



<i>Department</i>		<i>Political Science</i>
<i>Academic Year</i>		<i>2023-2024</i>
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Programme Code</b>	<b>Name of the Programme</b>
	328	M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE


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**BILASPUR (C.G.)**  
 Signature & Seal of HoD

**Welfare and wisdom: Explaining the relevance  
of Indian scripture for good governance and  
development**



**A**

**Dissertation in partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Arts  
Political Science**

**Submitted By**

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**Under the Supervision of**

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**August,2024**



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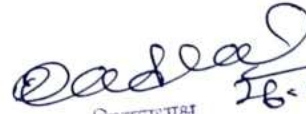


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# CHAPTER-1

## Introduction: -

**Background: -**The quest for effective governance and sustainable development has been a central concern for civilizations throughout history. As societies evolve, so do the frameworks that guide their governance structures, often drawing from a mix of traditional wisdom and contemporary ideologies. In this context, the ancient scriptures of India, such as the Arthashastra, Ramayana, Mahabharata, and various other Vedic texts, offer a wealth of knowledge that remains deeply relevant to discussions of governance and public welfare.

Indian scriptures have historically provided a comprehensive approach to governance, emphasizing not only the material prosperity of the state but also the moral and ethical well-being of its citizens. These texts, authored by sages and philosophers, address the complex interplay between duty, justice, and power, offering guidance on how rulers should govern with integrity, accountability, and a focus on the welfare of the people. The concept of Rajadharma the duty of the king articulated in these scriptures, underscores the importance of ethical governance and the responsibility of leaders to prioritize the common good over personal gain.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in revisiting these ancient texts to explore their potential contributions to modern governance and development challenges. As contemporary societies grapple with issues such as corruption, inequality, environmental degradation, and social unrest, the principles enshrined in Indian scriptures offer valuable insights into building governance systems that are not only effective but also just and compassionate.

This dissertation seeks to examine the relevance of these ancient governance principles in the context of today's world. By exploring how these age-old concepts can inform contemporary practices of good governance and development, this study aims to bridge the gap between the wisdom of the past and the needs of the present.

2

**GENDER BUDGETING AS A TOOL FOR WOMEN  
EMPOWERMENT: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIA AND  
KERALA**

MA. Dissertation submitted at  
Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur  
In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

**Master of Arts in  
Political Science**

By  
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**2024**



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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is a cornerstone of discussions on development. Empowerment serves as a tool for mainstreaming the underprivileged section of society. The progress of women is essential for national development. They are now integral to the development framework as a result. The discourse of development and women's empowerment often highlights the role of the state apparatus in achieving goals, but it tends to focus solely on symbolic economic benefits. This is evident in various approaches to empowering women, such as Women in Development (WID), which treats women primarily as recipients within the framework of economic growth. The Women and Development (WAD) perspective then became apparent, which views women as active participants rather than beneficiaries. However, this approach needs to address the issue's root causes and, in a sense, adopts a limited perspective on development discourse. The Gender and Development model (GAD) was introduced to empower women. Mainstreaming in this context involves actively involving women both as agents of development and as a pivotal force for the empowerment of marginalized groups by recognizing that gender dynamics are shaped by social factors, particularly power relations. Despite these efforts, however, this approach still fell short of resolving the underlying issues.

In this context, Gender budgeting has emerged as a novel initiative aimed at advancing women's empowerment. Its objective is to integrate gender considerations into fiscal policy, thereby mainstreaming women's issues. This initiative is crucial because it goes beyond merely allocating resources to women; it involves integrating political, social, and cultural dimensions into the process. Gender budgeting is a method that examines the budget from a gender perspective, going beyond the allocation of resources to consider the gender sensitivity of public policy, taxation, and revenue. This innovative approach is essential because previous methods have often been symbolic gestures of welfare, whereas gender budgeting aims to empower by emphasizing both resource allocation and active participation. In essence, gender budgeting incorporates fundamental principles such as equity, efficiency, effectiveness, economy, transparency, and accountability. These principles not only support the objective of empowering women but also contribute to the broader paradigm of development. Gender budgeting has the potential to enlighten not just the government but also civil society organizations and the global population. Many countries worldwide have endeavored to implement gender budgeting, adapting their approaches according to unique social, economic, and political contexts. This variability is facilitated by the inherent flexibility of gender



3

# **EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN IN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION POLICIES IN INDIA**

MA. Dissertation submitted at  
Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur  
In partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

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## INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a pervasive issue that has affected women globally for decades. It encompasses controlled mental, emotional, physical, sexual, and financial abuse by intimate partners, who may include members of the woman's direct family or relatives from a prior marriage. In India, the response to violence against women did not originate with women and has often differed from women's responses to gender violence elsewhere. Nevertheless, women have been prominent in elevating the issue from family solidarity to the public and political sphere. Laws about domestic violence, as well as their implementation, are most likely to change when women actively participate in the consultation process. However, rolling back the scourge of violence requires more than legal reforms; it necessitates a fundamental change in the relationships between men and women and the distribution of power within the family and between the state and the individual.

Gender-based violence is as pervasive in India as it is globally, but it is especially deeply embedded in Indian society due to a well-developed philosophy that supports the oppression of subordinate groups. Women, as one of the world's most subordinated groups, often face violence to maintain their position, particularly when they challenge the status quo. Violence against women in India is not confined to specific acts by men within households; the state also inflicts violence on women. These acts occur in homes, facilitated by the state's and society's silence, which limits women's opportunities and reduces their social status. In public spaces, institutional intolerance and a lack of attention from authorities regarding domestic abuse perpetuate this violence.

Gender socialization causes women to be submissive and obedient, often denying them access to resources like food and subjecting them to harsh penalties for defying state directives. Women are frequently abused without apparent cause, and such crimes often go unrecorded in official crime reports. Men perpetrate various forms of violence against women, including beatings, rape, kidnapping, trafficking, and street harassment. The mere fact of being a woman makes them vulnerable to such abuses, which serve to entrench their subjugation further. Women experience all types of domestic and family abuse and are often so completely subjugated that they turn on one another, harming younger, weaker, or even unborn girls to increase their submissive status and support the violence inflicted by men. By maintaining the oppressive system, women seek to keep their position within it intact. Both individual and

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# **Impact of Naxalism on school education in naxal dominated areas of Chhattisgarh**

*A Dissertation submitted*

*To*

*Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*



*In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:**

Equality, justice and the rule of the law are the founding principles of the world's largest democracy, India. A multi-level government structure, an independent judiciary, regular elections and a free press are all parts of India's democratic framework. The citizens' rights are safeguarded by these institutions. India has always attempted to strike a balance between growth and democratic values because of its rich socio-cultural factors and multilayered political system. Despite these safeguards, the actual situation frequently falls short of these expectations, particularly in areas where Naxal has an impact. The continued existence of Naxalism—a violent mutiny that started in 1967 in Naxalbari, West Bengal indicates that there are solid obstacles in achieving these democratic objectives, especially in rural and under privileged areas.

The failure of democratic institutions and policies to provide the rural poor with justice and economic possibilities led to the Naxalbari revolt. As a symbol of the agricultural struggle and the opposition to what was seen as governmental persecution, the movement gained and expanded to other regions of West Bengal and neighboring states. It is believed that naxalism emerged from the deep sadness of marginalised groups, particularly tribal people and landless labourers who were exploited and threatened under the feudal landholding system.

The socialist system took a stand for the marginalised and exploited people by implementing social ownership via distributing the means of production fairly. Lately the communist party raised the voices for the marginalised peoples. The supporters of communist party idealised that India needed an elimination for the systems of poverty, economic inequality, and unequal distribution of means of production so that they can establish a society based on social justice. Thus social reconstruction served as the emerging pillar for the rise of Naxalism in India.

With its roots in socioeconomic problems and faults in administration, naxalism poses a complicated and enduring threat to India's internal security. Fighting this insurgency calls for a holistic approach that strikes a balance between strong security protocols, ongoing socioeconomic advancement, and sincere community involvement. India may attempt to



5

**“ROLE OF WOMEN’S LEADERS IN SHAPING  
PUBLIC POLICY AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN  
ODISHA”**

**A Dissertation Submitted**

**To**

**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**

**(A Central University)**



**In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science**

**By**

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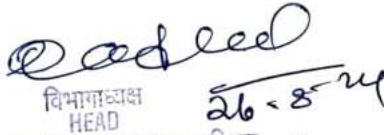
**August - 2024 submission**

## Certificate from the Supervisor/Co-supervisor

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## Role of Women's Leaders in Shaping Public Policy at Local Government

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. BACKGROUND:

Local governance, a decentralized system of decision-making and service delivery, is crucial for women's empowerment and gender equality. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India were introduced after independence, based on Gandhi's philosophy of village as the nerve centre of people's development. However, early studies showed inequality in power distribution and dominance of privileged groups. The Indian Government began considering this issue in the late 1980s, leading to the 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution. The 73rd amendment introduced participatory grassroots democracy, periodic elections, the constitution of Gram Sabha, and reservation of seats for women and excluded groups. The Constitution also established the state finance commission. Women's participation in politics and leadership roles has evolved over time, but they remain underrepresented in leadership positions at all levels of government. Women leaders bring diverse perspectives to policy discussions, leading to more comprehensive and inclusive policies in areas like healthcare, education, social services, and community development. They serve as role models, inspiring others to participate in politics and public life. Women leaders prioritize issues such as family welfare, education, healthcare, and social justice, resulting in more equitable and effective policies. However, women still face challenges such as gender bias, structural barriers, and balancing multiple roles. Despite these challenges, women leaders influence public policy through inclusive policy-making, prioritizing social issues, and improving governance. Studies have shown that women's leadership enhances transparency, accountability, and responsiveness, leading to more effective governance and better outcomes for communities.

Women's active involvement in household and community work provides insight into real issues faced by common people, leading to sustainable development. The presence of women in local governments encourages other women to enter diverse professions and breaks stereotypes of women's roles in society and public space. India has recognized the sincerity and commitment of women to their duties and their resistance to criminalization of politics. The measurement of women's political participation is essential to identify the need for policy intervention.

India has experienced various ups and downs since its independence, but the status of women



2

# **MODERNIZATION OF INDIAN ARMED FORCES THROUGH ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT INITIATIVE**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Arts Political  
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**Summited By**

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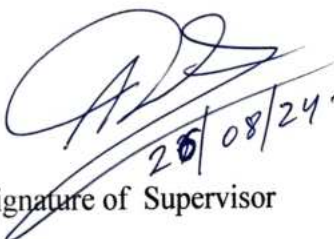
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I hereby recommend forwarding his dissertation for the IV semester project work in M.A during the Academic 2022-2024. I wish his every success in future life.

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ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR  
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GURU GHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA

  
26/08/24  
Signature of Supervisor

  
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## **1. Background :-**

### **1.1 Introduction :-**

India is the 7<sup>th</sup> Largest Country in the world by area covering 3,287,263 Square Kilometers C second most populated country in the world with a population of over 1.2 Billion people. To protect a huge population C Land Border of the state India have strong armed Forces ( Army, Air Force, Navy ).

As of August 2024, India is ranked fourth in the world for military strength by Global Firepower Index. As reported by The EurAsian Times, in 2022, the Indian Air Force has been ranked as the 3<sup>rd</sup> strongest in the world by The World Directory of Modern Military Aircraft (WDMMA) with a fleet of 1,645 operational aircraft. As of February 2024, the Indian Navy was the eighth largest navy in the world, with 295 vessels including aircraft carriers, submarines, frigates, and other surface combatants.

After United States of America, China, Russia, India was the world's fourth-largest military spender in 2023, making an expenditure of \$83.6 billion according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (source -Sipri).

India's military spending saw a 4.2 per cent increase compared to 2022. This growth reflects India's strategic focus on enhancing its defence capabilities and bolstering military infrastructure, particularly along the China border following the Ladakh standoff that began in May 2020. India's modernization efforts include investments in fighter jets, helicopters, warships, tanks, artillery guns, rockets, missiles, unmanned capabilities, and other combat systems.(Business

**CIVIC AND POLITICAL UNREST IN SRI LANKA:  
A STUDY OF INDIA'S HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION**

*A Dissertation submitted  
To  
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*



*In partial fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

**Submitted By  
Mayank Soni**

Enrollment No: GGV/22/08523

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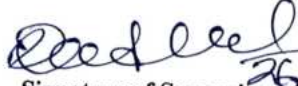
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We recommend his dissertation for the IV semester project work in M.A during the academic 2022-2024. We wish his every success in future life.

  
Head of the Department  
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## **CHAPTER – I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction of the Study**

The relation between India and Sri Lanka is 2500 years old. The bilateral relations between the two countries have a legacy of intellectual cultural religious and linguistic interactions. Currently, Sri Lanka is recovering from an unprecedented economic crisis that it has gone through in 2022. It was the worst economic crisis that it has faced since independence in 1948. In this thesis, I am trying to write about India's humanitarian intervention that it is doing and can do further to overcome the Island nation from the economic crises of 2022.

#### **1.2 Statement of the Problem:**

India has always preferred to keep Sri Lanka under its hegemony, geopolitically, and socio-economically both. The main reasons for India to intervene in the Sri Lanka's intrastate conflicts are its domestic concerns. But strategic concerns also influence its decisions of interventions, whether during the civil war or in the current economic crises of 2022.

Through this thesis, I want to find out why India is intervening in the internal matters of Sri Lanka, whether it is an intervention to help Sri Lanka recover from the economic crises or is there any other motive. Other than the humanitarian intervention, as humanitarian intervention, and the Responsibility to protect is a very controversial concept in International Relations. Through this thesis I also want to find out that as India is intervening to reconstruct and develop Sri Lanka from the devastating effects of the economic crises of 2022. So, what it has done till date that has helped Sri Lanka to recover and what it can further do to reconstruct and develop Sri Lanka completely as soon as possible and in a much better way.

#### **1.3 Historical Background:**

Like this time, as India is helping and doing humanitarian intervention to overcome and reconstruct the Island nation from the economic crisis of 2022. India has also intervened like this in the internal matters of Sri Lanka during the civil war between 1983 and 2009,



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# **Crossing boundaries: The socio - economic realities of migrant workers in India**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of  
Arts Political Science**

**Summited By**

**Barsha Rani Meher**

**GGV/22/08503**

**22094103**

**Under the supervision of :**

**Dr. Santwana Pandey**

**Assistant Professor**

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**GURUGHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA**


**(A Central University)**

**Koni, Bilaspur- 495009, Chhattisgarh**

### Certificate from the Supervisor/Co-supervisor

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

  
24-8-24  
Signature of supervisor

  
26-8-24  
Signature of HOD

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Vilasapur (J.G.)

# **"Crossing boundaries: The socio - economic realities of migrant workers in India"**

## **Chapter 1:**

### *1.1 Introduction*

Migration is a historical and natural phenomenon with an important feature of human civilisation and it is an expanding global reality. It results due to socio-political-cultural ramifications, inadequate employment generation, tremendous growth of informal sector, wide income disparities and so on. The uneven development usually causes migration leading to movement of people from rural to urban areas, from one urban area to another urban, and backward to advanced regions. Migration of people within national borders is said to be greater than the migration across international borders. It is not a mere shift of people from one area to another, whether within the country or outside, but migration results in economic and socio-cultural change.

India, known for its diversity and contrasts, has historically been a hub for internal migration. Millions of people travel long distances in search of better livelihood opportunities. This movement has gained momentum in recent years due to the rapid pace of globalization and urbanization. As rural areas undergo transformation and cities offer more prospects, labour migration has become a prominent feature of India's demographic landscape.

One of the key factors driving internal migration in India is the stark difference in economic opportunities between rural and urban areas. Many rural regions struggle with limited employment opportunities and low wages, prompting individuals to seek better prospects in cities. Urban centers, on the other hand, offer a wide range of job opportunities and higher wages, attracting migrants in search of livelihood improvement. This economic disparity acts as a push and pull factor for migration, driving the movement of workers from rural to urban areas. In addition to economic factors, social and cultural dynamics also influence migration patterns in India. Social networks and kinship ties often play a significant role in the decision to migrate, with migrants relying on support from family and friends in their destination areas. Moreover, cultural factors such as language, religion, and community ties can influence the choice of migration destination and the integration of migrants into their new surroundings.

**"THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MAHATMA  
GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT  
GUARANTEE ACT"**

**A Dissertation Submitted**

**To**

**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya  
(A Central University)**



**In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science**

**By**

**Submitted by:**

**SANJIB KUMAR BEHERA**

**Enrollment No. GGV / 22 / 08528**

**Roll No. 22094128**

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**(August - 2024 submission)**




**Department of political Science**  
**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur CG- 495009**

Date 26/08/24

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Sanjib Kumar Behera has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled **The Socio-Economic Impact Of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ”** for the degree of the Master Of Arts in political science is prepared under the my supervision

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

  
26-8-24

विभागाध्यक्ष  
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supervisor

**Department of political Science**

## CHAPTER-1

### **Introduction**

India, where 70% of people live in rural regions, is seen as an emerging country. Nonetheless, the nation has difficulties including uneven resource distribution, which contributes to poverty, illiteracy, poor investment, low consumption, and slower growth. Development experts caution that the country's prosperity and the maintenance of a growth-oriented economy depend on the eradication of poverty. The secret to allocating natural resources is giving emerging nations like India work opportunities. Ensuring a trajectory of growth that is both egalitarian and sustainable requires doing this. For both both developed and emerging nations to successfully tackle poverty and unemployment, corrective actions are essential. During economic downturns, high unemployment rates and uneven societal transfer payments are significant issues that keep poverty from getting worse. Reducing poverty is frequently a goal for the future in nations like India.

Governments, NGOs, and other groups have been adopting different programs—such as food subsidies, loans, modern agricultural equipment, and agriculture education—to alleviate poverty since the 1950s. In the past few decades, India has also carried extensive initiatives. New economic policies, include globalization, privatization, and liberalization, were imposed by the Congress administration in the 1990s. The impact of these policies on employment, growth, and poverty in urban as well as rural areas have been studied.

The basis of poverty is always determined by one's income, expenses, and level of nutrition. To end poverty and create jobs, the Indian government has put in place an array of initiatives. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP), one of the most significant development programmes in human history, has been presented by the Indian government in this series with a novel foundation. This is an initial program for socio-economic protection based on rights; it contains a guarantee of 100 days of work engagement for laborers in rural families with more than one older member who is willing to put in manual, skilled, and unskilled labor in each fiscal year. On February 2, this approach began to be used in 200 districts across the entire country.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGP), which offers rural low-income households 100 days of work each year, is the most significant employment program in human history. The self-selection method and claim-based design help a large number of people who are poorest. The program, which aims to lessen poverty and enhance the lives of rural families, receives significant resources from the government; it is projected to have cost Rs. 55,000 crores in 2018–19 and Rs. 2,60,853.21 crores over the seven years prior to that.

“भारत में गठबंधन सरकारों, यू.पी.ए. और एन.डी.ए. के शासन काल में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन सार्क के सदस्य देशों के साथ संबंधों की तुलना,,



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

लघु शोध प्रबंध

सत्र - 2023 - 24

शोध निर्देशिका  
डॉ. नाहिद हसन  
सहायक आचार्य  
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दिनांक 26/08/2024

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि नीरज कुमार एम.ए. (राजनीति विज्ञान) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में "भारत में गठबंधन सरकारों, यू.पी.ए. और एन.डी.ए. के शासन काल में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन सार्क के सदस्य देशों के साथ संबंधों की तुलना।" मेरे निर्देशन में लघु शोध प्रबंध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

यह कार्य मेरे ज्ञान एवं विवेक के अनुरूप सत्य है।

Nehal K  
27/8/24

शोध मार्गदर्शक

हम अनुशांसा करते हैं कि इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

Nehal K  
27/8/24

शोध मार्गदर्शक

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## प्रस्तावना और साहित्य समीक्षा

### 1.1 प्रस्तावना —

विभिन्न सरकारों के शासनकाल में पड़ोसी देशों के साथ देश के संबंधों में परिवर्तन अक्सर देखा जाता है। यह परिवर्तन कई कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें से प्रमुख हैं सरकार की विदेश नीति, राजनीतिक विचारधारा, आंतरिक सुरक्षा स्थिति, आर्थिक हित, और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य।

प्रत्येक सरकार की अपनी विदेश नीति होती है, जो उसके मूल्यों, आदर्शों और लक्ष्यों पर आधारित होती है। उदाहरण के लिए, भारत में नेहरू-गांधी परिवार के नेतृत्व वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीति गैर-संरक्षण आंदोलन की थी, जो भारत को किसी भी शक्ति खेमे में शामिल नहीं होने देने की दिशा में थी। इसके विपरीत, भारतीय जनता पार्टी (भाजपा) की नीति अक्सर पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अधिक कठोर और स्पष्ट रही है, विशेषकर पाकिस्तान और चीन के संबंध में।

सरकार की विचारधारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर देश की विदेश नीति को प्रभावित करती है। वामपंथी सरकारें अक्सर साम्यवादी या समाजवादी देशों के साथ निकटता बढ़ाने की कोशिश करती हैं, जबकि दक्षिणपंथी सरकारें पूंजीवादी देशों के साथ अपने संबंध मजबूत करती हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप, भारत में वामपंथी दलों की सरकारों ने रूस और चीन के साथ मजबूत संबंध स्थापित करने की कोशिश की है, जबकि दक्षिणपंथी सरकारें अमेरिका और यूरोपीय देशों के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध बनाने की दिशा में अग्रसर रही हैं।

आंतरिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति भी देश की विदेश नीति और पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों को प्रभावित करती है। यदि किसी देश में आंतरिक अशांति हो, तो वह अपने पड़ोसी देशों से सुरक्षा और स्थिरता की उम्मीद करता है। इसके विपरीत, यदि किसी देश में आंतरिक स्थिरता हो, तो वह अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक और संघर्षात्मक रवैया अपना सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए, भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंधों में कश्मीर मुद्दा एक प्रमुख तत्व है जो दोनों देशों के संबंधों को निर्धारित करता है।

आर्थिक हित भी विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होते हैं। सरकारें अपने आर्थिक हितों की सुरक्षा और संवर्धन के लिए पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंध बनाती हैं। चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव इसका एक प्रमुख उदाहरण है, जिसके माध्यम से वह अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ आर्थिक संबंध मजबूत कर रहा है। भारत भी अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ व्यापार और निवेश के माध्यम से संबंधों को सुदृढ़ कर रहा है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य भी किसी देश की विदेश नीति और पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों को प्रभावित करता है। यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य में कोई बड़ा परिवर्तन होता है, तो उसका प्रभाव पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों पर भी पड़ता है। उदाहरण के लिए, शीत युद्ध के दौरान भारत ने रूस के साथ मजबूत संबंध बनाए रखे, लेकिन शीत युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद उसने अमेरिका और अन्य पश्चिमी देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को प्रगाढ़ किया। विशेष घटनाएँ और संकट भी संबंधों में परिवर्तन ला सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, 1962 के भारत-चीन युद्ध ने दोनों देशों के संबंधों में बड़े पैमाने पर बदलाव लाया। इसी तरह, 1999 का कारगिल युद्ध ने भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंधों को बेहद तनावपूर्ण बना दिया। ऐसे संकटों के बाद संबंधों की पुनर्स्थापना में काफी समय लगता है और यह सरकार की विदेश नीति पर निर्भर करता है कि वह कैसे और कब इन संबंधों को सुधारने का प्रयास करती है। कभी-कभी नेतृत्व की निजी भूमिका भी संबंधों में बड़ा परिवर्तन ला सकती है। उदाहरण के लिए, भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी और पाकिस्तानी प्रधानमंत्री जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टो के बीच 1972 में शिमला समझौते के बाद भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति परवेज मुशर्रफ के बीच संबंधों में सुधार आया। वहीं, भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति परवेज मुशर्रफ के बीच 2001 में आगरा शिखर वार्ता के बाद संबंधों में कुछ हद तक सुधार हुआ। जनता की धारणा और मीडिया भी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों को प्रभावित करती है। यदि मीडिया किसी पड़ोसी देश के खिलाफ नकारात्मक रिपोर्टिंग करता है, तो

(11)

# Title of research Topic

“आतंक से संघर्ष, न्याय संगतता द्वारा संरक्षण”

*A Dissertation/Thesis submitted*

*To*

*Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*

*(A Central University)*



*In partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

**By**

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( छ: ग )

दिनांक - 27/08/24


प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मैं बिंदेश्वरी एम.ए.(राजनीतिक विज्ञान ) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरुघासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में “ आतंक से संघर्ष, न्याय संगतता द्वारा संरक्षण” में निर्देशन लघु शोध पूर्ण किया है जो स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरुघासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर से स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

यह कार्य मेरे ज्ञान और विवेक के अनुरूप सत्य है।

.....  
शोध मार्गदर्शन

हम अनुशासन करते हैं की शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षको के समक्ष रखा जाए

  
..... 26-8-24  
विभागाध्यक्ष

  
..... 28-8-24  
शोध मार्गदर्शक



## प्रस्तावना

देश में आतंकवादी हिंसा की बढ़ती घटनाओं के दृष्टिगत भारत में उभरती हुई एक सर्वसम्मति है कि आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिये एक सुदृढ़ विधायी ढाँचा सृजित किया जाना चाहिये। यहाँ तक कि मानवाधिकारों और संवैधानिक मूल्यों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए भी आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में सुरक्षा बलों को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है।

आज आतंकवाद सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था के मुद्दों से बढ़कर हो गया है क्योंकि यह संगठित अपराध, गैर-कानूनी वित्तीय अंतरणों और शस्त्र तथा मादक द्रव्यों के अवैध व्यापार के जैसे कृत्यों के साथ समायोजित हो गया है, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिये गंभीर खतरा हैं। भारत जैसा बहु-सांस्कृतिक, उदार और प्रजातांत्रिक देश अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण आतंकवादी कृत्यों के प्रति अत्यंत सुभेद्य है।

## आतंकवाद : प्रकार, उत्पत्ति और परिभाषा

- 'आतंकवाद' शब्द की उत्पत्ति फ्राँसीसी क्रांति के दौरान वर्ष 1793-94 के आतंक के शासन से हुई।
- यूरोप और अन्यत्र भी विशेषकर 1950 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में वामपंथी उग्रवाद उभर कर सामने आया। भारत में नक्सली और माओवादी सहित पश्चिम जर्मनी में रेड आर्मी गुट, जापान का रेड आर्मी गुट, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में विदरमेन और ब्लैक पैन्थर्स, उरुग्वे के तूपामारोस और अन्य कई वाम पंथी उग्रवादी दल विश्व के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में 1960 के दशक के दौरान उत्पन्न हुए।
- आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद अधिकांशतः इस्लामी रुढ़िवाद की विचारधारा से प्रेरित है तथा इसकी अग्र पंक्ति में ओसामा बिन लादेन का अल-कायदा और इसके घनिष्ठ सहयोगी अफगानिस्तान में तालिबान हैं। सोवियत-विरोधी नीतियों के कारण तालिबानों की तेज़ वृद्धि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की CIA और पाकिस्तान की ISI द्वारा दिये गए व्यापक संरक्षण के कारण संभव हुई थी। इससे न केवल अफगानिस्तान बल्कि पाकिस्तान और भारत में भी सुरक्षा संबंधी गंभीर चिंताएँ उत्पन्न हो चुकी हैं।

## आतंकवाद के प्रकार

आतंकवादी समूह/समूहों के उद्देश्यों के आधार पर आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के मुख्य प्रकारों में निम्नलिखित को शामिल किया जाता है-

### **1. मानवजातीय-राष्ट्रवादी आतंकवाद**

#### **(Ethno-Nationalist Terrorism)**

डेनियल बाइमैन के अनुसार अपने उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये किसी उप-राष्ट्रीय मानवजातीय समूह द्वारा जान बूझकर की गई हिंसा को मानवजातीय आतंकवाद कहा जा सकता है। ऐसी हिंसा प्रायः या तो पृथक राज्य के सृजन अथवा एक मानवजातीय समूह द्वारा दूसरे समूहों की तुलना में अपने स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिये किया जाता



## चिपको आंदोलन



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

**लघु शोध**

**2023-24**

**शोध निर्देशक**

डॉ. नाहिद हसन

सहायक अध्यापक

**शोधकर्ता**

सरिता पैकरा

नामांकन क्र. GGV/ 22/08529

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

एम. एस. राजनीति विज्ञान

**गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय , बिलासपुर , छत्तीसगढ़ 495009**

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

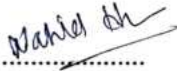
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर छत्तीसगढ़ 495009

दिनांक : 27/08/2024

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सरिता पैकरा एम.ए. (राजनीति विज्ञान) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में " चिपको आंदोलन मेरे निर्देशन में लघु शोध प्रबंध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

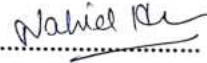
यह कार्य मेरे ज्ञान एवं विवेक के अनुरूप सत्य है।

  
.....

शोध मार्गदर्शक

हम अनुशंसा करते हैं कि इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

  
26-8-24  
विभागाध्यक्ष।

  
.....  
शोध मार्गदर्शक

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.)

## चिपको आंदोलन

### 1. परिचय

चिपको आंदोलन भारत के उत्तराखंड के हरे-भरे जंगलों में गहराई से जड़ें जमाए हुए जमीनी स्तर पर पर्यावरण सक्रियता का प्रतीक है। 1970 के दशक में स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और समुदायों को शोषण और गिरावट से बचाने की सख्त ज़रूरत से पैदा हुआ यह आंदोलन आम लोगों की व्यापक बदलाव लाने की शक्ति का प्रतीक है। रेनी के एक छोटे से गांव से शुरू हुआ इसका नाम "चिपको" है, जिसका अर्थ है "गले लगाना" या "चिपकना", यह गांव वालों के पेड़ों को काटने से रोकने के लिए उन्हें गले लगाने

बेटी बचाओ , बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना का एक अध्ययन



गुरु घासी दास विश्व विद्यालय बिलासपुर अंतर्गत एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोकप्रशासन के उपाधि हेतु

लघु शोध 2023-24



शोध निर्देशक  
डॉ. अनुपमा सक्सेना  
राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोकप्रशासन विभाग

शोधकर्ता  
सुषमा बघेल  
नामंकन क्रमांक GGv/19/8391  
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय

गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)



## प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सुषमा बघेल एम. ए. राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरुघासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छ:ग) द्वारा बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना के माध्यम से बेटियों के हत्या बाल विवाह, लड़कीयो शिक्षा, लड़कीयो विकास का एक सूक्ष्म अध्ययन

मेरे निर्देशन में यह लघु शोध पूर्ण किया है

यह

गुरुघासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की मास्टर ऑफ आर्ट्स राजनीति विज्ञान के उपाधि में निर्धारित प्रश्न पत्र के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जो भाषा, वाक्य, विषय-वस्तु से सही है



डॉ. अनुपमा सक्सेना

विभाग - राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन

गुरुघासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छ:ग)

  
विभागाध्यक्ष 26.8.21

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.)

## अध्याय - 1 प्रस्तावना

### 1.1 विषय का परिचय

"बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" योजना एक ऐसी योजना है जो बेटियों को बचाने और उनको पढ़ने की बात करता है जो बेटी की उज्ज्वल भविष्य की बात करता है।

हमारा भारत देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, और पुरुष प्रधान देश है ये पुरुष प्रधान समाज सदियों से स्त्रियों और लड़कियों को जीने नहीं देना चाहता है, देश में लगातार घटती कन्या शिशु दर को संतुलित करने के लिए इस योजना की शुरुआत की गयी

बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना का शुभारंभ प्रधान मंत्री ने 22 जनवरी 2015 को हरियाणा के पानीपत में किया हरियाणा में ही करने का मेन कारण वहां लिंग अनुपात में सर्वाधिक अंतर है

इस योजना के तहत महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय, स्वास्थ्य परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय शामिल है लड़कियों के लिए गैर-पारम्परिक आजीविका में कौशल हेतु राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने लड़कियों को सशक्ता बनाने के लिए गुणवत्ता पूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु विभिन्न विभागों के बीच अभिसरण के महत्व पर जोर दिया है भारत की वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़े में बालिकाओं के घटता हुआ शिशु लिंग अनुपात चिन्ता जनक स्थिति को दर्शाता है, जनगणना के अनुसार 0-6 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के 1000 लड़कों में 918 लड़कियों का आंकड़ा होना पाया गया है, जो कि अब तक का सबसे कम है राजस्थान में वर्तमान में शिशु लिंगानुपात 888 है। सन 1961 से शिशु लिंगानुपात में निरन्तर गिरावट दर्ज की गई है।

असंतुलित लिंग अनुपात दर्शाता है कि लड़कियों की संख्या लड़कों की तुलना में कम हो रही है जो कि जन्म से पूर्व एवं जन्म के बाद लड़कियों के विरुद्ध भेदभाव को दर्शाता है वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों में लड़कियों की घटती संख्या के बारे में बताया गया है कि जो आंकड़े सामने आए हैं, उससे प्रतीत होता है कि कन्या भ्रूण हत्या समाज में एक विकृति के रूप में बढ़ रही है इस संबंध में तत्काल कार्य करने की जरूरत है बालिकाओं के अस्तित्व सुरक्षा एवं शिक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सम्मनित एवं तात्त्विक प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री भारत सरकार द्वारा इस विषय को अत्यंत गंभीरता से लिया गया है इस कारण इसे प्रथमिक योजना कहा गया है एवं 22 जनवरी 2015 को देश भर में एक जन अभियान के माध्यम से शिशु लिंगानुपात में गिरावट की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना लागू की गई है प्रथम चरण में यह योजना भारत के उन सब जिलों में लागू की गई थी जिनका लिंग अनुपात असंतुलित है योजना से अच्छे परिणामों को देखते हुए 5 जनवरी 2016 को सचिव महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग की अध्यक्षता में 61 जिलों को और जोड़ते हुए 14 जिले अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, दौसा, झुनझुन, जयपुर, करौली, सवाई माधोपुर, श्रीगंगा नगर, जैसलमेर, हनुमानगढ़ सेटोक, जोधपुर को शामिल किया गया है हुए 14 जिले अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, दौसा

14

# "The Role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Empowering Women in Odisha: Challenges and Opportunities"

A Dissertation Submitted In Partial Fulfilment for Degree of

**M.A. in Political Science**

By

**SMRUTI MAYEE MISHRA**

Under Supervision of

**Prof. Anupama Saxena (Professor in  
Political Science)**



**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA,  
KONI, BILASPUR (C.G.).**

(A Central University Established by Act of Parliament 2009, No. 25 of 2009) 2024



**Department of Political science Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**

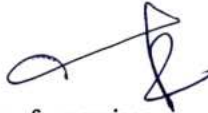
**(A Central University Established By Act of Parliament 2009, No. 25 of 2009)**

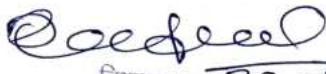
**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Smruti Mayee Mishra worked on a postgraduate dissertation project entitled "the role of self help group in empowering women in odisha: challenges and opportunities" under my supervision for 3 months and this work has not been formed the basis for the award of any other similar title. It represents entirely independent work on the part of the candidate.

Date: 26.08.2024

Place: Bilaspur

  
Signature of supervisor  
Prof. Anupama Saxena

  
विभागाध्यक्ष  
HEAD  
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The father of nation Mahatma Gandhi states that the position of women in the society is an index of its civilization. He believes "Train a man and you train an individual, train a woman and you build a nation". According to mythology, women were goddesses. The center of power is them. Women are an essential part of any economy. Empowering women is essential to the success and development of a nation. Women's freedom is crucial for both the nation's economic development and the improvement of local communities. They are entitled to the same opportunities to engage in all activities. The empowerment of women is essential to the betterment of society. Despite the significant contribution women make to families, society, and other vital spheres of existence When it comes to education, income, choosing a partner, inheritance laws, property rights, decision-making, community organizing, and leadership roles in the fields of politics, business, and education, women typically have less advantages than men in these areas. In a patriarchal country such as India, discrimination against women is pervasive and occurs in practically all spheres of life. They struggle with access to healthcare, education, and enough nutrition—all necessities for a higher quality of life. This has occurred as a result of their dependence on others and lack of ownership over resources. They don't have their own money. They rely on their male family members at all times.

The growth of both men and women can be taken into account while assessing the development of society. Although the Indian constitution was drafted in 1950 and grants women equal rights and opportunities, the majority of them are denied these rights because of gender discrimination, poverty, lack of awareness, and illiteracy. Gender equality is guaranteed by Article 14 of the Indian Constitution; discrimination on the basis of gender is prohibited. The programs for reducing poverty and bringing about social change nearly always turned poor women into a "target" for developmental initiatives. India followed the welfare model of the state, enacting some benefit measures for women, but it was unable to completely eradicate social discrimination against women and their subjugation. Policy makers and scholars have been considering ways to improve the socioeconomic status of impoverished women in India since the 1970s. They believe that women's issues are development issues, and that neglecting them in development initiatives would leave nearly half of the population unaffected (Kumar, 2019). Development programs or projects are frequently used as a means of intervention to promote women's engagement and

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**ROLE OF E-GOVERNANCE IN EDUCATION: A STUDY  
ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID 19 IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION OF ODISHA**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Arts**

**Political Science**

**Submitted By**

**Sasmita Sahu**

**Enrolment No – GGV/22/08530**

**Roll No- 22094130**

**Under the Supervision of**

**Dr. Amit Gupta**

**Professor**

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**(A Central University)**


**Koni, Bilaspur- 495009, Chhattisgarh**

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project work on “**ROLE OF E-GOVERNANCE IN EDUCATION: A STUDY ON ONLINE LEARNING, DURING COVID-19 IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF ODISHA**” is the original work of SASMITA SAHU Roll No. 22094130 Enrollment No. GGV/22/08530 of Class PG Final year Arts.

He has prepared this project under my guidance and direct supervision.

  
26/08/24.  
(SUPERVISOR)

  
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## Introduction

A type of electronic governance is e-government. It denotes a government that is good, efficient, effective, and that provides public services to all of its citizens. Using ICT for e-governance is a reform of government operations. ICT is emphasized in governance. ICT use in government at all levels is known as e-governance. The growth of the IT industry coincided with the online education model's long-term development. Education encompasses more than just knowledge acquisition; it also involves discipline, growth, curiosity, creativity, etc. The educational system has undergone changes during the COVID-19 pandemic. The old-fashioned chalk-and-talk approach has given way to online learning with ICT. The government announced that all states in India, including Odisha, will offer online education. During COVID-19, the Odisha government launched new initiatives in the field of education.

In an effort to stop the COVID-19 pandemic from spreading, the majority of governments in the world have temporarily closed educational facilities. Ninety percent of students worldwide do not attend school or a college, while an increasing number of states, provinces, and even entire nations are losing their educational opportunities. In the current COVID-19 pandemic, information may be virtually communicated through a variety of mediums and can be realized online. The ideal course of action in a pandemic scenario is online education. An online learning environment is one that occurs via the internet. Our lives are greatly impacted by online learning since it offers variable locations, times, and quality of instruction.

Online education is a component of the education sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only has Odisha been impacted, but the entire global



अनुसूचित जनजाति पर सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का  
प्राथमिक स्तर पर प्रभाव व मूल्यांकन  
(शासकीय प्राथमिक शाला सुरजपुरा के सन्दर्भ में)



गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय ,बिलासपुर के अंतर्गत एम.ए. iv सेमेस्टर राजनीति विज्ञान  
की उपाधि हेतु प्रस्तुत  
लघु शोध प्रबंध  
सत्र --2023 24

**शोध निर्देशक**

डॉ. रामबाबु यादव  
सहायक अध्यापक  
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

**शोधकर्ता**

आशिष कुमार  
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दिनांक...28.08.2024

### प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि आशिष कुमार एम.ए. (राजनीति विज्ञान) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में "अनुसूचित जनजाति पर सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का प्राथमिक स्तर पर प्रभाव व मूल्यांकन ( शासकीय प्राथमिक शाला सुरजपुरा के सन्दर्भ में)" मेरे निर्देशन में लघु शोध प्रबंध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

हम अनुशांसा करते हैं कि इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

  
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शोध मार्गदर्शक

## 1.1 प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा व्यक्तिगत, सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय विकास का एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और प्रभावी साधन है। इसी कारण से, हर समाज अपने नागरिकों के समुचित विकास के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम से ज्ञान, कौशल, समझ, दृष्टिकोण, मूल्य और आत्मविश्वास आदि को विकसित करने का प्रयास करता है, ताकि नागरिक अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों को सफलता से निभा सकें। इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा समाज को एकीकृत और संगठित करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। यह समाज में विद्यमान ईर्ष्या, वैमनस्य, पक्षपात, स्वार्थ, अंधविश्वास, धार्मिक कट्टरता, और रुढ़िवादिता जैसे तत्वों का विरोध करके एकता और संगठन में मदद करती है। भारतीय जनजातियों में सामाजिक गतिशीलता और सामाजिक स्तर में तेजी से बदलाव आ रहा है। पहले सामाजिक गतिशीलता का मुख्य आधार मौलिक परिस्थितियाँ थीं, लेकिन अब यह गुणों जैसे सरकारी या अर्ध-सरकारी निजी संस्थानों में सेवाएँ, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, और सामाजिक परिवर्तन, और धन अर्जन के आधार पर भी देखी जा सकती है। बाहरी संपर्क और आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के चलते जनजातियों की सामाजिक संरचना और संस्कृति में कई गतिशीलताएँ एवं परिवर्तन आए हैं। जैसे कि बिहार की प्रसार, भुइया, पालामत्र की पहाड़ी, घेनाज और जलपाईगुडी के कूज, बिहार के पोलिया, उत्तर प्रदेश की थाक, और छोटा नागपुर के सन्थालमुण्डा तथा मध्यप्रदेश के सीधी

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# भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन



गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर के अंतर्गत एम.ए. iv सेमेस्टर राजनीति विज्ञान  
की उपाधि हेतु प्रस्तुत  
लघु शोध प्रबंध  
सत्र -24-2023

**शोध निर्देशक**

**डॉ. सांत्वना पाण्डेय**  
सहायक अध्यापक  
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

**शोधकर्ता**

**भुनेश्वर सिंह**  
GGV/19/8138  
एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान

**गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़**



राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग


गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़- 495009

दिनांक...27/08/2024.....

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भुनेश्वर सिंह एम.ए. (राजनीति विज्ञान) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में "भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन" मेरे निर्देशन में लघु शोध प्रबंध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

हम अनुशंसा करते हैं कि इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

  
26-8-24

विभागाध्यक्ष



शोध मार्गदर्शक

## भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

### 1.1 प्रस्तावना :

भारत विश्व का विशालतम लोकतांत्रिक देश है। लोकतंत्र का सामान्य अर्थ लोकप्रिय संप्रभुता पर आधारित शासन से है। यह वह व्यवस्था है जो जनता का, जनता के लिए और जनता द्वारा संचालित होती है। लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में जनता को विविध अधिकार व स्वतंत्रताएँ प्राप्त होती हैं, जिसमें भाषण व अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र में मीडिया ने अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका स्थापित कर ली है। जहाँ तक मीडिया की बात है, इससे हमारा अभिप्राय व्यापक स्तर पर सूचनाओं के सम्प्रेषण में लगे माध्यमों से है। दूसरे शब्दों में, सूचना को प्रकाशन, संपादन, लेखन अथवा प्रसारण के कार्य में प्रिंट एवं इलेक्ट्रानिक माध्यमों से आगे बढ़ने की कला को मीडिया कहते हैं। यदि हम गहनता से इस पर विचार करें तो पाते हैं कि मीडिया दो तरह की है-प्रिंट मीडिया और इलेक्ट्रानिक मीडिया। पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ, पाम्पलेट आदि प्रिंट मीडिया के अंतर्गत आते हैं। वहीं रेडियो, टेलीविजन, कम्प्यूटर, फिल्म व ई-मेल आदि इलेक्ट्रानिक

(18) @

**The journey from self-help group to small  
medium enterprises: under mission shakti  
programme in Odisha with special reference to  
KBK districts**

*A Dissertation submitted*

*To*

*Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*



*In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

**By**

**Jyotirmayee Naik**

Enrollment No. GGV/22/08513 & Roll No. 22094113

**Under the Supervision of**

**Dr. Nahida Hasan**

(Asst. Professor, Dept. of Political Science)

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.) August, 2024

August, 2024



**Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**  
**(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)**

**Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India**

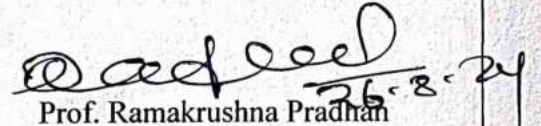
Date: 26.08.2024

Bilaspur



## **FORWARDING CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, "The journey from self-help group to small medium enterprises: under mission shakti programme in Odisha with special reference to KBK districts" has been submitted by Jyotirmayee Naik (MA IV Semester) Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G) under the Supervision of Nahid Hasan towards partial fulfilment of requirements for the award of Master's degree in Political Science.

  
Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan

Head of the Department of Political Science  
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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

“Women empowerment is not a slogan but a non-negotiable code “

Mission Shakti is a key initiative launched by the Government of Odisha in 2001, designed to empower women by organizing them into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The program has been instrumental in mobilizing millions of women throughout the state, helping them achieve economic independence and improving their social standing. By offering access to financial resources, training, and capacity-building opportunities, Mission Shakti has made a substantial impact on poverty reduction, rural development, and the empowerment of women in Odisha. The program's emphasis on grassroots involvement and self-reliance has not only boosted household incomes but also advanced gender equality and strengthened social bonds. The success of Mission Shakti in transforming the lives of women in Odisha has positioned it as a model for similar efforts across India, underscoring its importance in the state's overall development strategy.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are community-based organizations usually consisting of small, closely-knit groups, often of women, who collaborate to achieve shared economic and social objectives through mutual aid and joint efforts. Initially created for savings and credit purposes, SHGs have become vital in economic empowerment by providing members with access to financial services, resources, and opportunities that are otherwise limited. They enable members to pool their savings, access microcredit, and undertake income-generating ventures, enhancing their financial stability and self-reliance. Additionally, SHGs build social capital, develop leadership abilities, and encourage collective decision-making, which supports broader socio-economic progress and gender equality. By allowing members to control their economic destinies and engage actively in their communities, SHGs play a key role in fostering sustainable development and alleviating poverty.

Under the Mission Shakti program, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) often evolve into Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through a growth and scaling process. Initially, SHGs concentrate on savings, credit, and small-scale income activities. As these groups develop and show financial stability and organizational capability, they receive additional resources and support from Mission Shakti, such as training, capacity-building, and financial aid. This assistance enables SHGs to expand their operations, diversify their offerings, and broaden their market presence. The transition involves formalizing their business structure, improving management practices, and utilizing their collective skills to create more structured



**Women's Participation in Political Parties**  
**Internal structure: A Case Study of BJP and**  
**INC from 2014 to 2024**

*A Dissertation submitted*  
*To*  
*Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*  
*(A Central University)*



*In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the*  
*Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

**By**  
**Khushbu**  
Enrollment No. GGV/19/8208 & Roll No. 22094116

**Under the Supervision of**  
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August, 2024



**Department of Political Science  
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Universities Act, 25 of 2009) Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Date: 26.08.24

Bilaspur

**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 dissertation was carried out under my supervision and that the candidate has worked under me for the period required under the regulation.

  
26/08/24  
**Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta**

Associate professor

Department of Political Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur



**"I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." - (B.R. Ambedkar)**

Women's participation in the political sphere has been a topic of significant discourse and analysis globally, particularly in the context of emerging democracies. In India, a country characterized by its rich diversity and complex social fabric, the role of women in politics has undergone considerable evolution. While women have made substantial strides in gaining representation in legislative bodies, their participation within the internal structures of political parties remains an area that demands further exploration. The Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress (INC), two of India's most influential political parties, have historically shaped the political landscape of the nation. Despite their ideological differences, both parties have faced challenges and opportunities in promoting women's participation within their ranks. From 2014 to 2024, India witnessed significant political shifts, marked by the BJP's dominance and the INC's efforts to reclaim its foothold. This period also saw increasing demands for gender equity and the empowerment of women in various spheres, including politics.

This research paper aims to examine the internal structures of the BJP and INC, focusing on women's participation from 2014 to 2024. By analyzing key aspects such as leadership roles, decision-making processes, and the implementation of gender policies within these parties, this study seeks to understand the progress made and the challenges that persist in ensuring meaningful involvement of women in political party structures in two levels and also in cabinet and in Lok Sabha. The findings of this study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of gender within Indian political parties and provide insights into the broader quest for gender equality in politics.

**Definition of Political Party :** A political party can simply be defined as an organized group of persons pursuing the objective of gaining political power, whether by electing their candidates to office or by controlling government institutions in accordance with their principles and interests . The parties represent particular class, professional, or ideological interests in the setting of modern constitutional states, with the purpose of competing in elections and forming a government after success. Historical forerunners of political parties came about with the development of representative institutions during the nineteenth century, emerging from manifold kinds of social organization and political currents in society. Modern democracies depend on them for facilitation of representation, easing collective action among



# **THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORES IN CYBER WARFER AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Arts Political  
Science**

**Summited By**

**Puja Swain**

**Enrolment No – GGV/22/08527**

**Roll No- 22094127**

**Under the Supervision of**

**Dr. Nahid Hasan**

**Assistant Professor**

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**GURUGHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA**

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Miss Puja Swain** student of M.A , IV Semester in the department of political science , Guru Ghasidas Viswabidyalaya has submitted her dissertation “ **THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORES IN CYBER WARFER AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**” for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Political science under my guidance during the academic session 2022-2024.

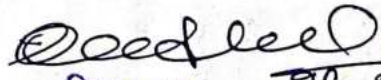
I hereby recommend forwarding her dissertation for the IV semester project work in M.A during the Academic 2022-2024. I wish her every success in future life.

Dr. NAHID HASAN  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
GURU GHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA

Signature of Supervisor

Nahid Hasan  
26/8/24

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विभागाध्यक्ष  
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# **INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 BACKGROUND -**

Non-state actors have become more and more prevalent on the global scene in recent years. Cyberspace has given non-state actors a thriving environment because of its unique features, which include its borderlessness, inherent interconnectedness, anonymity it provides, and accessibility. As a result, cyberspace has further empowered non-state actors to act independently from states in the international arena. In fact, it's possible that non-state actors are currently engaging in more malevolent cross-border cyber activity than states do. International law requires the presence of effective international legal regulations that shield states against non-state actors who engage in hostile cyber behavior from the territory of other states in a community of nations founded on the sovereignty equality of its member states.

When a non-state actor commits an international crime and the state can be held accountable for it—that is, when the state had effective control over the illegal activity in question—the state is held accountable for the non-state actor's acts.

It is troublesome and improbable that nations will be held accountable for malicious cyber activity carried out by non-state actors under the attribution doctrine. This is because, in order to prove the necessary factual relationship between a state and a non-state actor, an exact identification of the actor who committed the globally unlawful act is a prerequisite for achieving technical attribution. This is challenging in cyberspace because, while internet-connected devices are given internet protocol (IP) addresses, these do not disclose the precise.

# **SHRC, ODISHA: ITS FUNCTIONS, ROLE AND CHALLENGES**

A Dissertation Submitted  
In Partial Fulfilment for Degree of  
**M.A. in Political Science**

By

**Mr. Biplav Nag**

Under Supervision of

**Prof. Anupama Saxena**

**(Professor in Political Science)**



**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
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**(A Central University Established by Act of Parliament 2009, No. 25 of 2009)**

**2024**





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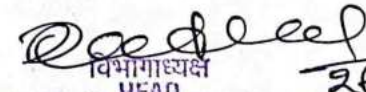
**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Mr. Biplav Nag worked on a postgraduate dissertation project entitled **“SHRC, ODISHA: ITS FUNCTIONS, ROLE AND CHALLENGES”** under my supervision for 3 months and this work has not been formed the basis for the award of any other similar title. It represents entirely independent work on the part of the candidate.

**Date:** 26/08/24

**Place:** Bilaspur

  
**Signature of supervisor**  
**Prof. Anupama Saxena**

  
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## CHAPTER - I

### INTRODUCTION

Human rights are a vital subject that touches the heart and minds even the future of all people of the world. It is the most sensitive and debated issues of the day. The study of human rights has been neglected at the all level of education in India and it is time that human rights related contents the integrated into the college and university level curricular for all future enrolments. The voice of the human rights activist has begun to be head all over the world. The issues of human rights are of prime importance and the major reason to discuss human rights along with other critical world issues. The successful management of other global problem is depending upon the enlargement of human rights for more people on the earth. Moreover the status of human rights throughout the world is a yardstick for how well other critical issues are managed. The extent to which people enjoy human rights is directly related to the policies and actions of the national governments. Governments rise and fall according to the way they meet vital human needs and enable their citizens to line with dignity. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the corner stone of civilization, the alpha and omega of humanity's quest for a better existence.

Today the world over, there is considerable discussion on human rights it has now assumed a significance of its won because of the new realisation that they are indispensable like peace and welfare of the world. The matter though now discussed at various regional multi-regional and international levels, came to have a concrete form of its own after the general assemble of the United Nations adopted the universal declaration of human rights on Dec. 10th 1948. Further developments in this regard have done miracle in charging the minds and thoughts of the people who are in search of a 'good life' that is now termed as the 'quality life'. The central characteristics of the 21 century is that the world has been transformed to one in which rights are presume to be inalienable.

There is a great importance of human rights. The N.H.R.C. has been established to deal with questions of human rights in different parts of the country. India is proud to have independence and vigilant pries which always acted as watchdog for the protection of human rights. Independence judiciary and Supreme Court work for protecting human rights. Human rights are based on the concept of "Vasudeva Kutumbakam". Dr. Sharma rightly observed "we have some miles to go for achieving our objectives of society in which human rights of every citizen are protected and challenged.



# **DOWRY A CULTURAL CONTRAST OR A TOOL OF PATRIARCHAL OPPRESSION**

*A Dissertation submitted  
To  
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*



*In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

**Submitted By**

**Khilendra Kashyap**

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# Chapter \_1

## Introduction

### 1.1 \_Restatement of the problem

Dowry death refer to suicide or murder of brides due to there husband dissatisfaction with dowry payment , despite modernization , dowry death in increased in India due to poor societal or legislatives structures .

Dowry has a deep rooted system in Indian society and requires concrete steps to curb it . It emphasis the need of a legal combination of legal measurement , education and awareness program to the address this issue .

"Despite the existence of anti-dowry laws and social programs aimed at eradicating the practice, dowry-related deaths, harassment, and exploitation continue to persist in India, perpetuating a cycle of violence and discrimination against women, and highlighting the need for a critical examination of the complex factors contributing to the persistence of dowry demands and the effectiveness of existing legislative and social measures in addressing this social evil."

Alternatively, you could also frame the research problem as a question:

- "What are the underlying factors that contribute to the persistence of dowry demands in India, despite the existence of anti-dowry laws and social programs?"
- "How effective are existing legislative and social measures in addressing dowry-related violence and exploitation in India?"
- "What are the social, economic, and cultural factors that perpetuate dowry practices in India, and how can they be addressed to prevent dowry-related harm to women?"



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**IMPACT OF REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN**  
**THE GOVERNANCE OF CENTRAL ASIA:CSTO**  
**VS SCO**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of  
Arts Political Science**

**Summited By**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Central Asia as the name suggest central part of Asia or we can say "Heartland<sup>1</sup> of Asia", is one the most important geographical locations from International relation point of view, not just in present scenario but also from historical time. Whether it is Silk route which connects eastern Asia to Europe and middle east or territory of Kushan dynasty which connects central Asia to northern part of ancient India or backbone of Soviet union during the period of cold war. Central Asia was and is the one of the important area in deciding geo-politics of Asia and other parts of the world as well, after the collapse of USSR in 1991 we can there's been a power vacuum which has been created in central Asia and for filling that power vacuum there has been a power race between two giants of Asia Russia and China, and in present context regional organizations of Central Asia plays an important role in proving this point such organizations are CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organisation) and SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation). CSTO which is a military alliance established by Russia and it consists of 6 countries they are Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan officially formed in 2002 and SCO which is an economic organization established by China in 2001, consists of 9 members they are India, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and in 2003 joined by Iran. China uses SCO as a medium to make its influence in central Asia and Europe by making trade relations with central Asian countries, and encouraging these countries to participate in its BRI (Belt and road Initiative). In the same way Russia is using CSTO as medium to maintain its power in central Asia just like it was in during the period of cold war, as it is a military organization it will be helpful for Russia in countering expansion of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) in central Asia, also for stopping terrorism and radicalism in its neighboring states, CSTO has been also used by Russia as a political tool in influencing politics of central Asia and other states as well. Both organizations have overlapping members and interests as well, which also raises questions about the nature of their interaction and potential for competitive regionalism in the region .

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<sup>1</sup> Ramakrushna Pradhan (2021) 'Geopolitics of Energy in Central Asia India's Position and Policy: The geopolitics of Central As



(24)

**Women's response to digital campaigning by  
political parties: A case study of Pamgarh  
Assembly constituency of Chhattisgarh**

*A Dissertation submitted  
To  
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya*



*In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science*

**By**  
**Bhaneshwar Daharia**  
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August, 2024





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**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 dissertation was carried out under my supervision and that the candidate has worked under me for the period required under the regulation.

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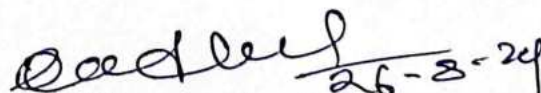
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**FORWARDING CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, "Women's response to digital campaigning by political party: A case study of Pamgarh Assembly constituency of Chhattisgarh" has been submitted by **Bhaneshwar Daharia** (MA IV Semester) Department of Political Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G) under the Supervision of **Prof. Anupama Saxena** towards partial fulfilment of requirements for the award of Master's degree in Political Science.

  
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# वैश्विक दक्षिण में भारत की उभरती नेतृत्व भूमिका



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

लघु शोध प्रबंध

(2023 – 24)

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ रामकृष्ण प्रधान

(विभागाध्यक्ष)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

शोधकर्ता

तरुण साहू

रोल न. 22094136

नामांकन क्र.- GGV/19/8399

एम ए राजनीति विज्ञान

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गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़



## राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़

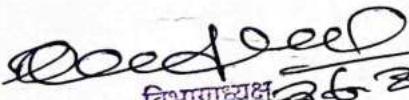
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### प्रमाण पत्र

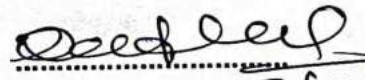
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि तरुण साहू एम. ए. (चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर) राजनीति विज्ञान, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ में "वैश्विक दक्षिण में भारत की उभरती नेतृत्व भूमिका" विषय पर मेरे निर्देशन में शोध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नाकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

यह कार्य मेरे ज्ञान एवं विवेक के अनुरूप सत्य है।

हम अनुशंसा करते हैं की इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

  
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शोध मार्गदर्शक



# वैश्विक दक्षिण में भारत की उभरती नेतृत्व भूमिका

## 1.1 परिचय

भारत, जो विश्व के सबसे पुराने सभ्यताओं में से एक है, ने इतिहास में कई महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिए हैं। प्राचीन काल में, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप ने विज्ञान, गणित, चिकित्सा, और दर्शन में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की थी। आधुनिक समय में, स्वतंत्रता के बाद, भारत ने एक लोकतांत्रिक और संप्रभु राष्ट्र के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाई है।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद, भारत ने अनेक आर्थिक और सामाजिक चुनौतियों का सामना किया। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में, भारत ने औद्योगिक और वैज्ञानिक विकास की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए। 1991 में, आर्थिक सुधारों के साथ, भारत ने उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण की नीति अपनाई, जिससे उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, भारत ने हमेशा शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व और गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति अपनाई है। वैश्विक दक्षिण, जिसमें अफ्रीका, लैटिन अमेरिका, और एशिया के विकासशील देश शामिल हैं, के साथ भारत के मजबूत संबंध हैं। इन देशों के साथ भारत ने कई मंचों पर सहयोग किया है, जैसे कि ब्रिक्स (BRICS), बेसिक (BASIC), और गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM)।

भारत ने वैश्विक दक्षिण के देशों के साथ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें कृषि, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी शामिल हैं। भारत ने अफ्रीकी और लैटिन अमेरिकी देशों में अनेक परियोजनाओं का समर्थन किया है, जिनमें सौर ऊर्जा, आईटी और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सहयोग शामिल है।

भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। भारतीय संस्कृति, योग, आयुर्वेद, और बॉलीवुड की लोकप्रियता ने विश्वभर में भारत की छवि को मजबूत किया है। इसके अलावा, भारत के प्रवासी, जो विभिन्न देशों में रहते हैं, ने भी भारत की वैश्विक छवि को सुधारने में योगदान दिया है।

### वैश्विक दक्षिण के साथ भारत के संबंध

वैश्विक दक्षिण के देशों के साथ भारत के संबंध उसकी विदेश नीति का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं। भारत ने हमेशा विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग को प्राथमिकता दी है। 1955 में बांडुंग सम्मेलन के दौरान, भारत ने एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों के साथ मिलकर गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन की नींव रखी। यह आंदोलन उन देशों के लिए एक मंच बन गया, जो शीत युद्ध के दौरान किसी भी गुट में शामिल नहीं होना चाहते थे।

ब्रिक्स समूह, जिसमें ब्राजील, रूस, भारत, चीन, और दक्षिण अफ्रीका शामिल हैं, वैश्विक दक्षिण के देशों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच है। इस समूह के माध्यम से, भारत ने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक मुद्दों पर सहयोग बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। ब्रिक्स के माध्यम से, भारत ने विकासशील देशों के मुद्दों को वैश्विक मंच पर उठाया है और उनके लिए समर्थन जुटाने की कोशिश की है।

भारत-अफ्रीका फोरम समिट (IAFS) एक और महत्वपूर्ण पहल है, जिसके माध्यम से भारत ने अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को मजबूत किया है। इस समिट के दौरान, भारत ने अफ्रीका के विकास के



# गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग



सत्र: 2023—24

शीर्षक

छत्तीसगढ़ की राजनीति में गोड़वाना गणतंत्र  
पार्टी की भूमिका: एक अध्ययन

शोधार्थी:

जयेन्द्र कुमार पाठक

रोल नं.— 22094112

पर्यवेक्षक:

डॉ. अमित कुमार गुप्ता

सह—प्राध्यापक

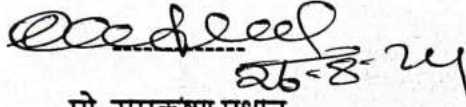
राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग



## प्रमाण पत्र

गुरु घासीदास केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

प्रमाणित किया जाता है, कि जयेन्द्र कुमार पाठक मास्टर ऑफ आर्ट्स (एम. ए.) के चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर ने राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छ. ग.) में "छत्तीसगढ़ की राजनीति में गोंडवाना गणतंत्र पार्टी की भूमिका-एक अध्ययन" पर अपने शोध प्रबंध/परियोजना को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा किया है। यह लघु शोध प्रबंध गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर में एम.ए. चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। मेरे जानकारी के अनुसार छात्र जयेन्द्र कुमार पाठक का यह कार्य पूर्णतः मौलिक है।



प्रो. रामकृष्ण प्रधान

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पर्यवेक्षक

डॉ. अमित कुमार गुप्ता

गोंडवाना गणतंत्र पार्टी (GGP) छत्तीसगढ़ में आदिवासी और क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों पर आधारित एक प्रमुख राजनीतिक दल है। इसकी स्थापना का उद्देश्य छत्तीसगढ़ और विशेष रूप से गोंडवाना क्षेत्र के आदिवासी समुदायों के अधिकारों और सांस्कृतिक पहचान की रक्षा करना है। GGP ने राज्य में आदिवासियों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष किया है और स्थानीय विकास के मुद्दों पर जोर दिया है।

भारतीय राजनीति में क्षेत्रीय दलों की उभरती भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। ये दल अपनी-अपनी राज्यवार या स्थानीय समस्याओं को प्रमुखता देते हुए, केंद्र की मुख्यधारा की राजनीति से भिन्न दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करते हैं। क्षेत्रीय दल स्थानीय मुद्दों, संस्कृति, और पहचान को प्राथमिकता देते हैं, जो उन्हें अपने राज्यों में महत्वपूर्ण और प्रभावशाली बनाता ऐसे दलों ने प्रायः केंद्र सरकार से अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग की है और स्थानीय राजनीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान बनाया है।

### शोध परिकल्पना :-

गोंडवाना गणतंत्र पार्टी (GGP) और भारत क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दल अक्सर अपने क्षेत्रीय समाज और संस्कृति की विशिष्टता को प्रमुखता देते हैं, जिससे वे स्थानीय मतदाताओं में एक अलग पहचान और समर्थन प्राप्त करते हैं। वे स्थानीय विकास, सामाजिक कल्याण और प्रशासनिक सुधारों पर जोर देते हैं, जो उनके क्षेत्रीय हितों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। ये दल केंद्र सरकार की नीतियों से असंतुष्ट हो सकते हैं, जिससे वे अधिक स्वायत्तता और क्षेत्रीय अधिकारों की मांग करते हैं। क्षेत्रीय दल प्रायः राजनीतिक गठबंधन और संघर्ष में शामिल होते हैं, जो उनके राजनीतिक लाभ और क्षेत्रीय हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तय होते हैं। अंततः, क्षेत्रीय दल मुख्यधारा की राजनीति की नीतियों और निर्णयों के प्रति एक प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में उभरते हैं, जब मुख्यधारा के दल उनके क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं और आवश्यकताओं की अनदेखी करते हैं।

### शोध समस्या या प्रश्न

1. छत्तीसगढ़ में क्षेत्रीय दलों का अभाव।
2. आदिवासी बाहुल्य प्रदेश आदिवासी उत्थान की बात करने वाली राजनीतिक दल का स्थिति सोचनीय।
3. भारत में क्षेत्रीय दलों की उपेक्षा।



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# **“NAXALITE – MAOIST INSURGENCY” – Naxalism in Chhattisgarh**

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

## **MASTER OF ARTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**



**SUBMITTED BY :**

**HARISH YADAV  
M.A. IV SEMESTER**

**SUBMITTED TO :**

**Dr. Amit Kumar Gupta  
Associate Professor  
Department of Political Science**

**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYAY (A CENTRAL  
UNIVERSITY) BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH 495009.**

**2023-2024**



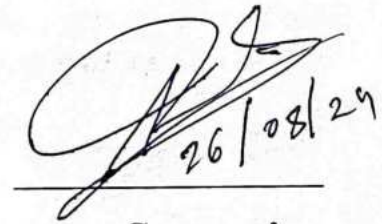
# DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

DATE- 28/08/2024

## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **HARISH YADAV** has carried out the research work embodied in the present dissertation entitled "**Naxalite-Maoist insurgency**" for the degree of **Master of Arts 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 Department**

**Supervisor Department of political science**

विभागाध्यक्ष  
HEAD

राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोक प्रशासन विभाग  
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## Etymology

The term *Naxal* comes from the village *Naxalbari* in West Bengal where the Naxalbari uprising of 1967 occurred. People who are engaged in the insurgency are called *Naxals* or *Naxalites*. The movement itself is referred to as *Naxalism*.

## Chapter – I Introduction & History

Naxalites are a group of far-left radical communists, supportive of Maoist political sentiment and ideology. Their origin can be traced to the splitting in 1967 of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), leading to the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). Initially the movement had its centre in West Bengal. In recent years, it has spread into less developed areas of rural central and eastern India, such as Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh through the activities of underground groups like the Communist Party of India (Maoist). Dalits and other lower-caste members have also joined the militant movement.

In 2007, it was estimated that Naxalites were active across "half of India's 28 states" which accounted for about 40 per cent of India's geographical area. The area under their control was known as the "Red Corridor", where according to estimates they had influence over 92,000 square kilometres. In 2009, Naxalites were active across approximately 180 districts in ten states of India. In August 2010, Karnataka was removed from the list of Naxal-affected states. In July 2011, the number of Naxal-affected areas was reduced to (including proposed addition of 20 districts) 83 districts across nine states.

The LWE is characterised in following 3 distinct phases, "*Phase 1 (1967–1973)*" – the formative phase, "*Phase 2 (1967–late 1990s)*" – the era of all-outspread of LWE, and "*Phase 3 (2004–now)*" – relative decline after brief fightback.

- "*Phase 1 (1967–1973) – the formative phase*":  
LWE originated from the Naxalbari uprising which was started in 1967 at Naxalbari by the radical faction of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). In 1969 the radical left CPI-M and formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI (ML)), they recruited students and launched widespread violence in West Bengal against the "class enemies" (such as landlords, businessmen, university teachers, police officers, politicians of the right and left) and others. Consequently, in 1971, Indira Gandhi launched Operation Steeplechase – a large scale anti-insurgency army operation against the Naxalites during the President's rule during which hundreds of Naxalites were killed and 20,000 were imprisoned.
- "*Phase 2 (1967–late 1990s) – spread of LWE*":  
During this phase LWE spread to India except Western India,<sup>[48]</sup> and in 1980 Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) People's War (People's War Group (PWG)) was founded, and Greyhounds counterinsurgency task force was formed by the government of Andhra Pradesh.
- "*Phase 3 (2004–now) – relative decline after brief fightback*":  
PWG and Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI) merged to form the Communist





# A STUDY OF WOMEN SELF HELP GROUPS IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT OF ODISHA

*A dissertation submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya in  
partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of master of*

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (4th sem)**

By

**Mamata Harpal**

Roll No: 22094121

Under the supervision of

**Dr. Santwana Pandey**



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya**

**Bilaspur, CG**


**Session-2023-24**





## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "**A STUDY OF WOMEN SELF HELP GROUPS IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT OF ODISHA**" is submitted by **Mamata Harpal**, Enrollment No- GGV/22/08521 to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in **POLITICAL SCIENCE** and this is an original work under my guidance.

  
विभागाध्यक्ष 26.8.24  
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**Dr. Santwana Pandey**

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Political Science department

and DEAN OF THE SCHOOL

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## Chapter -1

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of kalahandi district**

Kalahandi, a district in the southwestern part of Odisha, India, is a region with a rich tapestry of history, culture, and socio-economic complexities. Spanning an area of approximately 7,000 square kilometers, Kalahandi is bounded by the districts of Nabarangpur and Rayagada to the east, the state of Chhattisgarh to the west, and the districts of Bolangir and Nuapada to the north and south, respectively. This geographical positioning, combined with its diverse terrain and historical legacy, shapes the district's unique character.

- **Geographical and Environmental Features**

Kalahandi's landscape is predominantly hilly, interspersed with valleys and river systems. The district is crisscrossed by several rivers, including the Tel, Indravati, and Hati, which play a crucial role in the local ecosystem and agriculture. The terrain includes both dense forests and barren lands, contributing to a varied climate that affects agricultural productivity.

The district is situated in a region prone to droughts and irregular rainfall patterns, which has historically impacted the agricultural sector. The combination of hilly terrain and inconsistent water availability poses challenges for irrigation and farming, making the district vulnerable to food insecurity.

- **Historical Context**

Historically, Kalahandi was part of the princely state of Kalahandi under British rule. The region's history is marked by its role in the broader narrative of Odisha's and India's past. The princely state of Kalahandi was an important center of administration and culture during the colonial era.

Archaeological findings and ancient temples in the district reveal its historical significance. Temples such as the Maa Manikeswari Temple and the Lakshmi Narayan Temple, among others, indicate the region's rich cultural and religious heritage. These sites, alongside ancient forts and relics, contribute to our understanding of Kalahandi's historical evolution.

- **Socio-Economic Challenges**

Kalahandi is often noted for its socio-economic challenges. Despite its historical significance and potential resources, the district has faced persistent issues related to poverty, inadequate



“सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में ई. गवर्नेंस की योगदान जिला  
बिलासपुर,,



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

लघु शोध प्रबंध

सत्र - 2023 - 24

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ.रामबाबू

सहायक आचार्य

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

शोधकर्ता

दुर्गेश माथुर

नामांकन क्र.- GGV/19/8163

रोल न. - 22094110

एम.ए. राजनीति विज्ञान

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गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर, छत्तीसगढ़ – 495009

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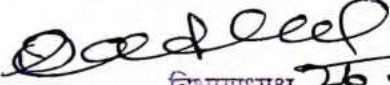
प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि दुर्गेश माथुर एम.ए. (राजनीति विज्ञान) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में “सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में ई. गवर्नेंस की योगदान जिला बिलासपुर,” मेरे निर्देशन में लघु शोध प्रबंध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

यह कार्य मेरे ज्ञान एवं विवेक के अनुरूप सत्य है।

.....  
शोध मार्गदर्शक

हम अनुशंसा करते हैं कि इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

  
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.....  
शोध मार्गदर्शक

## अध्याय 1

### प्रस्तावना और साहितीक समीक्षा

#### 1. प्रस्तावना

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाने की दिशा में ई-गवर्नेंस विकल्प केंद्र द्वारा डिजिटल पहल शुरू किए जाने के बाद से कई राज्यों ने बाधाओं को दूर करने और परिणामों को अनुकूलित करने के लिए इसे अपनाने में रुचि दिखाई है। विभिन्न राज्यों ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (ई-पीडीएस) परियोजनाओं को लागू किया है। छत्तीसगढ़ को पीडीएस से संबंधित ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजना को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों में से एक माना जाता है। राज्य का एकमात्र उद्देश्य 37 लाख बीपीएल परिवारों को खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है। पारदर्शी तरीके से बिना डायवर्सन और लीकेज के। राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र (एनआईसी) की मदद से, छत्तीसगढ़ ने किसान से खरीद से लेकर लाभार्थियों को राशन वितरण तक खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को डिजिटल कर दिया है। सार्वजनिक वितरण में कुछ प्रचलित समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए प्रणाली में प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग किया गया है। राज्य ने विभिन्न स्तरों पर लीकेज को काफी कम कर दिया है। 2004-2005 और 2011-2012 के बीच लीकेज में 82 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है (ड्रेज़ और खेरे, 2015)। अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में, छत्तीसगढ़ ने राज्य में कोर-पीडीएस के कारण उल्लिखित अवधि के बीच लीकेज को काफी कम कर दिया, जबकि अन्य राज्य अपने कार्यान्वयन के प्रारंभिक चरण में हैं। नवगठित तेलंगाना राज्य ई-पीडीएस परियोजना को लागू कर रहा है हालांकि हैदराबाद राज्य में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर PoS



"प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के क्रियान्वयन का अध्ययन ग्राम  
पंचायत जयरामनगर के विशेष संदर्भ में" जिला-  
बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)



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

लघु शोध

2023-24

शोध निर्देशक

डॉ. राम बाबू

सहायक अध्यापक

शोधकर्ता

शिखा मौर्य

नामांकन क्र. GGU/ 19/8359

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प्रमाण पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि शिखा मौर्य एम.ए. (राजनीति विज्ञान) चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय बिलासपुर में "प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के क्रियान्वयन का अध्ययन (ग्राम पंचायत जयरामनगर के विशेष संदर्भ में)" मेरे निर्देशन में तपु शोध प्रबंध पूर्ण किया है जो उनका स्वयं का मौलिक प्रयास है। इनके द्वारा गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान की उपाधि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो भाषा, वाक्य, विन्यास और विषय वस्तु की दृष्टि से स्तरीय है।

यह कार्य मेरे ज्ञान एवं विवेक के अनुरूप सत्य है।

शोध मार्गदर्शक

हम अनुशंसा करते हैं कि इस शोध प्रबंध को मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षकों के समक्ष रखा जाए।

विभागाध्यक्ष  
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शोध मार्गदर्शक

## अध्याय - 1

### प्रस्तावना और साहित्य समीक्षा

#### प्रस्तावना -

भारत के ग्रामीण इलाकों में आज भी बहुत सारे लोग हैं जो कच्चे मकान में रहते हैं गांव में रहने वाले लोग गरीबी के कारण अपना पक्का मकान नहीं बना पाते हैं। वे अपना खुद का घर बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होने के कारण अपना पक्के मकान नहीं बना पाते हैं और पूरी जिंदगी कच्चे मकान में ही बीता देते हैं। उनका यही पक्के मकान का सपना पूरा करने का जिम्मा केन्द्र सरकार ने उठाया है। केन्द्र सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वालों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना लेकर आई है। महंगाई के इस दौर में जो आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर हैं वे भारत सरकार की प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) का लाभ ले सकते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों को पक्का मकान उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा पूर्ववर्ती इंदिरा आवास योजना का पुनर्गठन कर उसे प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण के नाम से इसकी शुरुआत की है।

मनुष्य के जीवित रहने के लिए आवास सभी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं में से एक है। यह आवास योजना ग्रामीण लोगों को आवास प्रदान कर उनके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शिक्षा सभी क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित करके सशक्त बनाती है। किसी परिवार के लिए स्थाई मकान होने के अनेक प्रकार के प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से फायदा होता है जो कि मानव जीवन की अमूल्य पूंजी सिद्ध होती है। इस योजना के तहत ग्रामीणों को रहने के लिए बेहतर वातावरण प्राप्त होता है जो कि व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है।

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) भारत सरकार का एक प्रमुख योजना है जो कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले निर्धन वर्गों को आर्थिक रूप से सहायता देकर आवास प्रदान किया जाता है। इस योजना में उन सभी लाभार्थियों को इसका लाभ प्राप्त होता है जो कि गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी में आते हैं और जो आवास हीन परिवार हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के अनुसार प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) के अंतर्गत केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के द्वारा 60:40 के अनुपात में ग्रामीण लोगों को सहायता राशि प्रदान कर उनके पक्के घर के सपनों को पूरा करने में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। जिससे ग्रामीण लोग भी अच्छा जीवन यापन कर सकें। व्यक्ति को आवास मिल जाने से उनके जीवन में काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है। विशेष रूप से इस योजना के आने से ग्रामीण लोगों के जीवन में आंतरिक भावनाओं के रूप में काफी



# INDIA'S TRADE RELATION WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

A Dissertation submitted  
To  
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya



In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of arts in  
Political science

Submitted by:

Biki Singh

Enrollment No:GGV/22/08505

Roll No:22094105

Under the supervision of

Dr.Ram Babu

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**Department of Political Science**  
**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (CG)**


**Certificate**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **"India's trade relation with SAARC nations"** which is being submitted by Mr. Biki Singh for the award of Master of Arts in political Science is a bonafide research. He has worked on the above topic under my constant supervision and guidance to my entire satisfaction and his dissertation is complete and ready for submission. I'm satisfied that this dissertation is worthy of consideration for the award of degree of Master of Arts in Political Science. As this dissertation meets the requirement laid down by Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, for awarding the degree of Master of Arts in Political Science, I recommend that this dissertation may be accepted for evaluation by the university.

Date : .....

Place: Bilaspur

  
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**SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR**



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the expanding and changing scenario of the world trade, it is most essential to keep a vigilant vision on every business movement as it has become more vibrant, dynamic and challenging. Foreign trade and trade relationship of the nations are one of the important issues for the both developed and developing nations. Every nation has a great extent of importance for foreign trade because it contributes in national income, employment and different aspects of domestic as well as international markets. Basically, international trade is exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. In most of the countries, it represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Generally no country is self-sufficient almost all countries are dependent on other countries for different purposes. In case of such dependency the trade relationship between two or more countries contributes a significant role. There are possibilities of good foreign trade while good trade relationship with other countries. Basically trade relationship includes trade agreements between two or more countries can be known as a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), Closer Economic Partnership (CEP), or Strategic Economic Partnership (SEP).

Research output and findings of different research work done have proved that the trade relationship and trade agreements make the international trade easier and more efficient by improving access for exporters and investors to other countries' markets. According to Rummana, (2013) the benefits of intra regional trade expansion, larger markets and fuller utilization of production capabilities, transfer of suitable production technologies, comparative advantage and complementarities, economies of scale due to expanded markets and better utilization of entrepreneurial capabilities, capital, manpower and natural resources. A critical evaluation made by Shaheen (2013) SAARC has not been able to develop at par with other developed organizations like European Union (EU). There are some problems in this association which should analyze and address. When we review the India's trade with globe we find that India has developed trade relationship with different countries and economic groups of the world. Among these groups as SAARC is one of the most important groups which concerns to foreign trade of India. Hence, in this research we have tried to assess India's trade relationship with the SAARC countries. In this chapter we have presented introduction about the India's trade relationship with the SAARC countries. The selected aspects of the relationship that we are going to take up for detailed study arranged systematically at the end of the chapter.

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is association of India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, and Sri Lanka for developing trade and social relationship with each other. In 2005, Afghanistan began negotiating her accession to SAARC and formally applied for membership in the same year. The issue of Afghanistan joining SAARC generated a great deal of debate in each member state, including concerns about the definition of South

# **INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATION AND SAARC**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Arts Political  
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**Submitted By**

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**Under the Supervision of  
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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project work on “**INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATION AND SAARC**” is the original work of Mr. VISHAL KUMAR Roll No. 22094138 Enrollment No. GGV/22/08538 of Class PG Final year Arts.

He has prepared this project under my guidance and direct supervision.

Prof. \_\_\_\_\_

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# *India-Pakistan Relations and SAARC*

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## *Chapter- 1*

### **Introduction**

The world situation today is changing. The changes that are taking place are structural, revolutionary and of enormous magnitude. As the twenty-first century begins, there is a sense of hope about achieving peace and prosperity through regional and international organizations playing an effective role.

Many believe that Asia shares many of the characteristics of twentieth-century Europe, including weak international institutions, a moderate domestic system, heightened nationalism, high but uneven growth rates and, among uneasy neighbours, strong competition. The ability of states to adapt to regional and global trends, promote exports, attract talent and skills, provide advantageous environments for international companies, create attractive sites for research and higher education, exert political influence on the regional and global scene, and other factors is now more important than their ability to defend borders or create distinctive national institutions. As a result, regional organizations are rapidly emerging as an important and successful new platform for global political and economic cooperation. In this new setting, the value of regional communities and functional groups has increased. Countries can use platforms provided by regional, political, and political groups to exert influence in



**India In The Polar Region: A Comparative Analysis Of  
Other Major Powers (Russia, China, USA)**



**A Dissertation in partial fulfilment of the degree of  
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**Submitted By- Kunal Dhar Diwan**

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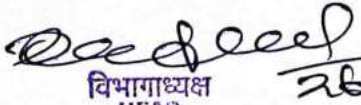
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## Certificate from the Supervisor/Co-supervisor

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

  
26/08/24  
Signature of supervisor

  
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## Introduction

Arctic region located at the northernmost part of the earth known as the Arctic Pole or Arctic polar region, Arctic region is consisted of the Arctic Ocean and parts of Canada, Russia, the United States (Alaska), Denmark (Greenland), Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland that is why the Arctic is an ocean surrounded by continents. Unlike Arctic, Antarctic is a continent surrounded by the Southern Ocean, it is earth's fifth-largest and southernmost continent, located in the southern-most region of the earth, comprising the Arctic and Antarctica, is a vast and remote area of unparalleled, untouched, natural beauty of the earth. Covering nearly 14% of the Earth's surface, the polar region plays a crucial role in regulating the planet's climate, weather patterns, and ecosystems. In the rapidly transforming and shifting geopolitical landscape of the 21st century, the polar regions have emerged as major foreground of strategic, economic, and environmental interest of the nations. Arctic and Antarctic, with their extreme conditions and transformative potential, are increasingly central to global discourse. As climate change melting of ice cover and unveils new opportunities, nations are intensifying their focus on these regions. India, a prominent player in the international arena, is actively expanding its footprint in the polar regions since 1920's by signing of Svalbard Treaty, reflecting its broader ambitions in global science, diplomacy, and strategic positioning.

Both the Arctic and Antarctic play crucial roles in Earth's climate system. They influence global weather patterns, ocean currents, and atmospheric circulation. As the world faces climate change, understanding the polar regions and their impact on the planet becomes increasingly important. The Arctic and Antarctic are also significant for scientific research. Scientists study these regions to learn more about climate change, oceanography, geology, and biology. The polar regions offer unique opportunities for research due to their extreme conditions and the isolation they provide.

In addition to their scientific importance, the polar regions are also important for cultural and historical reasons. Indigenous peoples have lived in these regions for thousands of years, developing unique cultures and traditions. The polar regions have also been the subject of exploration and adventure for centuries, inspiring countless stories and legends. As the world continues to change, the polar regions are facing increasing threats. Climate change is causing sea ice to melt, affecting the ecosystems and wildlife of these regions. Pollution and human activity are also impacting the polar environment. It is essential to protect these unique and fragile ecosystems for future generations.



HEALTH AND ADVANCEMENT : A POLITICAL -  
ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INDIAN TRIBE'S  
CULTURE

A Dissertation Submitted  
In Partial Fulfilment for Degree of  
M.A. in Political Science

By

Mr. Shamuel kujur

Under Supervision of

Prof. Ramakrushna Pradhan  
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2024



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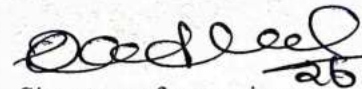
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. Samuel kujur worked on a postgraduate dissertation project entitled "HEALTH AND ADVANCEMENT : A POLITICAL -ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INDIAN TRIBE'S CULTURE" under my supervision for 3 months and this work has not been formed the basis for the award of any other similar title. It represents entirely independent work on the part of the candidate.

Date: 26/08/2024

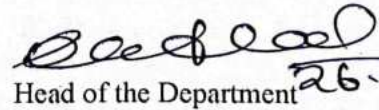
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In everyday language, health is understood as the overall well-being of an individual, which enables them to fulfill their social responsibilities with maximum effectiveness. Health is intertwined with cultural dimensions, similar to economic, political, social, and religious facets of life. Given that culture is a cohesive entity, all its components are interconnected. In traditional societies, such as tribal communities, this integration is particularly strong, with a prevailing static or equilibrium mindset that often overshadows the dynamic aspects of culture. Health can be categorized into more tangible elements, such as illness or disease that require treatment, whether through medication or alternative means. Concepts surrounding disease prevention, health promotion, and the origins of illness are deeply embedded in cultural beliefs, which shape the understanding of health and illness. Treatment methods, whether herbal or pharmaceutical, are influenced by outcomes and can be seen as part of the material culture or softer cultural elements. Additionally, magico-religious practices related to health are prevalent, especially in tribal societies, though they are not entirely absent in more developed contexts. Knowledge and practices concerning health and medicine are ubiquitous across societies, with tribal communities relying on professionals such as bhagats (ritualistic healers) and vaidus (herbalists) who possess extensive knowledge of herbal remedies. Midwives, known as dais, also have significant expertise in maternal and child health, and their close ties to the community foster trust among the tribal population.

## 1.1 Meaning of Tribes :

Tribes are social groups of people who share characteristics, customs, and traditions with one another. They frequently possess a strong sense of belonging and community. Tribes can sometimes be formed on the basis of shared ancestry or familial ties. Tribes generally assumed a huge part in numerous social orders, offering help, structure, and a feeling of having a place with their individuals. The ways of life, rituals, and languages of these groups frequently set them apart from other groups. Tribes can be found in all kinds of mainlands across the globe. Each clan has own remarkable culture and practices have been gone down through ages, molding their personality and lifestyle. Concentrating on tribes can offer experiences into human variety, social designs, and the significance of local area bonds in various regions of the planet. By understanding tribes, we can see the value in the lavishness of human culture and the different manners by which individuals have coordinated themselves since the beginning of time. Tribes have a long and

**“KISHORI SHAKTI YOJNA”**

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**To**

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Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science**

**By**

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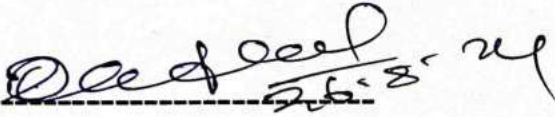
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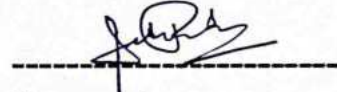
## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled “ Kishori Shakti Yojna”  
Being submitted by Lopamudra Naik Yadav , Enrollment no – GGV/22/08520,  
MA , Semester IV , to the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya for the award of the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Political Science , is a dissertation of “Kishori Shakti  
Yojna” , field study research work carried out by her under my supervision and  
guidance.

The matter presented in this dissertation has not submitted for the award of any  
other Degree of this or any other institute.



**Head of the Department**



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## Chapter -1

### Introduction :

Women empowerment has attracted the attention of the researchers as an active area of research since 1980's. It can be viewed as an ultimate as well as a mean to achieve other developmental goals. The status of women is affected by the level of their education. As the quality of female education increases, it improves the status of women and has larger impact on demographic behaviour. A mother's education level has a very strong and positive impact on morality and upbringing of her off springs. In traditional Indian society women were given due importance. They were recognized as equal as men.

Women's standing varies in complicated societies such as ours. Women's standing has varied greatly throughout the Indian subcontinent, depending on cultural environment, family structure, caste, class, occupation, property rights, and so on. These considerations significantly influence her status in various groupings. Addressing the barriers to women's economic empowerment is critical to reducing poverty and food insecurity, achieving long-term, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, and reaching gender equality. Economic empowerment strategies include boosting skills and access to productive resources, strengthening the enabling and institutional environment, and aiding women in making and implementing economic growth and development decisions. Developing skills can increase an individual's social acceptance and value.

Despite the fact that women make up nearly half of the world's population, they face numerous obstacles in the workplace and in their ability to effectively participate in political life. They are less well-nourished, less healthy, more vulnerable to physical violence and social abuse, and have fewer opportunities for education and career advancement than men. They encounter numerous challenges in the workplace and in their ability to actively participate in politics. Women's human talents are limited by their uneven social and political situations. The goal of human development is to increase human capacities, and humans include both men and women. As a result, it is vital to create an atmosphere that expands each child's options for becoming a perfect human being capable of leading a creative and decent life in the future.