

Tackling insurgency through policing strategy and techno driven surveillance: an approach for the North West, Nigeria

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Abstract

The vast North West's weakly regulated stretch of 1,497km international land border with Sahelian countries; a conduits for proliferation of arms, transnational terrorism, human trafficking drug trafficking, jihadist incursion, has found a nexus with North West region of Nigeria whose poverty indicators, unabated tension between sedentary Hausa farmer and the nomadic Fulani herders. All these are predictors for kidnapping, armed banditry, gang raping, village and markets raids, which are done with reckless abandonment while the already overwhelmed law enforcement agencies battle to no end even as economic diplomacy, peace, socialization and political stability of the country remain extensively threatened and at its lowest ebb. It is in an effort to outthink this overwhelming background that this study sets out to examines, using the state fragility theory, the tackling insurgency through policing strategy and techno driven surveillance as an approach for the North West, Nigeria. The study engaged survey research design and purposive sampling technique to obtain relevant data from law enforcement agencies and civil society involve in prosecuting the war against terror in North West of Nigeria. Findings from the study showed that a change in policing strategy from the present armchair, reactive and combative policing strategy to Intelligence Led policing strategy and deployment of techno driven surveillance has positive and significant effect in tackling insurgency, Jihadism incursions, crime and criminalities in the North West of Nigeria. Study concluded that reactive policing strategy apart from being combative has done more harm than good both to the populace and the law enforcement agencies as evidence in the recent campaign to disband the Special Anti Robbery Squad such that anything less than a complete change of strategies alongside the deployment of a techno driven surveillance and its supportive infrastructure will only amount to government being engaged in a battle technically lost before commencement.

A Study on the Street Vendors in Sivasagar District of Assam

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Abstract

The study is an effort to highlight the socio-economic and demographic status and working condition of the vendors working in Sivasagar town. It is an attempt to focus on the various issues relating to their work life, legal issues, financial viability, credit guarantee, the problems they face everyday. The significance of this study is that it reveals a total position of street vendors in the city and the issues yet to be addressed. Since street vendors represent a big share of the informal workers, so the matter has been a great deal of focus and necessary legal and official steps to be taken for promoting this class of traders. In this regard, the research studies could have enough resources to highlight what is happening and what yet to be done in the field. Policy makers and the concerned authorities will be able to collect enough inputs and data which could be better utilized while framing policies for the welfare and development of this class of informal workers.

Parents of children with mental retardation – a sociological study

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Abstract

The parents of children with female mentally challenged absolutely face more difficulties than parents of children with male mentally challenged, which in turn affect their quality of life. Many factors can influence the quality of life of the parents with mentally challenged children in family. Parents are in family who deal with the issues associated with child's disability and also maintain the household so it is very important for parents to take some time to care for themselves as individuals and getting enough sleep, eating regular meals, taking a short walk, and doing the things that they really enjoy. Parents having a child with mentally challenged experience a variety of stressors and stress reactions related to the child's disability and known to get impacted in many ways because of having a special child. The present study aims to find out the "a study among parents of children with mental retardation" studying in special schools of Dharmapuri District of Tamilnadu.

**Make in India through promotion of polity and society:
A study on rural areas of Lakhimpur district**

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Abstract

'Make in India through promotion of Polity and Society: A study on Rural Areas of Lakhimpur District' which intends to analyze in recent years, much attention has been turned to the field of development. It is one of the major significant generally in the validity and legitimacy of a state in context of producing active vision for the ruling groups. Assam along with other states in North East India is a collective pool of rich natural resources and a beautiful blend of people and culture where nature has showered all her blessings with a rich biodiversity, huge hydro-energy potential, oil, gas, coal, limestone, forest wealth, fruits and vegetables, flowers, herbs and aromatic plants and rare and rich flora and fauna. That, those are the large or major factors but some other important measures relating with fundamental needs of human being abundantly seem in the surrounding areas. It is never-ending journey wherein perseverance and creativity is its pillar. It is succinctly found that recent initiatives reflecting the prime minister's focus on the Northeast have created great expectations. The home minister's bold New Year resolve to remove the sense of alienation among the people of the Northeast and make them feel safe and secure in any part of the country has brought hope to many who lament a history of discrimination. The reason is that development in any type of human society is the primary function of both polity and social factors. Thus, the modern thinkers of the problem of development emphasize of full exposition for both factors in understanding the nature and dimension. First of all the topic will emphasis on historical understanding, overview and in second phrases with measures raising for polity and society. In third how the concept and process of development on the role of science and technology, social values, cultures of other countries, thoughts intellectual suppositions in the contemporary manner. Fourthly, how the method will adopt in terms of modern and dynamics view. In fifth, some new conclusion will be drawn at the end. For empowering rural areas this seminal paper will focus some burning issues particularly in Lakhimpur district. Through, by this study an attempt has been made to analyze the impact of incessantly increase of population, deterioration of value and poor infrastructure in rural Assam. The study is based on both primary and secondary data.

A study on socio-economic background of entrepreneurs in small scale industries in India — a case study of Assam

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Abstract

The small scale industrial (SSI) sectors have been considered as a powerful instrument for achieving “Accelerated Industrial Growth” and creating “Productivity Employment Opportunities” in an economy. This sector also plays two important roles as producers of consumer goods and absorbers of surplus labour, thereby addressing the agents that help in mitigating regional imbalances, facilitate mobilization of local resources and skills, which might have otherwise remained unutilized. In recent years, the SSI sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant sector of the Indian economy, displaying its phenomenal growth in the varied fields of production, employment and dispersed development, in general and exports in particular. An attempt has been made to highlight the socio-economic background and status of entrepreneurs in small scale industries of Assam. The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected by conducting a survey among 200 sample entrepreneurs in small industrial units of Assam. While collecting data, the researchers visited District Industrial Centre (DIC) in Assam. Secondary data has been collected from books, journals, annual reports of SIDO, NISSET, Guwahati and District Industrial Centre Jorhat.

Assessing changes in landcover using remote sensing in the Brahmaputra floodplain: a case study between the river Jia Bharali and Buroi

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Abstract

The Brahmaputra is the largest river system in north-east India. As it is an active floodplain region, various natural and man-made landscape features are found. Land use/ land cover (LU/LC) change was determined in a floodplain area, Biswanath and Sonitpur district (Assam), from 1999 to 2019 by using Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote sensing technology. These studies were employed by using the remote sensing data of LANDSAT (V) data for two different time periods, 1999 and 2019. The study area was classified into nine categories on the basis of field study, geographical condition, and remote sensing technology. The comparison of LU/LC in 1999 and 2019 derived from satellite imagery interpretation indicate that there is a significant increase in grassland, forest, and plantation, and mixed-built up area. Due to Kaziranga Sixth Addition in this area, the grassland area has been increasing significantly. It is also noted that a substantial amount of agricultural land, sandbars, fallow land, and vegetation area vanished during the period of study which may due to shifting of river Brahmaputra towards the north and its tributaries in this area and regular inundation of this area.

Role of Tribal Livelihood of Non-Timber Forest Product Collected in Similipal Area of Mayurbhanj District of Odisha

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Abstract

Forest productions a very important role in the socio-economic life of tribal people in fact their life can't be imagined without forest. Collection and sell of different non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for commercial purposes are considered as important means of their livelihood. The tribal people seasonally collect various NTFPs to satisfy the needs for their food, fodder and medicine. The dominant tribes involved in using non-timber forest products in the District of Mayurbhanj are santal, kolha, munda, bathudi, bhumij, gonds, saunti, hill kharia, mahali, mankirdia, lodha etc. The present study tried to explore the role of tribal livelihood of NTFPs collected in similipal area through a sample of 150 respondents selected from eight villages in Jashipur block, Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. In this context, the objective of the paper is attempted to examine, the non-timber forest product the collect the different seasons and mostly use the forest for their livelihood. The research is focused on both quantitative and qualitative data using empirical field work. The respondents were given a structured interview schedule. The result shows that almost all tribal people in the study village collect NTFPs illegally and sell in local markets. Specific knowledge about NTFPs is required to ensure that communities create optimal use of their rural resources.