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- ❖ **Leadership and Russian Foreign Policy**
- ❖ **India-China Economic Relations**
- ❖ **Post-COVID-19 China**
- ❖ **India-US Defence Relations**
- ❖ **The Balkans & EU**
- ❖ **India's Northeast**

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It is against this backdrop, the upcoming visit of China's President Xi Jinping to India may herald a new era in Sino-Indian relations embedded with strong strategic resonance because a new dynamic, powerful and stable political dispensation under the Prime Minister ship of Mr. Narendra Modi awaits him. The change of leadership in China in the recent past has also infused new dynamism in its relations with New Delhi and that may be seen as a positive attempt towards establishing more constructive bilateral ties with India in the coming visit of its President. However, another important reason appears to evolve a solid strategic counterpoise by Beijing with the help of India against the USA as Washington's strategic pivot towards East in the recent past has unnerved China to a considerable extent and now in the changed scenario of balance of powers, it cannot sustain for long its animosity with New Delhi in the times to come. Further, as India is a rising techno-economic power with the

vast potential of overall growth and development and as 21st century is said to that of the East, China may be holding a perception that the Sino-Indian joint endeavour can do miracles particularly in countering the USA's increasing influence in Asia, Asia-Pacific and the Far East besides Australia, with which Washington had concluded a defence treaty in the recent past. At the same time, China is not satisfied with its status of a regional predominance only and aspires to be a global hegemon by replacing the unquestioned position of the USA. And in that endeavour, it has to have cordial relations with India which has moved far ahead towards Washington and recently towards Tokyo and Canberra. Under these circumstances, the forthcoming visit of the Chinese President to India offers some of the most promising results not only for the evolving Sino-India bilateral ties, but for the entire East as both the Asian giants together can either make or unmake the prospects of peace, prosperity and security of Asia and ultimately of the whole world. ◆◆

Agricultural Credit in India: Policies and Its Implications

Dr. Dipen Saikia* Tabang Mibang**

Agriculture in India though a vocation, is taken as a culture due to which innovations, application of technology, marketing management and other business practices are absolutely absent. However, in recent times a little improvement is observed in terms of proactive agricultural policies of the government and marketing reforms. Commercial and professional propositions in agriculture sector are now a day's noticed in the form of extension services from the Universities and Agricultural Research Institutes all over the country.

Agriculture contributes about 16 per cent of total GDP and account for 10 per cent of exports in recent years. Over 60 per cent of India's land area is arable making it the second largest country in the world in terms of total arable land. Agriculture plays a significant role in Indian economy for it supplies

substantial food and fodder as a major source of livelihood for workers, manufacturers, farmers and traders. Agriculture provides employment directly to rural population and indirectly to non-agriculturists like artisans, traders, and service providers, it is also provides raw-materials to industries and to Micro, Small, Medium enterprises. In spite of all these advantages, agriculture in India is yet to transform into an engine of prosperity and economic growth.

There has no a second opinion in the matter agriculture in India as the backbone of Indian economy. Even today agriculture and allied activities stand for the main source of livelihood of the vast majority of rural population in India (about 58.2 percent of the working population). Even though the contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is showing a declining trend (it is only 13.7 percent in 2012-13 compared to 51.9 percent in 1950-51) its capacity to encompass an extensive workforce reflects its importance in Indian economy. Indian agriculture is mostly a gamble of monsoon, which sometimes shatters all

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Indian Higher Education Sector

Dr. Dipen Saikia*

India, today, is considered as a talent pool of the world, having qualified and educated human resources in abundance. This has been one of the primary reasons for transformation of India into one of the fastest growing economies in the world since 1990s. The Economist Clark Kerr observed, "On a global level wealth and prosperity have become more dependent on the access to knowledge than the access to natural resources." India's aspirations to establish a knowledge society in the increasing globalisation, is based on the assumption that higher and technical education empowers people with the requisite competitive skills and knowledge. It has been realized that it is the quality of education that prepares one for all pursuits of life. As a result, increasing attention has been given to quality and excellence in higher education.

The top seven states in terms of highest number of colleges in India are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Seventy six per cent Colleges are privately managed; 61 percent Private-Unaided and 15 percent Private Aided. Total Enrolment in higher education has been estimated 33.3 million with 17.9 million boys and 15.4 million girls. Girls constitute 46 percent of the total enrolment. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education in India is 23.6 percent for 18-23 years of age group. The GER for male population is 24.5 percent and female it is 22.7 percent. For schedule castes it is 18.5 percent and for schedule tribes, it is 13.3 percent as compared to the national GER of 23.6 percent. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has shown significant improvement from 19.4 percent in 2010-11 to 23.6 percent in 2014-15. 30 per cent GER by 2020 as envisaged in 12th plan would be achieved.

"The Union Minister for Human Resource Development highlighted that this data base acts as rich depository that gives direction while devising policies to improve higher education. He also suggested that State universities in conjunction with regulatory bodies like AICTE, UGC should strive

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to update curriculum, which may include industry participation, use of ICT enabled education, collaboration with international organisations to make education more dynamic and increase employability."

Distance enrolment constitutes 11.7 percent of the total enrolment in higher education. Of them 46 percent are female students. About 80 percent students are enrolled in undergraduate level. 1.13 lakh students are enrolled in PhD that is about 0.34 percent of the total student enrolment. Pupil Teacher Ratio in Universities and college is 1:24. The total of teachers is 14.18 lakh. Out of which more than half of about 61 percent are male teachers and 39 percent are female.

Recent Trends in the Higher education

Over the past few decades, the global economy has shifted from being manufacturing centric to a knowledge driven one and as countries move up to the ladder of development.

A successful education policy forms the foundation of all fields of national development including political, social, economic, technical, scientific, and environmental. Thus, higher the quality of university education in a country, the more prosperous and competitive are the people. The 12th Five Year Plan focuses on expansion, inclusion and quality to achieve the national goals in education. The planning commission's focus is on instilling "inclusive growth" in making headway. The plan is expected to be one that encourages the development of India's education sector through government spending.

Higher education is essential to build a workforce capable of underpinning a modern, competitive economy. The process of broadening access, making higher education inclusive, and promoting excellence initiated during the 11th Plan needs to be consolidated and expanded during the 12th Plan, particularly expansion and quality improvement. Higher Education system needs to be built such that it would sustain rapid economic growth, promote international competitiveness and must

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organized by the NGOs and more educational schemes are necessary for Pardhi children.

- It is suggested to NGOs to organize awareness on the gender equality and importance of women in tribal society.
- It is suggested to Pardhi tribes to give up their orthodox culture and join to mainstream of the society. For this purpose, they have to mingle with people of other castes and tribes.

Conclusion

To conclude, many of the tribes, which were living in forest and remote areas are most backward and even away from civilized society. Pardhi is one of such tribe not only backward, but also fear from civilization as they were branded as criminals and robbers. It is essential to bring such tribes to mainstream of the society. To achieve this purpose, there is need for education and source of livelihood for Pardhis. More and more employment and self-employment schemes are needed for Pardhi tribes from the Government so as to assure for their livelihoods. As they don't have fixed place to settle and own house, it is essential to provide housing to these tribes. In this way, these are most essential so as to empower Pardhi tribes.

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Women and Political Participation

Dr. Dipen Saikia*

Democracy implies equality for all human persons, men and women. As against this basic notion of democracy what is normally seen is that women are excluded from different walks of life, more visibly in Politics. The U.N. observes that women constitute "world's largest excluded category". For the attainment of true democratic spirit shall be ensured better political participation. "In the struggle for gender justice", Usha Narayanan argues, "Political participation constitutes the first and foremost step in that direction."

The Constitution of India is based on the principles of equality and guarantees equality before law and equal protection to all its citizens. It not only guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, but also prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, class, sex, religion and place of birth. However, these rights have remained rhetoric and have not been converted

into pragmatic rights. An important area where women have been inadequately represented is in the political sphere. Articles 325 and 326 of the Constitution of India guarantee political equality-equal right to participation in political activities and right to vote respectively (Pylee, 2007).

In any political system, right from the developed to the developing countries, presence of the percentage of women is very low compared to men. In many countries, women had to fight a long battle to get their right to vote. Today the percentage of women as voters has increased noticeably, but their political participation is not equal to men and therefore women are unable to get an equal share that require in decision making processes. Conventionally, Women have not been regarded as significant part of the political arena. Politics at every level of participation is dominated by men (Singh, 2000).

The confined nature of female participation and representation in national decision-making institutions

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Entrepreneurship and Rural Development

Dr. Dipen Saikia*

India is a country of villages. About three-fourth of India's population are living in rural areas out of which 75% of the labor force is still earning its livelihood from agriculture and its allied activities. Land being limited is unable to absorb the labor force in agriculture. Mahatma Gandhi rightly said "The future of India lies in its villages". Therefore, there is a need to develop rural industries to solve rural unemployment and rural migration to cities. Rural development is more than ever before connected to entrepreneurship. Institutions and individuals promoting rural development now see entrepreneurship as a strategic development intervention that could increase the rural development process. Entrepreneurship is increasingly recognized as an important driver of economic growth, productivity, innovation, and job creation, and as a key aspect of economic dynamism. Growth and development of rural economy is an essential pre-condition to development of the nation as a whole. The gap between rural urban disparities should be lessened. The standard of living of the rural people should be increased. Entrepreneurship in rural sector provides an answer to the above problems. Due to this

positive impact of entrepreneurship, many developing countries around the world, including India, are paying serious attention to entrepreneurship as a potentially fundamental solution to various problems. The Prime Minister of India has launched standup and startup India Scheme in order to promote the Entrepreneurship. In an effort to support rural entrepreneurs of India, the Centre would think of giving loans under the Micro Units Development.

Who should fundamentally be equipped for making use of the organization designs and techniques for the progression of common people? Some NGO's and close-by pioneers nearby person who are dedicated to the purpose behind the provincial people have unquestionably been the synergist masters for headway. Despite the way that their tireless work ought to be perceived, yet significantly more ought to be done to pivot the heading of improvement of people i.e., to pull in people to natural locales which infers stopping the overflowing of nation people and in addition attracting them over from towns and urban groups where they had moved. This can be impacted possible exactly when youths to consider nation districts as spots of possibilities. Enabling general society to think unequivocally, inventively and associating with them

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Political Consciousness of Women and Rural Development of North East India with Special Reference to Assam

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Abstract: Political consciousness may be described as a person's awareness of politics. Political conscientiousness closely communicates with political behavior; it can be preparatory stage to political behaviors, it can fill political behaviour with meanings; also can create possibilities of political interactions between subjects of political processes. We can describe the Political conscientiousness like "internal" political behaviors which influences to "external" behaviors of human, in other words influence to activity and working of human.

Political consciousness is subjective measurement of politics. It is realized in the two levels of political reflections; ideological and psychological. In the first level politics reflects own reflections like as abstractions ideas and definitive theoretical models (ideological doctrines). In the second level politics reflects in the forms of psychological settings, values and feelings. (Osimbayeva Indira Sultanobna, Kazakh National Pedagogical Abaya University, in the article "Political Consciousness of women like as theoretical and methodological problem") Political consciousness defines as whole of intentional phenomenon which express perceptions of politics as individual subject of political process.

Political conscientiousness of rural people is highly essential for rural development and success of Indian democracy. Rural development is the dynamic process of development through various programmes and projects so that rural people can become self reliant citizen of the country. The work is done by involving various agencies and organizations and above all by the local people themselves. The development of rural people is essential for development of the whole of the people vis-à-vis whole country. These shall give economic, political and social stability to the country. In view of liberalization and globalization of the economy Rural India provides and unlimited market for buying and selling of national and international products and services.

Keywords: Political Consciousness of Women.

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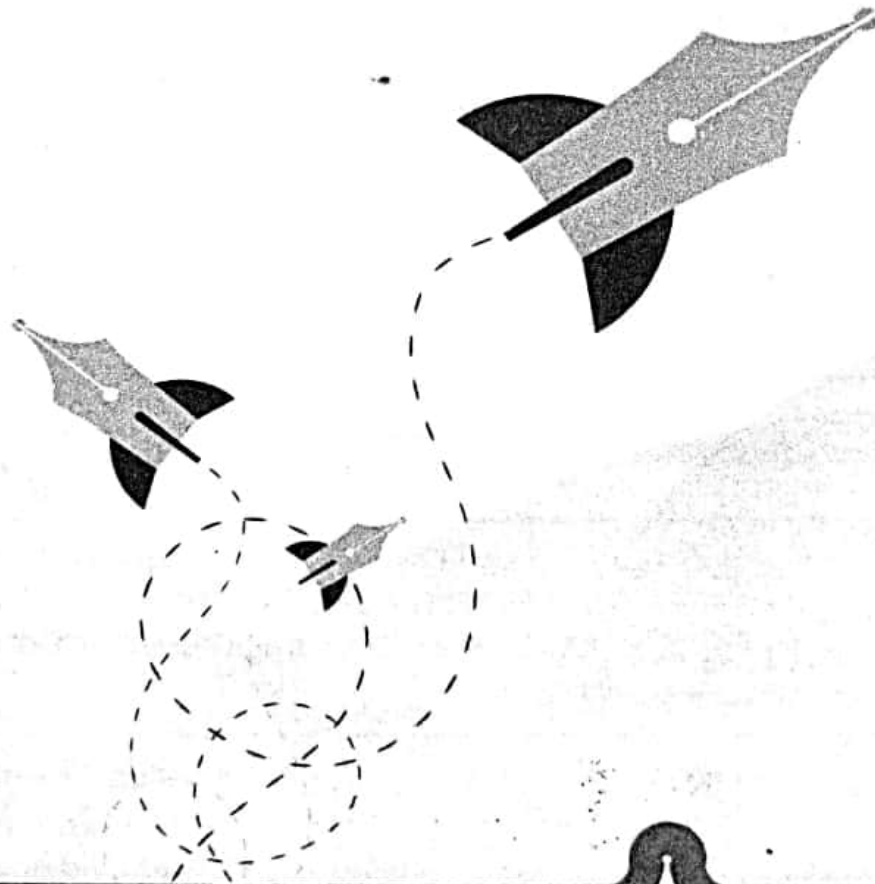
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The Growth of Urbanisation in Medieval Assam: A Historical Study



ABSTRACT

Medieval Assam inherently enjoyed a number of urban places originated by the socio-economic and political condition of the respective localities in the course of time. Particularly, in some centre places which were important for administration, commercial transaction, religious congregation changed to be township by medieval standard. These places or areas, on the basis of strategic importance, military significance or being headquarters of divisional administration gained some importance for which they were thickly populated and as well going to be of the same character. In the Brahmaputra valley, mainly the administrative centres occupied leading township, viz., Jorhat, Gauhati, Garhgaon, Rangpur etc. The towns did not fulfill the requisite criteria of modern urbanization where the set up and economic structure of the people were similar to the rural areas. The medieval Assam to be discussed here confines the geographical region that was ruled by the Ahom power and so the discussion is to be confined in the Brahmaputra valley. An attempt is made to study on the growth of urban centres of medieval Assam. It is an empirical study.

Keywords: Growth, Urbanisation.

Introduction:

Urbanization is an important aspect of the social evolution of any civilization. A city is looked upon as an arena for the development of different forms of great traditions. In India, since ancient civilizations flourished at different periods in the past, the traditional cities reflect the organization and economic development on the basis of historical experiences.

The township or urbanization in traditional times does not mean in the sense of a town having equipped of required infrastructure such as roads, water supply, transport, lighting etc. The term urban is used in the sense of an area which is of its political or other importance. In the past, the places where the population were engaged in adopting the trade and commerce of agriculture, a central place of administration and religious activities were going to be the urban centre. Such a concentration of population in certain places usually occurred when the courtiers or high officers of the state with

their establishments were stationed permanently to look after their assigned works. These places or areas, on the basis of strategic importance, military significance or being headquarters of divisional administration gained some importance for which they were thickly populated. It may be mentioned that places having strategically importance were not only well protected but also connected with other important places by roads and water ways. In view of the absence of some important criteria of an urban settlement, they should not be considered as towns by the modern standard.

With this brief introduction, an attempt is made to study on the growth of urban centres of medieval Assam. It is an empirical study. The data are collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include the buranjis written during the Ahom period and the archaeological sources mainly the historical monuments of the period found in some places where the township emerged in the past. The medieval Assam to be discussed in this paper confines the geographical

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Role of Small Scale Industries & Tourism in Rural Development in Majuli with Special Reference to Pottery Making Industry

Jayanta Kr Dutta* Dr. Bijoy Krishna Nath**

[Rural development may be defined as a process of developing and utilizing natural and human resources, technologies, infrastructural facilities, organizations and government policies to encourage and speed up economic growth in rural areas, to provide jobs and to improve the standard of living. Small scale industries play a significant role in rural development. Majuli is a Treasure Island of various small scale industries which take an important role for mobilization of natural resources by creating employability as well as engagement to the rural poor. These industries not only give the identity of its own community but also give the special identity of Majuli among the world communities. There is a chain linkage among rural development, small scale industries and tourism development. The paper aims to deal with the role and importance of small scale industries specially the pottery making industries in Majuli in case of employability and tourism development. The study was based mainly on primary data collected through purposive sampling and stratified random sampling techniques.]

Rural development has various dimensions like economic, social and agricultural scenario but it is mainly for the development of the agricultural sector, which is widely believed to provide the main impetus not only for reducing poverty and hunger but also for ensuring food security for all. According to World Bank in its sector policy paper on rural development defined "rural development as strategy designed to improve the economic and social conditions of life of a specific group of people - the rural poor", which involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The rural development is nothing but the management of human development and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to improve knowledge and living standards in rural areas. In a broader term, rural development may be defined as a process of developing and utilizing natural and human resources, technologies, infra-structural facilities, institutions and organizations and government policies and programs to encourage and speed up economic growth in rural areas, to provide jobs and to improve the quality of

life towards self-sustenance (Singh, S.P. Planning and management for rural development).

Small scale industries and tourism contribute significantly to the economic development of any area in particular and national in general. In today's worlds, tourism is an important socio-economic activity which now recognized as an industry generating a number of social and economic benefits. It is also promotes national integration and international understanding, helps in promoting infrastructure, creates employment opportunity and augments foreign exchange earnings. Rural tourism, the latest addition in tourist industry is "economic development of rural community" through the mobilization of "natural and cultural potential" which form the basis of rural tourism. Being a new concept covers all those aspects of travel whereby people learn about each other's ways of life and thought. It signifies the tourist interest in the customs of the indigenous and exotic people. It is a new kind of tourism as differ from general tourism, which focuses directly under local people. Rural tourism development is community based, participatory and designed to improve the economic and social well-being of local villagers in addition to the concerned institutional, physical and socio-cultural environment. It also pin-points the need for careful planning to the project, the integrity of sites and

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CRITICAL SCRUTINY OF MEMORY ALLOCATION ALGORITHMS: FIRST FIT, BEST FIT AND WORST FIT

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ABSTRACT

Memory allocation is the process of assigning a portion of memory to a process for execution. Partitioning makes easier to organise memory requirement of different processes. It is accomplished through a procedure called memory management. Memory requirement of process may be either contiguous allocation or non-contiguous allocation. If process requirement is contiguous, then consecutive blocks of memory have to be allocated to the process. If the requirement is non-contiguous, then process may be allocated the blocks of memory scattered all around the memory space. The efficiency of memory management depends on the utilization of memory by the process. If the process is allotted exactly the amount of memory requested by it, then it results in the maximum utilization. On the other hand, if the process is allotted more memory than requested, then excess memory is wasted as it cannot be used by another process. Such wastage of memory is referred to as internal fragmentation that has to be minimized. If the process does not get its required contiguous memory due to total available free memory is in non-contiguous form, then, it is referred to as external fragmentation. This incident should also be avoided. All these aspects should be considered while computing the memory utilization. In this paper, we will discuss about some of the popular memory allocation algorithms that are, first fit, best fit and worst fit for fixed sized and variable sized partition of contiguous nature, their performance will be analysed along with internal and external fragmentation and the whole procedure of an algorithm will be illustrated with proper diagrams. The main objective of this paper is to determine the most efficient algorithm in contiguous memory allocation that as minimum fragmentation.

KEYWORDS: best fit, first fit, fixed sized partition, variable size partition, worst fit.

INTRODUCTION

Memory of a computer system can be considered as a storehouse of data and information to be needed by various applications at any time. Memory can be divided into two types: primary or main memory and secondary memory. Primary memory is mostly used by operating system and user defined processes for execution. Secondary memory is used for

PREDICTING CERVICAL CANCER USING MULTIPLE MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Now a day, cervical cancer is the most common and prevailing gynecologic malignancies. Cervical cancer is the third type of cancer after breast and lungs cancer in women. Although its highly preventable disease provided early screening is done so as to minimize the global burden. However, due to unawareness, ignorance, lack of medical facilities and expensive procedures in developing countries, the vulnerable patient populations cannot afford to undergo examination regularly. A novel ensemble approach is presented in this paper to predict the risk of cervical cancer using machine learning approach. In this paper, we proposed a prediction model that can predict with accuracy the presence or absence of cervical cancer from as many as 35 possible risk features recorded for each woman. As per the results, the proposed approach is accurate, scalable and practical

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Diagnosis, prediction, imbalance.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a generic term for a large group of diseases that can affect any part of the body and at times could take the life of patients. Cancer can be reduced if cases are timely detected and treated as early as possible [1]. Cervical cancer is a common type of cancer prevailing in women these days. Women especially in developing countries, there are so restricted resources. Additionally, sometimes patients do not take care to routine screening. Therefore, the most important problems during diagnosis are determination of the finest screening plan and estimation of individual risks of each patient. In most of these screening methods results have been highly correlated with the experience of the physician and its subjective decision [2]

Speech Emotion Recognition Classifiers: A Literature Review

Amit Kumar Mandal, Satish Kumar Das, Utpal Bhattacharjee

Abstract

- Automatic speech emotion recognition plays a significant role in human-computer interaction. The basic goals of the automatic emotion recognition are to understand and retrieve emotions from individual's speech utterance. The main key issues of speech emotion recognition systems are to prepare an appropriate dataset, selection of suitable feature sets, and design of a proper classification method. The selected feature vectors are stored in the database and later fed to classifier to detect the emotions by comparing the vectors from the trained data and test data vectors. In this paper we review the various classification techniques based on support vector machines, Gaussian Mixture Models, Hidden Markov Models, Artificial Neural Network, k-Nearest Neighbors and Naïve Bayes. We also try to present some literary survey work to show the use of classifiers by different authors.

Keywords - *Speech emotion classifier; SVM; GMM; HMM; ANN; KNN; Naïve Bayes*