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "Ayushman Bharat: A Comprehensive Examination of India's Healthcare Reform Initiative" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my Supervision


Supervisor

Dr . Ram Babu

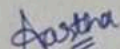
We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


विभागाध्यक्ष 25.04.24
Head of the department
राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. –
495009

DECLARATION

I declare that the entitled "Ayushman Bharat: A Comprehensive Examination of India's Healthcare Reform Initiatives submitted by me under the supervision of Dr. Rambabu Yadav sir Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.


Name- Aastha Pandey

**Ayushman Bharat: A Comprehensive Examination of India's
Healthcare Reform Initiative**

A Dissertation Submitted to

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For the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Session: 2023-24

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted by.
Aastha Pandey

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Dr. Ram Babu

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
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GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
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CHAPTER – 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition -

According to Edmund Burke political parties can be defined as body of men united for promoting the national interest upon some particular principle in which they all agreed.

Sigmund Newman in his book Modern Political Parties Approaches to Comparative Politics defined political party as an organisation founded and maintained for the purpose of getting candidates elected to public offices he concluded that modern parties have developed available system based on principle of any large scale commercial or government organisation.

1.2 Types of Party System in India : -

In India, there are mainly three categories of Party System –

One – Party System -

A political system known as a one-party system occurs when there is only one party in power and no opposition. There are elements of democracy, dictatures, and monarchies in this system. There is only one candidate in each election, and the party's primary responsibility is to maintain order and compliance. The freedoms of association, media, speech, and expression are all eliminated by this dictatorial and freedom-restricting government.

Two Party System -

A two-party system is a political structure in which the opposition party and the ruling party are the only two major parties that still have substantial support from the electorate. Two countries where the Democratic and

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Date -

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled “**Role Of Regional Parties In Chhattisgarh – A Case Study On Gondwana Gantantra Party**” submitted by me under the supervision of DR. SANTWANA PANDEY, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work.

I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name – Aastha Mishra

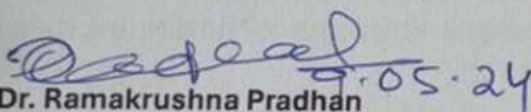
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Date:

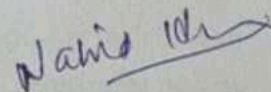
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Aastha Mishra** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled “**Role Of Regional Parties In Chhattisgarh – A Case Study On Gondwana Gantantra Party**” for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Dr. Ramakrushna Pradhan

Professor
Head of the Department of
Political Science



Dr. Nahid Hasan
Assistant Professor
(Supervisor)

Role of Regional Parties in Chhattisgarh – A Case Study

On Gondwana Gantantra Party (GGP)

*A Dissertation submitted to The Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the
degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

Name – Aastha Mishra

Enrolment no. - GGV/21/08403

Roll No. - 21093103

Under the Supervision of

DR. NAHID HASAN

Assistant Professor of Political Science Department



SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALYA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL 2024

Chapter 1: India and the world order

Introduction to the key questions: Pursuing national interest, leveraging demographic dividend, defining Viksit Bharat, and especially analysing India's new development trajectories and future aspirations and capabilities.

India's trajectory in the 21st century is marked by a confluence of aspirations, challenges, and evolving paradigms. At the forefront of this narrative lie pivotal questions concerning India's pursuit of national interest amidst a turbulent global landscape, harnessing its demographic dividend for sustainable development, and charting a course towards Viksit Bharat (Developed India).

In navigating these questions, India is not merely a passive observer but an active participant, shaping and being shaped by global currents. As the world undergoes profound transformations in geopolitics, economics, and technology, India's responses to these shifts hold significance not only for its own trajectory but also for the broader global order. With a burgeoning population and an increasingly youthful demographic profile, India stands at a critical juncture where leveraging its demographic dividend is imperative for achieving sustainable growth and development. Additionally, defining Viksit Bharat entails going beyond mere economic prosperity to encompass socio-political equality, human development, and environmental sustainability.

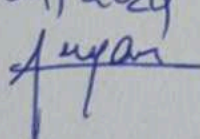
This dissertation endeavours to delve into these key questions, examining India's new development trajectories, future aspirations, and capabilities within the context of a rapidly evolving global landscape.

In today's rapidly changing global landscape, nations face multifaceted challenges and opportunities in pursuing their national interests, harnessing demographic advantages, and striving for holistic development. India, as a prominent player on the world stage, grapples

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DECLARATION

I AARYAN SHARMA, hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled **INDIA @2047 NAVIGATING NATIONAL INTERESTS: INDIA'S PATHH AMIDST GLOBAL CHAOS** submitted by me under the supervision of **PROF. ANUPAMA SAXENA** Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date: 10/04/2024
Signature 

.....

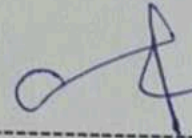
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Date: 10/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **AARYAN KUMAR SHARMA** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled **“INDIA @2047 NAVIGATING NATIONAL INTERESTS: INDIA’S PATH AMIDST GLOBAL CHAOS”** for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Signature of Guide
Prof. Anupama Saxena
Head of department
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विभागाध्यक्ष
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and Public Administration
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.
BILASPUR (C.G.)

INDIA @2047

**NAVIGATING NATIONAL INTEREST: INDIA'S PATH
AMIDST GLOBAL CHAOS**

*A Dissertation submitted to The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G. for the Partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted by

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BA POLITICAL SCIENCE

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GGV/21/08402

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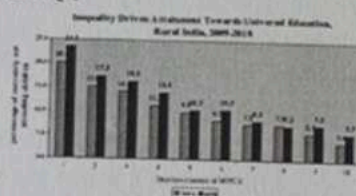
**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, C.G. -595009 Session: 2023-24**

CHAPTER 01

INTRODUCTION : Rural development in India

पंचायत शब्द से आसय है की गांव के स्तर में शासन और नियम कानून। पंचायती राज भारत के हर राज्यों में पाई जाती है और देश के लोकतंत्र को और भी सुधीर्ण बनाती है। इसको भारत के हर राज्य में विधान सभा द्वारा लागू किया गया है।

पंचायती राज व्यवस्था भारतीय संविधान के ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची 73वें संविधान संशोधन के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायत विकास के लिए 29 कार्यों का विभाजन किया गया है जिनमें से सर्वे के दौरान किए गए कार्यों का निरीक्षण निम्नलिखित है।



ग्रामीण विकास ग्रामीण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें गांव में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन में सुधार करने के लिए एवं उनकी गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक तौर पर विकास कार्य किए जाते हैं भारत देश की अधिकांश आबादी गांव में निवास करती है इसलिए ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों के लिए नई-नई नीतियों का निर्माण किया जाता है और यह नीतियां आर्थिक स्थिरता सामाजिक समावेशन एवं वातावरणीय संरक्षण पर अधिक प्रयास कर रही है।

भारत में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की योजनाएं संचालित की जाती है। जैसे मनरेगा, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन, प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना, नल जल योजना, एवं कृषि कार्यों से संबंधित नई-नई योजनाएं लागू की जाती है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसलिए कृषि कार्य में वृद्धि एवं फसलों के उत्पादन हेतु ग्रामीणों को नई-नई तकनीक से अवगत करवाया जाता है। जिससे फसलों की पैदावार अच्छी हो और लागत कम हो।

बाकी दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले भारत मजबूत और शक्तिशाली है जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। ग्रामीण विकास का अध्ययन करने से हम उन उपायों को समझ सकते हैं जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समृद्धि और समानता को प्राप्त करने में सहायक हो सकते हैं। भारत के ग्रामीण परिदृश्य राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक-आर्थिक संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

यह शोध विभिन्न नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों, और पहलों का समीक्षा और विश्लेषण करने का उद्देश्य है जो भारत में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए अभिनव हैं, साथ ही उनके प्रभाव, चुनौतियों, और सुधार के क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना।

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Date 01/05/24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that AALOK NATH JOSHI has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision

Nahid Hasan

Supervisor
Dr. Nahid Hasan ma'am

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

[Signature]

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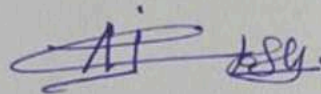
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Department of Political Science
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Date 01/05/24

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**" submitted by me under the supervision of **DR. NAHID HASAN MA'AM** Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.



AALOK NATH JOSHI
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'RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA'

A Dissertation submitted to

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for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
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BILASPUR, C.G. -595009

Session: 2023-24

INTRODUCTION :

In India, the caste system has a long history, dating back to ancient times when society was divided into four classes based on one's karma or actions. However, over time, this system became more rigid and hereditary, evolving into the caste system we see today. One of the groups that emerged from this system is the Scheduled Castes, also known as Dalits.

Historically, the condition of Scheduled Castes in India was deplorable. They were subjected to discrimination and considered untouchable by higher castes. This discrimination persisted for centuries, leading to their marginalized status in society.

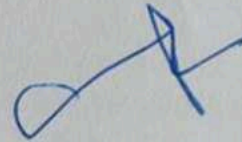
The situation began to change with the advent of the renaissance and social reform movements. These movements aimed to challenge the oppressive caste system and promote equality and social justice. After India gained independence, the Constitution and laws of the country guaranteed rights of equality and introduced reservation policies to uplift marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes.

As a result of these efforts, the condition of Scheduled Castes gradually started to improve. Today, they are making progress in various fields like education, employment, and politics. There is greater participation and awareness among Scheduled Castes in the political process, reflecting their increasing empowerment and social mobility. However, challenges remain, and further efforts are needed to ensure their full inclusion and advancement in Indian society.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Bhaskar Mahant** has carried out the research work embodies in the present dissertation entitled "**an Introduction Schedule Caste and Their Participation in " (specific in sarangarh)** for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts in Political Science in prepared under my guidance and supervision. It is also affirmed that, the dissertation submitted by him is original. We recommend that this dissertation be place before the examiners for the evaluation.



Dr. Anupama Saxena

Head of the Department
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**An Introduction To Schedule caste and Their participation in politics (specific In Sarangarh block)**" submitted by me under the supervision of **Dr. Nahid Hasan mam** Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University

MR. Bhaskar mahant

(B.A political science, GGV)

**"An Introduction To Schedule Caste and Their Participation in
Politics (Specific In Sarangarh)"**

A Dissertation submitted
The Department of Political Science , Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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IN

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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, . .

C.G. -595009 Session: 2023-24

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Human rights, the fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every individual by virtue of their humanity, stand as pillars of justice, equality, and dignity in societies across the globe. The journey of human rights development is a rich tapestry woven through the annals of history, shaped by cultural, political, and philosophical currents. This comprehensive exploration delves into the evolution of human rights, tracing its origins, milestones, and contemporary significance.¹

Human rights are not mere legal statutes or abstract concepts; they are the spirit of our shared humanity, reflecting the intrinsic value and worth of each individual. Rooted in the recognition of inherent dignity and equality, the growth of human rights has been marked by struggles against oppression, discrimination, and tyranny. From ancient civilizations to the modern era, the quest for justice and rights has been a defining feature of human societies. The origins of human rights can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where early codes of law and ethical principles laid the groundwork for concepts such as justice, fairness, and compassion. In Mesopotamia, the Code of Hammurabi enshrined principles of legal equity and protection for vulnerable groups. Similarly, in ancient India, the concept of dharma emphasized moral duties and rights inherent to all individuals, irrespective of social status or caste.²

Dr. Justice Durga Das Basu defines "*Human rights are those minimal rights, which every individual must have against the State, or other public authority, by virtue of his being a 'member of human family' irrespective of any consideration.*" Durga Das Basu's definition brings out the essence of human rights. The UDHR, 1948, defines human rights as "*rights derived from the inherent dignity of the human person.* Human rights when they are guaranteed by a written constitution are known as "Fundamental Rights" because a written constitution is the fundamental law of the state."³

¹ Nickel, James W. "The Nature of Human Rights." In Human Rights, 2nd Edition, 23-50. Oxford University Press, 2007.

² Ignatieff, Michael. "What Are Human Rights?" Daedalus 134, no. 4 (2005): 98-107.

³ Ishay, Micheline. "The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era." 2nd Edition, University of California Press, 2008.

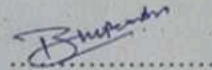
CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I, Bhupendra Sharma, certify that the work embodied in this dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Dr AMIT KUMAR GUPTA Department of Political Science of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya. The matter embodied in this dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma.

I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the dissertation. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this dissertation and cited as my own work.

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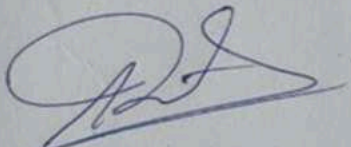
Place: Bilaspur



Bhupendra Sharma

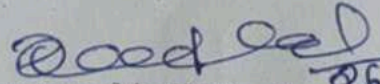
Certificate from the Supervisor

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge. The research work embodied in the thesis was carried out under my supervision and that the candidate has worked under me/us for the period required under the regulations.



(Supervisor's signature, Name & Designation)

DR. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR



(Signature of the HOD with seal)

06-04-24

Examining The Evolution of Human Rights

*A Dissertation Submitted to
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*



*in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Arts in Political Science*

BY:

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Under the Supervision of:

Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta

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Date of Submission - 15/04/2024

परिचय

कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों से निपटने में वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य कूटनीति (जीएचडी) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला है। भारत, इस कूटनीतिक प्रयास में एक प्रमुख खिलाड़ी है, जिसने "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" के अपने प्राचीन दर्शन को अपनाया है, जिसका अनुवाद "दुनिया एक परिवार है" है। जीएचडी में भारत की उन्नति को इसके मजबूत फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग और विशाल विनिर्माण क्षमताओं द्वारा उत्प्रेरित किया गया है। यह इसे आवश्यक दवाओं और टीकों का एक प्रमुख आपूर्तिकर्ता बनाता है, जो दुनिया की 60% वैक्सीन आपूर्ति का उत्पादन करता है।² भारत सामूहिक कार्यों और सहयोग के महत्व को पहचानते हुए, क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय दोनों स्तरों पर स्वास्थ्य कूटनीति में सक्रिय रूप से संलग्न है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ), दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन (सार्क) और अन्य द्विपक्षीय जुड़ाव जैसे प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से, भारत ने महामारी के प्रभाव को कम करने और वैश्विक मजबूती के लिए स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सहयोग और साझेदारी, साझा विशेषज्ञता और समन्वित प्रतिक्रियाओं को बढ़ावा दिया है। स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियाँ।

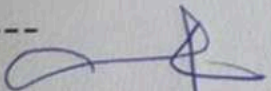
जीएचडी के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण मानवीय दृष्टिकोण की विशेषता है, जो स्वास्थ्य संकटों को संबोधित करने में सहानुभूति और करुणा पर जोर देता है। यह दृष्टिकोण मानवता की भलाई को प्राथमिकता देता है और एक सामूहिक प्रतिक्रिया की मांग करता है जो राजनीतिक सीमाओं से परे हो। भारत का मानवीय दृष्टिकोण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक समान पहुंच सुनिश्चित करता है, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करता

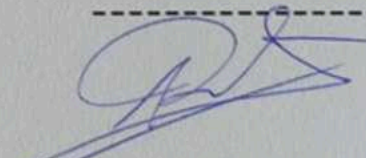
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प्रमाण-पत्र

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि चन्द्रप्रकाश ने सन्निहित अनुसंधान कार्य को अंजाम दिया है।

वर्तमान शोध प्रबंध का शीर्षक "कोविड-19 महामारी के बीच भारत की वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य कूटनीति का उदय" राजनीति विज्ञान में कला स्नातक की डिग्री मेरी देखरेख में तैयार की जाती है।


प्रो. अनुपमा सक्सेना
(विभागाध्यक्ष)


डॉ. अमित कुमार गुप्ता
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घोषणा

मैं एतद्द्वारा घोषणा करता हूं कि राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर को प्रस्तुत "भारत की वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य कूटनीति का उदय" नामक परियोजना कार्य डॉ. अमित कुमार गुप्ता, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर के मार्गदर्शन में मेरे द्वारा किए गए एक मूल कार्य का रिकॉर्ड है। , राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग और यह शोध प्रबंध कार्य राजनीति विज्ञान में स्नातक की डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए किया गया है।

चंद्रप्रकाश

15/04/2024

चंद्रप्रकाश

परियोजना कार्य

कोविड-19 महामारी के बीच भारत की वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य
कूटनीति का उदय

प्रस्तुतकर्ता

चन्द्रप्रकाश

रोल नं.- 21093118

नामांकन क्र. - GGV/21/08418

प्राप्तकर्ता

डॉ. अमित कुमार गुप्ता

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राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, कोनी

बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़, 495009

VIKSIT BHARAT@2047: VOICE OF YOUTH

SoP

Introduction

Viksit Bharat@2047 is the vision of Government of India to make India a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of its independence. The vision encompasses various aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

As India stands at this crucial juncture, poised to take off on its growth trajectory, it is important to realise that tremendous dedication and belief in India's destiny, immense desire, potential, talent and capabilities of the Indians, especially the youth, coupled with steadfast leadership, is necessary to realise this potential. There is enormous work that needs to be undertaken in a mission mode to make India **Viksit Bharat by 2047**. For this to happen, there is a need to chalk out a bold, ambitious and transformative agenda, and its communication to all stakeholders. The role of the youth, who constitute our largest population group, has a huge role here as they will lead India to Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Therefore, it is important to channelise the innovative ideas of the youth into nation-building by inviting them to ideate and contribute to the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047. It is important that every youth, more so the youth in colleges/ institutes and Universities take part in this important nation building exercise. Therefore, it is important that outreach initiative of this program reaches to every youth in the country. Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education will lead the communication and outreach in this regard.

SoP for different stakeholders

Entity	Pre Event Activities	Post Event Activities
Universities/ Institutes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Universities/ Institutes to share the weblink to all college for the faculty and students to attend the event on 11th December 10.30 AM.2. Ensure Participation on LIVE Session: Identify the space from where the faculty and students can attend the Live Session3. Clearly outline the purpose and goals of the event to the faculty members, staff and students for maximum	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. QR Code may be given prominence through websites and social media by Universities/ Institutes.2. WhatsApp groups formed especially broadcast groups for media may be utilized for the dissemination of QR Code.3. A Social Media Campaign by universities and colleges may be initiated to encourage students to share their ideas on the vision of Viksit Bharat.4. The #Ideas4ViksItBharat hashtag may be used across all social media

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University)
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Date: 2-5-24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that CHHATAN K. Mathur has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "Viksit Bharat"

"for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision

Supervisor

Anupama Saxena
Chhatan K. Mathur

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Anupama Saxena
10-5-24

Head of the Department Supervisor

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
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Date: 2-5-24

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "CHAYANKI Mathur of BA
political science in Viksit Bharat"

"submitted by me under the supervision of Anupama Sarena mam,
Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in
Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I
declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any
other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name : CHAYANKI Mathur

'TITLE OF DISSERTATION'

A Dissertation submitted to

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for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
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Submitted By

Name of the Student *CHHAYANK Mathur* Supervisor

Name of Course *BA political science* NAME:

Enrollment No *GGV/21*

DESIGNATION: *Viksit Bhat*

Roll No: *21093119*

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
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Session: 2023-24**

Communalism, viewed as a man-made disaster, takes distinct meanings in Western and Indian contexts. In the West, rooted in communism, it emphasizes community living. Conversely, in India, it's tied to religious communities, leading to clashes, intolerance, and violence. India, since inception, grapples with communal harmony challenges. Issues like untouchability, casteism, and communalism during partition linger, manifesting as conflicts between religious, linguistic, regional, and caste-based communities. Untouchability, rooted in the caste system, persists despite eradication efforts, reflecting societal complexity. Casteism, a formidable challenge, perpetuates inequality despite legal interventions, hindering social progress. The 1947 partition led to unprecedented communal tensions, scars of which linger, fostering animosities. In the contemporary context, communalism takes diverse forms, arising from political maneuvering, economic disparities, and historical grievances, straining relationships.

Communalism in India spans centuries, deeply entrenched in its social, political, and cultural fabric. Understanding its evolution requires an exploration of the pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial eras.

Pre-Colonial Era: India's pre-colonial history reflects a diverse tapestry of religions, cultures, and communities coexisting, albeit with occasional tensions. Various kingdoms and empires, such as the Mauryas, Guptas, and Mughals, ruled different parts of the subcontinent, fostering both syncretism and religious pluralism. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism flourished alongside Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Zoroastrianism, contributing to India's rich cultural mosaic. While religious identities were significant, they were often intertwined with other social, linguistic, and regional affiliations. However, there were instances of religious conflicts, notably during the medieval period, such as the invasions by Mahmud of Ghazni and the Delhi Sultanate. These conflicts, though primarily political and territorial, sometimes took on religious overtones, laying the groundwork for future communal tensions.

Colonial Era: The advent of colonial rule in the 17th century marked a significant shift in India's communal dynamics. The British employed a policy of divide and rule, exploiting existing religious fault lines to maintain control. They categorized the population based on religious identities, introducing separate electorates and communal representation, exacerbating communalism. The British also institutionalized communalism through measures like the Partition of Bengal in 1905,

CHAPTER 01: INTRODUCTION

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Date: 15/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled **COMMUNALISM: ASSESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF COMMUNALISM** submitted by me under the supervision of PROF. ANUPAMA SAXENA Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Dhanendra Pratap Singh

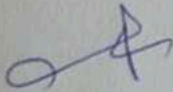
Name : DHANENDRA PRATAP SINGH

Department of Political Science
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Date: 15/04/2024

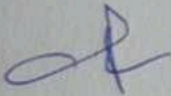
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that DHANENDRA PRATAP SINGH has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "COMMUNALISM: ASSESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF COMMUNALISM" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision .



Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Head of the Department Supervisor

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
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COMMUNALISM: ASSESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF COMMUNALISM

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,

(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted By

Name of the Student - Dhanendra Pratap Singh

Supervisor

Name of Course -BA(Hons)Political science

NAME: Prof. Anupama Saxena

Enrollment No - GGV/21/08420

DESIGNATION: HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
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1. गुरु घासीदास : एक परिचय

मनखे-मनखे एक बरोबर का संदेश देने वाले छत्तीसगढ़ के महान समाज सुधारक गुरु घासीदास को कौन नहीं जानता। छत्तीसगढ़ में सतनाम पंथ के संस्थापक गुरु घासीदास ने अपना पूरा जीवन समाज में फैले छुआछूत, ऊंच-नीच, झूठ-कपट जैसे बुराईयों को दूर करने में लगा दिया और समाज को एकता, भाईचारे और समरसता का संदेश दिया। तो आईये जानते हैं छत्तीसगढ़ के इस महान समाज सुधारक की पूरी कहानी। गुरु घासीदास जी का जन्म 18 दिसम्बर 1756 में रायपुर के बलौदाबाजार तहसील के ग्राम गिरौद में हुआ था। इनके पिता का नाम महंगूदास और मां का नाम अमरोतिन बाई था। गुरु घासीदास जी का जन्म ऐसे समय पर हुआ जब छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग राजाओं और पिण्डारियों की लूट से परेशान थे। साथ ही समाज में बलिप्रथा, छुआछूत, ऊंच-नीच जैसे कुप्रथाओं का बोलबाला था। जिसे देखकर बचपन से ही उनके हृदय में वैराग्य का भाव आ चुका था। जिसको देखते हुए उनके माता-पिता ने उनकी शादी सिरपुर गांव की सुफरा से करा दिया। लेकिन उन्होंने पारिवारिक दायित्वों को निभाते हुए समाज में फैले इन कुरितियों का विरोध भी करते रहे।

उनका मानना था कि हमेशा सच बोलना चाहिए, सभी मनुष्य एक समान हैं और ऊंच-नीच जैसी कोई जाति नहीं है। लेकिन गुरु घासीदास जातियों में भेदभाव और समाज में भाईचारे के अभाव को देखकर बहुत दुखी थे। इन बुराईयों को दूर करने के लिए वे लगातार कोशिश किया करते थे, लेकिन उन्हें इसका कोई हल दिखाई नहीं देता था। वे सत्य की तलाश में अपने गांव गिरौद के जंगल के छाता पहाड़ पर समाधि लगा ली और अपना आश्रम भी बनाया। इसके साथ ही वे सोनाखान के जंगलों में सत्य और ज्ञान की खोज के लिए तम्बी तपस्या भी की। कहा जाता है कि गुरु घासीदास को ज्ञान की प्राप्ति रामगढ़ जिला के सारंगढ़



शोध छात्र का प्रतिज्ञा पत्र

मैं गोपाल पटेल अपने लघु शोध निबंध गिरौदपुरी जैतखाम कि वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता एवं महत्व : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन शीर्षक से प्रस्तुत कर रहा हु। शोध निबंध की पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व मुझ पर है/ किसी प्रकार की त्रुटि होने पर सुधर हेतु तैयार रहूँगा ।

दिनांक...२५-०५-२०२५

निर्देशक

डॉ. राम बाबू सहायक आचार्य

राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (कोनी) बिलासपुर छत्तीसगढ़

गोपाल पटेल

शोधार्थी

नाम गोपाल पटेल

बी,ए राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग

छ:सेमेस्टर

प्रमाण पत्र



प्रमाणित करता हु कि गोपाल पटेल बी,ए राजनितिक विज्ञान अंतिम वर्ष राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग का नियमित है इन्होने मेरे निर्देशन में लघु शोध निबंध शीर्षक गिरौदपुरी जैतखाम कि वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता एवं महत्व : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पूर्ण किया है/ इनका यहाँ कार्य पूर्णता मौलिक है ।

मैं इन्हे राजनितिक विज्ञान विषय में उपाधि प्राप्त करने हेतु अग्रसारित करता हु ।

निर्देशक

डॉ. राम बाबू सहायक आचार्य

राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय (कोनी) बिलासपुर छत्तीसगढ़

गोपाल पटेल

शोधार्थी

नाम गोपाल पटेल

विभागाध्यक्ष

प्रो. अनुपमा सक्सेना

गिरौदपुरी जैतखाम की वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता

एवं महत्व : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन



गुरु घासीदास केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (कोनी) बिलासपुर

2023-2024

लघु शोध

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ. राम बाबू सहायक आचार्य

राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग

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शोधार्थी

नाम गोपाल पटेल

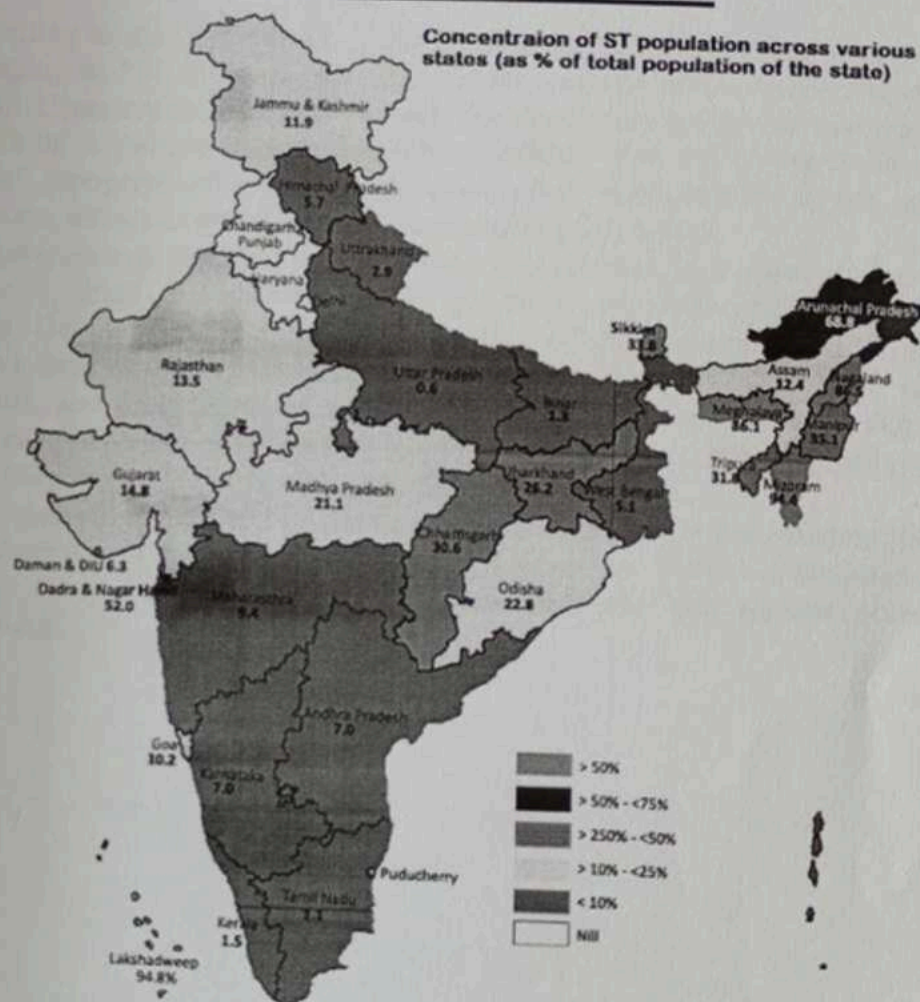
बी,ए राजनितिक विज्ञान विभाग

अनुक्रमांक - 21093121

छ:सेमेस्टर

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION



Tribals are the indigenous, autochthonous people of the land, possessing a unique and primitive culture distinct from the mainstream population. Their livelihood predominantly relies on products sourced from their natural surroundings.

Over time, tribals have adapted to their environments and found their place within the evolving socio-economic structure. However, their development has been slower compared to the mainstream population, often viewed through the lens of social, humanitarian, and statutory concerns by the dominant social and political systems.

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: -24 APRIL 2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**—THE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MYTH AND REALITY(RAIGARH DISTRICT) —**"submitted by me under the supervision of **—DR. SANTWANA PANDEY—**, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name GOURI PATEL

Patel

Date: APRIL 2024

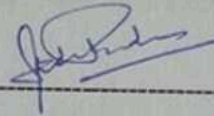
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Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: 24 APRIL 2024

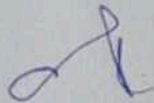
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that GOURI PATEL has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "**THE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MYTH AND REALITY(RAIGARH DISTRICT)**" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision

-Supervisor



We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Head of the Department Supervisor

Dr. Anupama Saxena

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT : MYTH AND REALITY
(RAIGARH DISTRICT)

Dissertation Submitted to
The Department Of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas
Viswavidyalaya (A Central University) Bilaspur C.G.

For the partial fulfillment of the requirement
For the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted by
GOURI PATEL
B.A. HONOURS POLITICAL SCIENCE
ENROLLMENT NO. GGV/21/08422
ROLL NO 21093122

Supervisor
DR. SANTWANA PANDEY

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA (A
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR C.G. 595009

SESSION : 2023-2024

Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Thrust of the Study

Domestic violence within the confines of marriage is a deeply entrenched issue that has persisted across cultures and societies for centuries. It encompasses various forms of abuse, including physical, emotional, psychological, and economic, inflicted by one partner upon the other. While it affects individuals of all genders, ages, and socioeconomic backgrounds, women tend to be disproportionately affected, with statistics indicating that they are more likely to experience severe forms of violence at the hands of their intimate partners.

In the context of India, domestic violence within marriage is a pervasive problem that continues to afflict countless households, transcending geographical, cultural, and socioeconomic boundaries. Despite legislative measures such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) of 2005, which aimed to provide legal recourse and support to victims, the prevalence of domestic violence remains alarmingly high. The persistence of this issue underscores the urgent need for a multifaceted approach that not only addresses the immediate concerns of victims but also delves deeper into the societal norms and structures that perpetuate such violence.

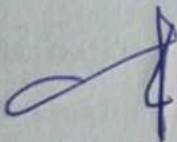
As India aspires towards the vision of 'Vikshit Bharat' (Developed India) by the year 2047, it becomes imperative to confront the scourge of domestic violence within marriages as a critical impediment to progress and development. A nation cannot truly achieve development and prosperity when a significant portion of its population lives in fear and insecurity within their own homes. Therefore, this research paper aims to explore the intricate dynamics of domestic violence in marriage and elucidate the pivotal role that society plays in perpetuating or mitigating this phenomenon. Furthermore, it seeks to underscore the importance of addressing domestic violence within marriages as a foundational step towards realizing the vision of a developed and equitable India by 2047.

Date: 05/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

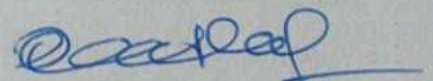
This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "*Half-widows of Domestic Violence: A case study on selected marriages in Chhattisgarh*", submitted by **Harsha Chandra** for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research works carried out by her under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.



Head of the Department

Department of Political Science



Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan

Department of Political science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.-495009

Date: 05/04/2024

DECLARATION

I **Harsha Chandra**, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of **Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan** for a period of 4 months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers whatever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, paragraph, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 05/04/2024

Place: Bilaspur

Harsha

Signature

Harsha Chandra

Towards Vikshit Bharat 2047

**HALF-WIDOWS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:
A case study on selected marriages in Chhattisgarh**

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of political science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,
C.G. for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Submitted By

HARSHA CHANDRA

Roll No: 21093123

Under the supervision of

PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN

Professor of Political Science

Dean of School of Social Science



Submitted to

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The Hindi word "Swavalambi" signifies "self-sufficient," "self-reliant," or "self-dependent." This term is crucial to understanding Indian history, spanning from the pre-independence era to the post-independence era and the present.

1.1 In Ancient India:

One aspect of the spiritual and ethical principles was the idea of self-reliance. The concept of "SWADHARMA" represented a special obligation or course of action for a person to take in life. This responsibility was both a social duty and a personal one for one's own growth and the development of society. The primary themes of ancient Indian philosophies, such as Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism, were self-effort and personal accountability. The BHARAT (INDIA) was referred to as the "Sonny ki Chidiya" (GOLDEN BIRD) during this time. This Hindi phrase, which means "GOLDEN BIRD" in English, is metaphorical. The enormous wealth, prosperity, and abundance of resources that characterize BHARAT (India) have been described by this term historically. During the ancient and medieval eras, when India was renowned for its advanced civilization, rich cultural legacy, and sophisticated trade network, this term was widely used. All of these things occurred because India was a self-sufficient nation where its citizens produced their own goods and used their own time.

1. "Like a lotus leaf, which is unaffected by water, be self-reliant." Jawaharlal Nehru
2. "Being one's own droplets on its surface and relying on oneself is the only path to true freedom" Swami Vivekananda.
3. "The person needs to be independent. Living is impossible without respect for oneself"

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

4. "If freedom does not include the ability to make mistakes, it is not worth having. I find it incomprehensible that people, no matter how skilled or knowledgeable, could take pleasure in denying another person their inalienable right." - The Mahatma Gandhi
5. "Asserting oneself is 'Self-reliance is the best defence against the pressures of the moment, the best guarantee of survival'. Indira Gandhi

With all these quotes-

1. **Mahatma Gandhi:** whose philosophy of self-reliance was deeply rooted in his satyagraha (nonviolent resistance) and swaraj (self-rule) he believed that economic independence was essential for achieving political freedom and social justice. Gandhi works

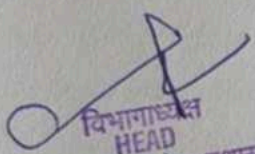
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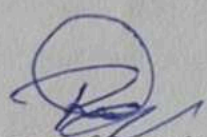
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA (CENTRAL UNIVERSITY),
BILASPUR - 495009 C.G. INDIA

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "*SWAVALAMBI CHHATTISGARH AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES TOWARDS VIKSIT BHARAT @2047*", submitted by **HIMANSHU RATHOUR** for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


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Department of Political Science
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Signature of Supervisor

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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BILASPUR - 495009 C.G. INDIA

Date:

DECLARATION

I **Himanshu Rathour**, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. Ram Babu** for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma.

I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not wilfully lifted up some other's work, Para, text, data, results, etc. Reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur.



Signature

HIMANSHU RATHOUR

**SWAVALAMBI CHHATTISGARH AND TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE TOWARDS VIKSIT
BHARAT @2047**

A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(Central University), Bilaspur, C.G

For the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

HIMANSHU RATHOUR

Roll No: 21093125

Enrolment No. – GGV/21/08425

Under Supervision of

Dr. RAM BABU

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Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA (CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), BILASPUR-
495009 CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

अध्याय 1

प्रस्तावना

छत्तीसगढ़ 135,194 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्रफल के साथ भारत का दसवां बड़ा राज्य है छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की जनसंख्या लगभग 2.55 करोड़ है इस प्रकार जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से छत्तीसगढ़ देश का सोलहवां सबसे बड़ा राज्य है छत्तीसगढ़ के लोगों की मूल भाषा छत्तीसगढ़ी है. वर्तमान छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से अलग होकर 01 नवंबर में 2000 को अस्तित्व में आया | छत्तीसगढ़, विद्युत् तथा स्टील के उत्पादन की दृष्टि भारत का महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र है भारत में उत्पादित कुल इस्पात का लगभग 15% छत्तीसगढ़ में होता है छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की सीमायें सात राज्यों अर्थात मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, उड़ीसा, झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश से छूती है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की राजधानी रायपुर है जो कि मुख्यतः व्यापार, अर्थव्यवस्था, और प्रशासन का केंद्र है. छत्तीसगढ़ी राज्य में मूल रूप से प्रचलित है किन्तु प्रमुख रूप से हिन्दी ही प्रयोग होती है छत्तीसगढ़ धान का कटोरा (चावल का कटोरा अर्थ) के नाम से भी प्रसिद्ध छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की सीमायें उत्तर पश्चिम में मध्यप्रदेश, पश्चिम में महाराष्ट्र, दक्षिण में आंध्र प्रदेश, पूर्व में उड़ीसा, उत्तर पूर्व में झारखण्ड और उत्तर में उत्तर प्रदेश को छूती है।

1.2 भूगोल

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य 17'-46' अक्षांश से 24'-5' उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा 80'-15' पूर्वी देशांतर से 84'-24' पूर्वी देशांतर के बीच स्थित है छत्तीसगढ़ के उत्तरी और दक्षिणी के कुछ भाग पर्वतीय है राज्य का 44% क्षेत्र वनों से आच्छादित है।

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

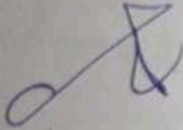
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, (केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) बिलासपुर, छ:ग -495009

दिनांक: 10/4/2024

प्रमाणपत्र

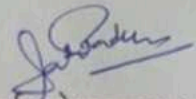
यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि "शीर्षक निबंध में निहित कार्य छत्तीसगढ़ एक नया राज्य, अब तक के विकास यात्रा का विश्लेषण", गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर को बैचलर ऑफ आर्ट्स (राजनीति विज्ञान) के पुरस्कार के लिए हिमांशु सिंह द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया प्रमाण पत्र मेरे प्रत्यक्ष पर्यवेक्षण और मार्गदर्शन में उनके द्वारा किए गए प्रामाणिक शोध कार्यों का एक रिकॉर्ड है। मैंने माना कि निबंध मानकों तक पहुंच गया है और डिग्री की प्रकृति से संबंधित नियमों और विनियमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रहा है।

निबंध ने किसी भी डिग्री, डिप्लोमा, एसोसिएटशिप, फ़ेलोशिप या अन्य उपाधियों के पुरस्कार का आधार नहीं बनाया है। मैंने इसके द्वारा कार्य की मौलिकता की पुष्टि की है और निबंध के किसी भी भाग में कोई साहित्यिक चोरी नहीं है।



विभागाध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग



मार्गदर्शक के हस्ताक्षर

सहायक आचार्य डॉ. सांत्वना पाण्डेय

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छ:ग -495009

दिनांक: 10/4/2024

घोषणा

मैं हिमांशु सिंह, घोषणा करता हूँ कि इस शोध प्रबंध में सन्निहित कार्य मेरा अपना प्रामाणिक कार्य है जो मेरे द्वारा सहायक की देखरेख में किया गया है। गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय के राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग में दिसंबर 2023 से मार्च 2024 तक 4 महीने की अवधि के लिए सहायक आचार्य डॉ. सांत्वना पाण्डेय।

शोध प्रबंध में सन्निहित विषय किसी अन्य डिग्री/डिप्लोमा के पुरस्कार के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। मैं घोषणा करता हूँ कि मैंने थीसिस के पाठ और मुख्य भाग में जहां भी शोध कर्मियों के कार्यों का उल्लेख किया है, उन्हें ईमानदारी से स्वीकार किया है, श्रेय दिया है और उनका उल्लेख किया है। मैं आगे प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि मैंने पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तकों, रिपोर्टों, शोध प्रबंधों, थीसिस इत्यादि में रिपोर्ट किए गए या वेब-साइटों पर उपलब्ध किसी अन्य के काम, पैरा, पाठ, डेटा, परिणाम इत्यादि को जानबूझकर नहीं उठाया है और शामिल किया है उन्हें इस शोध प्रबंध में और मेरे अपने काम के रूप में उद्धृत किया गया है।

दिनांक: 10/4/2024

स्थान: बिलासपुर

हस्ताक्षर

-हिमांशु सिंह



छत्तीसगढ़ एक नया राज्य, अब तक के विकास यात्रा का विश्लेषण

को एक निबंध प्रस्तुत किया गया

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, (केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय) बिलासपुर, छ:ग

की डिग्री हेतु आवश्यकताओं की आंशिक पूर्ति हेतु

कला स्नातक

में

राजनीति विज्ञान

द्वारा प्रस्तुत

हिमांशु सिंह

रोल नंबर: 21093126

इनकी देखरेख में

सहायक आचार्य डॉ. सांत्वना पाण्डेय

राजनीति विज्ञान के प्रोफेसर



को प्रस्तुत

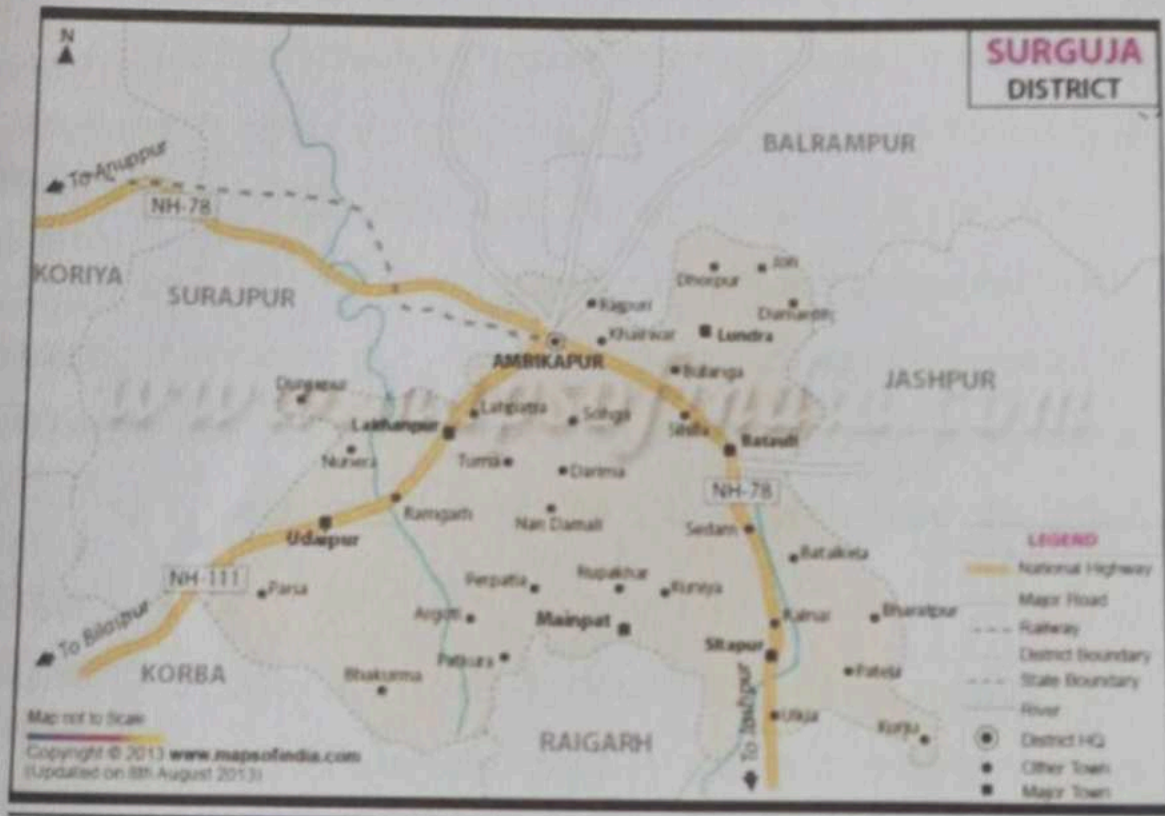
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

सामाजिक विज्ञान विद्यालय

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर 495009

छत्तीसगढ़, भारत

अप्रैल, 2024



मानचित्र - 02 (स्रोत- www.mapsofindia.com)

1.परिचय:-

1.1) जनजातीय संस्कृति:- भारत के मध्य में स्थित छत्तीसगढ़ के विभिन्न आदिवासी समुदाय सांस्कृतिक परंपरा और लचीलेपन की समृद्ध छवि का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। अपनी जनसंख्या का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा विभिन्न मूल जनजातियों से संबंधित होने के कारण, छत्तीसगढ़ इन हाशिये पर रहने वाले समूहों के जीवन को आकार देने वाली कठिन सामाजिक आर्थिक गतिशीलता को समझने का एक अनूठा अवसर प्रदान करता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में गोंड, भील, बैगा, उराव, अबूझमाडिया, कोरवा सहित विविध प्रकार के जनजातीय समूह निवास करते हैं। जिनमें से प्रत्येक की अपनी सांस्कृतिक विरासत और

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
बिलासपुर, छ.ग

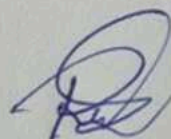
दिनांक - 15/04/2024

प्रमाण पत्र

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जया मिश्रा ने राजनीति विज्ञान में कला स्नातक की डिग्री के लिए “बदलते परिवेश में पहाड़ी कोखा जनजाति, उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थिति का अध्ययन” शीर्षक से वर्तमान शोध प्रबंध में सन्निहित अनुसंधान कार्य में पर्यवेक्षण में किया है।

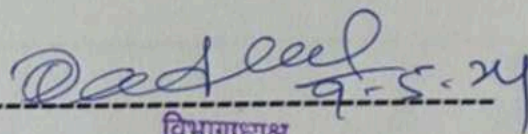
पर्यवेक्षक :

डॉ राम बाबू
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर



विभागाध्यक्ष :

प्रो. रामकृष्ण प्रधान
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग



विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

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Department of Political Science
and Public Administration
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
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बिलासपुर, छ. ग - 495009

दिनांक - 15/04/2024

घोषणा

मैं घोषणा करती हूँ कि “बदलते परिवेश में पहाड़ी कोरवा जनजाति, उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थिति का अध्ययन” शीर्षक वाला यह शोध कार्य मेरे द्वारा डॉ राम बाबू, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग के मार्गदर्शन में स्नातक की डिग्री राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छ. ग से प्राप्ति के लिए किया गया मौलिक कार्य है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य छत्तीसगढ़ के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निवासरत स्वदेशी समूह, पहाड़ी कोरवा जनजाति की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति की जांच करना है। मैं एतद्वारा घोषणा करती हूँ कि यह शोध कार्य पूरी तरह से मेरा प्रयास है, सिवाय इसके कि जहां उचित स्वीकृति दी गई है। इस अध्ययन में उपयोग की गई जानकारी और साहित्य के सभी स्रोतों को उचित रूप से उद्धृत और संदर्भित किया गया है।

जया मिश्रा

बीए (6 वा सेमेस्टर)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग



**Study of the Socio-Economic condition of the Pahadi Korwa
Tribes in the changing Environment**

A Dissertation Submitted To

**The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya,
(A Central university) Bilaspur C.G.**

**For the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of
Bachelor of Arts**

In

Political Science



Submitted by

**Jaya Mishra
BA Hon. Political Science**

Enrollment No.-GGV/21/08427

Roll No.-21093127

Submitted To

**Dr Rambabu
Assistant Professor**

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA,
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR C.G.-495009
SESSION: 2023-24**

CHAPTER 01

OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

In the ever-evolving political landscape of modern democracies, the role of various demographic groups has gained significant attention. Among these, women voters have emerged as a critical force, shaping the political narrative and influencing election outcomes. The study will explore their political preferences, voting patterns, and the role they play in determining the electoral success of various political parties.

Set in the heart of Central India, Chhattisgarh has witnessed substantial socio-economic and political transformations over the past few decades. With an increasing number of women participating in the electoral process, their influence on the election outcome has become increasingly significant. This comprehensive analysis will aim to understand the factors driving women voters in Chhattisgarh to make their choices, including socio-economic issues, gender-specific concerns, and the role of political parties in addressing these needs. In recent years, the role of women in shaping political processes has garnered increasing attention worldwide. The influence of women voters in the realm of electoral politics has been a subject of interest and debate, particularly in the context of emerging democracies such as India.

The core of the dissertation will revolve around the analysis of election data, voter surveys, and qualitative interviews. This will involve identifying the key issues that drive women voters in Chhattisgarh, such as education, healthcare, employment, and gender-specific concerns like safety and equality. The study will also explore the role of political parties in addressing these issues, and how their performance in these areas may impact the voting preferences of women.

The findings of this research are expected to contribute not only to the academic discourse on political behavior and gender representation but also to provide practical insights for political stakeholders and civil society organizations in designing inclusive and effective strategies for engaging and mobilizing women voters. By understanding the impact of women voters on election outcomes, this study aims to facilitate informed discussions and policy interventions aimed at promoting gender-inclusive democracy and governance in Chhattisgarh.

This dissertation aims to delve into the intricate relationship between women voters and election results in the context of the Chhattisgarh Assembly elections. By analyzing data, trends, and voter behavior, this study seeks to uncover the impact of women voters on the political landscape of Chhattisgarh and how their choices can sway the final outcome of the elections.

Through a comprehensive analysis of past election data, demographic factors, social attitudes, and political trends, this research endeavors to provide valuable insights into the evolving role of women voters in Chhattisgarh politics. By shedding light on the influence wielded by women voters, this study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of

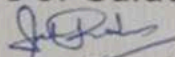
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "From Votes To Victory: Understanding How Women Voters Shape Election Outcomes Chhattisgarh Assembly Elections 2023", submitted by Khushi Barle for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree. The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.

Place: Bilaspur

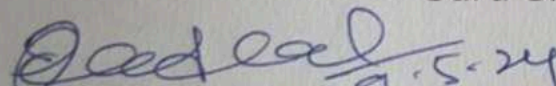
Signature of Guide

Date: 09/05/2024


Dr. Santwana Pandey

Department Of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur 495009


Head of the department
Department of political science.

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
Head of the Department
Department of Political Science
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Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE GURU GHASIDAS
VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR, C.G. -495009

Date: 09/05/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled " **from votes to victory : understanding how women voters shape election outcomes Chhattisgarh assembly elections 2023**" submitted by me under the supervision of **Dr.Santwana Pandey** Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name – Khushi Barle

Khushi

Towards Vikshit Bharat 2047

**FROM VOTES TO VICTORY : Understanding How Women Voters Shape
Election Outcomes Chhattisgarh Assembly Elections 2023**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
C. G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

KHUSHI BARLE

Roll No: 21093128

Under the supervision of

DR. SANTWANA PANDEY

Assistant Professor of Political Science



Submitted to

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR -495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

SESSION 2023-24

Chapter-I

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is considered as a "Silver Bullet" for eradicating rural poverty and unemployment, by way of generating demand for productive labour force in villages. Rural poverty and unemployment in India have grown in an unprecedented manner during the last few decades.

There is a growing incidence of illiteracy, blind faith, hungry people, mal-nourished children, anaemic pregnant women, farmer suicides, starvation deaths, migration resulting from inadequate employment, poverty, and the failure of subsistence production during droughts.

In order to make solution of these problems and to provide livelihood security to rural unemployed, Government of India (GOI) enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. It is the biggest poverty alleviation programme in the world which is started with an initial outlay of Rs. 11,300 crore in year 2006-07 and now it is Rs. 86,000 crore (2024-25).

This Act is now called as Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The Act provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household will to do public work related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.

Thus it is a universal programme. This minimum wage varies from state to state, in some states it is Rs. 220 whereas in other it is Rs. 350 or Rs. 357. According to the Act the minimum wage cannot be less than Rs. 60. The 100 days of work figure was estimated because the agricultural season is only supposed to last roughly around 250 days and unskilled workers have no alternative source of income in the remaining parts of the year.

Department of Political Science
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss. Khushi Gupta has carried out the research work entitled "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study in Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh" for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in political science prepared under my supervision.

Dr. Santwana... Pandey....

[Signature]
Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Prof. Anupama Saxena

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

[Signature]
.....

Supervisor

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCES
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR, (C.G.)
(A Central University Established Under Central University Act
2009, No.25 of 2009)

Date 22-04-2024

DECLARATION

I Declare that the dissertation entitled “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study in Bilaspur District of Chhattisgarh” submitted by me under the supervision of Dr. Santwana Pandey Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BECHLOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted from any other degree in part of full to this university or any other university.

Name:

Anushi Gupta

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(MGNREGA) and Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study in Bilaspur
District of Chhattisgarh**

A dissertation submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur,
C.G. for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
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Session: 2023-24

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), commonly known as the NREGA or Manrega scheme, represents a paradigm shift in India's approach towards rural development and poverty alleviation. Enacted in 2005, amidst growing concerns about rural unemployment and poverty, it emerged as a beacon of hope for millions of marginalized individuals and households across the country. At its heart, MGNREGA embodies the principles of social justice, equity, and inclusive growth. The goal is to create a safety net for the poorest people by giving them a basic level of income support. The main purpose of this plan is to increase the job security for rural families by promising them at least 100 days of paid work each year. This helps them cover their basic needs and raise their quality of life. Through its emphasis on labor-intensive works such as water conservation, rural connectivity, infrastructure development, and natural resource management, MGNREGA not only creates employment opportunities but also fosters sustainable rural development and resilience. Its implementation framework revolves around a decentralized approach, with Gram Panchayats serving as the fulcrum for planning, execution, and monitoring of projects, thereby fostering community participation and ownership. Over the years, MGNREGA has yielded significant impacts, including poverty reduction, asset creation, empowerment of women and marginalized groups, and mitigation of distress migration. However, the scheme has encountered cons such as leakages, late in wage payments, corruption, and inadequate coverage, underscoring the imperative for continuous reforms and strengthening of implementation mechanisms. Despite these challenges, MGNREGA stands tall as a cornerstone of India's social protection architecture, embodying the nation's commitment to inclusive and sustainable development. Its journey from inception to implementation underscores not only the transformative power of policy interventions but also the enduring resilience and aspirations of rural India.

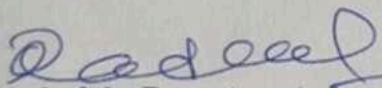
Department Of Political Science
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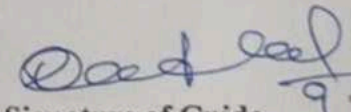
Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss. Kusum Kumawat has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "*Catalyzing Rural Development: The Impact of MGNREGS on Livelihoods and Economic Growth*" for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation


Head of the Department 9.5.24
Department of Political Science


Signature of Guide 9.5.24

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
Professor of Political Science
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
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Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

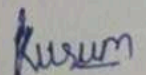
Date:

DECLARATION

I Miss. **Kusum Kumawat** declare that the Dissertation entitled "*Catalyzing Rural Development: The Impact of MGNREGS on Livelihoods and Economic Growth*" submitted by me under the supervision of **Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan**, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in **Political Science** from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur


Signature

Kusum Kumawat

Towards Viksit Bharat @2047

**CATALYZING RURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE IMPACT OF
MGNREGA ON LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

*A Dissertation submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.
For the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By

KUSUM KUMAWAT
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PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN
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Dean, School of Social Science

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BILASPUR, C.G. -495009
Session: 2023-24
April, 2024**

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

In the recent State Legislative Assembly election, Chhattisgarh has accomplished a unique success generally unparallel and unfamiliar to central and north India. According to the data disclosed by the Election Commission (EC) of India, the state headed for polling had more female voters than male voters on its draft electoral roster. Election Commission data from August 2023 indicates that there are currently 9.85 million female voters in Chhattisgarh compared to 9.82 million male voters. In fact out of the 28 states and two Union Territories (UTs) with legislatures, only eight additional states and one UT have an electoral roster with a gender ratio favoring women. These are the Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Manipur; the southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh; and the union territory of Pondicherry, and Goa.

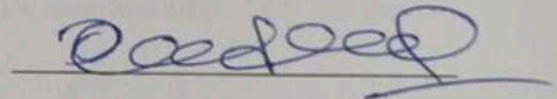
In Chhattisgarh – an aberration to central and north Indian politics, women had polled more than men in almost all constituencies. To our surprise, in Bastar, a region said to be the bastion of Naxal movement and known for boycotting elections came out in large number to vote with massive registered women voters of 10.4 lakh outnumbering the 9.97 lakh men eligible to vote. This massive participation of women in any election to say is no less than the game changer for any party fighting election. Therefore, every party in the fray endeavors to impress the women voters and attempts to draw their attention towards their party to capitalize their votes and use women as vote banks. This trend no doubt has augured well for the women, democratic political participation and the future of state at large but the rising trends among women to vote for a particular party has been a paradigm shift since 2014 General election and 2023 Chhattisgarh state election specifically. With this background in mind this research endeavors to examine the role of women in recent elections, their voting behavior and patterns and the factors determining their voting patterns in details.

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GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR, C.G. - 495009

Date: 3/4/24

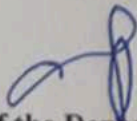
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Mahi Singh Solanki** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "*Paradigm shift in Electoral Politics and Voting Behavior: A Study of the Role of Women*" for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.



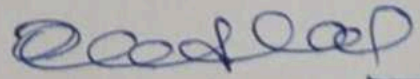
Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Head of the Department

Department of Political Science



Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan

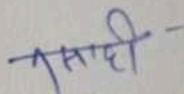
Professor of Political Science
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Date: 5/4/24

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "*Paradigm Shift in Electoral Politics and Voting Behavior: A study of the Role of Women*" submitted by me under the supervision of *Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan*, Department of Political Science for the award of degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur C.G is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this university or any other university.



Mahi Singh Solanki

Towards Viksit Bharat@2047

**PARADIGM SHIFT IN ELECTORAL POLITICS AND
VOTING BEHAVIOR IN CHHATTISGARH: A STUDY OF
THE ROLE OF WOMEN**

*A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G)
for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted by

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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
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Bilaspur, (C. G)
April, 2024**

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiative, introduced by the Indian government, aims at fostering self-reliance across various sectors, including defense. In May 2020, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, India unveiled significant reforms to bolster its defense sector's self-reliance. These reforms included raising the foreign direct investment (FDI) limit in the defense sector from 49% to 74%, enabling greater participation of foreign companies in joint ventures and collaborations.

Moreover, the government announced a negative list of weapons that would not be imported, thereby promoting indigenous production of defense equipment. This move was complemented by the allocation of a separate budget for domestic procurement to support indigenous defense industries.

Additionally, various policy measures were introduced to streamline defense procurement procedures and encourage domestic manufacturing through incentives and subsidies. The Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) was revised to prioritize indigenous procurement and promote the development of indigenous defense technology.

Furthermore, the government emphasized enhancing collaboration between the public and private sectors and facilitating technology transfer to domestic companies. Initiatives like the Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy (DPEPP) were launched to support defense exports and stimulate growth in the domestic defense industry.

Overall, the introduction of Atmanirbhar Bharat in the defense sector signifies a strategic shift towards reducing dependence on imports, fostering indigenous innovation, and strengthening India's self-reliance in defense production.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative in the defense sector aimed to reduce dependency on imports and bolster domestic production, technology, and self-reliance. However, several challenges persist.

Firstly, India's defense industry relies heavily on imports for critical equipment, technology, and components. This reliance compromises strategic autonomy and leaves the nation vulnerable to supply chain disruptions and geopolitical tensions.

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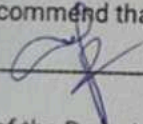
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mamta Kumari has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled " ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT IN DEFENCE SECTOR "for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision

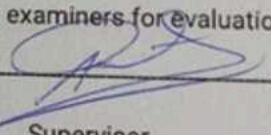
DR. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA.

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Head of the Department



Supervisor

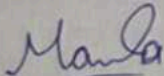
Department of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: 24/04/24

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled " A Study of ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT IN DEFENCE SECTOR "submitted by me under the supervision of DR. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.



Name :Mamta kumari

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya



By

Name: Mamta Kumari

Enrollment No. :GGV/21/08434

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Under the Supervision of

Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta

Political Science

Professor

Submission of year: 2024

CHAPTER I

FEEDING THE FUTURE: An introduction

Introduction:

If you were to be asked about the basic human needs and to enlist them in a queue it would be- Food, Clothes, Shelter, Family etc. *रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान* are the primary human needs, we all believe in this, but while talking about completion of 100th year of independence and marking ourselves as "VIKSIT" we have forgotten about our most important goal which is crucial for survival of human beings and it is "FOOD"

Hunger is a fundamental need for humans, since the development of civilizations this has been the very reason the men have fought and evolutions have occurred, from cradle to grave we humans fight to extinguish the fire in our stomachs.

When the resources were in abundance men used to live peacefully, gradually as the population picked up its pace with time and the resources starting diminishing and the number of stomachs to be filled increased, animal hunting started to compliment the hunger of people and gradually today's society has evolved, the ones who had money became **haves** and one who doesn't own anything became the **have not's**, as the gap between all the countries decreased through globalization this divide further deepened, where one section of the society has everything in abundance and the other with nothing, one section became the ruled and another ruling.

Everyone works and earns to fill their stomachs, indirectly to cope with hunger but with the given industrialization, economic dynamism and the era of modernism accompanied with the scarce natural resources and so many stomachs to be filled with the increasing population the issue of hunger took birth.

Hunger doesn't always mean the absence of food but also it revolves around undernutrition, deficiency of essential nutrients, insufficient calorie intake, even stunted growth in case of children,

India is the largest contributor of undernourished people to the world. (According to The Worldometer)

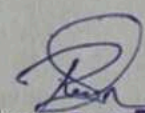
Undernutrition means the diet of an individual isn't sufficient enough to provide for the basic nutrients needed by the human body for its development this can lead to deficiencies in macronutrients (like proteins, carbohydrates, and fats) and micronutrients (such as vitamins and minerals) that can with the gradual passage of time can hinder the day-to-day basic functions of an individual's body.

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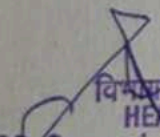
Date: -----

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the dissertation entitled, "**FEEDING THE FUTURE: Towards Viksit Bharat @2047**", submitted by **MD AFTAB KHAN** for the award of Bachelors of Arts (hons) in Political Science to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, koni, Bilaspur is a record of bona fide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfils the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.


Signature: **Dr. Ram Babu**
Assistant Professor
Supervisor: **Dr. Ram Babu**
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We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

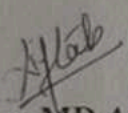

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
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Date: -----

DECLARATION:

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**FEEDING THE FUTURE: Towards Viksit Bharat @2047**" submitted by me under the supervision of Dr Ram Babu, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.


Name: MD AFTAB KHAN

B.A (hons.) Political Science

Roll no. 21093135

FEEDING THE FUTURE: Towards Viksit Bharat @2047

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
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POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By

MD AFTAB KHAN

B.A (hons.) Political Science

Enrolment No- GGV/21/08435

Roll No- 21093135

Supervisor:

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Assistant Professor,
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**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
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Session: 2023-24

अध्याय-01

कौशल विकास योजना का परिचय:

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (PMKVY) भारत की सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई एक प्रमुख योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश की युवा पीढ़ी को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना है। इस योजना की शुरुआत 2015 में की गई थी और इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य युवाओं को विभिन्न उद्योगों में रोजगार पाने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल प्रदान करना है। योजना के तहत 10वीं और 12वीं कक्षा पास या अल्प शिक्षित युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। सरकार ने 2020 तक एक करोड़ युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण देने का लक्ष्य रखा था।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत, युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण के अलावा ऋण प्राप्त करने की सुविधा भी दी जाती है। योजना को राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास निगम (NSDC) और कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है। यह मंत्रालय 2014 में स्थापित किया गया था और इसका उद्देश्य कौशल विकास के माध्यम से युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है।

हर साल लगभग 13 मिलियन से अधिक युवा इस योजना से जुड़ते हैं और इससे लाभान्वित होते हैं। पॉलिटेक्निक्स, आईटीआई संस्थान, पेशेवर कॉलेज, और स्नातक कॉलेज जैसे संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा की कुल वार्षिक क्षमता लगभग 3 मिलियन है। युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने में 1 से 4 वर्ष का समय लगता है। PMKVY का उद्देश्य 70 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षुओं को सफलतापूर्वक पारिश्रमिक सहित रोजगार प्राप्त कराना है। योजना युवाओं को प्रेरित करने और प्रेरणा धनराशि प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियों का आयोजन करती है। इसके अलावा, यह योजना उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए एनएसक्यूएफ मानकों के तहत प्रशिक्षित कौशल जनशक्ति का व्यापक भंडार प्रदान करती है।

प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (PMKVY) भारत की एक प्रमुख योजना है, जिसे भारत सरकार ने देश के युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू किया है। इसका उद्देश्य युवाओं को विभिन्न उद्योगों में रोजगार पाने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल प्रदान करना है। योजना के तहत 10वीं और 12वीं कक्षा पास युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। यह योजना विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे हस्तकला, शिल्पकार, तकनीशियन, सिलाई ऑपरेटर, बढ़ई, ई-रिक्शा चालक, छोटे पोल्ट्री किसान आदि में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है। इसके माध्यम से नए छोटे संस्थानों का निर्माण होता है और युवाओं को स्वरोजगार के अवसर मिलते हैं। राज्य कौशल विकास मिशन द्वारा, विभिन्न राज्यों में हस्तकला और शिल्पकारों को पारंपरिक तरीकों से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। इससे राष्ट्र की परंपरागत कलाओं और शिल्पों की विरासत की सुरक्षा में मदद मिलती है। PMKVY का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक पूर्व सीखने के लिए मान्यता है, जिसमें अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के मजदूरों को मान्यता और प्रमाणीकरण प्रदान किया जाता है। यह रोजगार के विकल्पों में सुधार करता है और प्रशिक्षुओं को आत्मविश्वास प्रदान करता है। 2016-2020 के लिए PMKVY का लक्ष्य 1 करोड़ युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना था।

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE GURU GHASIDAS
VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR, C.G. -495009

Date: 6/05/24

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled कौशल विकास योजना (रीवा जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में) submitted by me under the supervision of DR.

SANTWANA PANDEY Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

M Kashyap

NAME : Megha Kashyap

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE GURU GHASIDAS
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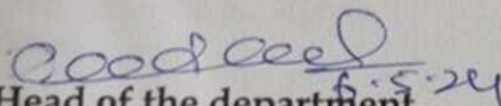
Date

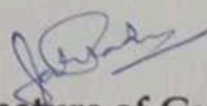
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **MEGHA KASHYAP** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled **कौशल विकास योजना (रीवा जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में)** for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision
DR. SANTWANA PANDEY

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiner for evaluation.


Head of the department
Department of political science


Signature of Guide
D. Santwana Pandey
Assistant professor of political science
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur - 495009, Chhattisgarh

कौशल विकास योजना (रीवा जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में)

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,
C.G. for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

MEGHA KASHYAP

EnrollmentNo:GGV/21/08436

Roll No:21093136

Under the Supervision of

DR.SANTWANA PANDEY

DEPT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE GURU
GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR, (CG) 2023-24

CHAPTER-01

01. INTRODUCTION:

The integration of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) with sustainable development has been increasingly prominent in recent times, underscoring the vital function that indigenous societies provide in safeguarding the environment, managing resources, and fostering socio-cultural resilience. Indigenous populations, like the Gond tribe in Chhattisgarh, India, have long exhibited a comprehensive strategy for sustainable existence that is based on customs, beliefs, and values that date back hundreds of years.

A distinctive perspective on the complex interaction between IKS and sustainable development may be obtained from the Gond group, which is mostly found in the wooded areas of central India. They offer priceless insights on other routes for accomplishing environmental sustainability and community well-being because of their deep-rooted connection to the land, rich cultural legacy, and local ecological expertise.

Examining how the Gond community's traditional practices and beliefs support ecological balance, resilience to environmental problems, and sustainable development, this case study delves into the indigenous knowledge systems of the Gond community. Analysing the peaceful cohabitation of the Gond tribe with the environment can teach us



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR (C.G.) – 495009

(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009)

Date:- 15/04/2024

Place:-Bilaspur.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **MOHIT MARKANDE** has carried out the research work embodied in the present entitled “**Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Gond Community in Chhattisgarh.**” For the degree of the bachelor of art in political science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Head of the department

Supervisor

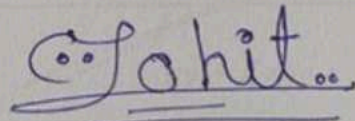
Department Of Political Science
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495009

DECLARATION

I Mohit Markande hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled "Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Gond Community in Chhattisgarh." Submitted by me under the supervision of DR. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA Associate Professor department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science Department from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date:- 15/04/2024

Place:- Bilaspur.


Signature

Mohit MARKANDE

B.A. (Hons) Political Science & Public
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)

DISSERTATION

(A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree)

B.A. (HONS) POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

SUBMITTED BY

MOHIT MARKANDE

6TH SEMESTER

ENROLLMENT NO. :- GGV/21/08437

ROLL NO. :- 21093137

(SUBMISSION YEAR:- 15TH APRIL 2024~25)

**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:- DR. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERCITY**

**TOPIC:- "INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM IN
SUSTAINABEL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF GOND
COMMUNITY IN CHHATTISGARH."**



SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWSVIDYALAYA KOMI, BILASPIUR-
495009 CHHATTISGARH, INDIA (SESSION 2024~25)**

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary era of rapid technological advancement and digital transformation, the intersection of gender and digitalization has emerged as a crucial area of inquiry, particularly within the context of developing regions such as Chhattisgarh, India. The digital revolution holds immense potential for fostering inclusive socio-economic development and empowering marginalized communities. However, amidst the proliferation of digital technologies, persistent disparities based on gender, geography, and socio-economic status continue to hinder equitable access and participation, posing significant challenges to the realization of inclusive development goals.

Chhattisgarh, a state nestled in the heart of India, presents a unique landscape characterized by diverse cultural heritage, rich natural resources, and a vibrant tapestry of communities. Since its formation in 2000, Chhattisgarh has witnessed rapid socio-economic transformation, propelled by initiatives aimed at fostering inclusive growth and addressing historical inequalities. However, despite considerable progress on various fronts, gender disparities persist, particularly in the realm of digitalization, where women continue to face barriers in accessing and harnessing the benefits of digital technologies.

This dissertation endeavours to explore the multifaceted dynamics of women's digitalization within the boundaries of Chhattisgarh, unravelling the complexities of access, inclusion, participation, and policy advocacy in the digital age. By critically examining the interplay of gender, technology, and development, this study seeks to shed light on the opportunities and challenges inherent in the digital landscape, while advocating for gender-responsive strategies to bridge the digital divide and promote women's empowerment.

The dissertation is structured around several key dimensions, each of which offers insights into different facets of women's digitalization in Chhattisgarh. These dimensions include access to digital technology, digital inclusion and participation, the gender digital divide, policy frameworks, the urban-rural dichotomy, and case studies showcasing best practices and innovative approaches. Through a multidisciplinary lens encompassing fields such as gender studies, development studies, communication studies, and policy

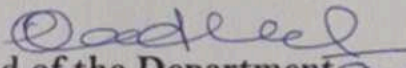
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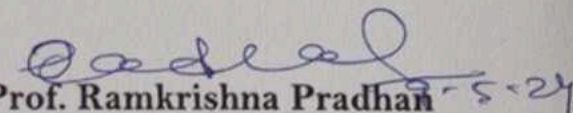
CERTIFICATE

Date:

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "Women and Digitalization Within the Boundary of Chhattisgarh", submitted by Motivishwadeep Tajan for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of Bonafede research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


Head of the Department 9.5.24
Department of Political Science


Signature of Guide Prof. Ramkrishna Pradhan 9.5.24

Professor of Political Science
Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political ScienceNo table of figures entries found.

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. 495009

DECLARATION

Date:

I Motivishwadeep Tajan hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own Bonafede work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramkrishna Pradhan for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not wilfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur

Signature

Motivishwadeep Tajan

**WOMEN AND DIGITALIZATION
WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF CHHATTISGARH**

A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur, C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

MOTIVISHWADEEP TAJAN

Roll No: 21093138

Under the Supervision of

PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN

Professor of Political Science

Dean, School of Social Science



Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA

**Department of Political Science
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Declaration:

I declare that the dissertation entitled “ Lost Villages: an investigatory study of the villages of Chhattisgarh” is submitted by me under the supervision of Dr. Nahid Hasan Asst.Prof. Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELORS OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has another degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name: Mousmi Namdeo

B.A.(hons.) Political Science VI sem
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CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that Mousmi Namdeo has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled, "Lost villages : an investigatory study of villages of Chhattisgarh", for the degree of Bachelors of Arts honors in Political Science under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfills the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

Nahid Hasan

Signature of the guide
Asst. Prof. Nahid Hasan

We recommend this dissertation to be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

[Signature]
विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
10.5.24

राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
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Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, Bilapur, 595009

Lost Villages: An investigatory study of the villages of Chhattisgarh

**A dissertation submitted to
The Department of Political Science,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**

(A Central University established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

For partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By:

Mousmi Namdeo
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Submitted to :

Dr.Nahid Hasan
Assistant Professor

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, C.G. 595009**

April 2024

Chapter 1: Introduction

From the standpoint of their growth and empowerment, women in politics are critical to the political landscape of every nation. Women have less opportunities in politics to speak for the nation; voting rights for political engagement are very recent in many countries. Since the patriarchal system now rules the world, they oppose women entering the political sphere. Women are entitled to full participation in politics and the ability to decide on behalf of any state or nation. In politics, quotas were crucial, especially for women who wanted to participate in international politics and have seat reservations. Any nation where women held the position of head of state or head of government was headed toward. India, which encourages gender equality and equal involvement in all spheres of life, is the least democratic nation in the world. India has actively pushed for gender equality in all spheres, including state-level politics, the economy, and society. One useful instrument for indicating the percentage of seats in elected entities is the gender quota. It was quite difficult for women to make decisions when it came to women in politics. In Indian politics, women also participate at a relatively low rate. Enhancing participation in state politics is further aided by the presence of gender reservations in several states. As we can see now, a nation's involvement in international politics is crucial. The study of Article notes that women's engagement in domestic and international politics is taboo for a history where women are not present and fit for any country's decision-making process. Foreign policy is the most significant aspect of any country's foreign policy in the international arena. As we can see, the gender quota gives women who participate in politics worldwide an equal voice. How is female representation any different from that of the others if they are willing to work hard and contribute to the policy-making process in the political system? When it comes to policy-making, both genders have equal influence and both sets of ideas are equal. In India, the problem of women's representation is very common. However, just like in Panchayat, local government, one-third of the seats are set aside for women to participate in politics at all levels. However, there were no seats reserved for women in the state or federal governments. A bill designating one-third of the seats in the state legislature as reserved for women was presented in the parliament in September 1996. Numerous castes in the Indian state are disadvantaged socially and economically, and they frequently confront obstacles in the political system and other institutions. Schedule castes and schedule tribes are the two castes that exist; they are both economically challenged and have

DECLARATION

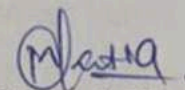
I hereby declare that the work present in the dissertation entitled "**Women in Politics: A Comparative Analysis of their Participation in Different States in India**" submitted for the partial fulfillment of degree in Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur under the supervision of Dr. Nahid Hasan, Assistant professor, Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, (C.G.).

The work presented in this dissertation is original and remain intellectual property of Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.).

The information presented in the dissertation report including data, table are original or duly credited. If any discrepancy, mistake or plagiarism found in this report, the responsibility for the same will be solely mine.

Date: 04/04/2024

Place: Bilaspur



Mukesh Kumar

GGV/21/08440

Roll No.- 21093140

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in this entitled "**Women in Politics: A Comparative Analysis of their Participation in Different States in India**" submitted by **Mukesh Kumar (GGV/21/08440)** for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Political Science to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur**, is a record of bona-fide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance.

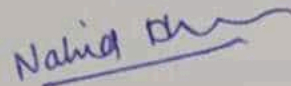
I considered that the dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree. The contents embodied in the dissertation have not been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma in this or may other university.

Date: 04/04/2024

Place: Bilaspur



Head of the Department



Signature of Supervisor

Dr. Nahid Hasan

Assistant Professor

Department of Political Science

**WOMEN IN POLITICS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
THEIR PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA**

A Dissertation Submitted to

Department of Political Science

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Batchelor of Arts in Political Science

Supervisor

Dr. Nahid Hasan

Assistant Professor

Submitted By

Mukesh Kumar

Enroll. No.GGV/21/08440



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR (C.G)

(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), INDIA

SESSION-2021-24

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 Introduction

Rural entrepreneurship can be defined as entrepreneurship budding at the rural level that can take place in various forms of ventures such as business, agriculture, and manufacturing units and act as a decisive factor for the economic growth of that particular region. RE is the dynamic process of creating, adapting, and scaling innovative ventures that use local resources, technology, and networks to address the unique challenges and opportunities of rural communities. The progress of rural entrepreneurship is one among the strategies to enhance the living conditions of rural people. (Dhewanto, W., Ratnaningtyas, S., Permatasari, A., Anggadwita, G., Prasetyo, E. A. 2020). Entrepreneurship growth in a country is one of a nation's welfare indicators. Entrepreneurship is the driving force for economic development by creating employment, welfare, and innovation in the country. (Raudeliūnienė, 2014).

Rural entrepreneurship is directly related to the economic development of that particular tribal area. Rural entrepreneurship initiatives in tribal areas can create job opportunities for local residents, reducing unemployment of different types and underemployment. RE allows tribal individuals to earn and generate income for their families, which also helps to prevent the migration of tribal entrepreneurs from rural to urban areas. Rural entrepreneurship also encourages the sustainable use of natural resources available in forests and is also related to agriculture. Entrepreneurship also provides the tribals with a sense of ownership, pride in their enterprises, and self-determination. Rural entrepreneurship, by involving community members, increases the social cohesion, community development, and overall growth of all the rural entrepreneurs in rural areas.

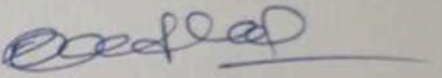
1.2 Population of scheduled tribes in Chhattisgarh and Korba

Scheduled tribes represent a notable demographic within India, denoting communities that are typically geographically secluded, marginalized, and socioeconomically underprivileged. According to the 2011 Census data, these tribal populations constitute approximately 8.6% of India's total populace. They generally live in dense forest regions of Korba and different parts of Chhattisgarh, which are not easily accessible.

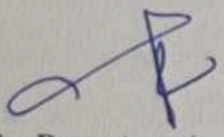
Date: 05/04/24

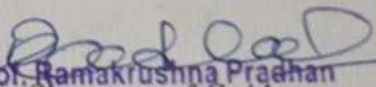
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the **Naman Jaiswal** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "*Rural Entrepreneurship And Economic Development In Tribal Areas Of Chhattisgarh: A Case Study Of Korba*" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.


Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Head of the Department
Department of Political Science

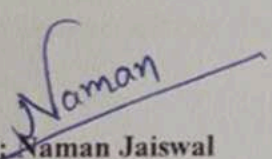

Prof. Ramkrushna Pradhan
Signature of Guide
Department of Political Science
School of Social Sciences
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Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 05/04/24

DECLARATION

I declare that Dissertation entitled "*Rural Entrepreneurship And Economic Development In Tribal Areas Of Chhattisgarh: A Case Study Of Korba*" submitted by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.


Name: Naman Jaiswal

**RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL AREAS OF CHHATTISGARH:
A CASE STUDY OF KORBA**

*A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,
C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By
NAMAN JAISWAL
Roll No: 21093141

Under the Supervision of
PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN
Professor of Political Science
Dean, School of Social Science



Submitted To
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR-495009
CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
APRIL, 2024**

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

INDIA is a vast country, where the population of India is 1.44 billion and this population divided in two areas Rural and Urban. Rural population of India is 908,804,812 and Urban is 508,368,361. In this, there is clearly seen that the rural population is more than urban population means in rural areas the number of people living more than a urban areas and urban area is a less population than a rural area, as per the definition of rural and urban rural means the area covered with a village and Town, where the living people generally belong to a Tribes community, scheduled cast and those people are having low education and in the rural areas there is less development as comparison to urban areas, as per difference in rural and urban area there life style is different their doing of work is different, same as their cooking tools are different in urban areas for cooking food they use LPG, Induction, and electric machine etc. which don't produce any kind of pollution but in rural areas their cooking tools are different they use a wood, dung cake, coal etc. and this cooking methods are producing too much pollution, effect Environment and causes health issue in women. And to see this problem in rural areas Indian government launched a scheme PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA under this scheme Indian government provide a LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) connection to Indians women. This journey started to make smoke free rural India. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is launch in May 2016, from Balia district of Uttarpradesh in India under the Ministry of Natural Gas. Pradhan mantri ujjwala yojana aim to provide a LPG connection in all over the India and empowered woman through this scheme. This Target to provide 8 crore LPG connection in India to 2022 and this target is completed in 2020. To see the success and demand this scheme is Indian government launched Ujjwala 2.0 in 2021 with the target of 1 crore LPG connection.

1. Basic information of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

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Bilaspur, C.G. - 495001

Date: 15/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Namini Dixena** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled “**PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA IMPACT ON WOMEN**”

For the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision

Supervisor

Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Head of the Department

Dr. Ramakrushna Pradhan

DECLARATION

I here by declare that the dissertation entitled "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Impact on Women" This is are record of an original work done by me under the guidance of Dr.Amit Kumar Gupta Sir, ,Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur this project work submitted for the partial upliftment of there requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelors of Arts in Political Science. The result embodied in this Dissertation has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Namini

Namini Dixena

Roll No.- 21093142

PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA IMPACT ON WOMEN



A DESSERTATION SUBMITTED FOR
THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS
UNDER GRADUATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SUBMITTED BY

NAMINI DIXENA

BA VI th Semester

ROLL NO. - 21093142

ENROLLMENT NO. - GGV/21/08442

2023-24

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

DR. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA SIR

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GHASIDASVISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR 495001 (C.G.)

Abstract

This thesis examines the multifaceted impact of different management schemes on the livelihoods of the Baiga tribe, a special source tribe in Bilaspur district. Examining the effectiveness of these systems in dealing with the socio-economic challenges faced by the Baiga community, the study seeks to provide insights into the holistic development required for the upliftment of marginalized tribal communities. Through a comprehensive review of current literature and primary data collection methods, this study analyzes the effectiveness of government intervention in improving the socioeconomic conditions of the Baiga tribe. The main focuses are education, health and economic empowerment initiatives. The results show both the successes and challenges the Baiga community faces in accessing and benefiting from the systems. It provides valuable information for policy makers and stakeholders.

Overview of Baiga Tribe

The Baiga tribe, who mainly live in the forest areas of Central India, including parts of the Bilaspur region, are recognized as a Scheduled Tribe. Under the Constitution of India. They have a unique socio-cultural identity and traditional practices deeply rooted in nature worship, forest-based livelihood and community-oriented lifestyle. Historically, the Baiga community faced exploitation, marginalization and discrimination causing their socio-economic exclusion.

Introduction

The Baiga tribe, an indigenous people living in the Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh, represents a clear cultural history linked to forest ecology. Historically oppressed and economically disadvantaged, the Baiga people depended on traditional subsistence techniques such as shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering to survive. In recent years, the government has launched various programs to improve the socio-economic status of tribal communities such as the Baiga. These initiatives cover a wide range of issues such as education, health, land rights, skills development and forestry. The effectiveness of these means to uplift the lives of the Baiga tribe is still debated and thoroughly researched.

Known for its great cultural heritage and traditional way of life, the Baiga tribe has been an important part of the social and economic fabric of the Bilaspur region. However, despite their rich cultural heritage, the Baiga tribe has often been marginalized and faced many challenges such as poverty, lack of education, access to healthcare and socio-economic inequalities. Recognizing the need for targeted measures to uplift marginalized communities like the Baiga tribe, the government has implemented various schemes and initiatives aimed at improving their livelihoods and overall well-being. The introductory section provides an overview of the research and highlights the impact of various governments, specially the Livelihood Schemes of the Backward Baiga Tribe under the CG of Bilaspur District. It lays the groundwork for exploring the central themes and

Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur C.G. - 495001

Date: ... 01/05/2024.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that NAYSHEE BHARDWAJ has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled, "Impact of various government schemes on the livelihood of special backward tribe (Baiga)-A study in context of Bilaspur District (Chhattisgarh)" for the degree of the Bachelors of Arts in Political Science is prepared under supervision

Naheed 10/1

DR.NAHID HASAN

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

[Signature]

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
Department of Political Science
and Public Administration
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
BILASPUR (C.G.)

Naheed 10/1

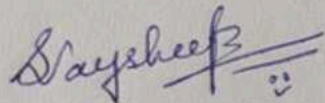
Supervisor

Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur, C.G. -495001

Date:..01/05/2024.

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "IMPACT OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF SPECIAL BACKWARD TRIBE (BAIGA)-A STUDY IN CONTEXT OF BILASPUR DISTRICT OF CHHATISGARH" submitted by me under the supervision of Dr.Nahid Hasan, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELORS OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.



Name:- NAYSHEE BHARDWAJ

A RESEARCH PROPOSAL ON:

**IMPACT OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON THE
LIVELIHOOD OF SPECIAL BACKWARD TRIBE (BAIGA) - A
STUDY IN THE CONTEXT OF BILASPUR DISTRICT (C.G)**

*A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO POLITICAL SCIENCE ,GURU
GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDHYALAYA ,BILASPUR (C.G.), FOR PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE*



**DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS (Hons)
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Submitted By:

Nayshee Bhardwaj

GGV/21/08443

Under The Supervision of:

Dr. Nahid Hasan

Department of Political Science

Chapter 1- Overview

Introduction:

Narendra Modi, a central figure in Indian Politics, captivating both domestic and international attention. In the vast landscape of Indian Politics, a few individuals have received as much attention and recognition as Narendra Modi. Since ascending to power in 2014, his leadership style, policies and political strategies led to numerous discussions and debates.

'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' in 2014 to 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas , Sabka Vishwas' in 2019 and 'Modi ki Guarantee ' in 2023 have gained widespread appeal. During his reign, he made a number of decision that impacted India. His economic policies, vast infrastructural developments, his views towards the world , all have collectively contribute to his widely influence and success in the political arena.

This dissertation aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of his success through various lenses. Factors contributing to the widespread popularity of him. It also aims to provide a deeper understanding of modern Indian politics, and its dynamics.

Furthermore, this study aims to examine the role of media and communication , traditional and digital platforms which contributes to shape the public opinion towards Modi. The successive and electoral victories of BJP in National and State politics remains unparalleled with Modi's political dominance. The use of technology for political mobilization, which solidified his position as a formidable leader.

Overall, this dissertation seeks to analyse the factors contributing to predominance of Narendra Modi. Examining the Modi phenomenon, challenges and controversies related to his leadership and the implications of this on Indian democracy. This study aims to provide valuable insights of evolving Indian politics and the enduring legacy of Narendra Modi.

Department of political Science

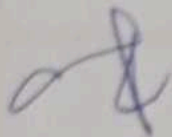
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date: 10-04-2024

CERTIFICATE

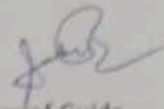
This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "Navigating The Modi Wave: Analysing Modi's Influence In Indian Politics", submitted by Pooja Rajak for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research carried out by her under my direct supervision and guidance. I consider that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfills the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship, or other titles. I hereby confirm the originality of the work and attest that there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.



Head of the Department

Department of Political Science



Signature of Guide

Dr. Santwana Pandey

Assistant Professor

Department of Political
Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 10-04-2024

DECLARATION

I, Pooja Rajak, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled "Navigating The Modi Wave: Analysing Modi's influence In Indian Politics" submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor Of Arts, Political Science is entirely my own work. Any assistance received during the course of this research project has been duly acknowledged.

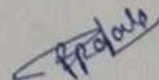
I confirm that all sources used or referred to in this dissertation have been properly cited and referenced. No part of this work has been submitted for any other degree or qualification at this or any other university.

I acknowledge the valuable guidance and support provided by my dissertation supervisor, Dr. Santwana Pandey, whose expertise and encouragement significantly contributed to the completion of this dissertation.

Furthermore, I understand the academic integrity policies of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala and affirm that this dissertation adheres to those principles.

Date: 10-04-2024

Place: Bilaspur



Signature

POOJA RAJAK

Towards Vikshit Bharat
@ 2047

Navigating The Modi Wave : Analysing Modi's Influence In Indian Politics

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G for the partial
fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

POOJA RAJAK

Under the Supervision of

DR. SANTWANA PANDEY

Assistant Professor of Department of Political Science



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALYA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL 2024

CHAPTER- I

****Introduction****

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force across numerous sectors, revolutionizing industries, reshaping economies, and fundamentally altering the way we live and work. From healthcare to finance, transportation to entertainment, AI technologies are being deployed to automate tasks, optimize processes, and unlock new possibilities for innovation. This essay explores the multifaceted impact of AI across a range of sectors, examining how it is driving unprecedented advancements, disrupting traditional paradigms, and posing both opportunities and challenges for society.

****Healthcare****

In the healthcare sector, AI is revolutionizing diagnosis, treatment, and patient care. Machine learning algorithms analyze vast amounts of medical data to identify patterns, predict diseases, and personalize treatment plans. AI-powered

Declaration

I am Prachi Awasthi, student of B.A (Hons.) Political Science, Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh). I declare that "Participation of Public Representatives in Health Services (in tribal sector) is my original work. This small research is mostly based on secondary and primary materials. The facts for this dissertation have been collected from completely reliable sources. Although the guidance of the directory has been used throughout the process.

I present this short dissertation as my Research Work of Political Science to Department of Political Science And Public Administration, GGU, Bilaspur (C.G).

Date:

Prachi
Researcher

Prachi Awasthi

(Student)

B.A Pol. Science

Guru Ghasidas University

Bilaspur (C.G)

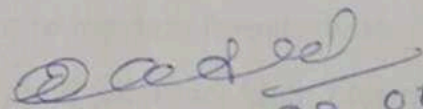
Certificate

It is certified that Prachi Awasthi (B.A Pol. Science) has completed his dissertation on "Participation of Public Representatives in Health Services (in Tribal Sector) under my guidance in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur , (C.G).

It is of a small research standard in terms of syntax , language and content. This is her own original effort.

Date:

Dr.Nahid Hasan
(Assistant Professor)
Department of Pol. Science
And Public Administration, GGU


HOD 09.05.24

The Political Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Global Govrnance

Dissertation

2023-24

Submitted to



Department of Political Science and

Public Administration

Guru Ghasidas University, koni, Bilaspur

495001, (C.G)

**Proposed Guide
Dr.Nahid Hasan
(Assistant Professor)**

Nahid Hasan

**Submitted By
Prachi Awasthi
B.A (Pol.Science)
Semester VI**

Prachi

The Socio-economic and cultural impact on tribes" explores the influence of social, economic, and cultural factors on tribal communities. It delves into how these communities are affected by changes in their traditional livelihoods, land rights, access to resources, and cultural practices. The abstract also examines the challenges faced by tribes in preserving their unique cultural heritage while adapting to modern societal changes. It highlights the importance of understanding and addressing the socio-economic and cultural impact on tribes for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Tribes are communities of people who share common ancestry, culture, traditions, and often live in specific geographic areas. These groups have their own social structures, languages, and ways of life that distinguish them from other communities. Tribes can be found all around the world, and they play a significant role in preserving cultural diversity and heritage.

Figure no. 1



Tribes, often residing in remote and marginalized areas, have distinct ways of life that are deeply intertwined with their socio-economic conditions. By examining

CHAPTER-1

**“AN INTRODUCTION: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL
IMPACT ON TRIBES”**

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date- 05/04/2024

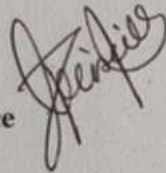
DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL IMPACT ON TRIBES**" submitted by me under the supervision of **Dr. Ram Babu**, Department of Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name: Priskilla Lakra

Bachelor in Political Science

VI Semester



Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University),
Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date: 05/04/2024

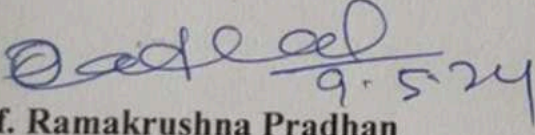
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I, **PRISKILLA LAKRA** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL IMPACT ON TRIBES**" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor

Dr. Ram Babu

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan

Head of the Department Supervisor

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
Department of Political Science
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.
BILASPUR (C.G.)

"THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL IMPACT ON TRIBES"

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,

(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

For the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted By

Priskilla Lakra

B.A. Political Science Hon.

Enroll No.- GGV/21/08449

Roll. No. - 21093148

Supervisor

Dr. Rambabu

Dept. of Political Science, GGV

Submission Date - April 05, 2024

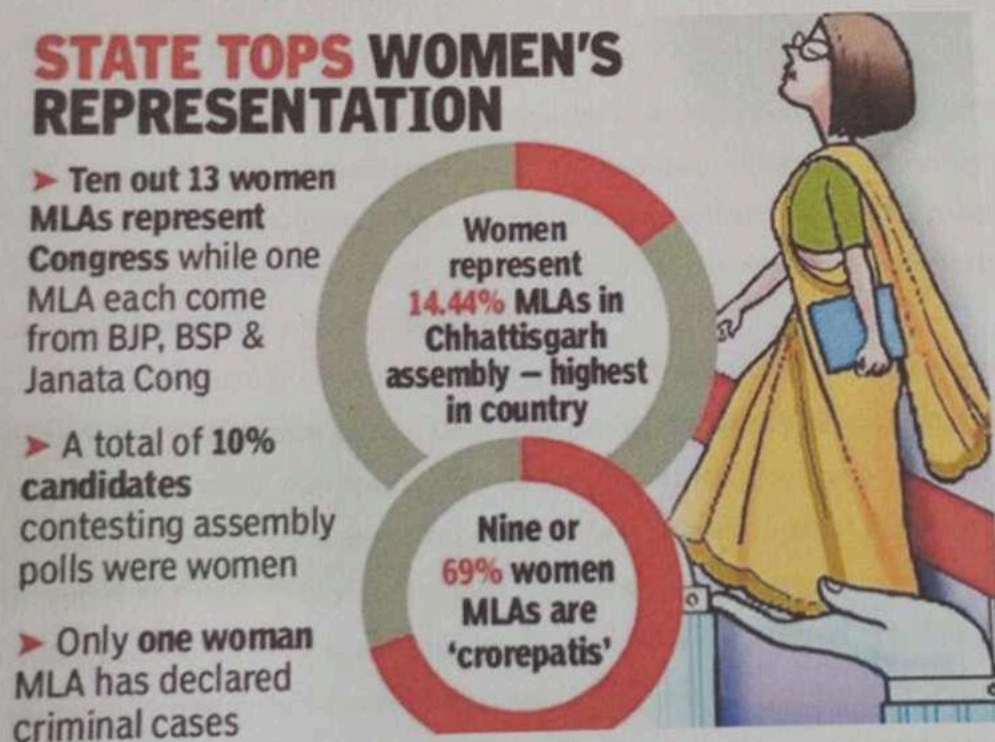
**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA, (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
BILASPUR, C.G. - 495009 SESSION 2023-2024**

1. Introduction and Theoretical Framework.

1.1 Chhattisgarh political landscape: Impact of rural women in election

Chhattisgarh was one among the five poll-bound states where the voting for the assembly election was held in two phases consisting 90-member legislative assembly. **Koni** comes under Beltara assembly constituency with current assembly M.L.A as Shushant Shukla. In Chhattisgarh the women as a category of voter were crucial for influencing the result of election. The state ranks one of the highest in terms of representation of women in the election still the rural women are under the shade of underdevelopment in particularly the number cannot compensate the underneath impact of rural women perspective on elections their lack of understanding and awareness about election is a cause of concern for the democratic process of election. The rural women are still unaware of their voting right importance and integral involvement in the electoral process making it a cause of concern while talking about the impact of women in political discourse apart from their increasing representation and voting percentage the women.

FIGURE 3: Showing highest percentage of women in assembly election (2019)



Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/?back=1>

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date -

DECLARATION

I Priyanka Priyadarshni, here by declared that the work incorporated in this dissertation is my own authentic work carried out by me under the observation and guidance of Prof. Anupama Saxena for a term of 4 Months from December 2023 to march 2024 at the department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter incorporated in dissertation has not been submitted for the grant of any degree/diploma. I declared that truly acknowledge, given credit to and referred to the research scholar where ever their work has been quoted in the text and the body of the thesis. I further authenticate that I have not deliberately lifted some others works, para, text, data, result, journal, etc. Reported in the book's, magazine, report, dissertation, thesis, etc., or available at website and included them in this dissertation and scripted as my own work.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur

Priyanka Priyadarshni

B.A Political Science

Roll No: 21093149

Semester VI

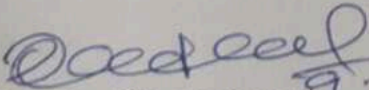
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date -

CERTIFICATE

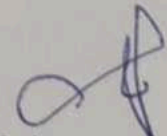
This is to certify that the work comprised in the Dissertation entitled “**Elections from the perspective of rural women of Chhattisgarh: A case study on Koni, Bilaspur,**” submitted by **Priyanka Priyadarshni** for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political science) to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur** is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the dissertation has reached the standard and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship, and other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of the work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the dissertation.


Head of Department 9-5-24

Department of Political Science

Prof. Ramakrishna Pradhan
Head of the Department
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh


Prof. Anupama Saxena

(Guide & Supervisor)
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

**ELECTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF RURAL
WOMEN OF CHHATTISGARH: A CASE STUDY ON KONI,
BILASPUR**

*A Dissertation Submitted for the partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By

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B.A 6th Semester

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CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
SESSION: 2023-24**

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The sprawling expanse of the Red Corridor in India has long been synonymous with the specter of Naxalite insurgency, a protracted conflict that has challenged the authority of the Indian state and claimed countless lives. The introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive examination of the effectiveness of government policies in shrinking this Red Corridor and mitigating the violence perpetuated by Naxalite groups. Originating from the Naxalbari uprising of 1967, the Naxalite movement has since evolved into a complex web of armed rebellion, rooted in leftist ideology and fueled by socio-economic grievances. The affected regions, spanning several states in central and eastern India, have witnessed a cycle of violence, retribution, and marginalization, perpetuating a vicious cycle of conflict and underdevelopment.

The term "Naxalism" originates from the Naxalbari village in West Bengal, where a peasant uprising occurred in 1967, inspired by Mao Zedong's ideology of protracted people's war. Since then, the movement has spread across several states, primarily affecting areas rich in natural resources but marginalized in terms of development and governance. The Naxalites operate under different factions and organizations, united by their Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideology and opposition to what they perceive as state-sponsored exploitation and oppression of the poor, tribal communities, and marginalized groups. They engage in guerrilla warfare tactics, including ambushes, attacks on security forces, extortion, and intimidation. The Red Corridor, characterized by its red-colored designation on Indian maps, represents the geographical spread of Naxalite influence. It encompasses states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, and parts of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh. Within this corridor, Naxalites establish control through a combination of ideological indoctrination, coercion, and governance parallel to the state.

Against this backdrop, successive Indian governments have grappled with the formidable challenge of addressing the root causes of Naxalism while restoring peace and fostering development in the affected regions. This dissertation seeks to critically evaluate the impact of government policies in achieving these objectives, navigating the complexities of a

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DECLARATION

I **Purvi Jaiswal**, hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled "*Shrinking the Red Corridor: Assessing the Impact of Government Policies on Naxalite Violence Reduction*" submitted by me under the supervision of Prof. Anupama Saxena, Head of the Department, Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELORS OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur, Chattisgarh

Signature


Purvi Jaiswal

Department Of Political Science
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Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Purvi Jaiswal has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "*Shrinking the Red Corridor: Assessing the Impact of Government Policies on Naxalite Violence Reduction*" for the degree of the Bachelors of Arts in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.



Signature of Guide

Prof. Anupama Saxena

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Bilaspur

**'SHRINKING THE RED CORRIDOR: ASSESSING THE
IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON NAXALITE
VIOLENCE REDUCTION'**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central
University) Bilaspur, C.G.*

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



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Session: 2023-24

I. Introduction

India's foreign policy evolution from non-alignment to multi-alignment represents a significant transition in its approach to international relations. For much of the post-independence period, India adhered to the principle of non-alignment, a doctrine that aimed to maintain strategic autonomy and avoid alignment with any major power bloc during the Cold War era. The transition from non-alignment to multi-alignment reflects India's recognition of the changing geopolitical landscape and the need to adapt its foreign policy to address contemporary challenges and opportunities. India's shift towards multi alignment is driven by several factors. India's foreign policy evolution from non-alignment to multi-alignment reflects its adaptation to a changing world order marked by multipolarity, globalization, and evolving security challenges. By embracing a more nuanced and proactive approach to international relations, India aims to harness the benefits of strategic partnerships while safeguarding its sovereignty and pursuing its national interests on the global stage.

India's foreign policy journey from Non-Alignment to Multi-Alignment encapsulates a nuanced evolution reflective of its dynamic geopolitical landscape and evolving global dynamics. For decades, India's Non-Alignment stance served as the bedrock of its foreign policy, navigating the treacherous waters of Cold War politics with finesse. Rooted in the principles of sovereignty, independence, and strategic autonomy, non-Alignment allowed India to steer clear of the superpower rivalry, charting its own course while engaging with various nations on its terms.

However, as the world witnessed seismic shifts in the geopolitical terrain, marked by the end of the Cold War and the emergence of new power centers, India found itself compelled to recalibrate its approach. The advent of globalization, the rise of non-state actors, and the imperative of economic interdependence prompted a paradigm shift. This shift, characterized by multi-Alignment, denotes India's proactive engagement with multiple powers across the globe, encompassing both traditional allies and emerging partners.

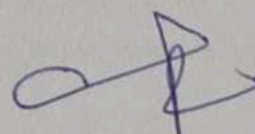
As India continues to navigate the complexities of global politics, its commitment to multi-alignment underscores its aspirations to play a constructive and influential role in shaping the future of international relations.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Rahul Dansena** has carried out the research work embodies in the present dissertation entitled “**India’s Foreign Policy Evolution: Non-Alignment to Multi-Alignment**” for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts in Political Science in prepared under my guidance and supervision. It is also affirmed that, the dissertation submitted by him is original. We recommend that this dissertation be place before the examiners for the evaluation.

10 April, 2024



Dr. Anupama Saxena
(Guide & Supervisor)

Head of the Department
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DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the dissertation entitled **“India’s foreign policy Evolution: Non-Alignment to Muti-Alignment** is carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. Anupama Saxena** and submitted to department of political science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Place: Bilaspur

10 April, 2024

Rahul Dansena

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Semester VI

**“India’s Foreign Policy Evolution;
From Non-Alignment to Multi-Alignment**

*A Dissertation submitted for the partial
Fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
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SESSION: APRIL, 2023-24**

सन् 2000 से छत्तीसगढ़ मध्यप्रदेश से अलग भारत में एक स्वतंत्र राज्य के रूप में अस्तित्व में आया। छत्तीसगढ़ जो भारत में 25% खनिज, ¼, वनोपज, 1/5 बिजली, सीमेंट, इस्पात, इत्यादि देता है छत्तीसगढ़ जो ट्राइबल हर्बल पावर के नाम से जाना जाता है छत्तीसगढ़ जो देश में धान का कटोरा नाम से जाना जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ का इतिहास बहुत समृद्ध रहा है क्योंकि यह प्राकृतिक रूप से सुसज्जित और खनिज संपदा युक्त है यहां हीरा, लोहा, कोयला, चुना पत्थर, जैसे खनिज तत्व हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ पिछले 24 वर्षों में अनेक उपलब्धियों को धारण करता है। यह उपलब्धि प्रशासन, समाज, अर्थव्यवस्था, कला, संस्कृति सभी क्षेत्रों में देखी जा सकती है प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में छत्तीसगढ़ को विभिन्न पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुए हैं चाहे वह सुशासन से जुड़े हों या पंचायती राज के कुशल क्रियान्वयन से चाहे वह PDS स्कीम की सफलता हो या फिर स्मार्ट कार्ड द्वारा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का विस्तार। ये सभी उपलब्धियां छत्तीसगढ़ प्रशासन की कार्य कुशलता को दर्शाती हैं। अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में छत्तीसगढ़ की आर्थिक वृद्धि दर प्रभावी रही है कृषि और खनिज उद्योग में उच्च वृद्धि दर इसका प्रमाण है।

छत्तीसगढ़ का समाज सामाजिक सौहार्द और समरसता की मिसाल है। यहां की संत परम्परा में "मानव-मानव एक समान का नारा, जातिवाद का खण्डन करता है और महिलाओं के सम्मान का संदेश देता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में विभिन्न धर्मों और सम्प्रदायों का आदर दिखाई देता है। बाह्य आडम्बर एवं ढोंग इन्हें अभी तक स्पर्श भी नहीं कर पाया है। छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग वास्तविक आध्यात्मवाद में विश्वास करते हैं। अर्थात् मन की शांति एवं मोक्ष की बात करते हैं जो कि भौतिकवादी या उपभोक्तावादी विचार धाराओं से इन्हें भिन्न करती है। इनका जीवन सादगी और सरलता से परिपूर्ण है और ये अपने कार्य एवं कर्तव्य के प्रति संतोष का भाव रखते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़िया लोग अन्य संस्कृति में बहुत जल्दी घुल मिल जाते हैं। इसका प्रमाण छत्तीसगढ़ में निवासरत राजस्थानी अग्रवालों से उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार के ब्राह्मण हैं जो सत्ता और संसाधनों पर काबिज हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ लोककला एवं संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में भी अग्रणी है क्योंकि यहाँ विभिन्न जातियों एवं वन जातियों निवास करती है जिसके कारण इन जनजातियों में भिन्न-भिन्न कला, संस्कृति का विकास हुआ है। जैसे- बॉस गीत, सुआ नृत्य, राउत नाचा, पण्डवानी शैली, हल्बी भाषा, लोरिक चंदा गीत, ददरिया आदि ऐसे शैली गीत और कला नृत्य हैं जो अमूल्य हैं। तीजनबाई एवं उनके साथी कलाकारों ने विश्व में अपनी जो छवि बनाई है अपनी पहचान के लिए किसी की मोहताज नहीं है

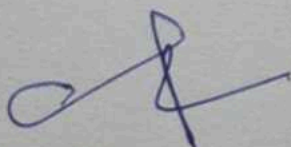
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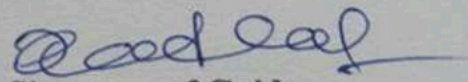
This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "*Chhattisgarh: An Evaluated Study of Socio-Economic Development Since 2000*", submitted by **Rakesh Kumar Sahu** for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur** is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.



Head of the Department

Department of Political Science



Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan

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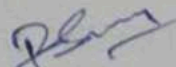
DECLARATION

I Rakesh Kumar Sahu, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan for a period of 4 month from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 25/04/2024

Place: Bilaspur


Signature

Rakesh Kumar Sahu

**CHHATTISGARH: AN EVALUATED STUDY OF
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2000**

*A Dissertation submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,
C.G. for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Submitted By
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Submitted To
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CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
APRIL, 2024**

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

"Sex is what you are born with, gender is what you recognize and sexuality is what you discover." – A. Chettiar

1.1 Thrust of the Study

The entire world is viewed from a lens of binary focus. The alternate arrangement of light and darkness composes a day. The shifting of happiness and sadness compose the emotions. The sky and the ground, the dry and the wet, the real and the unreal, the right and the left, and by every reckoning life and death, and many more oxymoron develop a sense of completion and satisfaction. Still, we feel incomplete and dissatisfied because our sub-conscious subtly hints at the dawn, the indifference, the horizon, the moisture, the surreal, the centre and the nominal space of confusion. In between the anatomies and psychologies of men and women lies the subject of this research. This research is focused on analysing the often ignored but equally important parts of humanity. In ancient literature there have been warriors like Shikhandi who played a key-role in the victory in the Mahabharata.

In mythology, deities like Hermaphroditus, redefined human existence and the concept of non-binary love. Malik Kafur, a friend and close confidante of Alauddin Khilji played the most important part in annexation of other empires. All the above examples proved their mettle as they were endorsed by powerful individuals of majority of the world, i.e. the two well defined genders, but what about those who are ousted from the rights of being the part of co-operation, co-ordination and competition just because they couldn't qualify through the lens of binary focus. The majority tended to forget that human life is just not about speciation but also thinking. All humans are capable of being the torch-bearers of knowledge, harbingers of culture, innovators of ideas and revolutionaries of science and arts, but first, all of them have to be treated as equal as others irrespective of their 'conflict' with prejudiced societal, majoritarian and binary notions of sexual orientation and gender identity.

This tinge of 'extra' of every emotion in their story had prompted many creators of audio-visual presentations to showcase the bitter sweet life of persons who are non - heterosexual or non - cisgender. From movies like Shelly Chopra Dhar's '*Ek Ladki Ko*

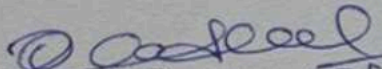
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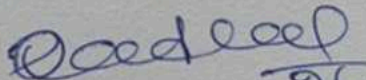
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "*Interrogating sexuality and sovereignty: a study of inheritance rights of the LGBTQ+ community*", submitted by **Rishika Meshram** for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur** is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


Head of the Department 26-4-24

Department of Political Science


Signature of Guide 26-4-24

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR (C.G.) – 495009

Date:

DECLARATION

I **Rishika Meshram**, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of **Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan** for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Viswavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declared that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertation, thesis, etc., or available at web- sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

DATE:

Rishika Meshram

PLACE: Bilaspur

TOWARDS VIKSIT BHARAT@2047

INTERROGATING SEXUALITY AND SOVEREIGNTY: A STUDY OF
INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY IN BILASPUR

A Dissertation Submitted To

The Department of Political Science, GuruGhasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

BACHELORS OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted by

RISHIKA MESHRAM

ROLL NO - 215093153

Under the Supervision of

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Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR – 495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL 2024

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has unleashed a wave of unprecedented challenges globally, impacting various facets of human life. Among the most vulnerable groups affected are migrant laborers, whose plight has been particularly acute in countries like India. India, home to a vast population of migrant workers, witnessed a mass exodus of laborers from cities to rural areas during the nationwide lockdown imposed to contain the spread of the virus.

This study aims to delve into the multifaceted impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrant labor in India. It seeks to analyze the socio-economic repercussions of the crisis on this marginalized demographic, including loss of livelihoods, inadequate access to healthcare, and heightened vulnerability to exploitation and discrimination. Additionally, the study will explore the role of government policies and interventions in mitigating the challenges faced by migrant laborers, while also examining the resilience and coping mechanisms employed by individuals and communities amidst adversity.

Through a comprehensive examination of empirical data, case studies, and qualitative analysis, this research endeavors to provide insights into the far-reaching consequences of the pandemic on migrant labor in India. By shedding light on their experiences and struggles, it aims to inform policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders about the urgent need for targeted interventions and sustainable solutions to address the plight of migrant workers in the wake of COVID-19.

The coronavirus outbreak, which can also be called a black swan event, has disrupted the rapid economic growth of countries globally. If we look at history, the Spanish Flu

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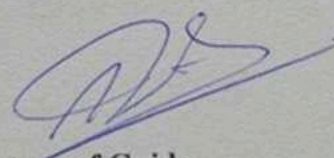
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled " Covid-19: It's Impact upon migrant Labour : A study of India", submitted by Sakshi Rajput for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research works carried out by her under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


Head of the Department

Department of Political Science


Signature of Guide

Assoc. Prof. Amit Kumar Gupta
Assoc. Professor of Political Science
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh
Department of Political Science

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -495009

Date: 26/04/24

DECLARATION

I Sakshi Rajput, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta for a period of 4 month from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 26/04/24

Place: Bilaspur

Sakshi

Signature

Sakshi Rajput

**Covid-19: It's Impact upon migrant Labour : A study of
India**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central
University) Bilaspur, C.G.*

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Submitted By

**SAKSHI RAJPUT
ROLL NO: 21093154**

Under the Supervision of

ASSOCIATE PROF. Dr. AMIT KUMAR GUPTA
Assoc. Professor of Political Science



Submitted To

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR
495009
CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
APRIL, 202**

1.1 Background and Context

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has emerged as a cornerstone in India's journey towards financial inclusion and economic empowerment. Launched on August 28, 2014, by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, this ambitious scheme was introduced with the aim of bringing the unbanked and financially marginalized sections of society into the formal banking system. The very essence of the scheme, encapsulated in its name "People's Wealth Scheme" (Jan Dhan Yojana), embodies the vision of creating a pathway to prosperity for every Indian household.

In the following pages, we delve into the profound impact of PMJDY on the financial landscape of the nation. From its inception at the historic Red Fort, where the Prime Minister unveiled the scheme amidst resounding pledges of "Mera Khata Bhagya Vidhaata" (My Bank Account - The creator of Good Fortune), to its far-reaching benefits for millions of households, this narrative unfolds the story of transformation.

The scheme's core principles, such as zero balance account openings, accident cover of ₹1 lakh, life cover of ₹30,000 without premiums, and an innovative overdraft facility of up to ₹5,000 after six months of account operation, have revolutionized access to financial services. Beyond mere access, PMJDY has paved the way for financial literacy programs, direct benefit transfers, and the integration of Kisan Credit Cards with the RuPay platform, fostering a culture of informed financial decision-making and empowerment.

Through meticulously structured monitoring mechanisms from the central to district levels, PMJDY has not only set benchmarks for governance in mission-mode but also stands as a testament to the government's unwavering commitment to the welfare of its citizens. As we journey through the exploration of PMJDY's impact on financial inclusion and economic empowerment, we witness firsthand the transformative potential of a scheme designed to uplift every stratum of society.

This narrative seeks to illuminate the profound changes brought about by PMJDY, illustrating how a government, driven by the vision of inclusive growth, can empower individuals and communities to build a brighter future. It is a story of hope, resilience, and the boundless possibilities that arise when every citizen is given the opportunity to participate in India's economic resurgence.

CHAPTER: 1
INTRODUCTION

**Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009**

Date: 25/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "Exploring the Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna on Financial Inclusion and Economic Empowerment" *submitted* by me under the supervision of **PROF. Anupama Saxena** Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **Bachelor OF Social Science** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name: Samiksha Pathak

**Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G. -495009**

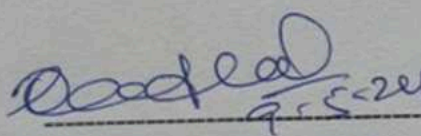
Date: 25/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Samiksha Pathak has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled for the degree of the Bachelor of Social Science in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


25.5.24

Head of the Department / Supervisor

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
Head of the Department
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

**Exploring the Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna on Financial
Inclusion and Economic Empowerment**

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,

(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

for the Partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By

Name of the Student - Samiksha Pathak

Name of Course - BA(Hons)Political science

Enrolment No - GGV/21/08456

Roll No- 21093155

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to Prof. Anupama Saxena, is written over the word 'Supervisor'.

Supervisor

Name: Prof. Anupama Saxena

Designation: Head of Department

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR,
C.G.**

Session: 2023-2024

CHAPTER:- 1

INTRODUCTION

The Concept of Rural Industrial Parks

Rural industrial parks are designated areas in rural locations where infrastructure and resources are provided to support small-scale industries. These parks aim to decentralize industrial growth by encouraging businesses to establish operations outside urban centers. This concept has gained traction in Chhattisgarh, a state in central India, where many rural communities face economic challenges and limited employment opportunities.

The key idea behind rural industrial parks is to create a business-friendly environment in rural settings. By offering essential infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water, and communication networks, these parks make it easier for small businesses to set up and operate. They also provide shared facilities like warehouses, common processing units, and transportation services, reducing the costs and barriers typically faced by small enterprises.

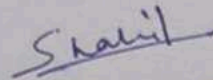
Objectives of Rural Industrial Parks

The objectives of rural industrial parks in Chhattisgarh are multi-faceted:

- **Job Creation:** One of the main goals is to generate employment in rural areas, allowing people to find work close to their homes. This helps reduce the need for rural residents to migrate to cities in search of jobs.
- **Support for Small Businesses:** Rural industrial parks offer a supportive environment for small-scale industries and entrepreneurs. By providing infrastructure and shared resources, these parks enable small businesses to grow and thrive.

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I declared that this dissertation entitled "To Study The Rural Industrial Park Chhattisgarh" is my own work conducted under the supervision of Dr. Santawana Pandey, Assistant professor of Department of Political Science Department, G.G.V. , Bilaspur Chhattisgarh. I further declared that to the best of my knowledge this dissertation does not contain any part of other work that has done previously.

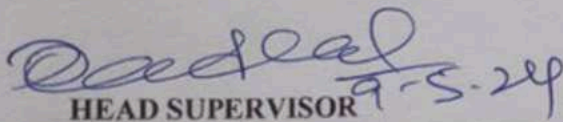


Signature of Candidate

Shahil Memon
B.A. 6th Semeseter
Department of Political Science
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Bilaspur CG

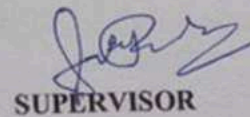
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Master. Shahil Memon of B.A. 6th Semester in Political Science has done dissertation under my supervision. The title of her work is "**To Study Rural Industrial park Chhattisgarh**". She has collected various data and prepared her research report. She has used all the required methods in her work. My best wishes are with her at her successful attempt of this work.


HEAD SUPERVISOR

DR. RK PRADHAN

Head of Department
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (CG)


SUPERVISOR

DR. SANTAWANA PANDEY

Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (CG)

DISSERTATION

ON

SESSION - 2023-24



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

(A central university established under the central university Act, 2009)

Koni Bilaspur (C.G.) 495009

TOPIC:- RURAL INDUSTRIAL PARK CHHATTISGARH

Dissertation submitted

To

Department of Political Science

Under the Guidance of:

Dr. Santawana Pandey
Assistant Professor
Department of political science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (CG)

Submitted By:

Shahil Memon
B.A. 6th Semester
Enrol No. GGV/21/08458
Roll. No. - 21093157

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, India has witnessed a profound transformation in its political landscape, catalyzed by the rapid integration of technology into traditional political processes. This introduction explores the emergence of digital democracy and its impact on India's political dynamics. Digital democracy refers to the fusion of technological advancements with democratic principles, aiming to enhance civic engagement, transparency, and participation in governance.

The proliferation of digital tools, including social media platforms, big data analytics, and artificial intelligence, has revolutionized political campaigning, communication, and decision-making. Political actors, including parties, candidates, and activists, leverage these technologies to engage with voters, analyze public opinion, and mobilize support. Consequently, digital democracy has reshaped the traditional power dynamics, enabling unprecedented access to information and amplifying the voices of previously marginalized groups.

However, the intersection of technology and politics also presents challenges and ethical considerations. Concerns regarding privacy, data security, and the spread of misinformation have surfaced, raising questions about the integrity of electoral processes and the accountability of political actors. Moreover, the digital divide exacerbates existing inequalities, limiting the participation of marginalized communities in the digital sphere.

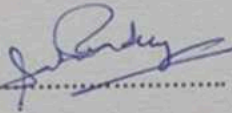
Against this backdrop, understanding the complexities of digital democracy in the Indian context is crucial. This introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive examination of the opportunities, challenges, and implications of technology-driven political transformations in India. By exploring the dynamics of digital democracy, we can unravel its potential to strengthen democratic institutions, empower citizens, and shape the future of Indian politics.

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University),
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Date: 26.04.2024

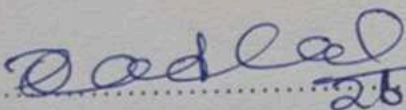
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I, **SHAILY RATHORE** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "**DIGITAL DEMOCRACY: THE INTERSECTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND POLITICS IN INDIA**" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor 

Dr. Santwana Pandey

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

.....  26.04.24

Prof. Ram Krishna Pradhan

Head of the Department Supervisor

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date- 26.04.2024


DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**DIGITAL DEMOCRACY: THE INTERSECTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND POLITICS IN INDIA**" submitted by me under the supervision of **Dr. Santwana Pandey**, Department of Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name: Shaily Rathore

Bachelor in Political Science

VI Semester



**“DIGITAL DEMOCRACY: THE INTERSECTION OF
TECHNOLOGY AND POLITICS IN INDIA”**

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,

(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

For the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted By -

SHAILY RATHORE

B.A. Political Science Department

Enroll No. – GGV/21/08459

Roll. No. – 21093158

Submitted To -

SANTWANAPANDEY

Assistant Professor

Political Science Department

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA, (A CENTRAL
UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, C.G. – 595009 SESSION 2023-
APRIL, 2024**

Chapter 1. Overview

Introduction:

The Indian National Congress (INC), which was formerly credited with paving the country's independence movement and creating its democratic framework, has experienced a notable downturn in recent times. The Congress party's history is a rich tale of victories and disappointments, from controlling the political landscape for decades to battling internal conflict, questionable ideologies, and electoral defeats. With an emphasis on the Indian National Congress, this dissertation aims to explore the different aspects of the National Party's collapse.

By conducting a thorough analysis of historical, political, and socio-economic elements, this research seeks to uncover the complex mechanisms that have led to the Congress's loss of political hegemony and decreased significance in modern Indian politics. Through an analysis of significant events, changes in leadership, legislative frameworks, and election tactics, this dissertation aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the difficulties facing the once-dominant political party in India.

This study will also investigate how institutional fading, leadership gaps, internal factionalism, and ideological dilution have contributed to the Congress party's downfall. It will also look at how the National Party has fared in relation to outside pressures including coalition politics, new political parties, socio-cultural shifts, and technical improvements. This research aims to clarify the lessons that can be learned from the fall of the Indian National Congress and its implications for the larger discourse on democratic governance, party politics, and national development.

To sum up, this dissertation aims to offer insightful analysis of the complexities of the National Party's downfall, with a focus on the Indian National Congress. Through separating the connections of historical legacies, present-day issues, and future potential, this research endeavors to enhance our understanding of the dynamic political terrain in India and other regions.

Department of political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 10.04.24

CERTIFICATE

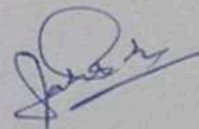
This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled “**Analysis Of The Downfall Of National Parties With Special Reference To Indian National Congress**”, submitted by **Shivam Pandey** for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur** is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.



Head of the Department

Department of Political Science



Signature of Guide

Dr. Santwana Pandey

Assistant Professor

Political Science Department

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur -495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 10.04.24

DECLARATION

I Shivam Pandey, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. Santwana Pandey for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 10.04.24

Place: Bilaspur


Signature

SHIVAM PANDEY

**ANALYSIS OF THE DOWNFALL OF NATIONAL PARTIES WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G for the
partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

SHIVAM PANDEY

Under the Supervision of

DR. SANTWANA PANDEY

Assistant Professor of Political Science,

School of Social Science



Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALYA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

(APRIL 2024)

अध्याय 1: परिचय - छत्तीसगढ़ में महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण: सामाजिक और आर्थिक विश्लेषण

1.1 समीक्षा का परिचय:

महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण विषय आधुनिक समाज में महत्वपूर्ण और प्रेरणादायक है। इस विषय को समझने से समाज में समानता, सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिलता है। महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण न केवल व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर महिलाओं के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करता है, बल्कि समाज के साथ ही आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रगति में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

महिलाओं के नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण के प्रति विशेष ध्यान देना आवश्यक है, खासकर विकासशील राज्यों जैसे छत्तीसगढ़ में, जो अभी अपने सोशल और आर्थिक संदर्भ में उच्च गति से विकसित हो रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ एक ऐसा राज्य है जहां महिलाओं की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए अनेक नवाचारी कदम उठाए गए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कई चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, छत्तीसगढ़ के समाज और अर्थतंत्र के विकास के संदर्भ में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण का अध्ययन करना महत्वपूर्ण है।

महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण एक ऐसा मुद्दा है जो आधुनिक समाज में गहरा महत्व रखता है। इसका समझना महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इससे समाज में समानता, सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है। महिलाओं के नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण के प्रेरक और संदेश समाज में सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

महिलाओं के समाज में नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण को ध्यान में रखना विशेष रूप से जरूरी है, विशेष रूप से उन राज्यों के लिए जो विकासशील हो रहे हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ भारतीय राज्यों में एक उदाहरण है, जहां सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में महिलाओं को सुधारने के लिए कई पहलुओं पर काम किया जा रहा है। इसके बावजूद, छत्तीसगढ़ के सामाजिक और आर्थिक संदर्भ में महिलाओं के स्थिति में अभी भी कई चुनौतियों का सामना हो रहा है।

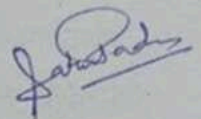
छत्तीसगढ़ में, नारी शक्ति को समझने के लिए विभिन्न कारकों का अध्ययन करने के लिए आवश्यक है। यहां महिलाओं की शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार, और राजनीतिक सक्रियता की दृष्टि से विभिन्न पहलू ध्यान में लिए जाने चाहिए। इन सभी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं के योगदान का महत्वपूर्ण रोल होता है, और उन्हें सशक्त करने के लिए समुचित नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकता है।

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 05/04/24

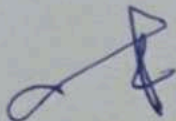
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the **Shubham Kaushik** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled “महिला सशक्तिकरण: एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक विश्लेषण, छत्तीसगढ़ के विशेष संदर्भ में ” for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

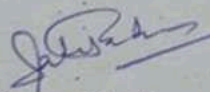


Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Head of the Department
Department of Political Science



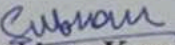
Signature of Guide

Dr. Santwana Pandey
Assistant Professor of Political Science
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Date:

DECLARATION

I declare that Dissertation entitled “महिला सशक्तिकरण: एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक विश्लेषण, छत्तीसगढ़ के विशेष संदर्भ में ” submitted by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.


Name: Shubham Kaushik

महिला सशक्तिकरण: एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक विश्लेषण, छत्तीसगढ़ के
विशेष संदर्भ में

*A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. for
the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By
SHUBHAM KAUSHIK

Roll No: 21093160

Under the Supervision of
Dr. SANTWANA PANDEY
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Submitted To
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CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
APRIL, 2024**

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

In India, the intersection of social media and political mobilization has become increasingly pronounced, reflecting the country's vast diversity and complex socio-political fabric. From the fervent activism of youth-led movements like the anti-corruption protests spearheaded by Anna Hazare to the strategic election campaigning orchestrated by political parties, platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and WhatsApp have become integral to shaping public opinion and mobilizing citizens. In a nation marked by regional disparities, linguistic diversity, and a thriving digital landscape, social media serves as a virtual agora where voices from all corners of the country converge, transcending traditional barriers of geography and hierarchy.

Comparative analysis across different political regimes further underscores the transformative potential of social media in political mobilization. In democratic settings, such as India's vibrant electoral democracy, social media platforms offer avenues for political expression, citizen engagement, and grassroots mobilization, amplifying voices that may otherwise be marginalized in mainstream discourse. Conversely, in authoritarian regimes, social media often serves as a double-edged sword, providing a platform for dissent and resistance against repressive governments while also becoming a battleground for state censorship and surveillance. The contrasting experiences of social media activism in democratic and authoritarian contexts highlight the intricate interplay between technology, power dynamics, and civil liberties.

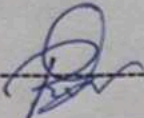
Moreover, in transitional democracies grappling with political transition and institutional reforms, social media emerges as a catalyst for social change, facilitating bottom-up movements for accountability, transparency, and democratic consolidation. In countries like India, where the promise of democracy coexists with persistent challenges of corruption, inequality, and identity politics, social media serves as a conduit for collective action, enabling citizens to mobilize around issues of public concern and hold elected representatives accountable. By examining these diverse political contexts through a comparative lens, this study seeks to elucidate the evolving role of social media in shaping political mobilization, shedding light on its implications for democratic governance, civic participation, and social cohesion in India and beyond.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that SHWETA SINGH has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "SOCIAL MEDIA AND POLITICAL MOBILISATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL REGIMES" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision



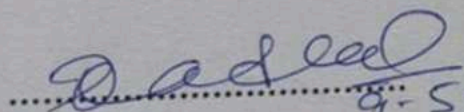
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We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Dr. Ram Krishna Pradhan

Head of the Department

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**“SOCIAL MEDIA AND POLITICAL MOBILIZATION:A
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTPOLITICAL
REGIMES”**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central
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for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



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April-2024

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

It was the provision in the Indian Constitution that gave special autonomous status to the region of Jammu and Kashmir. It granted the state its own constitution, a separate flag, and considerable autonomy over its internal affairs, except for defence, foreign affairs, finance, and communication. It was seen as a temporary, transitional and special provision in part XXI of the Indian Constitution. But it remained in force for several decades. More than 70 years until it was revoked in August 2019, integrating Jammu and Kashmir fully into the Indian Union.

The removal of Article 370, which provided special autonomous status to the former state of Jammu and Kashmir, represents a pivotal moment in India's history. This decision was made with the aim of fostering greater integration of the region with the rest of the country, sparking widespread debate and reactions both domestically and internationally. To fully grasp the implications of Article 370's abolition, it's essential to examine its historical background and the reasoning behind its initial implementation. Furthermore, an analysis of the events following its revocation can provide valuable insights into the socio-political landscape and the future direction of Jammu and Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir, often referred to as a "paradise on earth" due to its breathtaking beauty and strategic location, has a rich and complex history marked by significant milestones. One such pivotal moment occurred in 1846, following the conclusion of the first Anglo-Sikh war, which resulted in British victory. Raja Gulab Singh, who had been administering Jammu under the authority of the Sikh Empire, was granted additional territory, including Kashmir, under the suzerainty of the British Government.

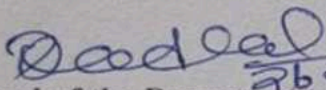
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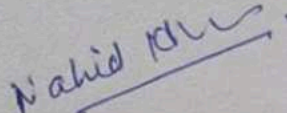
Date: 26/04/24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "**Jammu and Kashmir: Before And After Abolition of Article-370**", submitted by **Siddhant Paswan** for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the **Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur** is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


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DECLARATION

I Siddhant Paswan, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. Nahid Hasan for a period of 4 month from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 21/04/24

Place: Bilaspur


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Siddhant Paswan

**Jammu and Kashmir: Before And After Abolition of
Article-370**

A Dissertation submitted to

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for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
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Submitted By

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Submitted To

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CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
APRIL, 2024**

1. INTRODUCTION AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Background and overview of Chhattisgarh Coal Mining

Coal mining has been an important part of the economy and industrial development in the Korba region of Chhattisgarh for many decades. Korba is located in the northeast part of the state and is known for its vast reserves of high-quality coal deposits.

The coal mining activities in Korba can be traced back to the early 20th century when the region was part of the Central Provinces and Berar Province under British rule. The first coal mines were established in the Korba area during this period, primarily to meet the growing demand for coal from the industrial sector, particularly the railways and steel plants.

During the early years, coal mining in Korba was undertaken using traditional methods with miners manually extracting coal from underground mines using primitive tools and techniques. The working conditions were harsh, and safety measures were minimal, leading to frequent accidents and health hazards for the miners.

After India gained independence in 1947, the coal mining industry in Korba underwent significant changes and modernization. The government recognized the importance of coal as a crucial energy resource for the country's industrial development and took steps to enhance the production and safety standards in coal mining operations.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the government established several public sector undertakings, such as Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies, to manage and oversee the coal mining activities in various regions, including Korba. These companies introduced modern mining techniques, machinery, and safety protocols, leading to improved productivity and better working conditions for the miners.

The coal reserves in Korba were found to be of exceptionally high quality, with low ash content and high calorific value. This made the coal from Korba highly desirable for various industrial applications, including thermal power generation and steel production.

As the demand for coal continued to rise, the mining operations in Korba expanded rapidly.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work has been carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled **"Political Economy on Coal Mining in Korba, Chhattisgarh Impact And Analysis"** for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

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Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examines for evalution

[Signature]

09.05.24

Head of the Department Supervisor

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Date: -15-04-2024

DECLARATION

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Soniya Jaiswal

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF COAL MINING IN KORBA
IMPACTS AND ANALYSIS

BACHELOR OF ARTS
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Submitted By

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Submitted To

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CHHATTISGARH, APRIL 2024

CHAPTER: 01

INTRODUCTIONS

1.1 Abstract

The Government of India started the Mid-Day Meal Scheme on 15 August 1995. The scheme aims to promote universalization of primary education by reducing classroom hunger and improving the nutritional status of primary school children. The objective of this study is to discuss the effectiveness of Mid-Day Meal Program in the opinion of students, teachers and parents and the utilization of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the study area of Chhattisgarh. A review of related literature revealed that service providers and beneficiaries of MDMS are facing implementation challenges in terms of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, participation, coordination and monitoring. The objective of the present investigation was a study on the nutritional status of pre-school children receiving midday meals and the type of meals provided by the school. The scheme covers students from classes I-VIII in government primary schools. The study area selected was primary school and upper primary school. Mid-day meal has been provided in all government primary schools. Malnutrition is a global health concern that affects millions of children, hindering their physical and cognitive development. In many developing countries, school-based nutrition programmes, such as mid-day meal schemes, have been implemented to tackle malnutrition among school-going children. This paper explores the important role of mid-day meals in addressing malnutrition in schools, focusing on their impact, challenges and possibilities for improvement.

The Objective of universalization of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance as well as impacting nutrition of students in primary classes. This includes provision of free lunch/breakfast/meal to school children on school working days. Teachers play an important role in the successful implementation of the mid-day meal scheme at the school level. This paper also focuses on the problems faced by teachers in the implementation of the mid-day meal scheme. Here survey method was used for the study related to this topic, 40 teachers were randomly selected from primary schools of Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi district of Chhattisgarh.

Self-prepared questionnaire was used to collect primary data. Teachers mentioned some of the problems faced by them in the implementation of Mid-Day Meal Scheme like wastage of

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **SOUMYA SINGH** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "*From Plates to Progress – Nourishment Beyond Learning: A Multidimensional Analysis of the Mid-Day Meal Program's as perceived by the Teachers, Parents, Students and other staff Members*" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

Supervisor

Head of the Department

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DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled **“From Plates to Progress – Nourishment Beyond Learning: A Multidimensional Analysis of the Mid-Day Meal Program’s as perceived by the Teachers, Parents, Students and other staff members”** submitted by me under the supervision of, Dr. Nahid Hasan Ma’am, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date: _____

Signature

Place: Bilaspur

Soumya Singh

"From Plates to Progress"

"Nourishment Beyond Learning: A Multidimensional Analysis of the Mid-Day Meal Program's as perceived by Teachers, Guardians, Students and other staff member"

In Perspective of Distt. Gaurella-Pendra-Marwahi

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Session: 2023-24**

परिचय

भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा: खाद्य सुरक्षा और इसका कार्यान्वयन अपने सभी नागरिकों के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। यह लेख हमें खाद्य सब्सिडी, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और भारत में सभी के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में एक विचार देता है। भारत ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में जबरदस्त आर्थिक विकास का अनुभव किया है। भारत अभी भी दुनिया की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था है। फिर भी, भारत में गरीबी और खाद्य असुरक्षा अभी भी भारत के लिए चिंता का विषय बने हुए हैं। हम जानते हैं कि भोजन को व्यक्ति की वृद्धि और विकास के लिए एक बुनियादी आवश्यकता माना जाता है। इस लेख में, आपने खाद्य सुरक्षा, इसका महत्व, भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा पर कानून और बहुत कुछ शामिल किया है।



खाद्य सुरक्षा क्या है?

खाद्य सुरक्षा का एक अलग अर्थ है क्योंकि यह दो वक्त की रोटी पाने से कहीं अधिक है। इसका मतलब है हर समय सभी लोगों के लिए भोजन की पहुंच, उपलब्धता और सामर्थ्य, जब भी भोजन या फसलों की कमी होती है तो गरीब परिवार खाद्य असुरक्षा के प्रति सबसे अधिक असुरक्षित होता है क्योंकि यह सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर निर्भर होता है। खाद्य सुरक्षा के आयाम हैं, भोजन की उपलब्धता: इसका अर्थ है देश के भीतर खाद्य आयात और सरकारी अन्न भंडार में संग्रहीत पिछले वर्ष के स्टॉक के रूप में भोजन का उत्पादन और उपलब्धता।

भोजन की पहुंच: इसका मतलब है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भोजन उपलब्ध होना चाहिए या भोजन हर व्यक्ति की पहुंच में होना चाहिए।

भोजन की सामर्थ्य: इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपनी आहार संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त, सुरक्षित और पौष्टिक भोजन खरीदने के लिए कमाने या इतनी धनराशि रखने में सक्षम होना चाहिए भारत अनुमानित 200 मिलियन कुपोषित लोगों का घर है, जो व्यापक खाद्य असुरक्षा का संकेत देता है। भारत में गरीबी, स्वच्छ पेयजल की कमी और खराब स्वच्छता को कपोषण में योगदान देने वाले सामान्य कारकों के रूप में पहचाना गया है। फिर भी, आज तक,

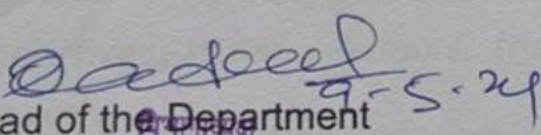
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This is to certify that work contained in the dissertation entitled " Food Socurly in India Submitted by Sushmita khande for the award of bachelor of Art's (political science) to Guru Ghasidas vishwavidyalaya bilaspur is a record of bonafid research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance .I considered that' the dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of tha rules and regulations relating to nature of the degree.

The dissertation has not format the basis for award of any degree, diploma, association ship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the dissertation.


Head of the Department

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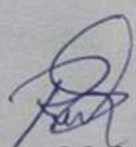
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DECLARATION

I SUSHMITA KHANDE hereby declare that the work embodied in this dissertation is my own benefit work carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. RAM BABU for a period of month from December 2023 to 2024 to march 2024 at department of political science guru ghasidas vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledge, given credit to and referred to the research worker wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work para ,text ,date results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertation, thesis, etc., or available at web -sites and include them in this dissertation and cited my own work.

Date;
Place - Bilaspur

Signature
Sushmita Khande

Towards Viksit Bharat@2047

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

A CASE STUDY OF BILASPUR

A Dissertation Submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur, C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

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APRIL, 2024

प्रस्तावना

मितानिन कार्यक्रम एक सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम है। जो भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को पहुंचाने का माध्यम है। यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के तहत चलाया जाता है। और ग्रामीण, शहरी क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता बढ़ाने सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रदान करने का लक्ष्य है। इस कार्यक्रम को छत्तीसगढ़ में सन् 2000 में पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री अजीत जोगी द्वारा शुरू किया गया। मितानिन ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। वे ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। वे स्वास्थ्य के बारे में जागरूकता प्रदान करते हैं छत्तीसगढ़ के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मितानिन कार्यक्रम ने उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की है। एवं राज्य के ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य में सुधार लाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। इस कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के अंतर्गत पहचान मिली है। आज यह दुनिया में सबसे बड़े सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता कार्यक्रम के रूप में उभरा है। इस समुदाय को स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रेरित करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान माना जाता है। मितानिन पहल व्यापक धारा में स्वास्थ्य में सुधार और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच की दिशा में कार्य करने वाला एक प्रमुख बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम है। यह प्रोग्राम घर-घर जाकर लोगों को स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता और उपचारों के बारे में शिक्षा प्रदान करता है। मितानिन कार्यक्रम एक सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेवक कार्यक्रम है मितानिन कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन

द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (आशा) कार्यक्रम की नींव रखने के लिए आगे बढ़ा। इस बात के मजबूत संकेत हैं कि सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता स्वास्थ्य परिणामों की बेहतरी में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मितानिन कार्यक्रम ने उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की है एवं राज्य के ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य में सुधार लाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। छत्तीसगढ़ शासन द्वारा परिकल्पित इस कार्यक्रम को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन अंतर्गत भी पहचान मिली है।

2002 में, भारत के छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की सरकार ने मितानिन (आजीवन मित्र) कार्यक्रम नामक

DEPARTMENT Of POLITICAL SCIENCE

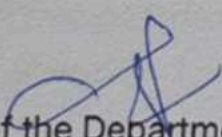
Guru ghasidas vishwavidyalaya C.G -495009

Date 15/04/24

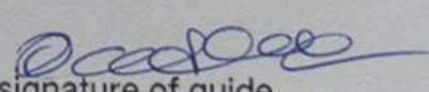
CERTIFICATE

This. Is to certify that work contained in the Dissertation entitled " political ,economic , and social of rural health mission Mitnin's Contribution of Chhattisgarh: a case study on Bilaspur" submitted by sweta soni for the award of Bachelor of Art's (political science) to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafid research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that' the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not format the basis for award of any degree, diploma, association ship, fellowship, or other titles.i hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


Head of the Department

Department of political science


signature of guide

prof. Ramkrushna Pradhan

Professor of Political Science

Department of political science

Guru ghasidas vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur - 495009, Chhattisgarh

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Guru ghasidas vishwavidyalaya C.G -495009

Date 15/04/24

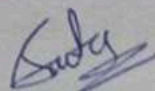
DECLARATION

I **SWETA SONI** hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafid work carried out by me under the supervision of prof. Ramkrushna Pradhan for a period of month from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of political science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledge, given credit to and referred to the research worker wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data results, etc. reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, Dissertation, thesis, etc., or available at web-sites and include them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 15/04/24

Place : Bilaspur



signature

Sweta soni

Towards Viksit Bharat@2047

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL OF RURAL HEALTH
MISSION MITANIN'S CONTRIBUTION OF CHHATTISGARH:
A CASE STUDY OF BILASPUR

A Dissertation Submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
Bilaspur, C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

SWETA SONI

Roll No: 21093166

Under the Supervision of

PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN

Professor of Political Science

Dean, School of Social Science



Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

Introduction:

As India approaches its centenary of independence in 2047, the nation stands at a crossroads of societal transformation. One aspect of this evolution is the embrace of inclusivity and equality, particularly concerning the recognition of same-sex marriage. This research proposal aims to explore the societal, legal, and cultural dimensions of India's journey towards embracing same-sex marriage as a manifestation of the "Vikas of Love," fostering inclusivity and acceptance in society.

India, on the cusp of celebrating its centenary of independence in 2047, is poised to redefine its societal fabric with inclusivity, equality, and love at its core. This research proposal seeks to explore the transformative potential of embracing same-sex marriage as a manifestation of the "Vikas of Love" in India. By investigating the legal, social, and cultural dimensions of same-sex marriage, this study aims to contribute to the discourse on LGBTQ+ rights and societal acceptance in India's journey towards a more inclusive and equitable future.

The Special Marriage Act (SMA) of 1954 is a significant legislation in India that provides a legal framework for solemnizing marriages irrespective of the religion, caste, or creed of the individuals involved. It was enacted to address the need for a uniform civil code for marriage, recognizing the diverse religious and cultural landscape of India. The primary purpose of the SMA is to facilitate marriages between individuals who may belong to different religions, castes, or communities, or who choose not to follow the traditional customs and rituals associated with their respective religions.

Key aspects of the Special Marriage Act include:

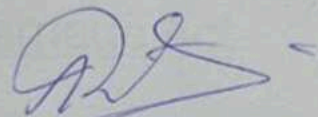
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled The Special Marriage Act and Same Sex Marriage has been prepared by Tanmay Kashyap under my supervision and guidance for the award of the degree of Bachelors in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Central University Bilaspur (C.G.). It is a record of original work done by the student and is of the standard required for submission.

The results embodied in this dissertation have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Date:

Place:



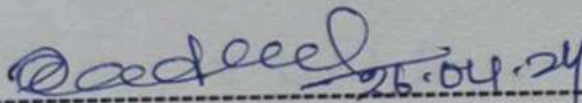
Supervisor's Name and Signature:

Amit Kumar Gupta

Department Of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

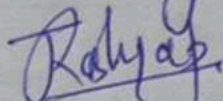

25.04.24

Head of the Department

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled **The Special Marriage Act and Same Sex Marriage** submitted by me under the supervision of Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University

Name : Tanmay Kashyap


Towards Vikshit Bharat@2047

A Dissertation

On

The Special Marriage Act and Same Sex
Marriage

Embracing Inclusivity Through Same-Sex Marriage

By

Tanmay Kashyap

B.A. VI Semester

Supervised by

Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta

Associate Professor

Political science

Submitted to



Department of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In India, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a key agricultural policy that acts as a safety net for farmers. It guarantees a minimum price for their crops, protecting them from volatile markets and ensuring some income stability. However, MSP has become more than just an economic tool it's now a significant factor in Indian elections. To shield farmers from drastic price drops, the Indian government sets Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for specific crops before the planting season. These prices are based on recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). MSP acts as a safety net, guaranteeing farmers a minimum income even in times of surplus harvest. By buying crops directly from farmers if market prices fall below MSP, the government aims to prevent distress sales and ensure enough food grains for public distribution programs.

In India, the intersection of agricultural policies and electoral politics has long been a crucial aspect of governance. One key policy instrument that reflects this intersection is the Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism. MSP is the price at which the government purchases crops from farmers, providing them with a safety net against market fluctuations. However, the setting of MSPs is not merely an economic decision; it is deeply entwined with electoral dynamics, often becoming a focal point of political discourse and strategy. Understanding the interplay between MSPs and electoral politics sheds light on the complexities of policymaking in India and the intricacies of democratic governance in an agrarian society.

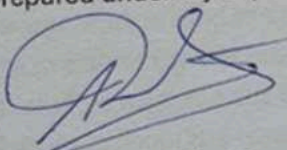
Moreover, political parties leverage MSP as a bargaining chip during coalition negotiations and alliances, particularly in states where agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economy. Parties representing farming communities wield MSP demands as a non-negotiable condition for joining or supporting a coalition government. This underscores the significant influence that farmers

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Date: 05/04/2024

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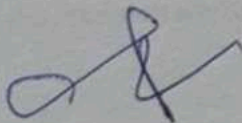
This is to certify that Tolstoy Dahariya has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "-Minimum Support Prices and Electoral Politics in India-" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision



Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta

Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Dr. Anupama Mam

Head of the Department Supervisor.

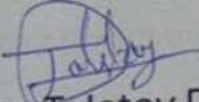
Department of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: 05/04/2024

DECLARATION

I Tolstoy Dahariya declare that the Dissertation topic "Minimum Support Prices and Electoral Politics in India" submitted by me under the supervision of Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta Associate Professor of Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.


Name: Tolstoy Dahariya

A Study of Minimum Support Prices and Electoral Politics in India

A Dissertation submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G.

for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

In

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted By
TOLSTOY DAHARIYA
B.A.Hons Political Science.
Roll no. – 121093168.

Supervisor
Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta
Associate Professor

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
BILASPUR, C.G. -595009.
Session: 2023-24

CHAPTER:- 1

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In the tribal parts of Chhattisgarh, education faces big problems. Many villages don't have enough schools or teachers, and the ones they have don't have enough stuff like books and classrooms. Also, because kids speak different languages, it's hard for them to understand their teachers. So, lots of kids, especially girls, don't go to school or quit early. Even though the government tries to help, there's not enough money and other issues to fix everything. To make things better, we need more schools, more trained teachers, and schools that respect tribal culture and languages.

INTRODUCTION:-

In Chhattisgarh's tribal areas, getting a good education is a big challenge for many children. Often, Schools are far away and hard to reach, which makes going to school every day very difficult, Even when these are schools nearby, they usually don't have enough classrooms, desks, or books. Also, many of these schools don't have modern tools like computers or the internet, which makes learning even harder compared to kids in cities.

Even though there are efforts to improve education in these areas, progress is slow. The government Tries to help, but there's not enough money and sometimes the plans don't really fit what the tribal communities need. As a result, many tribal children miss out on the chance to learn properly. To really help, we need to build more schools in these tribal areas and make sure they're stocked,

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

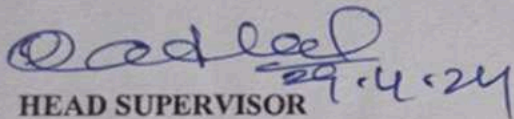
I declared that this dissertation entitled "To Study The Education In Tribal Areas Of Chhattisgarh" is my own work conducted under the supervision of Mr. Amit Gupta, Assistant professor of Department of Political Science Department, G.G.V. , Bilaspur Chhattisgarh. I further declared that to the best of my knowledge this dissertation does not contain any part of other work that has done previously.

Unnati
26/4/24
Signature of Candidate

Unnati Jaiswal
B.A. 6th Semester
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur CG

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss Unnati Jaiswal of B.A. 6TH Semester in Political Science has done dissertation under my supervision. The title of her work is "To Study The Education In Tribal Areas Of Chhattisgarh". She has collected various data and prepared her research report. She has used all the required methods in her work. My best wishes are with her at her successful attempt of this work.


HEAD SUPERVISOR

DR. RK PRADHAN

Head of Department
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (CG)


SUPERVISOR

DR. AMIT GUPTA

Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (CG)

DISSERTATION

ON

SESSION – 2023-24



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

(A central university established under the central university Act, 2009)

Koni Bilaspur (C.G.) 495009

TOPIC:- EDUCATION IN TRIBAL AREAS IN CHHATTISGARH

Dissertation submitted

To

Department of Political Science

Under the Guidance of:

Dr. Amit Gupta
Assistant Professor
Department of political science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (CG)

Submitted By:

Unnati Jaiswal
B.A. 6th Semester
Enrol. No. GGV/21/08470
Roll. No. - 21093169

The introductory chapter deals with definition of political parties, its types, functions, party system in India, phases of party system in India. This chapter also deals with research objectives, research questions, methodology and various other aspects of research.

1.1 Definition :

According to Edmund Burke political parties can be defined as body of men united for promoting the national interest upon some particular principle in which they all agreed.

Sigmund Newman in his book *Modern Political Parties Approaches to Comparative Politics* defined political party as an organisation founded and maintained for the purpose of getting candidates elected to public offices he concluded that modern parties have developed available system based on principle of any large scale commercial or government organisation.¹

1.2 Types :

The book by Maurice Duverger provides us information on two type of political parties i.e. – major and minor parties. Major parties are those which have large voter base spread in large geographical area, which can be considered as national parties whereas minor parties have voter base and presence in smaller geographical location i.e. – regional parties. He also argued that

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Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date - 6/5/24

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled “ **Regional Political Parties In Chhattisgarh – A Case Study On Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (JCC)** ” submitted by me under the supervision of DR. SANTWANA PANDEY, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work.

I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name – Utsav Chandra

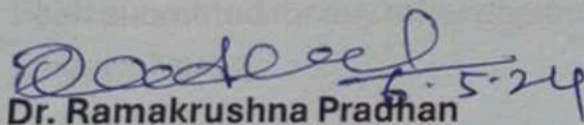
Department Of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date: 6/5/24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Utsav Chandra** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "**Regional Political Parties In Chhattisgarh – A Case Study On Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (JCC)**" for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

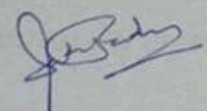
We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Dr. Ramakrushna Pradhan

Professor

Head of the Department of

Political Science


Dr. Santwana Pandey
Assistant Professor
(Supervisor)

Regional Political Parties in Chhattisgarh – A Case Study

On Janta Congress Chhattisgarh (JCC)

A Dissertation submitted to The Department of Political Science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

Name - Utsav Chandra

Enrolment no. - GGV/21/08470

Roll No. - 21093170

Under the Supervision of

DR. SANTWANA PANDEY

Assistant Professor of Political Science Department



SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALYA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL 2024

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is a crucial component of India's food security framework, managed under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. Originally designed to manage scarcity by distributing food grains at reasonable prices, the PDS operates with joint responsibility from both the Central and State Governments.

The Central Government, primarily through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), oversees the procurement, storage, transportation, and bulk allocation of food grains to State Governments. Meanwhile, State Governments handle operational tasks within their jurisdictions, including allocation, beneficiary identification, issuance of Ration Cards, and supervision of Fair Price Shops (FPSs).

Currently, the PDS primarily distributes commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene to States and Union Territories (UTs). Some regions also include additional items like pulses, edible oils, iodized salt, and spices in their distribution network.

In a nation as diverse and populous as India, ensuring food security for all its citizens stands as a monumental challenge and a fundamental priority. Amidst this backdrop, the Public Distribution System (PDS) emerges as a vital mechanism, aiming to alleviate hunger, poverty, and malnutrition by facilitating the equitable distribution of essential food commodities at subsidized rates.

The Public Distribution System of India represents a multifaceted network established by the government to tackle food scarcity and ensure access to affordable food grains for every individual, irrespective of their socio-economic status or geographical location. With its roots tracing back to the early years following India's independence, the PDS has undergone significant transformations, adapting to changing socio-economic dynamics and policy imperatives over the decades.

Date: 15/04/2024

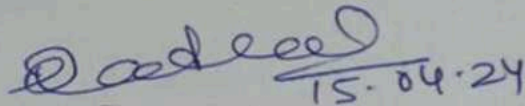
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "*Ensuring Food Security: A Study of Chhattisgarh's Public Distribution System*", submitted by Vaibhav Pandey for the award of **Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)** to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.


Head of the Department

Department of Political science


Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
Professor of Political science
Department of Political science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 15/04/2024

DECLARATION

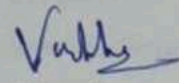
I **Vaibhav Pandey**, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma.

I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. Reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date: 15/04/2024

Place: Bilaspur



Signature

Vaibhav Pandey

Toward Viksit Bharat @2047

**ENSURING FOOD SECURITY:
A STUDY OF CHHATTISGARH'S PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

*A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.
for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

VAIBHAV PANDEY

Roll No. - 21093171

Under the Supervision of

PROF. RAMAKRUSHNA PRADHAN

Professor of Political Science

H.O.D. of Political Science & Public Administration

Dean, School of Social Science



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh, nestled in the heartlands of India, stands as a bastion of cultural richness, where tradition meets the tide of globalization. In an era of increasing interconnectedness, this region's narrative is one of perpetual change, as ancient customs intersect with contemporary influences, shaping a distinct tale of identity and evolution.

Our exploration into Chhattisgarh's cultural landscape reveals a tapestry of resilience and adaptation amidst the echoes of globalization. From the lively markets of urban hubs to the tranquil hamlets dotting verdant landscapes, the impact of globalization is palpable, leaving its imprint on language, cuisine, arts, and societal norms.

As we embark on this journey, we encounter diverse voices – celebrating local artisans' fusion of traditional crafts with modern sensibilities, expressing concerns about the influx of global media and consumerism, and fostering hope through grassroots efforts to preserve indigenous traditions amid rapid change.

This study aims to delve into these complexities, shedding light on how globalization shapes Chhattisgarh's cultural identity. Through a multidimensional lens, we seek to unravel the intricate dialogue between tradition and transformation, offering insights with relevance beyond this vibrant region's borders.

By weaving together narratives of resilience, innovation, and cultural pride, we aspire to contribute to a broader understanding of the intricate dynamics of our increasingly globalized world. In Chhattisgarh's story, we find not only a reflection of its people's past and present but also a glimpse into the possibilities as they navigate the currents of globalization.

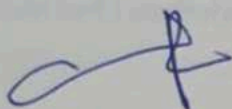
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 05/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

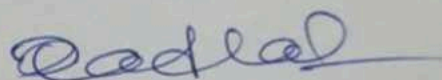
This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "Ensuring Food Security: A Study of Chhattisgarh's Public Distribution System", submitted by Vikash Jogi for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the Dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.



Head of the Department

Department of Political science



Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramkrushna Pradan

Professor of Political science

Department of Political science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur-495009, Chhattisgarh

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

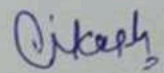
Date: 05/04/2024

DECLARATION

I Vikash Jogi, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramkrushna Pradhan for a period of 4 Months from December 2023 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya. The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers wherever their works have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not willfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. Reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertations, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Date:

Place: Bilaspur.



Signature

Vikash Jogi

"GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURE: A STUDY OF CHHATTISGARH".

A Dissertation Submitted to

The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G.

for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

VIKASH JOGI

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Dean, School of Social Science



Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA, BILASPUR-495009 CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

1.सैद्धांतिक ढांचा:

1.1.पृष्ठभूमि :बिलासपुर में परिदृश्य स्थापित करना।

2019 में लॉन्च किए गए, भारत सरकार द्वारा जल जीवन मिशन (JJM) का लक्ष्य 2024 तक प्रत्येक घर में नल के माध्यम से सुरक्षित और पर्याप्त पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना है जो मौसमी बदलावों और अपर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचे के कारण पानी की गंभीर कमी और खराब पानी की गुणवत्ता से पीड़ित है। जेजेएम से पहले, बिलासपुर निवासी अनियमित और अक्सर प्रदूषित जल स्रोतों पर निर्भर थे, जिससे गंभीर स्वास्थ्य जोखिम पैदा होते थे। जिले में जेजेएम का कार्यान्वयन सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ाने और पानी की कमी को कम करने के लक्ष्य के साथ, जल संसाधनों के कुशलतापूर्वक प्रबंधन के लिए पर्यावरण-अनुकूल जल समाधान, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप पर जोर देता है।

1.2. उद्देश्य: सार्वभौमिक जल पहुंच का लक्ष्य।

सार्वभौमिक जल पहुंच: वैश्विक प्रगति के लिए आवश्यक -

विश्व स्तर पर मौलिक मानव अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त, स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित पेयजल अनगिनत व्यक्तियों के लिए मायावी बना हुआ है। सार्वभौमिक जल पहुंच का लक्ष्य केवल बुनियादी मानवीय जरूरतों को पूरा करना नहीं है; यह सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केंद्रीय है। इस आलोक में, भारत की जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) जैसी पहल इस वैश्विक लक्ष्य की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने में महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा 2019 में लॉन्च किया गया, जेजेएम सतत विकास लक्ष्य 6 के अनुरूप, 2024 तक हर ग्रामीण घर में सुरक्षित और पर्याप्त नल का पानी उपलब्ध कराने की आकांक्षा रखता है, जो सभी के लिए पानी और स्वच्छता की उपलब्धता और टिकाऊ प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र बिलासपुर जैसे क्षेत्रों में, जेजेएम सीधे तौर पर पानी की कमी और प्रदूषण की गंभीर चुनौतियों का समाधान करता है। परंपरागत रूप से, बिलासपुर के निवासियों को अविश्वसनीय जल स्रोतों और अपर्याप्त बुनियादी ढांचे से जूझना पड़ा है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं पैदा हुईं और आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास रुक गया। स्थायी तरीकों, सक्रिय सामुदायिक भागीदारी और तकनीकी अपनाने के माध्यम से, जेजेएम इन क्षेत्रों में जल प्रबंधन में क्रांति लाना चाहता है।

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University)
Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

DECLARATION

I **VIPIN DAMODAR TIWARI**, hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled **IMPLEMENTATION OF HAR GHAR NAL JAL YOJANA IN CHHATTISGARH UNDER GOVERNMENT'S JAL JEEVAN MISSION : A CASE STUDY ON BILASPUR DISTRICT** submitted by me under the supervision of **PROF. ANUPAMA SAXENA** Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Date: 10/04/2024


Signature

Place: Bilaspur Chhattisgarh

VIPIN DAMODAR TIWARI

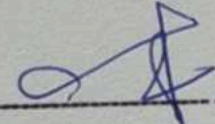
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University)
Bilaspur, C.G. – 495009

Date: 10/04/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **VIPIN DAMODAR TIWARI** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled **"IMPLEMENTATION OF HAR GHARNAL JAL YOJANA IN CHHATTISGARH UNDER GOVERNMENT'S JAL JEEVAN MISSION : A CASE STUDY ON BILASPUR DISTRICT"** for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.



Signature of Guide

Prof. Anupama Saxena

Head of department

Department of Political Science

Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग
Department of Political Science
and Public Administration
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
BILASPUR (C.G.)

**IMPLEMENTATION OF HAR GHAR NAL JAL YOJANA
IN CHHATTISGARH UNDER GOVERNMENT'S JAL
JEEVAN MISSION : A CASE STUDY ON BILASPUR
DISTRICT**

*A Dissertation submitted to The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University) Bilaspur, C.G. for the Partial fulfilment of
the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Submitted by

VIPIN DAMODAR TIWARI

BA POLITICAL SCIENCE

(HONOURS)

GGV/21/08474

21093173

Supervisor

Prof. ANUPAMA SAXENA

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, C.G. -595009 Session: 2023-24**

*"Education without Skills leads to Unemployment;
Skills without Education leads to lower Productivity."*

1.1 Introductory:

India has the world's largest youth population. It was stated that developing nations that Countries with significant numbers of young people have the potential to experience a significant economic boom, but only if they prioritize investing in the education of their youth. The youths of the country are the representative of the prosperity. Youth force is energetic and vibrant in nature because various type of skills and orientations are acquired only in this age. For the development of society, only youth force is a huge pool of energy which needs to be tapped and harnessed intelligently. With the purpose of enhancing and rationalizing their energy, Policy makers all over the world frame different efficient and effective policies in respect of youth. The changing demographic profile of the world has thrown a window of opportunity favouring India. The contemporary challenge is to increase the youth potential and to approximately use to make it the driving force of the economy. The government has listed skill development as one of its priorities. For this purpose, Government of India launched NAPS scheme on 19th August, 2016.

An apprenticeship embodies a unique pact between an employer and a young individual, blending hands-on training and meaningful work with structured technical education. These apprenticeship programs, often formally recognized through certification, equip participants with intermediate-level skills vital for roles categorized as 'Skilled Trades' and 'Technicians/Associate Professionals and Technical Occupations.' Rather than merely a tool of governmental policy, apprenticeships should be regarded primarily as educational models tailored to prepare individuals for specific vocations.

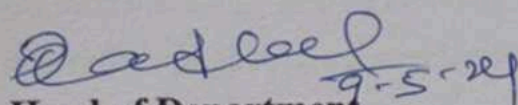
This fusion of formal instruction and real-world immersion inherent in apprenticeships yields distinct educational advantages. By illustrating the practical relevance of technical knowledge, apprenticeships can engage young learners, particularly those disenchanted with traditional schooling, in the pursuit of knowledge. Moreover, by introducing them to the realities of professional environments and utilizing superior equipment often unavailable in academic settings, apprenticeships enhance the quality of their learning experiences.

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date:

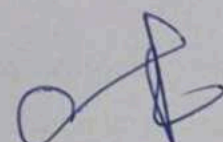
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Warish Ali** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "**From Classroom to Career: Role of Apprenticeship in Tackling Unemployment**" for the degree of the Bachelor of Arts in Political Science is prepared under my guidance and supervision. It is also affirmed that, the dissertation submitted by him is original. We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Head of Department

Department of Political Science

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan
Head of the Department
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
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Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh


Prof. Anupama Saxena
(Guider & Supervisor)

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

Date:

CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the dissertation entitled "**From Classroom to Career: Role of Apprenticeship in Tackling Unemployment**" is carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. Anupama Saxena** and submitted to Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Arts** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Place: Bilaspur

Warish Ali

B.A. Political Science (Hons.)

Roll No. 21093174

Semester VI

**FROM CLASSROOM TO CAREER: ROLE OF
APPRENTICESHIP IN TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT**

*A Dissertation Submitted for the partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
SOCIAL WORK**



Submitted By

WARISH ALI

B.A 6th Semester

Enrollment No: GGV/21/08475

Roll No: 21093174

Supervisor

PROF. ANUPAMA SAXENA

Head of the Department

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

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GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR - 495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

SESSION: 2023-24

Introduction

Overview of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act):

The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act) is a landmark legislation enacted by the Government of India to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, which established a three-tiered Panchayati Raj system, to the tribal areas or Scheduled Areas of India. Scheduled Areas primarily comprise regions inhabited by indigenous tribal communities and are characterized by distinct socio-cultural, economic, and administrative characteristics.

The PESA Act aims to empower tribal communities residing in Scheduled Areas by providing them with greater autonomy, self-governance, and decision-making powers over local resources and development initiatives. It recognizes the unique social and cultural institutions of tribal communities and seeks to institutionalize their traditional practices and customs within the framework of decentralized governance.

Key features of the PESA Act include:

1. **Devolution of Powers to Gram Sabhas :** The Act vests significant powers and responsibilities in the Gram Sabhas or village assemblies, comprising all adult members of the village community. Gram Sabhas are empowered to manage local resources, approve plans and projects, and monitor their implementation.
2. **Recognition of Customary Laws and Practices:** PESA recognizes the customary laws, traditions, and cultural practices of tribal communities and mandates their integration into local governance structures. It ensures the protection of community rights over land, water, forests, and other natural resources.
3. **Protection of Tribal Rights:** The Act safeguards the land rights, cultural identity, and socio-economic interests of tribal communities by prohibiting the alienation of tribal lands, promoting the preservation of indigenous culture, and facilitating community-led development initiatives.
4. **Institutional Mechanisms for Tribal Empowerment:** PESA establishes institutional mechanisms, such as Village Councils, Panchayats at appropriate levels, and District Councils, to facilitate decentralized governance and ensure the effective implementation of tribal development programs.
5. **Consultation and Consent:** PESA mandates prior consultation with Gram Sabhas for all development projects and initiatives affecting tribal communities and their resources. It emphasizes the principle of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of tribal communities in decision-making processes.

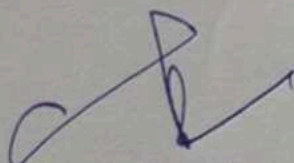
Department of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

CERTIFICATE

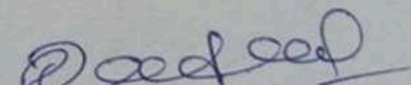
This is to certify that the work contained in the Dissertation entitled "PESA Act (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act , 1996 : A case Study on Chhattisgarh" Submitted by Yashi Jain for the award of Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur is a record of bonafide research works carried out by him under my direct supervision and guidance. I considered that the dissertation has reached the standards and fulfilling the requirements of the rules and regulations relating to the nature of the degree.

The Dissertation has not formed the basis for award of any degree, diploma, associates, fellowship or other titles. I hereby confirmed the originality of work and there is no Plagiarism in any part of the Dissertation.



Head of Department

Department of Political Science


Signature of Guide

Prof. Ramkrushna Pradhan

Professor of Political Science
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
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Department of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. - 495009

DECLARATION

I Yashi Jain, hereby declare that the work embodied in this Dissertation is my own bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan for a period of 4 Months from December 2024 to March 2024 at Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya. The matter embodied in Dissertation has not been submitted for the awards of my other degree/diploma. I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged, given credit to and referred to the research workers whatever their work have been cited in the text and the body of the thesis. I further certify that I have not wilfully lifted up some other's work, para, text, data, results, etc. Reported in the journals, books, magazines, reports, dissertation, theses, etc., or available at web-sites and included them in this Dissertation and cited as my own work.

Yashi Jain

Yashi Jain

**PESA ACT(PANCHAYAT EXTENSIONS TO SCHEDULED AREAS), 1996
A CASE STUDY ON CHHATTISGARH**

*A Dissertation Submitted to
The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur,
C.G. for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of*

BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Submitted By

YASHI JAIN

Roll No: 21093175

Under the Supervision of

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Professor of Political Science

Dean, School of Social Science



Submitted To

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALA, BILASPUR-495009

CHHATTISGARH, INDIA

APRIL, 2024

Chapter 1: Introduction

Background

Choudrie (2005) distinguished that as the impact of online business and e-business is expanding in our lives, the public authority, association and society as entire have begun to perceive the need of data innovation and Web. Simultaneously private area generally need to keep in accordance with recent fads, yet presently states are too centering to offer most extreme assistance on the web, to effective execution of this reason, data and correspondence innovation (ICT) has been seen, as past encounters have been fruitful. Consequently state run administrations are anxious to advance the entrance also, use of ICTs. (in the same place) The reason to embrace ICTs is to offer a chance to residents, so they can get include in dynamic cycle. (Signore et al., 2005) As Ebrahim furthermore, Irani (2005) discussed ICTs, the reception of ICTs and related innovation has given the solace and mindfulness with advancements in numerous specific situations (for example speaking with individuals, e-promoting and so forth). The ICT foundation helps e-government to speak with its residents, support e-government activity and give viability, offer better administrations. Confidential areas have numerous options of application and innovations to help e-business. Because of constant improvement in ICTs these application and advancements assist the public area with carrying out important e-government and backing their business cycle.

As per Consume and Robins (2003) the Web has been assuming an enormous part, to communicate with the associations for the enormous scope. It can possibly impart data and foster business advances. Presently new climate has made where organizations can cooperate through organizations of clients and providers. The Government has arrived at on the Web, with the couple of special cases. Accordingly through online administrations significant government change and re-development of government are becoming quick. As per Davison et al., (2005), in the business world huge focus has been taken put on the reception of electronic advances, unequivocally in B2B (Business to Business) and B2C (Business to Client), yet new fragments has acquired the interest exceptionally the individuals who engaged with the public authority, like G2B (Government to Business), G2C (Government to Residents), G2E (Government to Workers) and G2G (Government to Government).

Many individuals are having their own definition about E-government. Some say's E-government is going to put administrations on the web. Different spectators characterize E-government is to mechanize the taxpayer supported organizations. Definition: E-government is to offer better support by utilizing innovation and smooth out government process through arising disjoined data. (Limayem, 2006).

An idea of E-government is the utilization of data innovation among all degrees of government, residents and the business area, additionally offer administrations and items give data and complete monetary exchange. (Tooth, 2002) Working with legislative offices by offering better types of assistance to their residents, for example, pay charges on the

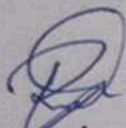
Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University)
Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: 01/05/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that YOGENDRA SAHU has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "E-GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION BARRIERS"

for the degree of the Bachelor of Art in Political Science is prepared under my supervision



Supervisor

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Head of the Department Supervisor

YOGENDRA SAHU
Department of Political Science
and Public Administration
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Department of Political Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. -595009

Date: 29/04/2024

DECLARATION

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "E-GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION BARRIERS" submitted by me under the supervision of DR. RAM BABU, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF ARTS** in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.

Name : YOGENDRA SAHU

**E-Government in Developing Countries
Opportunities and Implementation Barriers**

A Dissertation submitted to

*The Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central
University) Bilaspur, C.G.
for the Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of*

**BACHELOR OF ARTS
IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**



Submitted By

Supervisor

Name: Yogendra Sahu

NAME: Dr. Rambabu sir

Name of Course: Political Science

DESIGNATION: Assistant Professor

Enrollment No: GGV/21/08477

Department of Political Science

Roll No: 21093176

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, (A CENTRAL
UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, C.G. -595009
Session: 2023-24**

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना का मूल्यांकन: छत्तीसगढ़
राज्य के जांजगीर-चांपा जिले के नरियरा गांव के विशेष संदर्भ में



गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर के अंतर्गत एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान की
उपाधि हेतु

प्रस्तुत

लघुशोध प्रबंध

सत्र - 2022-23

शोध निर्देशिक

शोधकर्ता

डॉ. राम बाबू (सहायक प्राध्यापक)

Dr. Ram Babu

Assistant Professor

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

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श्वेता सिंह

जी.जी.वी./18/8271

एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

घोषणा पत्र

मैं श्वेता सिंह नियमित छात्रा एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छ. ग.) पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व के साथ घोषणा करती हूँ कि मैंने निर्देशिकके समक्ष स्वयं लघुशोध इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण तैयार किया।

स्थान- बिलासपुर

दिनांक- 14/08/2023

प्रस्तुत कर्ता
S. Singh

एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,

बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

प्रस्तुत शोध इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजनाविषय से संबंधित है। लघु शोध को पूर्ण करने यथोचित सहयोग सुनिश्चित मार्गदर्शन एवम अंतःकरणी प्रेरणा का विशिष्ट स्थान है क्योंकि कोई भी व्यक्ति कितना भी विद्वान क्यों ना हो प्रत्येक स्थिति में उसे मार्गदर्शन की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

मुझे मेरे गुरु डॉ. रामबाबू राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छ. ग.) की मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त हुआ। जिनके पूर्ण सहयोग एवम कुशल निर्देशिका के फलस्वरूप मैं लघु शोध को पूर्ण कर सकी। मैं आपकी आजीवन ऋणी रहूंगी आपकी निर्देशन में मुझे कार्य करने का गौरव रहा है।

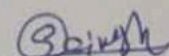
मैं अपने अन्य गुरुजन, अनुपमा सक्सेना, प्रोफेसर रामकृष्ण प्रधान, डॉ. सांत्वना पाण्डेय और अन्य का गुरुजन का हृदय से आभारी हूँ। जिन्होंने अपना अमूल्य समय देकर मेरा सहयोग व उचित मार्गदर्शन किया उनकी प्रेरणा व नैतिक सहयोग ने मेरे लघु शोध नित आगे बढ़ाने में मदद की।

मैं अपने परिवार के सदस्यों का भी आभारी हूँ। जिन्होंने हमेशा मुझे भावनात्मक सहयोग दिया बिना उनके सहयोग के शायद मेरा लघु शोध पूरा नहीं हो पाता है।

अतः मेरे सभी सहपाठी तथा अन्य दोस्तों का भी आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने किसी न किसी रूप से मुझे सहयोग किया है।

स्थान:

दिनांक:


शोधकर्ता

श्वेता सिंह

एम .ए . राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छ. ग.)

अनुक्रमणिका

घोषणा पत्र

यह योजना 15 अगस्त 1995 में प्रारंभ हुआ था। 60 वर्ष या इससे अधिक उम्र के बुजुर्गों के लिए योजना लाई गई थी। जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक कर सकें आबादी आबादी होने के कारण भुखमरी जैसी समस्या देखने को मिलती है जिसका प्रभाव वृद्ध लोगों पर ज्यादा दिखाई देता है। यह सब कारणों की वजह से उनको बहुत सारी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनको आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इस नीति को लाया गया है। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि क्या वास्तव में इस योजना का लाभ सही तरीके से मिल पा रहा है या नहीं इस योजना का लाभ केवल वही व्यक्ति ले सकते हैं जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे वाली श्रेणी में आते हैं। और जिनकी आयु 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक हो। यह योग्यता मानदंड केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है। 2005 के डेटा से यह देखा गया कि 45% लाभार्थी गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर (एपीएल) परिवार के थे इनको इस योजना का लाभ मिल रहा था।

1.2 ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

1947 में भारत को ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन से स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद सरकार ने अपने नागरिकों विशेष रूप से बुजुर्गों के सामने आने वाली सामाजिक आर्थिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता को पहचाना। 1952 में भारत सरकार ने वृद्ध निराश्रित और विकलांग व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए "इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना" पेश किया। अधिनियम को बाद में 1995 में राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना वास्तव में 1995 में भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया था। इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना एक कल्याण कार्यक्रम है। जिसे समाज में वंचित और कमजोर समूहों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। इसका लक्ष्य अत्यधिक

Rural urban Migration and social Protection of it's policies

A dissertation submitted to

The Department of political Science ,Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A
central University) Bilaspur C.G for partial fulfillment of the
requirement for degree of

Bachelor Of Arts in Political Science.



Under the guidance of

Submitted By

Dr. Ram babu.

Khushi Gupta

Department of

B.A 6th semester

Political science.

GG/21/08430

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.

21093120

DECLARATION

Department of political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G 595009

Date.

I declare that the Dissertation entitled "**Rural urban migration and social Protection of it's policies.**" submitted by me under the supervision of Mr. Ram Babu--, Department of Political Science for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS in Political Science from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, C.G. is of my own work. I declare to the best of my knowledge that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree in part or full to this University or any other University.



Signature of candidate

Khushi Gupta

BA 6th Semester

Department of political
Science

GGV Bilaspur (C.G)

CERTIFICATE

Department of political Science

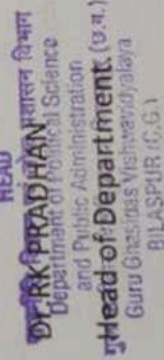
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, (A Central University)

Bilaspur, C.G 5950009

Date .

This is to certify that Miss Khushi Gupta BA 6 th semester in political science has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "- Rural urban migration and social Protection of its policies " . She has collected various data and prepared methods in her work.


Head Supervisor
HEAD


DR. R. K. PRADHAN
Department of Political Science
and Public Administration
Head of Department (उ.प.)
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BILASPUR (C.G.)


Supervisor

Dr. Ram Babu

Introduction

The phenomenon of rural-urban migration has been a significant demographic trend globally, driven by various factors such as economic opportunities, better access to education and healthcare, and changes in agricultural practices. As individuals move from rural areas to urban centers in search of improved livelihoods, it poses both challenges and opportunities for policymakers, particularly concerning social protection policies.

In this introduction, we'll delve into the dynamics of rural-urban migration and its implications for social protection policies. We'll explore how the movement of people from rural to urban areas impacts the social fabric, labor markets, and the overall welfare of individuals and communities. Additionally, we'll discuss the role of social protection policies in mitigating the risks and vulnerabilities associated with migration, and how policymakers can design effective strategies to address the needs of migrants and their host communities.

The introduction will set the stage for a comprehensive examination of the intersection between rural-urban migration and social protection policies, highlighting key concepts, challenges, and policy implications. It will lay the groundwork for a nuanced analysis of this complex issue, aiming to contribute to a deeper understanding of how societies can harness the potential of migration while ensuring the well-being of all individuals involved.