

Vol. 1. No.- 6.18

ISSN 2320 - 6225

# IDEAS

**A JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY THOUGHTS**

**MAY, 2018**



Department of Political Science  
Sipajhar College  
Darrang : Assam

*Editor*  
*Dr. Dibakar Ch. Das*

**Advisory Board:**

Dr. Niru Hazarika, *Formerly Professor,*  
Gauhati University, Political Scientist;

Dr. Dhruba Jyoti Bhoumik, *Formerly Professor,* Political  
Science & Public Administration,  
Dean, Faculty of Arts, Commerce & Law,  
North Bengal University;

Dr. Subham Rajkhowa, *Professor,*  
Law Department, Gauhati University;

Prof. Sandhya Goswami, Gauhati University, Political  
Scientist;

Dr. Gautam Chakma, *Professor,*  
Department of Political Science, Tripura University;

Dr. Dhrua Pratim Sharma, *Associate Professor,*  
Dept. of Political Science, Gauhati University;

Dr. Jayanta Krishna Sharma, *Associate Professor,*  
Gauhati University;

Dr. Pradip Ch. Deka, *Principal,*  
Sipajhar College, Darrang

**Editor**

Dr. Dibakar Ch. Das, *Associate Professor & Head,*  
Dept. of Political Science, Sipajhar College

**Members:**

Imran Hussain,

Sailendra Saharia,

Dr. Simanta Prakash Boruah

**Published by:**

Department of Political Science

Sipajhar College, Sipajhar : Darrang 784 145

**Printed at:**

Das Design Centre

Maligaon, Ghy-781012

**CONTENTS**

1. Use of Koha and SOUL from User's Perspective:  
-Debasmita Sarma/4
2. The Cult of Manasha Among the Rabhas:  
-Dr. Gagan Jyoti Borah /15
3. Quantity Vs. Quality: A Controversy among Newly Entrants in Panchayats:  
-Dr. Chandan Thakuria/20
4. Trend and Strategies for Agricultural Development  
-Charu Prova Deka/25
5. The Educational Thoughts of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam  
-Joyashree Nath/31
6. Status of Women in North-East India:  
-Madhurima Das /36
7. Indian Values in Morass: need for Value Education  
-Dr. Ranjita Bhattacharjya/39
8. Constitutional and Legal Rights of the Transgender  
-Bhasgyarima Bhuyan/41
9. Dream of Developed India : Brief Study of Various Programmes and Schemes of Government of India  
-Arup Bezbaruah/45

The journal 'Ideas: A Journal of Multidisciplinary Thoughts' focuses on different ideas and concepts of the political events concerning primarily with different aspects of the society. Further It carries out analytical views and the new ideas incorporating the matters-political and non-political, Government and non-governmental and thus resolves to come forward for action, reaction and interaction.

We welcome the contributions from academicians, journalists, research scholars and even from those who may never have published anything before but contributions should be descriptive, analytical or theoretical. They may be in the form of original articles, reactions to previous contributions or even a comment on a prevailing situation. All contributions i.e. articles, data based research papers etc. typed in double space may be sent to the editor's e-mail: dcdas.psc@gmail.com.

## Editorial--

### Dynastic rule in Indian democracy

India has been endowed with liberal republic democracy constitutionally headed by the President entrusting the entire responsibility of ruling the country with the Prime Minister who holds the political post not dynastically but through every five year's periodical election. Unlike Great Britain, India is a republican country where nominal executive head is elected as per the rule of the constitution. If so, is Mr. Rahul Gandhi, President of Indian Congress Committee, true when he expressed at the University of California USA, Berkeley that India is run by dynasties? The issue is really found to be controversial while analyzing minutely from grass-root level to the national politics. So far as real executive is concerned, Mr. Rahul Gandhi himself is one of spiders of the web of dynastic politics. The origin of this fact traces back to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who could be able to occupy the post of real executive of India i.e. Prime Minister through the first election held in 1952 and he used to establish his dynastical rule by the Congress known as Nehru dynasty. Since then, better to be mentioned, the rule of one party dominance i.e. Congress had started keeping the power of the country in the clutch of hands of his successors. During the long period of rule, either by the Congress party from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to his only daughter Mrs. Indira (Nehru) Gandhi who had executed three consecutive terms as the 3rd Prime Minister from 1966 to 1977 and the other fourth one from 1980 to 1984, or by forming the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) with the chairperson of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Late Indira Gandhi from 2004 to the present for the purpose of forming the coalition government in the same year. Prior to the system of coalition government, Late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's eldest son Mr. Rajib Gandhi, who was also assassinated by LTTE militant in 1991, as successor of the Indian National Congress, took office as the youngest Prime Minister after the assassination of his mother in 1984 at the age of 40 years old. As a successor of his mother, Rajib Gandhi thus became the 6th Prime Minister of India symbolizing the portrait of dynastical rule. Later Mrs. Sonia Gandhi was the President of both the Indian Congress Committee and the United Progressive Alliance while her son, Mr. Rahul Gandhi was the Vice President. So, this trend of becoming only the Prime Minister i.e. real head of political executive explicitly depicts the picture of dynastic rule in Indian democracy. Now the honourable chair of the president-ship of the Congress party has transferred from Mrs. Sonia Gandhi to her son, Mr. Rahul Gandhi who has come to occupy this position. In the affairs of the Congress party, there prevails the Nehru dynasty which has now been witnessed by the people of India. Here there arises a question as to whether Rahul Gandhi is indifferent to and aloof from this bond of familism. Now Mr. Rahul Gandhi is the president of the Indian National Congress succeeding his mother Mrs. Sonia Gandhi who resigned the post of President-ship of the Party. The party presidential position certainly leads to the honourable post of Prime-Minister of the country provided the party gets the opportunity to form Government either by gaining majority or by the coalition.

But however, the dynastic rule in India is not tantamount to the monarchy prevalent in the United Kingdom which had initiated its existing system from the time immemorial.

Here recalling the ideology and democratic principles of the framers of the Constitution of India, no one seems to realize that the thoughts of those luminaries at the time of framing the constitution never came to their minds that dynastic rule might happen in future. The framers of the constitution of India dreamt of making it purely a democratic country where there would be a government by elected representatives both at the Centre and the States.

## **Bedevilment with women in the name of Rape, Molestation**

Let A. P. Singh find out the effective step to stop the incessant bedeviling activities with women in the name of rape and molestation, who has pleaded for the rapists involved in Nirbhaya incident arguing that death sentence is nothing but a murder committed by a cold-blooded judge in the name of justice. The pleader i.e. A. P. Singh's statement clearly reveals the truth behind the indulgence in the involvement of the rape case. Or he along with any other persons like him is no doubt a tacit supporter of such sexual harassment although the pleader discharges his duty to side with human rights of the clients for the interest of his own profession.

During the last ten years or more, such rape cases as Nirbhaya have been taking place all over India regularly which victimize girls from the age of even one year to older ones. The number of such devilish activities like sexual harassment has been increasing day by day and it has now been common to all people irrespective of age, class or caste. As a result, the society now suffers from this chronic disease which has become the most dangerous frail. The saddest thing is that it has spread in all dignitaries of international field like Nobel Jury which has to stop offering novel award. As this impious affair has been internationalized, it is now time for the Government at the top level to take vehement step with a view to preventing this chronic disease which has come to occupy the top of the list of all burning problems.

### **Citizens Amendment Bill: To be a Draconian Act:**

The Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016 which was introduced in the Parliament on July 19, 2016 has been marked as a Draconian one for the people especially for the inhabitants of Assam. This newly introduced bill has been vehemently opposed and thus protested by the indigenous people of Assam as it attempts to bring two major changes to the Citizenship Act, 1955. The first one is the exclusion of the people belonging to Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Parsis, Buddhists of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan who entered India without valid travel documents or are staying here with expired travel documents, from the status of illegal migrants as defined in Section 2(b) of the Act. The second is the reduction in the time period for acquiring Indian citizenship by naturalization for the above mentioned communities from 11 years to 6 years. These two major changes are basically detrimental to the Assam Accord, 15 August, 1985 dealing with demands that all those foreigners who had entered Assam between 1951 to 1961 were to be given full citizenship including the right to vote. Those who had done so after 1972 were to be deported, the entrants between 1961 and 1971 were to be denied voting rights for ten years but would enjoy all other rights of citizenship, a parallel package for the economic development of Assam including a second oil refinery, a paper mill and institute of technology. The Central Government also promised to provide legislative and administrative safeguards to protect the cultural, social and linguistic, identity and heritage of the Assamese people. But this newly introduced bill, if it is passed in the Parliament, proves to play a draconian Act for the indigenous people of Assam as the Bill (to be Act) gives an ample opportunity to the Hindu Bangladeshis who will be migrated from their own Country i.e. Bangladesh to India. Statistically speaking, more than one and half crore Hindu Bangladeshis will be imported from Bangladesh which would definitely a great threat to the citizens of India especially the people of Assam. That is why, all the organizations, associations, Unions and other Units of Assam have come forward to agitate in various ways in order to pressurize the central Government to stop this drac to pressurize the central Government to stop this draconian bill.

**Dibakar Ch. Das**