

HUMAN RIGHTS OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS :

GLOBAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES



Mr. Naresh W. Patil & Dr. Ruksana Banu A.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Global Intervention Strategies

MR. NARESH W. PATIL
DR. RUKSANA BANU A.



H. S. R. A PUBLICATIONS

Published by

HSRA Publications 2022

#02, Sri Annapoorneshwari Nilaya, 1st Main,
Byraveshwara Nagar, Laggere,
Bangalore – 560058

Sales Headquarters – Bangalore

Copyright © AUTHOR 2022

This book has been published with all reasonable efforts taken to make the material error-free after the consent of the respective authors. No part of this book shall be used, reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission from the editors, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. The Authors of the respective chapters of this book is solely responsible and liable for its content.

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted or stored in any digital or Electronic form. Also photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the editor and publisher is strictly prohibited.

ISBN: 978-93-5506-230-7

First Edition 2022

No. of Pages – 328

₹ 999.00

CONTENTS

1	Human rights, Peace Education, and STEM	Miss. Rania Lampou	1
2	Crimes, Social & Gender Injustices and Human Rights Violation	Dr. Gangadevi Sennimalai Marimuthu,	7
3	Protection of Human Rights of Women and Children in India	Asstt. Prof. Meghavee G. Meshram	11
4	Human and Fundamentals of Human Rights	Dr. Swapnaja Pathak	18
5	Socio-Economic Status and Human Rights of 'Maids'	Nilendu Biswas	23
6	Emerging Issues in Human Rights Education: Ethics of Technology	Dr. Muthmainnah	27
7	Concept, History & Evolution of Human Rights	Mr. Naresh W. Patil	31
8	Human Rights of Under-Trial Prisoners under Indian Legislations	Dr. Shilparani Suryabhan Dongre	37
9	Human Rights and Surrogate Motherhood	Preetisha Choudhury	42
10	Human Rights during the Pandemic: Way Ahead	Dr. Preeti Shrivastava Dr. Ruksana Banu	47
11	Review on the Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights in India	Dr. Rajendra Sitaram Pawar	52
12	Human Rights & Gender Justice	Mr. Rahul Ms. Shelja Singh	57
13	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: A Human Rights Visionary	Dr. Vinod Kumar Cherukuri	65
14	Human Right Perspectives of Child Labour	Dr. Kamble C.N.	70
15	Indian Constitution and Evolution of Human Rights Commission in Contemporary Society.	Dr. G. Raja Mouli	75
16	Mental Health and Human Rights	Madhubala Rathore	80
17	Inclusive Education and Disabled Children: A Critique	Ms. Noble A. Paliath	84
18	Human Rights and Inclusive Education at K-12 Schools	Dr. Kotra Balayogi	88
19	Child Rights during Covid Pandemic	Dr. P. Nathiya Abhinaya V, Lisha M L	94

20	Person with Disabilities and Human Rights: An Overview	Namrata Babhulkar	99
21	Protection of Human Rights in India	Miss. Meghavce G. Meshram	104
22	Locating Human Rights in Literature	Dr. Amit. Y. Kapoor	109
23	The Status of the Human Rights among Siddi Tribal Women- With Special reference to the Western Ghats Region of Uttar Kannada in Karnataka	Prof. S. S. Hiremath	113
24	Rights of Migrant Workers under International Human Rights Law	Sudeep Kumar Saket	118
25	History of Human Rights	Mrs. Gurvinder Kaur	122
26	The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act- 2019: A step towards safeguarding Human Rights of the Transgender	Dr. Lalita Bisen	125
27	Human Rights and Literature	Dr. Alok Kumar Singh	130
28	A Study on Violation of Human Rights of Dalits in India: Need for Intervention Strategies.	Dr. V. Venkateswarlu, K Swaroop Paul Kumar,	135
29	Constitutional Provisions and Right to Information Act: A Fundamental Human Right	Dr. K. Mohana Rao Dr.V.Venkateswarlu	140
30	Human Rights: A feminine Perspective	Dr. Aditi Matilal	146
31	A Study of Violation of Human Rights through Human Trafficking	Miss. Mahera Imam	151
32	Local Self Governance and Protection of Human Rights	Mr. Naresh W. Patil	155
33	Every Child's Right to Humanity	Madhumita Chakraborty	161
34	Law of Re-production- Rights and Issues involved	Dr. B. Lavaraju,	166
35	A Journey of Contemporary Women in Quest for Identity in Anita Nair's Ladies Coupe	Rekha Mahadev Dr. Umakant S. Patil	171
36	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences in India: Legal Perspective	Dr. P. R. L. Rajavenkatesan	175
37	Human rights: Minor trafficking in Jharkhand	Dr. Navlata,	179

38	Technological problems and Rights of ageing people	Bhaskar Y. Kathane	183
39	Human Rights and Women	Dr. Nilima Arvind More	188
40	Recognition of Human Rights among Children in India--- A Purview	Dr. P. Charles Christopher Raj	193
41	Challenges of Child Labors in Eateries of Eastern Vidarbha	Dr. Payal Chamatkar	199
42	Human Rights and UNO	Dr. Sushila Sharma	205
43	Women's Property and Inheritance Rights	Shrikant Muchandi	211
44	Human Rights and Constitution of India	Prof. Y. S. Balavantago	216
45	Protection of Domestic Workers in India: Problems and Perspectives	Dr. Sunita Bhoikar	221
46	Human Rights and Indigenous People in India	P. Satheesh	221
47	Human Rights & Sustainable Development Goal No.5- Gender Equality	Dr. P. R. L. Rajavenkatesan	225
48	The Great Climate Migration and the Human Causality- Climate Change, Displacement and Human Rights	Dr. G. Sheela Edward	229
49	The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights in throughout	Dr. Sharmila Ramteke	235
50	Evolution of Human Rights	Dr.P.Narender Reddy	240
51	Participative Water Management: Safeguarding the Basic Human Right	Fr. Baiju Thomas	245
52	Right to Development and Environment Protection	Trupta Deorao Wakde	251
53	Human Rights and Literature	Dr Purnajyoti Brahma:	257
54	Human Trafficking in Indian Society: A Sign of Silent Brutality	Dr. Supriya Mudgal	262
55	Human Rights Concerns for the Older People	Brahma:	266
56	Child Labour and Human Rights	Ms. Shilpa S. Jibhenkar	270
57	Right to Privacy: Human Right Protection- A Judicial activism in Indian legal Perspective	Dr. Gurpreet Kour	275
58	Human Rights of Women and	Sudhangsu Sekhar Datta	280
		Dr. Priyanka K. Ambade-Ukey	284
		Dr. Rahul Tiwari	
		Dr. Gajanan S. Mehkarkar	
		Mrs. Jamini Devi	

Role of Human Rights in world Harmony

❖ Prof. D. Thirumaran

*Head of the Department, Department of Defence and Strategic studies,
Voorhees College, Vellore 632 001*

❖ Dr K Saravanan

*Assistant Professor , Department of Defence and Strategic studies
Voorhees College, Vellore 632 001*

Introduction

The role of Human rights in playing harmony in the world is an important concept .unless the human rights are not clearly understood and followed by the world it is very difficult to create harmony and peace in the world. The Authors in the paper attempts to make the study on Evolution of human rights, Human rights in the Global level, Characteristics of Human Rights and the various classifications of Human rights. This paper also aims to give the insight of the world's harmony and peace in performing the responsible the role of human rights.

Every nation and everyone is yearning for harmony. Statesmen of the world frantically are trying to evolve a system to bring about equality, Liberty and fraternity among the people and nations. The essence of peace is not only a conflict free state, but also the presence of justice, human dignity, equality and development on the lines of human Rights enforcement. One cannot live without rights. Harmony and human rights are inherent in our nature. It is very common to all human beings around the world. A set of basic **fundamental rights** are called as **Human Rights**. These rights cannot be changed either by institutional or constitutional frame work. These are not only historically inherent but natural rights. Human rights are common to all national around the world. Civilized countries call it as '**Natural law**'.

Natural law help us to live and to improve human qualities, specialization, intelligence, talents, conscience, physical and spiritual and other values to the utmost level. Harmony is Natural and the Man-made violence has taken the entire world to a level of troubled existence. The history reveals the events to enslave the defenseless people around the world. The socio-political structure is so warped that it is facing unending conflict and chaos.

The problem of human rights and peace is a continuing phenomenon in the progress of civilization. Human rights are inseparable part of progress from antiquity. The history of human experiences revel the violation of human rights and thus wars , conflicts fights and slaughters were seen everywhere and have

become a constant factor in the progress of the civilization. Harmony means living together as a community in mutual respect, solidarity and justice. It includes the presence of harmony between culture and structure. This can be maintained by law and order in a systematic way around the world since the essence of peace is 'all is one'.

Harmony is not only universal but also holistic by nature. All humanity around the world should integrate by universal law and order. The preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights runs as 'All men are born free and all are equal in status and rights.'

Everyone is born equal and has the right to lead a dignified life of his or own choice. Human rights are related to individuals and society. And it denotes all those rights that are inherent and ensure that we live as free people and exercise our choice. The state's role is to ensure that people have equal rights. Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language and religion. Human rights include, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression and fair trial, the right to life work and education.

Evolution of Human Rights

The idea of Human rights becomes stronger after the Second World War. During the times of war human lives lost its value and those affected by war had to struggle till the end of their life.

The rights of man were prevented or eliminated in several parts of the world due to several factors. It is proved that even the government of some countries could not protect human rights. People never wanted that they are treated unfairly. Freedom, food, shelter, and nationality. These voices played a critical role in the San Francisco meeting in which the United Nations Charter was drafted in 1945. At this juncture, an International body, the United Nations Organization which was established on 24th October 1945 took up the issue. Human Rights are an important theme in all UN policies and programmes in the areas of peace and security, development, humanitarian assistance and economic and social affairs.

Human rights in Global level

The greatest achievements of United Nations are the creation of human rights law. The UN established a Commission on Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. It is a milestone document in the history of Human rights.

It is also known as modern International Magna Carta of Human Rights. Its principles have been incorporated in to the Constitutions of the nations.

The protection of human right is everyone's responsibility. An understanding and respect for human rights provides the foundation for **harmony, security and freedom** in our community. Human Rights are based on the values of (1) Dignity-

The right to life, the right to integrity, the prohibition of enforced labor, slavery and degrading punishment. (2)Justice- The right to fair trial, proportional punishment to crime, the right not to be tried more than once for the same crime.(3) Equality- Equality before law, No discrimination on race, religion , gender, age, ability or disability etc..

The basic characteristics of human Rights are:

- Inherent- Human Rights are granted by any person or authority.
- Fundamental- Human Rights are fundamental Rights because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
- Inalienable- it means Human Rights cannot be taken away from the individual.
- Indivisible-Human Rights can't be denied even when other rights have already been enjoyed.
- Universal- human Rights are Universal. They are applied irrespective of one's origin or status. They are enforceable without national border.
- Human Rights are interdependent because the fulfillment or exercise of one human right cannot be had without the realization of the other.

The classification of Human rights:

Human Rights are broadly classified into five primary categories. They are

(1) **Civil Rights**-The term civil rights refers to the basic rights afforded by laws of the government to every person. This is the right to be treated as an equal to anyone else.

(2) **Political Rights**-These rights are exercised in the formation and administration of a government. They protect the individual from the misuse of political power and recognize every individual's right to participate in their country's political process. It includes the freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly, the right to take part in the government of one's country, the right to vote the freedom of speech and obtain information.

(3) **Social Rights**- It is necessary for an individual to fully participate in the society. Social rights are those rights necessary for an adequate standard of living including the right to education, health care, food, clothing, shelter and social security.

(4) **Economic Rights**- The right to participate in an economy that benefits all and to desirable works. Economic rights guarantee every person to have condition under which they are able to meet their needs this includes the rights to employment and fair wages. The reasonable limitation of working hours, shelter, education and adequate standard of living, and the right to property.

(5) **Cultural Rights**-The Right to freedom of religion and to speak the language and to practice the cultural life of the community, the right to share in scientific advancement.

Human Rights Commission

Human rights commissions were established to ensure the protection of human rights. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12th Oct, 1993. It is an independent statutory, and non-constitutional body. Its headquarter is located in New Delhi. NHRC is a multi-member body which consists of a Chairperson and other members. The President appoints the Chairperson and other members. They are appointed for 5 years or till the age of 70 years whichever is earlier. NHRC has five divisions. Law Division, Investigation Division, Policy Research and Programmes Division, Training Division and Administrative Division.

b) The state Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu was formed on 17th April, 1997. It functions at the state level. It includes three members including a Chairperson. A state Human Rights Commission can inquire in to violation of human rights related to subjects covered under State list and Concurrent list in the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Conclusion

Many organizations around the world have taken their efforts to protect human rights and far ending human rights issues. These non-governmental organizations monitor the actions of the governments and pressure them to act according to human rights principles. Some of these organizations are Amnesty International, Children's, Defence Fund, and Human Rights Watch. All the narratives of Human rights values and classifications are idealistic in nature. In realistic view, we are seeing many human basic rights are not reached the all the corners of the world.

References

- Constitution of India as amended by Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act 2016
- Human Rights in the 21 Century-Edited by Mohammad Shabir-Rawat Publications 2008
- Human Rights a very Short Introduction- by Andrew Clapham –Oxford University Press 2007
- Contemporary Perspectives on Human Rights Law in India- by Kushi Kalra-YS Books International 2014
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948
- Protection of Human Rights Act 1993
- Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic. Religious and Linguistic Minorities adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1992.

Human rights are fundamental freedom that an individual in society is entitled to, these rights are not exposed to any conditions. Ever since the Second World War, countries around the world have given a great amount of significance to human rights and over the past few decades, human rights have been universally adopted. Most countries have rules and regulations which protect the human rights of individuals; however, still, some human rights violations take place across the world. We can define human rights as a set of basic rights that individuals around the world deem are essential, this includes freedom of speech, freedom of religion, rights to health, rights to education, etc. Human rights allow individuals in a society to live peacefully and harmoniously, it is important for how one communicates to others at different levels of society. Upholding and implementing human rights are key factors to uphold justice, mutual respect, and dignity in society. Violating human rights indicates that basic human moral rights are dishonored. Therefore, it is important to educate and create awareness about human rights in a society so that one does not turn a blind eye to human rights violations.

This book is one of the best for learning about the various issues and challenges. It would provide insight into how we can overcome the various aspects of the problem. All of the authors had covered every aspect of today's human rights issues and challenges, and it would be an excellent reference book for future researchers.



Naresh Patil is presently working as a Assistant Professor of Social Work in Kumbhalkar College of Social Work, Wardha Which are affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. He has 10 years U.G & P.G teaching experience. He has attended several National and International Conferences or Webinars. He has contributed over a dozen articles in journals of National and International reputed journals. He is associated with many

N National as well as international Organizations. He is a author of Social Work NET/ SET/ PET book, Women Empowerment – Issues & challenges in 21 st century , Human Rights, Women Empowerment- A Need of the Hour,



Dr. Ruksana Banuis is an Assistant Professor in the department of business studies and accounting at Muscat College. She has over 26 years of teaching experience and holds a Ph.D. in Management from the University of Technology Malaysia. Her areas of research interests include human resource management, entrepreneurship, and economic development. She is an author of more than 25 papers in indexed journals and conferences. She is also are viewer for several

international journals. Ruksana believes in the nobility of the teaching profession and takes pride in being a lecturer and researcher. Currently, she is working as a co-principal investigator on one research grant project awarded by MOERI (Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation) Oman.

Available at
amazon

flipkart.com



ISBN 978-93-5506-230-7



9 789355 062307

Non fiction ₹ 999

www.hsrpublications.com

“VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM : INDIA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD FOREIGN POLICY”



**Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav**



**Edited by :
Dr. Partha Biswas
Prof. (Dr.) C. B. Bhange
Devidas Vijay Bhosale**

“Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: India's Neighbourhood Foreign Policy”

Edited by

Dr. Partha Biswas

Faculty, Dept. of Defence Studies, SreeChaitanya College, Habra,
(West Bengal State University)

ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellow, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

Prof. (Dr) C.B Bhange

HOD, Dept. of Military Science Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani, Maharashtra
Chairman, Board of studies in Military science, SRTMU, Nanded.

Devidas Vijay Bhosale

Assistant Professor and HOD, Dept. of Defence and Strategic Studies.
TuljaramChaturchand College, Baramati, Maharashtra.



HOMOK PRAKASHANI TRUST

**16, Gopi Bose Lane
Kalkata-700 012**

Copyright © Editors

Title : "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam : India's Neighbourhood Foreign Policy"

Editors : Dr. Partha Biswas, Prof. (Dr) C.B Bhange, Devidas Vijay Bhosale

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, 14th April, 2022

ISBN : 978-81-956069-3-1

Published by :

Homok Prakashani Trust

16, Gopi Bose Lane, Kolkata-700 012

Mobile : +91-8017363583, +91-7679535768/7001734673,
+91 9051142709

E-mail : homokindia@gmail.com

Printed by : Computer Graphics, 83B, Vivekananda, Kolkata-700006

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.

Price : Rs. 600/-

CONTENTS

Preface	3
1. India's Look East Policy/Act East Policy <i>Emamul Mondal</i>	13
2. Human Rights Status of women in SAARC Countries <i>Dr. Sabahat Rafiq Qazi</i>	20
3. India's Strategic Planning with Neighbouring Countries <i>Dr. Deepak S. Vede</i>	27
4. India's Vaccine Diplomacy with Russia <i>Dr. Md Moniruddin</i>	36
5. Horizontal & Vertical Perspective of China's Soft Power in Health Silk Road Diplomacy: Special Reference on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). <i>Mithun. P. V.</i>	42
6. Dragon Fastener to the Gilgit Baltistan <i>Mohammad Yusuf</i>	48
7. India's Strategy and Stability towards the Fragile State Myanmar <i>Dr P. Venkata Rao</i>	60
8. Indo-Myanmar Bilateral Trade Dialogs <i>Mali Bhowmik</i>	70
9. Importance of India-Myanmar Strategic and Bilateral Relations <i>Dr. K. Saravanan and Professor D. Thirumaran</i>	80
10. India's Strategic Partnership with Myanmar <i>Amit Kumar Das</i>	84
11. Bangladesh Border conflicts: Issues and Challenges <i>Mt Fotema Khatun</i>	90
12. A Critical Analysis of Indo-Bangladesh Water Sharing Issue <i>Sanjoy Singha</i>	95

13.	Neemrana Dialogue : Indo-Pak Track II Initiative <i>Parimal Marjit</i>	104
14.	Jammu Kashmir Major Conflict Between Indo-Pak Relationship <i>Dr. Ram Pandurang Sabade</i>	110
15.	Post COVID-19 Vaccination in India : Prevention and Response <i>Swapan Hati</i>	113
16.	Health Security and India <i>Dr. Ramesh Raut</i>	119
17.	Emerging Conflicts of Terrorism, Nexalism and Regionalism <i>Dr. Sadhna Trivedi</i>	135
18.	Role of BSF in War and Peace at Waghah Border Flag Ceremony <i>Major Dr. Sanjay Chaudhary</i>	142
19.	“Significant of Foreign Direct Investment in the Development of Hospitality Industry in Pune City” <i>Dr. Chalindrawar Ganesh Kishanrao</i>	151
20.	Geostrategic Importance and Conflicts in the Indian Ocean <i>Neeraj Singh Manhas</i>	161
21.	Indo- EU Maritime Security Dialogue: India’s Pacific Strategy <i>Rumi Rani Sahoo</i>	167
22.	Re-examining the US policy and Indian response in Arab Israel conflict <i>Jyoti Rabi Das</i>	174
23.	China’s Offshore Defence Power to Open Seas Strategic Access in Indo- Pacific: India’s Maritime Geopolitical Strategic Engagement <i>Santona Khatun</i>	180
24.	India's National Security Policy: Analytical Overview of its Integration, Articulation and Dimension <i>Tanmoy Shil</i>	185

Dr. K. Saravanan¹ and Professor D. Thirumaran²

Abstract : The article deals with Strategic relations between India and Myanmar. In taking on India's perspective, it focuses on India-Myanmar Strategic Importance, Background, Geo-Strategic Location of Myanmar, Foreign policy Doctrines, India's National Security Interests, Economic Cooperation, Major Implications, Political Realignment, Burden on Rohingya Issue, Diplomacy and Cultural, improving connectivity, Multilateral Forums Cooperation and assesses the Strategic importance, security issues and challenges

Keywords : Myanmar, Burma, China, India, foreign policy

Introduction : India-Myanmar relations also known as Indian-Burmese relations or Indian-Myanmar relations, refers to the bilateral relations between India and Myanmar. These relations encompass the political, economic and socio-cultural relations that exist between the two neighboring Asian countries. The long-lingering power struggle in Myanmar has finally ended. The Myanmar junta or Myanmar's military has toppled the democratically elected government in a Coup D'etat. This has smashed decade-long hopes for a truly democratic Myanmar. As the future of Myanmar's democracy is now uncertain and given its strategic importance, this Coup D'etat will have geopolitical implications for the region and India.

India-Myanmar Strategic Importance

Background: India and Myanmar relationship officially got underway after the Treaty of Friendship was signed in 1951, after

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies Voorhees College, Vellore

²Professor D Thirumaran, Head of the Department, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies Voorhees College, Vellore – 632 001.

which the foundation for a more meaningful relationship was established during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit in 1987.

Multi-faceted Relationship: India and Myanmar have traditionally had much in common, with cultural, historical, ethnic, and religious ties, in addition to sharing a long geographical land border and maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal.

Geo-Strategic Location of Myanmar: Myanmar is geopolitically significant to India as it stands at the center of the India-Southeast Asia geography.

Myanmar is the only Southeast Asian country that shares a land border with northeastern India, stretching some 1,624 kilometers.

The two countries also share a 725-km maritime boundary in the Bay of Bengal.

Confluence of Two Foreign policy Doctrines: Myanmar is the only country that sits at the intersection of India's "Neighborhood First" policy and its "Act East" policy.

Myanmar is an essential element in India's practice of regional diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific and serves as a land bridge to connect South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Competition with China: If India is to become an assertive regional player in Asia, it has to work toward developing policies that would improve and strengthen its relationship with neighboring countries. However, in pursuance of this, China is a big roadblock, as it aims to diminish India's influence in its neighborhood. Therefore, both India and China are fighting for gaining influence in Myanmar. For example, as part of its policy for the Indian Ocean called

Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR), India developed the Sittwe port in Myanmar's Rakhine state. The Sittwe port is meant to be India's answer to the Chinese-fronted Kyaukpyu port, which is intended to cement China's geostrategic footprint in Rakhine.

Critical for India's National Security Interests: North-eastern states in India are affected by left-wing extremism and narcotics trade routes (golden triangle).

To counter these threats, the Indian and Myanmar armies have carried out many joint military operations like Operation Sunshine.

Economic Cooperation: Many Indian companies made significant economic and trade agreements in infrastructure and other areas. Some other Indian companies such as Essar, GAIL, and ONGC Videsh Ltd. have invested in Myanmar's energy sector. To elevate its "Made in India" arms industry, India has identified Myanmar as key to increasing its military exports.

Major Implications

Political Realignments : The coup has attracted strong reactions and the threat of sanctions from the United States and the West. This could lead to unique political realignments in Myanmar. These decisive western sanctions may force Myanmar's military to get closer to China, which may not be in the best interest of India. Moreover, a failed Myanmar state at India's doorstep and a weakened Myanmar falling into the clutches of China as a satellite state may increase China's bidding in regional affairs.

Burner on Rohingya Issue : Any effort to restore democracy in Myanmar will require supporting Aung San Suu Kyi. However, due to her silence on the Rohingya crisis, the plight of the hapless Rohingya may take a backseat or be conveniently forgotten. This is not in India's national security interest in the north-east.

Condition Catch-22 : While India's national interests, under the new circumstances, would clearly lie in dealing with whoever is in power in Myanmar, India would find it difficult to openly support the junta given the strong western and American stance.

Diplomacy and Cultural : Myanmar's importance to India's conduct of cultural diplomacy through the lens of Buddhism for tourism purposes. India's "Buddhist Circuit" initiative, which seeks to double foreign tourist arrivals and revenue by connecting ancient Buddhist heritage sites across different states in India, should resonate with Buddhist-majority Myanmar.

This could also build up India's diplomatic reservoir of goodwill and trust with Buddhist-majority countries such as Myanmar.

Improving Connectivity: India should realize that Myanmar is vital to fulfilling its ambition to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2024. Therefore, facilitating connectivity is central to improving India-Myanmar economic relations. In this context, Infrastructure projects

such as the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway and Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport (KMMTT) should be financed into fruition expeditiously.

Rohingyas Issue Resolving : The quicker the Rohingya issue is resolved, the easier it will be for India to manage its relations with Myanmar and Bangladesh, focusing instead more on bilateral and subregional economic cooperation.

Multilateral Forums Cooperation : Finally, cooperation in different multilateral forums such as ASEAN and BIMSTEC strengthens the relationship between the two countries.

Conclusion :

Given the strategic importance of Myanmar, it is therefore in India's geostrategic interest to see Myanmar prevail as a stable and autonomous country, thereby making possible greater bilateral engagement in India-Myanmar relations.

References :

1. Alexandre Defay, *Jeopolitik*, Ankara: Dost, 2005, P.13
2. Brian Goodall, *Dictionary of Human Geography*, London: Penguin Books, 1987, P 362
3. Carr, *The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-1939: Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations*
4. Daniel Yergin, "Energy Security of Markets," in *Energy and Security: Toward a New Foreign Policy Approach*, ed. Jan H. and Goldwyn, David L. eds (Baltimore 2005), 51
5. D.M. Seekins, *Burma -China Relations Playing with Fire* op .Cit., P, 539, Mya Mung, *The Burma Road to capitalism, economics Growth Versus Democracy*, Op.cit, P.277.,
6. Shee Poon Kim, "The Politics of china's Trade Relations with Thailand", *Asian Survey* March 1981
7. *World Focus*, September 1994, P.9



Dr. Partha Biswas

ICSSR Post Doctoral Fellow, Jawaharlal
Nehru University, Delhi

Faculty, Dept. of Defence Studies,
SreeChaitanya College (West Bengal State
University)

Former Weapons Training Instructor, CISF
(MHA–Govt. of India)

Chairman, HomokPrakashani, International
Journal of Social Studies.

Member of Institute for Security and
Development studies



Prof. (Dr) C.B Bhange

HOD, Dept. of Military Science Shri Shivaji
college, Parbhani, Maharastra

Chairman, Board of studies in Military science
SRTMU Nanded

Awarded ShriDuttaPrasannaParitoshak in
Defence Studies



Devidas Vijay Bhosale

Assistant Professor and HOD, Dept. of
Defence and Strategic Studies,
TuljaramChaturchand College Baramati,
Maharastra

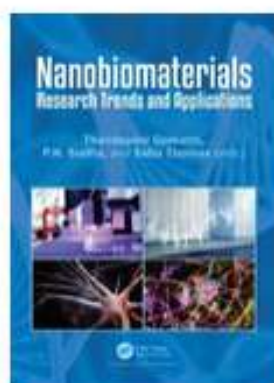


HOMOK PRAKASHNI TRUST
16, Gopi Bose Lane, 2nd Floor
Kolkata-700012

ISBN : 978-81-956069-3-1



Price Rs. 600/-



Chapter

Industrial Wastewater Sources and Treatment Strategies by using Bionanomaterials

By K. Vijayalakshmi, J. Annie Kamala Florence, Prabhakarn Arunachalam

Book [Nanobiomaterials](#)

Edition	1st Edition
First Published	2023
Imprint	CRC Press
Pages	12
eBook ISBN	9780429057038



ABSTRACT

In the current scenario, industrial wastewater is an emerging threat and of great concern pertaining to its effect on significantly endangering the surrounding environment and the ecosystem. The public concern over the environmental impact of wastewater pollution has increased nowadays and hence in order to prevent health hazards caused by the discharge of wastewater into the environment, several wastewater treatment techniques such as chemical coagulation, adsorption, activated sludge etc. have been developed by many researchers all over the world. This chapter provides an overview of recent progress made in the area of industrial wastewater treatment strategies using nanobiomaterials which gives a comprehensive picture of ongoing researches and also provides interesting background to extend future research activities regarding various treatment methodologies.