

INDIAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Internal Security and Climate
Change Challenges and
the Way Forward



Edited by

Prof. (Dr.) C. B. Bhange | Dr. R. S. Bhakuni
Devidas Vijay Bhosale | Dr. Pravat Kumar Dash
Dr. Niyaz Ahmed Ansari

Mr. Devidas Vijay Bhosale, M.A.
NET, PhD (Pursuing), Currently
working as assistant professor and
head at Dept. of Defence and strategic
Studies, Tuljaram Chaturchand
College Baramati. He is pursuing PhD
from SRTMU Nanded. Devidas is
author of 2 books and editor of 3
edited books. Devidas has
participated in many international
conference, national conference,
webinars, seminars, and many other
research works. Apart from this
Devidas has earned various national
and international certification like
NET = National Eligibility Test (DSS),
MCSA = Microsoft Certified System
Administrator, CPTS = Certified
Penetration Testing Specialist, MCIEP
= Microsoft Certified Innovative
Educator Program and NCC B and C
certificates. Devidas is member of
various academic bodies as follows
Chairmen Board of Studies Defence
and Strategic Studies Tuljaram
Chaturchand College Baramati
(Autonomous), Member Syllabus
Formation Committee Dahivadi
College Dahivadi affiliated to Shivaji
University Kolhapur, Member
Editorial Board of Revista Review
Index Journal of Multidisciplinary
(RRJM), Member of Institute for
Security and Development Studies
(ISDS).

**India's Foreign Policy, Internal
Security and Climate Change**
Challenges and the Way Forward

India's Foreign Policy, Internal Security and Climate Change

Challenges and the Way Forward

Prof. (Dr.) C. B. Bhange

Professor & HOD, Dept. of Military Science,
Shri Shivaji College, Pharbhani, Maharashtra

Dr. R. S. Bhakuni

Associate Professor & Head, Department of Political Science,
Government Degree College, Nainital, Uttarakhand

Devidas Vijay Bhosale

Assistant Professor and Head
Department of Defence and Strategic Studies Tuljaram
Chaturchand College, Baramati, Maharashtra

Dr. Pravat Kumar Dash

Lecturer, Political Science, KBDVAV College,
Nirakarpur, Odisha

Dr. Niyaz Ahmed Ansari

Assistant Professor
Political Sc., Govt. Aadarsh College, Umariya, M.P.



Bharti Publications
New Delhi-110002 (India)

We are thankful of the authors and researchers who contributed to this book. In the same way, we are grateful to all the well-wishers who helped us directly and indirectly. Finally, we also thank the Bharati publication who published this book in such a short time and presented it to the people. We will always be grateful to them. We hope the efforts made by us must be appreciated with valuable support and responses from the readers and researchers. Your Suggestions, feedback and constructive criticism will always be welcomed for continual improvement.

Thank you.
Editors

Content

<i>Preface</i>	iii-iv
1. Power Politics in International Relations: Dynamics and Dimensions Dr. Pravat Kumar Dash	1-6
2. Challenges of International Security Prof. (Dr.) Ram Pandurang Sabade	7-10
3. Changing Face of Indian Foreign Policy: NDA-II Government Swapan Hati	11-17
4. Making of Special Strategic Partnership: A Case Study of Indo-Russian Ties in the Changing Global Order Vikash Kumar	18-22
5. India's Afghan Policy: An Overview and the Way Ahead Dr. Abhishek Kumar	23-29
6. India's Involvement in Afghanistan: Can Constraints be Opportunities? Bishwarup Saha & Jnyanendra Barman	30-38
7. Strategic Importance of Maldives for India and Indian Ocean Region Dattatreya Nimbalkar	39-49
8. Cyber Warfare: A Threat to India by China Jnyanendra Barman & Bishwarup Saha	50-55
9. India's Strategy against Piracy Ananta Gopal Singh	56-69

10. **GEO Strategy Importance of Indian Ocean Region
and Maritime Security Challenges for India** 70-82
Mohammad Yusuf
11. **Sino-Indian Water Wars: Damming the Brahmaputra** 83-98
Asha Kumari Mistry
12. **Nuclear Disarmament: The Need of A
Nuclear-Free World** 99-107
Athokpam Marconi Singh
13. **Challenges before United Nations after COVID-19** 108-114
Dr. Ramesh Raut
14. **India and Cyber Security** 115-122
Dr. Garima Das
15. **Understanding the Role of Media in Security
Sector Reforms: An Overview** 123-127
Dr. Kriti Singh
16. **Women in Mauritian Politics: An Overview** 128-132
Chandani Tiwari
17. **Woman Empowerment Issues and Its Impact on
World Politics** 133-139
Dr. Sadhna Trivedi
18. **Environmental Politics: Issues & Challenge of
Climate Change** 140-147
Ashima Sahni
19. **A Study Impact of Environmental Security in India** 148-153
Dr. Shrikant Nityanath
20. **A Evaluation to the Impact of Climate Change
on National Security** 154-162
Dr. Lakhan Singh Kushre
21. **The Small Island Developing States and Security
under Climate Change** 163-172
Nisha Thankappan
22. **Climate Change, Food Crisis and Climate Justice
in the Food System** 173-179
Pavittarbir Singh Saggu

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 23. | Food Security in India after Covid-19 Pandemic | 180-186 |
| | Dr. Niyaz Ahmed Ansari & Prof. Anbar Khan | |
| 24. | Current Strategic Environment in South Asia | 187-191 |
| | D. Thirumaran | |
| 25. | Global Environmental Issues, Problems, Solutions and their Impact on World Politics | 192-198 |
| | Dr. Md. Kamal Hossain & Quazi Nurul Hamim | |
| 26. | Naxalism: Internal Security Concern for India | 199-204 |
| | Prof. Dr. Chandrakant Bansidhar Bhange,
Dr. R. S. Bhakuni, Devidas Vijay Bhosale & Ajay Kumar | |

Current Strategic Environment in South Asia

D. Thirumaran

Assistant Professor and Head, Defence and Strategic Studies,
Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

To begin with we need to clarify what entails south Asia. There are different perspectives regarding the composition of south Asia. According to Michael Brecher Southern Asia includes China and South East Asia. Bahani Sen Gupta has included Iran as a south Asian Power. Maya Chadda focused on South West Asia which includes Middle East and South Asia. Stephen Cohen, an American scholar while discussing Security Issues in South Asia has promulgated a "pentagonal system" which consist of India, Pakistan, China, US and the Soviet Union" because in reality South Asia cannot be isolated from major powers. Traditionally we consider seven nations namely, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives to comprise south Asia, Thomas P. Thomson has included Afghanistan within the South Asian System. For practical purposes we consider the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Nations SAARC as South Asian Region.

The Importance of South Asian Region

South Asia is home to nearly $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of humanity. It also has an array of disputes between nations. They enjoy common historicity, ethnicity, culture and colonial legacy. South Asia's population is 1,577,744,692 when combines with China 1,338,612,968 the total is 2, 677,225,936. And is thus 54 percent of the total world population. In other words the region has virtually three times the population of EU viz., viz 491,582,852. Excluding China South Asia has 23 % of world population dwelling in 1% of global area.

South Asia is home to a number of major world religions, ethnic tribes, races and languages, this heterogeneity adds complexity and is an inalienable feature of the security outlook in the region. Presence of huge unsettled territory disputes is a source for dangerous security threat in the region. In other words South Asia is at war with itself.

This paper is going to throw light on the strategic environment of the SAARC nations in the current scenario, which includes the changes in the last few decades.

Strategic Environment in the South Asian Region

The nineties of the last century to present day Covid 19 pandemic South Asian Region witnessed many changes like Emergence of Western powers led by USA, evolved as Solo Super power after the end of Cold War, after the collapse of Soviet Union. And the emergence of other central powers like China, South Korea, Japan, Russia and European Union. Most importantly the region witnessed Globalization, Nuclearisation, and Militarization.

Globalization: Increasing role of free market economy world order-Globalization. The growing economies of China and India have established South Asia as important centers for world Trade. In recent years China and India have reached two way trade extending to the US\$10 billion mark. Export of Indian high tech engineering goods has touched 1 billion US\$ in 2015.

India is the world's largest democracy with more than 1.2 billion people with a trillion dollar economy. Since 1980 to 2010, India achieved an economic growth of 6.2 per cent. Despite the global slowdown it has been growing at the rate of around 7.7 per cent per annum (2001-2011). In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), it is the fourth largest economy in the world (after the US, Japan, and China). Gross National Income (GNI) of India has increased from US\$730 billion in 2005 to US\$1410 billion in 2011 (World Bank 2013; Ministry of Finance 2013a).

India is the 2nd fastest (after China) middle-income country in the world and it is capable to spend money (around US\$1.3 billion by next year) on space programme and have its own aid agency with a budget worth US\$11.3 billion by the next five years.

Value of Indian trade with South Asia in 2014-15 in US million dollars.

Iran	13,130
Sri Lanka	7460
Bangaldesh	7073
Nepal	5199
Pakistan	2355
Afghanistan	684
Bhutan	434
Maldives	157

Compared to a slump in the EU and Latin America in the same time period, South Asia as shown increased economic growth.

***Militarization and Nuclearisation**

In South Asia India and Pakistan have become Nuclear Weapon states while there are unresolved key regional disputes in South Asia. In addition to nuclearisation, conventional militarization is also on the increase. According to SIPRI year book the pace of Asian Defence Spending increases has been phenomenal. Having overtaken NATO European Defence Spending in 2012 Asia as now spend nearly 100 billion US\$ more on defence then the EU members. South Asia's military expenditures have seen an increase of 41% from 1999 to 2008. India became the 10th largest defence spender in the world in 2009 and the 8th largest in 2012. and in 2020 India's Military spending is 71 US billion dollar according to Statista source, whiel China is spending 261 US bilion dollar.

Nuclear Capability

Pakistan and India now have nuclear capability with the nuclear arsenal base steadily increasing. There is also an arms race with missile technology.

- Nuclear War heads of India and Pakistan:

Year	India	Pakistan
2010	60-80	70-90
2011	80-100	90-110
2012	80-100	90-110
2013	80-100	110-120
2014	90-110	110-120
2019	130-140	150-160
2020	150	160

SIPRI Year book 2020

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace/Stimson Centre report shows that Pakistan is using more of its fissile material to make weapons than India. India has about 600 kilograms of Plutonium stockpiled, While Pakistan has about 170 kilograms of plutonium and 3.1 metric tons of highly enriched uranium (HEU). If we assume that one nuclear warhead would need 5 kilograms of plutonium or 15 kilograms of HEU, India could make 120 weapons with its existing stockpile, compared to 240 for Pakistan. At present both Pakistan and India has more than 150 Nuclear war heads.

* **Terrorism:** Terror outfits in South Asian nation states have been on the increase. There has been Talibanisation of Afghanistan, radical Islamic movements increasing in Pakistan and Bangladesh, Presence of ISIS and terrorist activities in relation to Kashmir.

* **Ecological Concerns:** Climate change, Sharing of natural resources and Ozone depletion also play an important role in the strategic environment of the South Asian region. According to a 2011 global database on disasters, over the past forty years, South Asia has faced as many as 1,333 disasters that have killed 980,000 people, affected 2.4 billion lives and damaged assets worth \$105 billion. These totals were, by far, the highest among the recorded disasters in various geographic regions.

India Centric Regional Disputes

India is having key disputes, which is India Centric like Aksai Chin, South Tibet dispute with China, Sir Creek, Kashmir dispute, Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan, Militants cross border terrorism with Afghanistan and Pakistan, border disputes and New Moore island in Bay of Bengal with Bangladesh, Farakka Dam dispute with Bangladesh and India Nepal boundary disputes including 400 Sq.Kms of the source of Kalapani river, are the flash points of conflicts in the region.

Conclusion

This strategic environment would logically lead to a paradigm shift in India's foreign policy approach with the world in general and south Asia in particular. It would seem appropriate to shift from a Idealistic policy towards a realistic approach i.e., international politics governed by power. In this regard acquirement of sufficient Economic and military power would be a requirement. To execute the shift in foreign policy and adequate backbone of administrative support would be a requirement to follow up the government initiatives in forging economic and political ties with south Asian nations. In this

regard coordination of various ministries and inter agency support would be a requirement as also the financial support of said ministries and agencies by the government.

References

1. **Rajesh.M.Basraur** - "India"s External Relations: A Thoretical Analysis.- Commonwealth publishers, New Delhi, 2000.
2. **B.C.Upreti, Mohan Lal Sharma, S.N.Kaushik** - "India"s foreign policy Emerging challenges and Paradigms. (Vo.I) Kalinga publications, New Delhi, 2003.
3. **Urmila Sharma, S.K.Sharma**, "International Relations Theory and History, Atlantic Pubilshers, New Delhi,2000.
4. **J.N.Dixit** - India"s foreign policy Challenge of Terrorism Fashioning New Inter State Equations. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2002.
5. **Praful Bidwai and Achin Vanaik**, - South Asia on a Short Fuse - Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament, Oxford Univeristy Press, 2001.
6. **Ehisan Mehmood Khan** - "South Asia"s Strategic Security Environment, Peace and Conflict Studies, 2013.
7. **Subhash Kabila** - South Asia"s Strategic Incompatibilities: An Analysis. Paper 1197 Strategic Affairs, 2004.
8. **SIPRI Year Book 2015**

About the Editors

Dr. Chandrakant Bansidhar Bhange Has done Post Graduation from University of Pune in 1997, Passed SET Exam in 1998 and got PhD from University of Pune in 2003. Presently working as Professor and Head of Department of Military Science, in MSP Mandal's Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani, (Maharashtra). Dr. Bhange has contributed to international conferences, national conferences, state conferences and many other research works. He has also guided in many research activities. He is working as a research guide in Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and currently under her guidance 1 student's Ph.D. Awarded and 3 students doing research work. Along with he is working as a research guide in Shri Jagdish Prasad Jhabarmal University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan and currently under his guidance 2 students have got Ph.D. Dr. Bhangeji has membership of several boards like Chairman of Board of Studies (BOS) in Military Science and Member Academic Council Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded as well as Member of Board of Studies (BOS) in Military Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad. Bhangeji has received various awards like Late Gyandev Mohekar Preacher BA 3rd Year 1995, Vishwanath Parvati Gokhale Trust Fund Award in Military Science in April/May 1997, Shri Datta Prasanna Kafare Paritoshik in Defense Studies, Late General Arunkumar Vaidya Paritoshik, Late Major General Y.S. Paranjpe Paritoshik, Academic Research Award-2020 by Mahatma Gandhi PG College Kareli, Narsingpur Madhya Pradesh.

Dr. R. S. Bhakuni is currently serving as Associate Professor in Department of Political Science in Government Degree College Doshapani, District Nainital (Uttarakhand). Dr Bhakuni is an alumni of University of Delhi. He has been teaching both UG and PG classes for the past 24 years. Dr Bhakuni has 5 books published to his credit and many research papers in national as well as international journals. Being the President of United Professional and Scholars for Action, Dr Bhakuni in association with UPSA has conducted more than 10 national and international seminars on various topics. Apart from Dr Bhakuni has guided 2 scholars to Doctorate degree and right now 5 scholars are persuing their Doctorate course work under the supervision of Dr R S Bhakuni. Last but no the least, Dr Bhakuni has been the member of various RDC, Penals and other course curriculum development activities of defferent universities.



Bharti Publications, New Delhi

Email: info@bhartipublications.com | bhartipublication@gmail.com
www.bhartipublications.com

ISBN 978-93-90818-68-6



Price- Rs. 785/-



Indian Agriculture, Farmer and Labour: Issues and Reforms

Edited by

Ajay Kumar | Sovik Mukherjee

Prof. D. Thirumaran | Surajit Mandal

 Bharti

Indian Agriculture, Farmer and Labour: Issues and Reforms

Edited by

Ajay Kumar

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science,
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Sovik Mukherjee

Assistant Professor in Economics, Department of Commerce
(Morning Section)
Faculty of Commerce and Management,
St. Xavier's University, Kolkata

Prof. D. Thirumaran

Assistant Professor & Head, PG & Research Department of Defence
and
Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

Surajit Mandal

Assistant Professor & HOD, Department of Political Science,
Samsi College, Malda, West Bengal



Bharti Publications
New Delhi-110002 (India)

Copyright © Editors

Title: Indian Agriculture, Farmer and Labour: Issues and Reforms
Editors: Ajay Kumar, Sovik Mukherjee, Prof. D. Thirumaran and
Surajit Mandal

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without permission. Any person who does any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

First Published, 2021

ISBN: 978-93-90818-83-9

Published by:

Bharti Publications

4819/24, 2nd Floor, Mathur Lane

Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002

Phone: 011-23247537, Mobile: +91-989-989-7381

E-mail: bhartipublications@gmail.com

info@bharatipublications.com

Website: www.bhartipublications.com

Printed in India, by S P Kaushik Enterprises, Delhi

Disclaimer: The views expressed in the paper/chapter are those of the Author(s)/contributor(s) and not necessarily of the publisher and editors. Author(s)/contributor(s) are themselves responsible for the facts stated, opinions expressed, conclusions reached and plagiarism. The publisher and editors of the book bear no responsibility.

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	iii
<i>Acknowledgment</i>	v
1. Agriculture and Farming Community in India: Challenges, Problems and Possible Solutions Mohammad Mubashir Kachroo and Arshad Bhat	1-15
2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Green Revolution Dr. Sadhna Trivedi	16-21
3. Agricultural Marketing and Farmers Dr. Sanjay Kumar Das	22-30
4. Karl Marx and Working Class Saira Grace Saju	31-36
5. Who are Farmers? And Why are They Committing Suicide? Pujita Roy	37-39
6. Farmers Suicide in India-Causes and Remedies: 2016-2019 Pavithra M. K	40-49
7. Farmer's Suicide in India Priyanka Sarkar	50-54
8. The Realities Behind The Returnees after Covid 19: A Study Based on the Recent Experiences From Kerala Devi K S	55-61
9. Labour Migration During Covid-19-Exposing Cracks in an Already Flawed System Shreshth Balachandran	62-69

10.	An Overview on Farmers Bill 2020: The Pros and Cons	70-75
	Sreenuanandan	
11.	Farmer Protest Amid COVID 19 for Revoking Farm Laws	76-81
	Sonum Bamania	
12.	Labour Bill	82-89
	Dr. Ansheeka Gupta	
13.	An Analysis of Implications of the Farmers Bills 2020	90-96
	Dr. Sonu Agarwal	
14.	Indian Agriculture: Issues and Reforms	97-103
	Neeraj Singh Manhas	
15.	Farmers: Issues, Challenges and Future Strategies	104-116
	Dr. V. Vidhya	
16.	Farmers are the Backbone of India: Suggestions for Improving Their Situations	117-122
	Bulbul Sharma	
17.	COVID-19 and Migrant Workers in India	123-129
	Khawairakpam Goutam Singh	
18.	Agriculture Laws 2020 and Aggravating Farmers Unrest in India	130-135
	Mamta Jangir	
19.	Impact of Covid-19 on Employment and Labour Growth in the Economy (In The Indian Context)	136-145
	Arun Kumar L S, Chethana and Dr. Prathima P. S.	
20.	Integrated Development of Agriculture	146-151
	Swapan Hati	
21.	Study on the Future Prospects of Organic Farming in India	152-158
	Ajay Kumar, Sovik Mukherjee and Surajit Mandal	

-
- | | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 22. | Unresolved Farmers Issues is the Cause for Naxalism in India | 159-162 |
| | Prof. D. Thirumaran and Karan Suiya Varma SPV | |
| 23. | SOPs and Government Initiatives during COVID-19 Pandemic and the Plights of Migrant Workers | 163-169 |
| | Shaizy Ahmed and Praveen Singh | |
| 24. | Working Class Movement in the Colonial India: A Critical Appraisal | 170-176 |
| | Sourav Naskar | |
| 25. | Status of Farmers in Jammu and Kashmir and Kisan Credit Cards | 177-182 |
| | Dr. Tanveer Hussain | |

Unresolved Farmers Issues is the Cause for Naxalism in India

Prof. D. Thirumaran

Head, Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore,
Tamil Nadu

Karan Suiya Varma SPV

Guest Faculty, Dept of Defence and Strategic Studies,
Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

Introduction

Turmoil of Farmers

New laws that aim to modernise India's farm produce markets have angered some farmers. They are worried that these regulations will have a negative environmental impact. For the last few months, thousands of farmers have been encamped near New Delhi to protest against the government's new agricultural laws. The three laws aim to create a unified national market for agricultural marketing. They are designed to connect various actors involved in the supply chain to the farmers, which will reduce reliance on intermediaries. According to Niti Aayog, the three new policies announced by the government are in keeping with the changing requirements of farming and are aimed at making India's rural economy more robust. The government claims that the laws are needed to put an end to the agrarian crisis, but critics say that they were rushed through without proper consultation. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, Protestors are calling for the government to rescind the three laws that they say will weaken the role of the regulated markets and make it easier for big corporations

to deal with small farmers. They also fear that the government's guarantee for the minimum support price will disappear. This paper throws some historicity of problems faced by farmers and its impact on Indian politics.

Land Grab Movements

In the past, many small peasants and agricultural workers were forced to continue to cultivate as tenants or sharecroppers even in Independent India. The demands for land redistribution did not make much headway. Land reforms by various state governments were either limited in their scope or not successfully implemented. By the 1960s and '70s, land grab movements were started by Left parties in West Bengal, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh (UP). The movement subsequently spread to Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Tripura. Among these land grab movements, the most intense and durable was the so-called Naxalite movement (1967-1971) which began in North Bengal. The Naxalbari movement was launched on May 25, 1967, under the leadership of Charu Majumdar. The immediate reason for the agitation was confiscation of the land of a tribal by the local Zamindar. The tribal youth had got the land by judicial order, but the Zamindar had forcibly and violently captured it. It looks like the same scenario is happening as a consequence of the new policies of government but in a different way.

Naxal Expectation on Lands

During the NDA-II Government, most of the Naxalite leaders were expecting wide-ranging reforms in the economic policy of India, which was semi-feudal as evidenced by several facts, such as excessive dependence on agriculture for livelihood, ineffective implementation of land reform laws, the concentration of land ownership in an even smaller number of hands, high rent, eviction of tenants, high rate of interest charged by money lenders. However, the new economic policy of India implemented by the newly formed NDA government was not able to transform the basic tenets of the economic policy. They were trying to get the desired results at the cost of the poor. Large tracts of land in the forests and agricultural lands of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh were being taken over by the government and given to giant multinationals and national corporates for setting up industries or mining activities. This process resulted in forced evictions from fertile and fruit-bearing lands for farmers in a predominantly agrarian economy. Hence, this eviction left them landless and without the means to obtain a steady income and livelihood. Statistics suggest that at least forty percentage

of the forced evictions in the last sixty years have been of 'Adivasis' to build dams for the country's supply of power and irrigation and for 'development,' where the dispossessed never got a share of the development. Due to the ineffective government policy to provide the necessities of life, as promised in the policies, an additional burden was placed by these forceful evictions, which worked as a catalyst to raise frustration among the people of these regions which cause Naxalism.

Naxal Strategy

Naxals believe that power flows from violence, while aiming to create a classless society. Their strategy was to replace the old feudal order with one, which would implement land reforms and free the poor from the clutches of landlords. They adopted Guerilla warfare as a tactic to achieve their objective. They visualized the 'liberation' of territories. They thus hoped to gradually set up 'liberated zones' in different parts of the country that would eventually unite into a territorial unit under Naxalite hegemony.

They aim to overthrow what they call an unjust socio-economic system. However, Naxals are in a hurry to achieve their ideological aims as they can extort enough money. Corrupt politicians, police officers, and civil servants have made their adjustments with these groups. A live and let to live attitude is mutually beneficial to all of them.

Threat for National Security

The main objectives of the Naxal movement are:

- Spread across a vast geographical area
- Increase the chance for violence-The emergence of a Red Corridor
- Collaboration with other extremist groups
- The takeover of political control, i.e., state power

The fundamental aim of the Naxalite is neither the domain of economics nor state welfare. It is a political movement whose goal is to overthrow the existing state machinery and the seizure of political power i.e., state power. Within this perspective, participation in elections and engagement with the prevailing bourgeois democracy is rejected. All efforts and attention are focused on revolutionary activities to undermine the state and seize power by capture. They plan to mount further attacks against the symbols of 'feudalism, imperialism, and bureaucratic capitalism. They also do not mind supporting the struggle of nationalities for self-determination, including the right to secession. They have also been paying particular

attention to mobilizing and organizing women as a mighty force of the bloody revolution they are waging.

Conclusion

Development schemes of the Govt. in the affected area so as to restore people's faith and confidence in the government machinery, this process of confidence building has to speed up in the naxal affected zones in a war foot manner. And new Land reforms policy should be dealt Landless and small farmers issues. They should be given compensation and funds . This would go a long way in tackling the development aspects of the Naxal problem. This new regulation by the government on farmers will succeed only with popular support from the farmers particularly small farmers.

References

1. Murari, Krishna. "Farmers' Movements in Independent India." *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 61, no. 3, 2015, pp. 457-79. Crossref, doi:10.1177/0019556120150309.
2. Raghavan, V. *The Naxal Threat: Causes, State Responses and Consequence*. Mfilm, Vij Books India, 2011.
3. "A Compact of Fire." *Outlook.Com*, 2004, www.outlookindia.com/website/story/a-compact-of-fire/225468.
4. "Farmers' Movements in Independent India." *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 2015, doi:10.1177/0019556120150309.
5. https://www.academia.edu/37940799/Sinews_of_Indias_Internal_Security_in_21st_Century

About the Editors

Ajay Kumar is currently working as Assistant Professor in Department of Political Science, at Dr. B. R. Ambedkar PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan. He has completed Post Graduation from Department of Political Science, DAV College, Abohar (Punjab) and has cleared the National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) in the year 2019. He has also participated and presented papers at many national and international seminars & multiple webinars, conferences, FDP and workshops. He has published many research papers and edited more than 10 books. He has been awarded with Vilksana Global Educator Award 2021, Acharya Chanakya Saman 2021 and International Teacher Pride Award 2021. At the same time, he is very interested in studying international relations, Indian politics and Marxism.

Sovik Mukherjee is an Assistant Professor in Economics and the Academic Coordinator of the Department of Commerce (Morning Section) at St. Xavier's University, Kolkata. A former Visiting Research Fellow (2019-2020) at NISPACE, Bratislava, Slovak Republic for his work on "Economics of Multi-Sided Platforms". He was awarded with the International Collaboration Assistance Grant 2019 by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for collaborative research work with NISPACE. His research interests are in the areas of Applied Econometrics, Application of Game Theory in IO Models, Climate Change and Public Policy. He has authored 2 books and has over 30 contributions in reputed journals at home and abroad and in edited books in different domains of economics. He is an Editorial Board member of International Journal of Project Management and Productivity Assessment (IJPMPA) and International Journal of Digital Strategy, Governance, and Business Transformation (IJDSGBT) of IGI Global (USA).

Prof. D. Thirumaran has been teaching Defence and Strategic Studies since 1999 at Voorhees College, Vellore, and his undergraduate Alma Mater. He is currently Head of the Department, PG and Research Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamilnadu. His academic background involves an MA (Gold Medalist) and M.Phil in Defence Studies and also an MA in Political Science from University of Madras. He is chairman of Board of Studies in UG and PG Defence and Strategic Studies in Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. He is also member of PG Board of Studies in Gurunanak College, Chennai. He is the Chairman of Question paper board in University of Madras and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. He finished Two years UGC Minor Research project, in the year 2019. He participated in various National and International Seminars and Conferences. He also served as Resource Persons in various National Seminars. He is also published various articles in reputed Journals, and wrote chapters in books related to Defence and Strategic Studies.

Surajit Mandal is presently working as Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of political science, Samsi college, Malda, West Bengal. Currently he is doing his PhD programme from Raiganj University, Uttar Dinajpur. He has participated and presented papers at many national and international seminars and multiple webinars, conferences and workshops. He has published many research papers. At the same time he is very interested in studying Indian political thought, Indian government and politics and International relations.



Bharti Publications, New Delhi

E-mail: bhartipublications@gmail.com, info@bhartipublications.com,
www.bhartipublications.com

ISBN 978-93-00818-83-9



Price- Rs. 680/-

State Politics in **INDIA**



**Hardev Singh
D. Thirumaran
Surajit Mandal**



18

Democratic India and Human Rights: Issues and Challenges of Governance

Dr. K. Saravanan

Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore

Prof. D. Thirumaran

Head of the Department, Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore

Abstract

Democracy and human rights are distinct yet interrelated concepts, with democracy referring to government by the people, and human rights referring to universal rights that apply to all individuals in all societies. This paper examines the interdependence of human rights and democracy, with a specific focus on the application of these concepts in the India. The paper first discusses the conceptualization of democracy in terms of mechanisms, institutions, civil society and citizen rights, then discusses the conceptualization of human rights with specific focus on the governance of human security perspective. The paper then examines human rights and democracy in India with regards to elections, political parties, and separation of powers, judiciary reform, security, and civil society. The paper concludes that there is widespread popular support for democracy in India, but the development of institutions to exercise the public will has been frustrated by both internal and external factors, most significantly the occupation. The paper concludes that the human rights framework should be utilized to overcome these obstacles and inform the establishment of a Palestinian state based on the principles of a substantive, liberal democracy.

State Politics in **INDIA**



Hardev Singh
D. Thirumaran
Surajit Mandal



19

A Study on Governance of Women Rights

Prof. D. Thirumaran

Head of the Department, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies Voorhees College, Vellore

Dr. Kalaichelvi Sivaraman

Head of the Department, Anna Centre for Public Affairs, University of Madras, Chetpauk, Chennai

Dr. K. Saravanan

Assistant Professor Department of Defence and Strategic Studies Voorhees College, Vellore - 632 001

Abstract

This paper focuses on current situation and issues in human rights with special reference to women rights. Human rights generally define as every human being entitled to enjoy their life and improve one's own personality with full capacity. The main aim of this paper is to deliver the basic women rights which are based on Indian constitution. Women are treated as home workers in before 19th century, than some country's come forward to protect women against violations. The rights which is entitlement claimed for women and girls of many societies worldwide throughout the years, in the 19th century in some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behavior, later they got the rights also. Hence this paper as explain the women rights in India detail manner.

Keywords: *Protection, Women Rights, Indian Constitution.*



DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR
History, Visions,
Identity and Relevance

Edited by:

Dr. Vasudha N | Prof. D. Thirumaran
Dr. Ranjana Shringarpure | Ajay Kumar

Dr. B. R. AMBEDKAR

History, Visions, Identity and Relevance

Edited by

Dr. Vasudha N

*Assistant Professor, Department of History
GFGC, Gubbi, Tumkur, Karnataka*

Prof. D. Thirumaran

*Head, Defence and Strategic Studies
Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu*

Dr. Ranjana Shringarpure

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science
Smt. Rewaben Manoharbai Patel Mahila
Kala Mahavidyalaya, Bhandara
Maharashtra*

Ajay Kumar

*Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Dr. BR Ambedkar PG College
Jaipur, Rajasthan*



Bharti Publications
New Delhi-110002 (India)

Copyright © 2021, Editors

Title: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: History, Visions, Identity and Relevance

Editors: Dr. Vasudha N, Prof. D. Thirumaran, Dr. Ranjana Shringarpure,
Ajay Kumar

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without permission. Any person who does any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

First Published, 2022

ISBN: 978-93-91681-36-4

Published by :

Bharti Publications

4819/24, 2nd Floor, Mathur Lane

Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002

Phone: 011-23247537, Mobile: +91-989-989-7381

E-mail: bhartipublications@gmail.com

info@bharatipublications.com

Website: www.bhartipublications.com

Printed in India, by: S P Kasushik Enterprises, Delhi

Disclaimer: "Responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed, conclusions reached and plagiarism, if any, in this book is entirely that of the contributing authors. The publisher and editors of the book bear no responsibility".

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>iii-iv</i>
1. DR. B.R. Ambedkar History, Vision, Identity and Relevance <i>Rudrasavarna Dutta</i>	1-7
2. Writings of Dr. Ambedkar: A cursory Glance <i>Dr. P venkata Rao</i>	8-14
3. Dr. Ambedkar's Contribution in Framing of the Indian Constitution <i>Vibha Bandhu</i>	15-20
4. Thoughts of Democracy: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Perspective <i>Moupriya Biswas</i>	21-26
5. A Study on Ambedkar's Role as a Social Reformer <i>Dr. Rekha Nair R</i>	27-32
6. Ambedkar: The Champion of Social Reformer in Independent India <i>Fr. Baiju Thomas</i>	33-40
7. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar: A Pioneer of Social Reformation Movement in India <i>Dr. Sanjit Pal</i>	41-45
8. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Women's Right in The Context of India <i>Kiran Sudi</i>	46-51
9. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Role in Women Empowerment <i>Netravathi, P.</i>	52-57
10. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Vision on Women Empowerment in India <i>Sanjeeva Kumara</i>	58-63
11. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as a Social Reformer <i>Prashant Vasant Ransure</i>	64-70
12. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Social Security <i>Dr. Ramesh Raut</i>	71-81

13.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Educationist of Marginalized Society <i>Rajjan Prasad</i>	82-96
14.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is an Indian Economist Looking Ahead to the Times <i>Dr. Prakash Jangale</i>	97-99
15.	Economic Ideas and Development Visions of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar <i>Sherin P S & Sreenij K S</i>	100-105
16.	Economic Ideas and Development Visions of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar <i>Sumithra B S</i>	106-110
17.	Ambedkar's Socio-Political Thoughts Towards Underprivileged Classes in Upper Class Dominated Society <i>Arnab Roy</i>	111-115
18.	Benefits of Identity Politics Among Tiwa Ethnic Community of Chabukdhara, Morigaon Assam <i>Siva Mahanta</i>	116-123
19.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar as a Journalist <i>Mahalaxmi M Bhushi</i>	124-128
20.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Views on Public Services <i>Dr. B.H. Satyanarayana</i>	129-132
21.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: An Intellectual Genius <i>Dr. Vasudha. N, Dr. Ranjana Shringarpure & Ajay Kumar</i>	133-136
22.	Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi <i>Shylaja G</i>	137-142
23.	Importance of Dr. Ambedkar <i>Dr. Pandiya Vadivu & D. Arul Rani Christal</i>	143-146
24.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Modern Architect of Indian Constitution <i>Prof. D Thirumaran & Dr. K. Saravanan</i>	147-150
25.	Migration, Modernity and Social Transformation in Real Estate Sector: Ambedkar's Remarkable Contribution to Social Revolution <i>Manoj Kumar Chaudhary</i>	151-158
26.	National Contribution of Dr. B R. Ambedkar <i>Dr. G. L. Rajaput</i>	159-165
27.	The Messiah of Untouchable: Baba Saheb Ambedkar <i>Mamta Jangir</i>	166-170

Prof. D Thirumaran* & Dr. K. Saravanan**

EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION

Dr. B R Ambedkar was world popular Philosoper, Famous Social Scientist, Big Humanist, Selfless Fighter, World Record Qualification and also Father of our Constitution. He has taken the responsibility of scripting the greatest ever Constitution to make Independent India a Modern, Democratic, Progressive, Accommodative and Integrative India. In fact, he was the only person who had been highly qualified, the most talented and visionary at the time of Independence to write the Constitution for India. He is the person who taught us how to govern India in terms of rights and responsibilities. He spelt out how Legislature, the Executive and Judiciary are required to function within their boundaries. So, Indian Constitution can be called as the Ambedkar Dharmashastra and it empowers every citizen unlike Manusmruthi, which divides and discriminates. He was popularly known as Babashaheb Ambedkar was Principal Architect of Indian Constitution.

He was born on 14 April 1891 in an untouchable 'Mahar' family at Mhow, near Indore in the present Madhya Pradesh. He was the fourteenth child of Ramji Sakpal and Bhimbai. Ramji Sakpal (1848-1913) was a headmaster in the Military School in the rank of subedar-major. Bhimbai (1854 - 96) belonged to a well to do family of Murbadkars who were also employed in the British army. Bhimrao's family hailed originally from the Ambavade village located in the Ratnagiri District of the present Maharashtra. His official name in the school register was Bhima Rao Ambavadekar. There was a Brahmin teacher in his school with the surname Ambedkar, who somehow had a soft corner for the boy. It was the kindness of this teacher which made him ultimately adopt Ambedkar as his surname. . He was a well-known politician and an eminent jurist. Ambedkar's efforts to eradicate the social evils like untouchability and caste restrictions were remarkable. Dr. BR Ambedkar a great scholar,

* Head of the Department, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

** Assistant Professor, Departement of Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu

lawyer and freedom fighter along with hundreds of thousands of Mahar's an untouchable caste, converted to Buddhism and changed the face of Buddhism in India. Dr. Ambedkar's conversion was a symbolic protest to the oppressions of caste inequality. Ambedkar experienced caste discrimination right from the childhood. (After his retirement from the Ambedkar got married to Ramabai, a nine years old girl, at the age of fourteen. He passed matriculation in 1907. The occasion was celebrated under the presidentship of S.K. Bole, a leader of the Satyashodak social reform movement, and he was presented with a copy of the biography of Buddha by the author K.A. Keluskar himself). With the help of a scholarship offered by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, he completed the B.A. degree in 1912. His higher education was in the West. Even his B.A studies were financed by the Maharaja, on an agreement to serve in the Baroda state after completing the studies. He took his MA degree in 1915 and Ph.D degree in 1916 from the renowned Columbia University, New York. After successful completion of his studies at the Columbia University he left New York for London and entered the Gray's Inn for doing Bar-at-Law and simultaneously enrolled himself in the London School of Economic and Political Science. But, when he was half the way through his studies the Maharaja of Baroda called him back, as the period of scholarship granted to him was over. Back in India he assumed the office of the Military Secretary to the Maharaja. But due to the unbearable humiliation he had to suffer at the hands of caste- Hindus he left Baroda state. For a short while he worked as a professor of political economy at the Sydenham College, Bombay. He resigned from this post to resume his economic and legal studies in London. This time the Maharaja of Kohlapur rendered him financial assistance. Before leaving for London he had given evidence before the Southborough Commission on franchise; and had advocated separate electorate for the untouchables. In 1921 he got his M.Sc. for his thesis 'Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India' He obtained the DSc (Econ) degree in 1922 from the London University for the thesis. "The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and its Solution". Taking his Bar-at-Law degree from the Gray's Inn he went to Germany and joined the famous University of Bonn for a higher course of studies in economics. But he could not complete his studies due to shortage of funds. In 1947,

AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

When India became Independent, the first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, invited Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, who had been elected as a Member of the Constituent Assembly from Bengal, to join his Cabinet as a Law Minister and then The Drafting Committee for framing the constitution was appointed on 29 August 1947. The committee comprised of a chairman and six other members. In addition a constitutional advisor was also appointed. The committee members were

Dr B. R. Ambedkar – Chairman K M Munshi (Ex- Home Minister, Bombay) Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer (Ex- Advocate General, Madras State) N Gopalaswami Ayengar (Ex-Prime Minister, J&K, member of Nehru Cabinet) B. L Mittel resigned from the committee. He was replaced by Madhav Rao (Legal Advisor of Maharaja of Vadodara). Md. Saadullah (Ex- Chief Minister of Assam, Muslim League member) D. P Khaitan passed away and was replaced by T T Krishnamachari. The B.N.Rao was advisor of the Constituent Assembly and S.N.Mukherjee, the Chief draft man, render their valuable suggestions to the Drafting Committee. The Drafting Committee has submitted the Constitution to the Constituent Assembly on November 5, 1947. The Draft was Published on February 21, 1948. It was circulated among the members of Constituent Assembly, Provincial and Legislative Assemblies, Press and the people for an open discussion. And after B.R. Ambedkar presented the draft Constitution before the parliament and people of India, and on November 26, 1949 it was adopted by the Constituent Assembly and came into force on January 26, 1950 spotting the commencement of an innovative epoch in the history of India. Speaking subsequent to the achievement of his efforts, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar said, "I feel the Constitution is workable; it is flexible and it is strong enough to hold the country together both in peace time and in war time." And our Constitution is in effect since January 26, 1950, and the day is renowned and celebrated as the Republic Day in our country. The first President of Independent India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad admired the services provided by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and drafting committee in the assembly of the Constitution and said, "I have cautiously observed the day-to-day activities from the presidential chair. Therefore, I respect more than others with how much devotion and strength this mission has been conceded out by the Drafting Committee and by its chairman Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar. We never did a better thing than having Dr Ambedkar on the Drafting Committee and choosing him as its chairman." On June 5, 1952, The University of Columbia, on its Special convocation awarded the LL.D. degree (Honoris Causa) to Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar in the acknowledgment of his drafting the Constitution of India. The quotation on the degree read as follows: "The degree is being conferred in recognition of the work done by him in connection with the drafting of India's Constitution." The Columbia University flagged him as "one of India's leading citizens, an enormous social reformer and heroic upholder of human rights". Not only was this, but configuration of the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1934 is also based on the thoughts presented to the Hilton Young Commission by Babasaheb. He was a skilled economist of his moment.

The one of the eminent economist Amartya Sen, who is also a Nobel Prize winner in the field of economics, had held that Babasaheb is his father in economics. Dr B.R.Ambedkar was in fact a designer of a nation and a universal leader instead of just a Dalit leader or leader of the backward

classes. It's just because efforts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar we are pleased with the principles of social justice. Babasaheb is the individual, who with his efforts had build India in her early years. They fought for the independence of India and then strived to build India of their dreams. Some of the following characteristics of the Indian constitution are: It is written and broad, It has the democratic government – Elected Members, Fundamental rights and Duties, Independent judiciary, Single Citizenship, Indian constitution is both flexible and non-flexible, Federal features of Unitary Government, Common civil code and official languages Directive Principles of State Policy, Universal Adult Franchise and, Special Provisions for Backward classes.

Conclusion

Therefore to conclude, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar or Babasaheb's drafting of the Indian Constitution has facilitated the eradication of untouchability and the exclusion of all forms of discriminations based on sex, religion, caste etc. Owing to the entire exceptional offerings, Dr B.R. Ambedkar can be truly entitled as the Principal architect of the Indian Constitution. Nevertheless, it is an unquestionable truth that Dr Ambedkar's vision of the formation of a democratic social arrangement still remains unfulfilled. Still now, many countries all over the globe have followed the Indian Constitution.

References

1. Agarwal, Sudarshan. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Man and His Message: A Commemorative Volume. Prentice Hall of India, 1991.
2. Ambedkar, Bhimrao Ramji. Dr. Ambedkar and Democracy: An Anthology. 2018. 3. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writings and Speeches. 2002.
3. Avari, Burjor. India: The Ancient Past: A History of the Indian Subcontinent from C. 7000 BCE to CE 1200. Routledge, 2016.
4. Bhagavan, Manu. —Aishwary Kumar. Radical Equality: Ambedkar, Gandhi, and the Risk of Democracy. || The American Historical Review, vol. 121, no. 5, 2016, pp. 1638–39.
5. Chairez-Garza, Jesús Francisco. —Touching Space: Ambedkar on the Spatial Features of Untouchability. || Contemporary Southeast Asia, vol. 22, no. 1, 2014, pp. 37–50.
6. Grover, Verinder. Political Thinkers of Modern India: B. R. Ambedkar. 1992.
7. Hande, H. V., and Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. Ambedkar & the Making of the Indian Constitution: A Tribute to Babasaheb B.R. Ambedkar. 2009.

Dr. Vasudha. N is currently working as Assistant Professor and HOD of History, Government First Grade College, Gubbi in Tumkur district of Karnataka state. She has more than twenty years of teaching experience. She received her BA degree with 14th Rank from Bangalore University. She received her MA (History) degree with 1st Rank and Gold medals from Bangalore University. She completed her UGC-NET examination in 2001, MPhil degree in 2004 and PhD in 2014. She is authored of three books and written more than 30 research articles and presented papers in national and international conferences. She is a Resource Person in many reputed institutions in Karnataka. She is a recipient of Confident Woman Award, Hoysala Karnataka Sangha and Karnataka Itihasa Academy Appreciation Awards, Kalashree Award and Shikshana Manikya Award.

Prof. D. Thirumaran has been teaching Defence and Strategic Studies since 1999 at Voorhees College, Vellore, and his undergraduate Alma Mater. He is currently Head of the Department, PG and Research Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Voorhees College, Vellore, Tamilnadu. His academic background involves an MA (Gold Medalist) and M.Phil in Defence Studies and also an MA in Political Science from University of Madras. He is chairman of Board of Studies in UG and PG Defence and Strategic Studies in Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. He is also member of PG Board of Studies in Gurunanak College, Chennai. He is the Chairman of Question paper board in University of Madras and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore. He finished Two years UGC Minor Research project, in the year 2019. He participated in various National and International Seminars and Conferences. He also served as Resource Persons in various National Seminars. He is also published various articles in reputed Journals, and wrote chapters in books related to Defence and Strategic Studies.

Dr. Ranjana Shringarpure Assistant professor and HOD of Political science is working at Smt. Rewaben M. Patel Mahila Kala Mahavidyalaya, Bhandara, district of Maharashtra State. She has more than 25 years of teaching experience. She received her B.A., M.A., Ph.D. Degree from R.T.M.N.U. Nagpur. She has written more than 25 research articles and presented papers in National and International conferences. She is written 3 books namely Western political thinkers, Indian political thinkers, Western political thought. She is Life member of various organizations Red Cross society, NUTA.



Bharti Publications, New Delhi

Email: info@bartipublications.com | bharpublication@gmail.com
www.bhartipublications.com

ISBN 978-93-919681-36-4



Price- Rs. 780/-

EDITION ONE

RECENT TRENDS IN
HUMANITIES, LITERATURE,
SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

2022

Edited By

Dr. Pooja Midha

Dr. Usha Vaidya

Mrs. Dhanbanti Chanchal

AGPH **Books**

First Edition: 2022



ISBN: 978-81-955340-3-6

© Copywrite Reserved by the publishers

Publication, Distribution and Promotion Rights reserved by Academic Guru Publishing House, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (Publisher) Despite every effort, there may still be chances for some errors and omissions to have crept in inadvertently.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronically, mechanically, by photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers. The views and results expressed in various articles are those of the authors and not of editors or publisher of the book.

Published by:

Academic Guru Publishing House,

B-6, Shopping Complex, Ground Floor, Hoshangabad Rd, behind Indian Oil Petrol Pump,
Vidya Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462026

Website: <https://www.agphbooks.com>

CONTENT

Sr. No.	Chapter and Author	Page No.
1.	Business and business communication: A review Dr. K. Kishore	1-7
2.	Challenges and Opportunities of Online Education during COVID-19 for Women Teachers Dharmisthaben Ramanbhai Chauhan	8-18
3.	Strategies and Policies for Education: A Review Dr. Neeraj Tiwari	19-26
4.	A Review on Child Education and Development Theories Dr. Samapti Paul	27-35

Business and business communication: A review

Dr. K. Kishore^{1*}

¹Assistant Professor of Commerce, Voorhees College, Vellore-632001

Abstract

The act of passing on ideas or information from one person to another is known as communication. When we express our thoughts in a concise and understandable manner, we are engaging in effective communication. One person is the transmitter and another is the receiver in a two-way exchange of messages. The ability to communicate effectively is critical to a company's success. A company cannot function well if it is unable to communicate with its customers, employees, and/or other companies. Customers are more likely to trust a company if they know what they're getting into. It fosters a close working connection between management and employees. An organization's ability to function and flourish depends on its ability to communicate effectively. Most businesses depend on excellent communication with both consumers and staff in order to increase sales and expand the company. Unwanted business outcomes are often the consequence of a company's management team's failure to communicate effectively or efficiently.

Keywords: Effective, business communication, Communication Skills, Organization, Efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

From an early age, we all learn how to communicate. Several other aspects of family, community, and national culture are also intertwined with this aspect of the child's upbringing. With this culture, which has been further polished from the person's social functioning up to the time of his or her employment (including the school system as well as all the other official and informal organizations in which the individual has engaged and communicated, which have in turn influenced his or her conduct), he or she

* ISBN No. 978-81-955340-3-6

Recent Advances in New Technology, Business Management, Education and Social Science



**Mr. Vishal Varma
Ms. Reshu Gupta
Dr. Sarika
Mr. Sonu Kumar
Dr. Rajesh Deb Barman
Mr. Sayan Chakraborty**



Title of the Book: Recent Advances in New Technology, Business Management, Education and Social Science

Edition: First- 2022

Copyright 2022 © Authors and Editors

Editors

Mr. Vishal Varma, Skill Training Professional, Entrepreneur and Rural Management Expert. He is a certified professional of eSoP of DDU-GKY from NIRD, MoRD, Government of India.

Ms. Reshu Gupta, IT & ITeS Professional and Vocational & Skill Education Expert. She is empaneled Master Trainer for Various Government Projects

Dr. Sarika, Adhoc Faculty in School of Management Studies in National Institute of Technology Warangal, Telangana.

Mr. Sonu Kumar, B. Tech in Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) from National Institute of Technology (NIT) Patna and currently at Post Doctoral Fellow at KL University, Vaddeswaram.

Dr. Rajesh Deb Barman, Faculty of Commerce, Bodoland University. Former HoD & DRC Chairman of Commerce, Bodoland University.

Mr. Sayan Chakraborty, is the author of 'Your Logical Sieve and You,' one of the most widely read self-help books. He also writes super suspense and thriller novels. He is a mechanical engineer.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright owners.

Disclaimer

The authors and editors are equally responsible for the contents published in this book. The publisher don't take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editors or publishers to avoid discrepancies in future.

ISBN: 978-1-68576-320-6

MRP Rs.400/-

PUBLISHER

INSC International Publisher

State: Michigan

City: Novi

Street: Paisley Cir.

Zip: 40531

Printed at & Distribution by:

Selfypage Developers Pvt Ltd.,

Pushpagiri Complex,

Beside SBI Housing Board,

K.M. Road Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka.

Tel.: +91-8861518868

E-mail:info@iiponline.org

IMPRINT: I I P Iterative International Publishers

Contents

Business Strategies of Corporates in the Digital World: A Quantitative Investigation of the Employees' Opinions	
<i>Dr. Pooja Ralhan Gulati, V.Vijaya Kumar, Dr.K.Kishore.....</i>	1
Role of Digital Media in Shaping Consumer Psychology towards Conspicuous Purchase: An Empirical Study	
<i>Dr. Harpreet Singh, Dr. N Srikanth Reddy, Dr. Sarabpreet Kaur.....</i>	14
An Empirical Study of Covid Generated Stress among People in Delhi-NCR	
<i>Prof. (Dr.) Aruna Anchal, Dr. Ashish Rai, Dr. Lucy Mohapatra.....</i>	23
Healthcare and Medical Challenges during COVID-19 Pandemic in India: An Empirical Study	
<i>Dr. Sushila Sharm, Suchita, Anita.....</i>	36
Role of ICT in Managerial Effectiveness in the Modern Business Enviornment: An Emperical Study	
<i>Ms. Reshu Gupta.....</i>	49
Internet of Things as a transformation agent for Changes in Education System: an Analytical Study Current Status and Future Challenges	
<i>P. Horsley Solomo, Dr. Venkata Harshavardhan Reddy Dornadula</i>	58
Factors Affecting Effective Management of Libraries: An Empirical Study	
<i>Anant Marotrao Thorat.....</i>	68

Business Strategies of Corporates in the Digital World: A Quantitative Investigation of the Employees' Opinions

Dr. Pooja Ralhan Gulati

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar

V.Vijaya Kumar, M.Com, MBA, PGDBFM, APSET,(Ph.D)

Full Time Research Scholar,

Department of Commerce and Management Studies

Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

Dr.K.Kishore

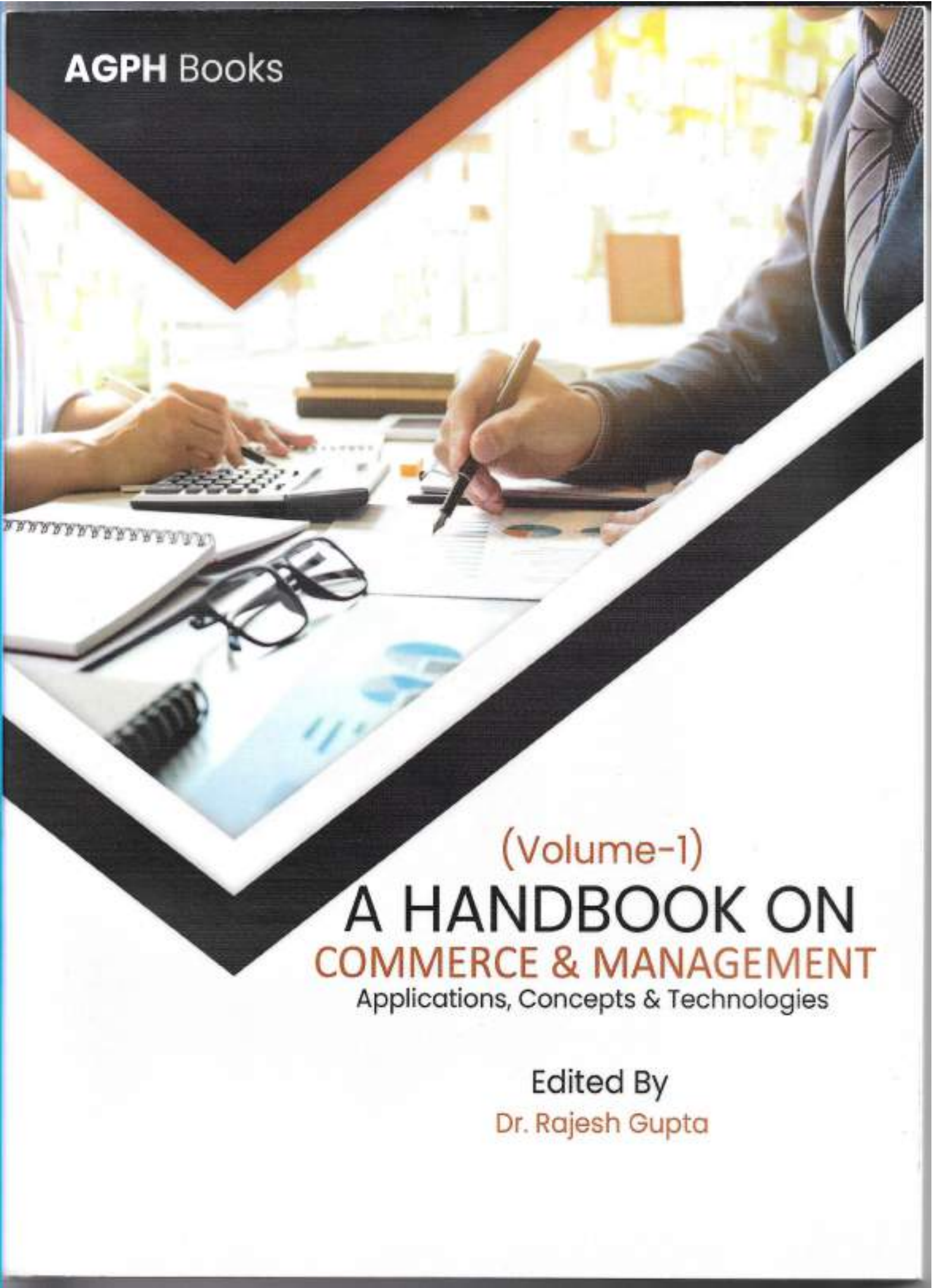
Assistant Professor,

Post Graduate & Research Department of Commerce,

Voorhees College, Vellore 632001. Tamilnadu

Abstract

Digital generation is gradually big in engaging in commercial enterprise objectives, and its unavoidable effects have added approximately the extremist rebuilding of complete enterprises. People and institutions visit cautiously empower solutions for adapting to the mischievous problems arising out of digitalization. In the superior world, intricacy and automated preparations gift new freedoms and problems for facts frameworks (IS) research. The automated method facilities around utilizing innovation to similarly expand commercial enterprise execution, irrespective of whether or not that means making new gadgets or rethinking cutting-edge cycles. It determines the bearing an affiliation will take to make new higher fingers with innovation, simply because of the techniques; it's going to use to perform those modifications. This generally carries modifications to plans of action, as innovation makes it viable for innovative groups to provide sorts of help that were not already imaginable. Associations are gradually taking over superior structures and setting intensely in automated improvements and drives. Nonetheless, till now, there would not have all of the earmarks of being an unmistakable comprehension of superior strategies and their motivation, which frames the inspiration for this examination. The data were collected from the 160 respondents and the analysis were carried out with the help of the Mean score and the One Sample t-test.



AGPH Books

(Volume-1)

A HANDBOOK ON COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

Applications, Concepts & Technologies

Edited By
Dr. Rajesh Gupta

First Edition: 2022



ISBN: 978-81-953278-6-7

© Copywrite Reserved by the publishers

Publication, Distribution and Promotion Rights reserved by Academic Guru Publishing House, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh (Publisher) Despite every effort, there may still be chances for some errors and omissions to have crept in inadvertently.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronically, mechanically, by photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers. The views and results expressed in various articles are those of the authors and not of editors or publisher of the book.

Published by:

Academic Guru Publishing House,

B-6, Shopping Complex, Ground Floor, Hoshangabad Rd, behind Indian Oil Petrol Pump,
Vidya Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462026

Website: <https://www.agphbooks.com>

5.	A Study on Tourism Development	33-41
	Dr.Vinay Raj R	
6.	Data Driven Decision making concept	42-50
	Dr.K.Kishore	
7.	A Schematic Review on Strategic Decision Making	51-59
	Dr.R.Gopinathan	
8.	Human Resource Management: Concept & Significance	60-66
	Dr.Gadadh Latha	

Data Driven Decision making concept

Dr.K.Kishore^{1*}

¹ Assistant Professor of Commerce, Voorhees College, Vellore-632001

Abstract

The Decision-making based on solid facts as well as intelligence is referred to as the strategic data-based decision making. Unlike intuition-based decision making, in which judgments are made based on unsubstantiated opinions about the company and also its external environment, one such approach is based on facts and data. Data-driven strategic decision-making is indeed a popular recommendation for boosting efficiency as well as competitiveness, as well as ensuring responsibility to the public and shareholders. Strategic decision-making based on the data necessitates extensive data collecting and impartial analysis. Data-driven organisations are attempting to improve their decision-making abilities in the current age of big data. There is, meanwhile, a dearth of studies examining the capabilities of the (DDDM) data-driven decision making. There are four methods to defining capabilities: an unrelated, unidirectional, entangled and mixed. DDDM capacity is then defined as a multi-dimensional construct using the procedure entanglement method.

Keywords: Decision Making , Data on decision makings , strategic decision making process, Data Driven decision making.

1. INTRODUCTION

Making judgments relying on data instead of intuition or the observation alone is called "data-driven decision making," or even "DDDM." Businesses across a wide range of sectors are increasingly making

* ISBN No. 978-81-953278-6-7



PRINCIPLES OF IOT ANALYTICS

Dr. K. KISHORE

Mrs. HAJA BANU SHAIKH

Dr. KARUNA NIDHI PANDAGRE

Ms. NIKITA DEEPAK HANCHE





MARKETING MANAGEMENT

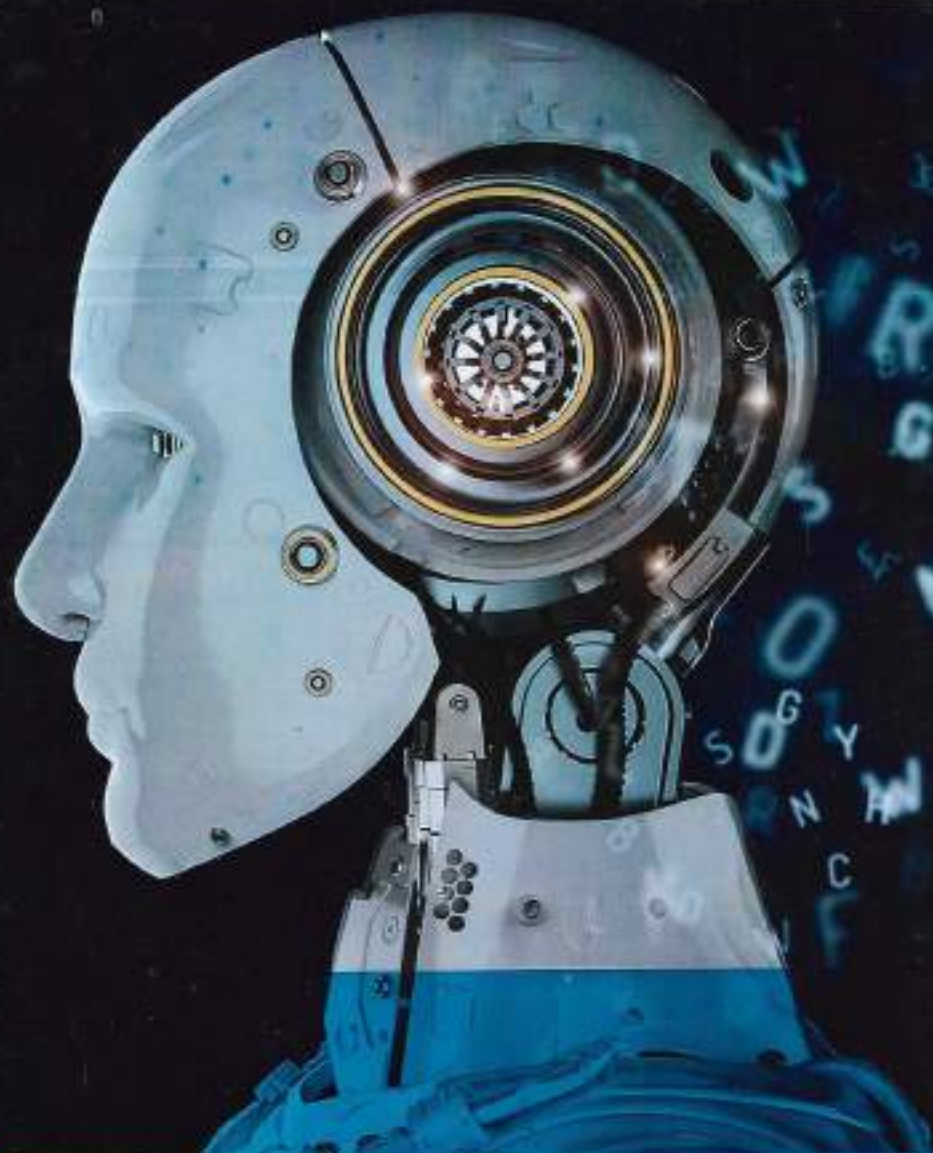
Dr. S HARI KRISHNA

Dr. N. LAVANYA

Dr. R. RAMPRABU

Dr. K. KISHORE





MACHINE LEARNING: ALGORITHMS AND TECHNIQUES

Dr. PRAMEELADEVI CHILLAKURU

Dr. K. KISHORE

Dr. N. K. SENTHIL KUMAR

Mr. T. MANOCHANDAR

