

## **Urban Historiography of Medieval Rajasthan**

**Muhammad Salman**

Ph.D. Scholar, College of Law, Government & International Studies, University Utara  
Malaysia

### **Abstract**

A field of history that examines the historical nature of cities and towns and the Urbanization process is known as urban history. It is a well-established and flourishing field of historical research. It is a rapidly expanding field of historical studies, driven by the rise in city populations across the globe. In history, Urbanization is a recent trend and worldwide phenomenon. It is true that the urban studies have evoked keen interest in recent times as cities and towns have played an important role in the growth of communities and in evolving cultures and civilizations throughout the vast span of world history. The scope of urban studies is wide, varied and fascinating. Urban studies pertaining to India have been growing rapidly in recent times and in case of Rajasthan state, enough work has been done by many historians and scholars. In the aforesaid study, an attempt has been made to discuss the Historiography of Medieval Rajasthan. The present study will also analyze how professional groups ( especially-Ironsmiths and Weavers) were instrumental in the acceleration of urban growth of medieval Rajasthan because the role of professional groups has not received sufficient attention of the historians and scholars.

## **Reflection of politics of pre independent India in the satirical works of Lakshminath Bezbaruah**

**Manish Gupta**

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science  
Sharda University, India

### **Abstract**

India is a democracy. By democracy, it not only means a government formed by the people, but also means a way of living, the political status of a country or state. And political democracy goes hand in hand with social and economic. Politics plays a very vital role in establishing India as an independent democratic country. Before its independence India served as a British colony. During this period before independence, they applied imperial rule to make them reign more states. The opposing rule policy of the Indians, loss of freedom, The policies to prevent the Indians from their political rights; the exploitation of the agricultural sector, industries, trade and commerce etc. The instigation of communal conflicts among the people to separate and weaken the Indian people are some of the chief tricks of British colonial rule. These policies of the British government hampered the Indians politically, economically as well as socially. As a result, under the leadership of some nationalist, movements were initiated against the British rule. When these movements started demanding freedom, later on, these movements immediately became the 'freedom movement'. The firm footsteps and strong state of the freedom movement helped India to free itself from the clutches of British rule. The pre independent state of politics still recorded in the political history of India also inspires people to create literary works on that time. As a result we can find the description of the British's expansion policies, the working of the national organizations, movements against the British, achievement of independence and such other political situations in the literary works. In this paper, the reflection of politics of pre independent in Lakshminath Bezbaruah's satirical works are discussed. Bezbaruah's satirical works were written for the reformation of the Assamese society and the reflection of different aspects of Indian politics, will help in determining the path of pre independent India and its political scenario.

## **Roadmap to tackling insurgency, armed banditry and kidnapping in the North West region of Nigeria**

**Abubakar James**

Department of Banking and Finance, Nasarawa State University

### **Abstract**

The North West region's violence has quickly grown into a theatre of wars, spilling into the North Central, forcing more herders southward into the country's Middle Belt and aggravating herder farmer tension not only in affected regions but amongst policy makers and security operatives whose reactive policing style is long overdue for overhauling even as law enforcement agencies are poorly resourced and overstretched. The region's abysmal literacy level, unskilled labour force, ungoverned spaces, overstretched poverty indicators, expanse of porous border and intense competition over land and water between predominantly Fulani herders and mostly Hausa farmers are all the needed catalysts for insurgency, armed banditry, budding jihadist activities, kidnapping and other violent crimes. It is against this background that this study, underpinned by routine activities theory, employed a thematic study approach to assess roadmap to tackling insurgency, armed banditry and kidnapping in the North West region of Nigeria. Findings from the study revealed that deployment of techno driven surveillance, strengthened collaborative efforts of law enforcement agencies and telecoms operators, genuine activation of good governance and adoption of a community participatory policing strategy can significantly reduce insurgency, armed banditry and kidnapping in the North West region. Study submitted that the North West insurgence calls for a multipronged approach with States, Federal and international communities to subdue the armed groups, protect communities across the vast ungoverned territory and exterminate the nexus of jihadist activities so that the region will not become a land bridge connecting Islamic insurgencies in the Central Sahel with the decade-old Boko Haram insurgency in the Lake Chad region of North-Eastern Nigeria.

## **Abolition of capital punishment in India**

**Fatima Mustana**

Former student, Department of Assamese, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India

### **Abstract**

The number of cases like murders and rape are increasing day by day. The use of capital punishment is criticized on the basis of human rights and use of authoritative power by state on individual. We have to give an opportunity to offender to realize his offense or feel guilty and remorse. Life term imprisonment without parole is less severe and restrictive than capital punishment. It should be abolished. There is need to search for the root causes of crime and spread awareness and moral educations to deter crime. Death penalty not only violates the human rights but it also an inhuman and cruel form of punishment. This paper deals with the concept for abolition of Capital Punishment. It focuses on the argument for and against the capital punishment. It evaluates both the arguments on the basis of case study. Capital punishment is unable to deter the crime.

## **Level and type of Educational anxiety among senior secondary school students of Kashmir valley**

**Mohan Sharma**

Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research

**Nikunja Shrimankar**

Thakur Institute of Management Studies & Research

### **Abstract**

The present study was conducted to find the level of Educational anxiety among senior secondary school students. In order to obtain accurate and relevant data descriptive survey method and stratified random sampling technique was used in the present study. The sample size of the study was 202 senior secondary school students from Baramulla district of Kashmir. In order to collect data for the study scale on Educational anxiety by VishalSood and Arti Anand (2015) was used. The objective of the study was to analyze the level of educational anxiety and to find the differences in Educational anxiety with respect to gender and type of school. Null hypothesis were framed in order to test the objectives. Statistical techniques like mean, percentage, standard deviation and t-test were used. The results of the study revealed that maximum of the senior secondary school students are having average level of test anxiety and average level of academic anxiety. There is no significant difference between male and female senior secondary school students in their academic and educational anxiety, but there is significant difference between male and female senior secondary school students in test anxiety. Male reported high level of test anxiety as compared to female. It was also found that there is significant difference between government and private senior secondary school students in test anxiety and academic anxiety.

## **Drug trafficking and the challenges of insecurity in West Africa: Nigeria experience**

**Getasew Tessema**

University of Gondar

Department of Gender and Development Studies

Gondar, Ethiopia

### **Abstract**

Drug trafficking is a global challenge that has attracted the attention of policymakers, academia and the media, because of its implications on the economy, security and development of human society. Available statistics has it that Nigeria occupy the top list of drug trafficking countries in West Africa. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the relationship between drug trafficking and in security in Nigeria. This study is situated within the rational-choice theory. Moreover, this study argues that drug trafficking is responsible for the growing levels of crime in Nigeria based on available statistics. This study further argues that one of the major implications of drug trafficking on Nigeria's internal security emanates from the ability of drug cartel to infiltrate Nigeria's security and political institutions, in a bid to change or influence its members and reorient the objectives of these governmental institutions towards promoting drug trafficking thereby undermining the Nigerian state legitimacy and democratic processes. Therefore, this study suggested among other things that the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency should strengthen its existing surveillance, especially at the borders in a bid a apprehend more drug traffickers.

## **Kinship among West African Societies: The case of role-relationship**

**Kumar Rama**

Department of History  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University  
Lucknow

### **Abstract**

The extended family life system that promotes cohesion, togetherness, cooperation and support has been a cherished tradition in most African societies. However, with influence of Western culture and inflationary economic system of most African societies, this cherished extended family tradition seems threatened. This paper against this background explores the role relationship in kinship in selected West African societies. It adopts exploratory approach; drawing largely from secondary data and personal and situational experiences. The study posits that role relationship in kinship ties is very noticeable and resilience in most African societies despite Western influences. The paper concludes that notwithstanding the relative influence of modernity and urbanisation, African societies can, through embracing modern technology maintain the togetherness, support and cooperation with extended family members spread over a wide geographical area.