

Inclusive Growth in India: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Since independence, there is a significant improvement in India's economic and social development. The focus of the government in recent years has shifted from promoting Incredible India to building Inclusive India. Inclusive growth as literal meaning of the words refers to both the pace and the pattern of the economic growth. This paper deals with inclusive growth in India its issues and challenges ahead. Growth may be higher in the last two decades but inclusive growth or equitable development has been missing. The strategies of inclusive growth and development came into the limelight in the developmental policies of emerging market economies (EMEs), with higher economic growth rates. With an accelerated economic growth rate, Indian policy makers too shifted their focus on inclusive growth and development while formulating the 11th Five Year Plan. It is therefore appropriate to examine the outreach of the inclusive growth. The aim of the paper is to assess how far India succeeded in bringing inclusive growth. The present paper analyses the current status of unemployment, poverty and regional disparity (in terms of net state domestic product (NSDP) and per capita income) across Indian states, for the period of nine years (2004-05 to 2012-13). The period has chosen because it reflects the latest situation of regional disparities, poverty and unemployment in India. Statistical analysis of data shows a clear tendency for Indian states to diverge in per capita income and NSDP. In a panel data study for 15 major Indian states for the period from 2004-05 to 2012-13, it has been found that regional inequality in India remained largely unchanged during this study period. The data pertaining to poverty and unemployment also demonstrates the differentials in the incidence of poverty and unemployment across the Indian states during the study period which in turn require more pro-poor inclusive growth strategy.

Social Protection to Senior Citizens in India: An Agenda for Action

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Abstract

Ageing is a natural phenomenon and has attracted the attention of the civilized world. Provision for the aged in the society has remained as an accepted goal of welfare states. The problems of the aged vary from society to society with a substantial variation in their life style. The longer life expectancy coupled with families opting for small family has lead the attitudinal change in our approach towards the elderly people. Disintegration of the joint family system and the impact of economic change have brought into sharp focus the peculiar problems which the aged are facing in India. With the rapid changes in the social scenario and the emerging prevalence of nuclear family set-ups in India in recent years the elderly people are exposed to emotional, physical and financial insecurity in the years to come. The Indian culture which is one of the oldest and richest culture is now facing a serious threat from western culture .The Indian culture is constantly evolving and managing to keep its old values and traditions untouched and at the same time develop new one. The respect and the care which is being offered to aged persons is a part of our rich culture and heritage. In India with majority of its population aged less than 30, the problems and issues of its grey population has not been given serious consideration and only a few studies on them have been attempted in our country.

Pattern and Differential of Literacy in Western Maharashtra: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

Literacy rate is one of the important demographic elements, which is a good measure of human progress towards modernization. Literacy has been defined as the ability to read and write with understanding. Indian literacy is characterized with sharp differences in between the rate of male and females; of rural and urban areas; and of various population subgroups. There are inter-regional variations in literacy rate among Western Maharashtra. The literacy variations are quite significant between male-female and rural-urban in this area. In this present paper, the western Maharashtra region is selected for analyzing these variations of literacy and differential of literacy. For this study, the secondary data are used which collected from socio-economic abstract of district. The collected data are analyzed by using statistical and cartographic techniques. Such type of study represents real situation of literacy in Western Maharashtra which helps to planners, scientists and research scholars.

Overview of Socio-Religious & Cultural Milieu in the Indian Nationalist Awakening

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Abstract

Development of national consciousness in the 19th century India was mainly the resultant of the grievances of the Indians against the alien regime. Along with this, several forces like social, religious, cultural, intellectual, academic, and others exerted great influence to grow-up national sentiments easily. The self-consciousness of the Indians as a nation grew up combining all these forces as a whole. In the evolution of political consciousness of the Indians all these forces interacted strongly and ultimately the 19th century witnessed the culmination of national reawakening into an organized, national, massive, political liberation movement. Initially national awakening expressed itself in the form of a series of socio-religious & cultural reform movements. It was seen that the basis of national unity was mainly the Hindu religion. Of course, religious differences were on the wane in the wake of the nationalist movement when the Indians proceeded to bear the fire of enthusiasm issuing from the growing political consciousness.

Evolution and evaluation of biodiversity law

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Abstract

The last quarter of the 20th century saw the popularization of two words, biodiversity and sustainable development. At the international arena. It became the centre stone of the international environment law. Biodiversity hitherto was remained the study of species and their ecosystems, especially by the science discipline. However, the word biodiversity was defined for the first time by the convention on biological diversity in 1992. Biodiversity being viewed as sustainable resources by the cbd, has become an integral part of the sustainable development for the future generations. Though. International environment law, prior to the cbd, had made attempts to conserve the different components of the biodiversity by international treaties, but for the first time the biodiversity was dealt by the international environment law in a holistic manner to conserve, use and sharing the benefits of genetic resources through a binding treaty. So, it becomes imperative to evaluate the pre cbd international treaties and post cbd protocols regulating biodiversity.

Prosecutorial Misconduct in India: A Call for Action

Pragant Mohanti

Abstract

The system followed in India for dispensation of criminal justice is the adversarial system of common law inherited from the British Colonial Rulers. The truth is supposed to emerge from the respective versions of the facts presented by the prosecution and the defense before a neutral judge. The accused is presumed to be innocent and the burden is on the prosecution to prove beyond reasonable doubt that he is guilty and the accused gets the benefit of doubt. Decision making is left largely in the hands of the parties, parties determine the witnesses they call and the nature of the evidence they give, and the opposing party has the right to cross-examine. The accused is normally represented by a very competent lawyer of his choice and the trial is oral and confrontational. So it becomes imperative that Prosecution also be represented by competent lawyer and prosecution is carried out in a professional manner, lapses if any on the part of prosecution whether advertent or inadvertent can change the fate of the case and shake the public confidence in the administration of criminal justice.

A History of Sino-Indian Relations: From Conflict to Cooperation

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Abstract

During the 1950's the relations between India and China were flowery, based on the peaceful co-existence, but the Tibet issue, followed by border dispute poisoned the climate of Sino-Indian entente cordiale. Nehru's policy of no-dispute no-negotiation and his forward policy finally led to a border war in 1962. From then on, Sino-Indian relations entered an era of cold war which lasted nearly 20 years. However during the era of Rajiv Gandhi (1988), the tension between the two countries was minimized and initiatives were taken for improvement in the relations. Since the end of cold war and the dimension of Soviet Union the relations between the two countries had steadily improved, and also strengthened in various fields of mutual interest. The continuous visits between the heads and officials have strengthened the relations and various issues including the border issue has been in the discussion for resolving by mutual cooperation. The recent visit of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh brought a new direction in the bilateral relations. In this paper attempt has been made to trace the history of Sino-Indian relations.