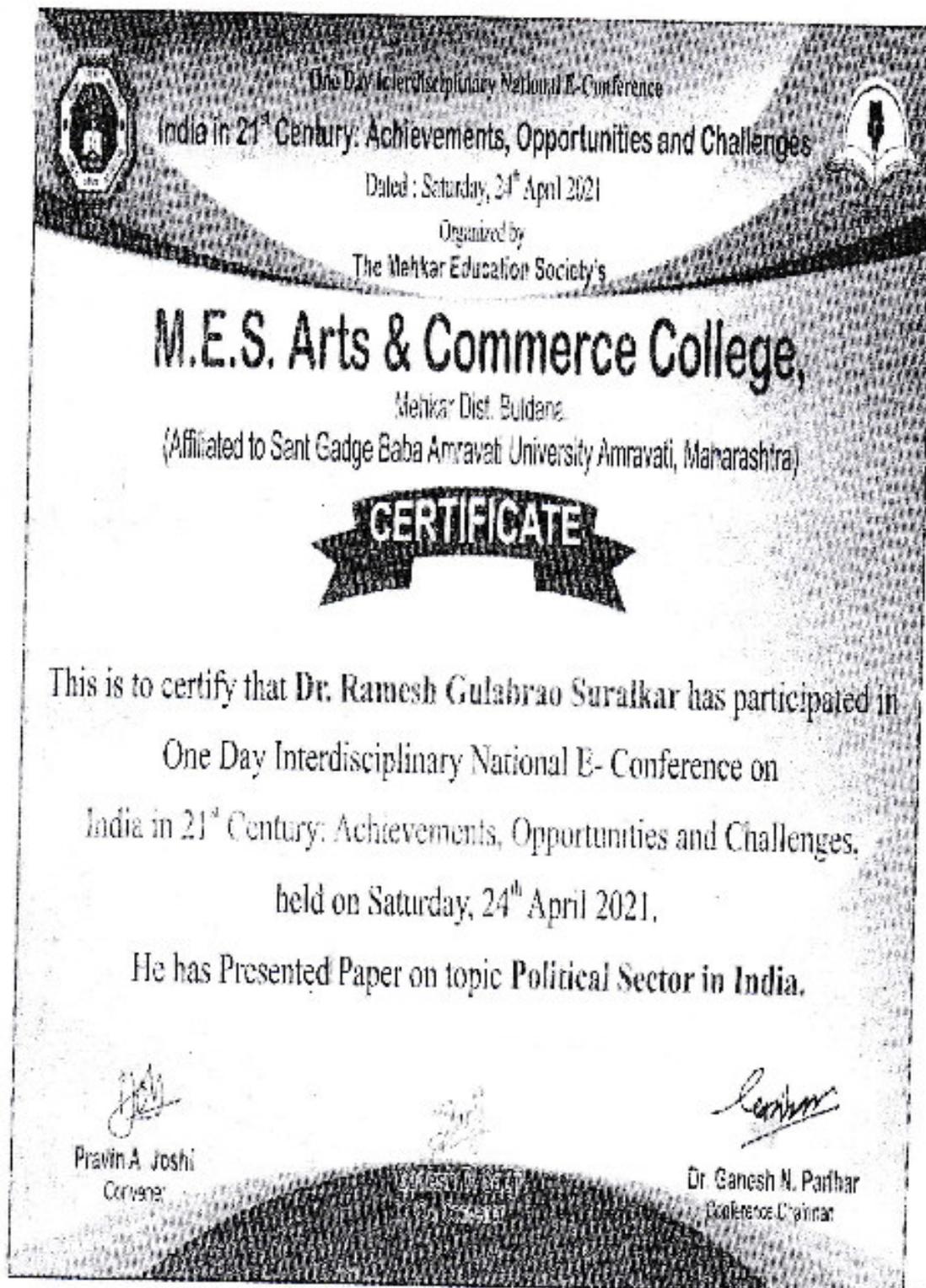




Savji Sir Mes

08/11/2021 at 8:57 pm





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

13	21st Century Achievements, Opportunities and Challenges in Library and Information Science in India Mr. More Sameer P. Mr. A. L. Bhalerao	96 - 102
14	Challenges and Opportunities in E Commerce in India Dr. Vivek V. Nagbhidkar	103 - 111
15	Sustainable development: A big challenge for India in 21st century Dr. Abhay Madhukarrao Patil	112 - 122
16	The Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Higher Education for the 21st Century Dr Lalita Maroti Yadpalwar	123 - 131
17	Future of Information Technology Industry in India Suresh Namdeo Gawai	132- 140
18	Save environment need to save human being and living organism on the Earth. Gajanan D.Muneshwar	141 - 146
19	Impact of Digitalization on Indian Academic Libraries: Achievement, Opportunities and Challenge Mr. A .L. Bhalerao Sameer More	147 - 156
20	Naxalism – A Challenge of Indian Democracy Rameshwar Kaduba Sahane	157 - 161
21 ✓	Political Sector in India Dr. Ramesh Gulabrao Suralkar	162 - 169
22 ✓	Social Sector in India Dr. Meghraj Shinde	170 - 174
23	The Future of Health Promotion in 21st Century in India Ulhas V. Bramhe	175 - 183
24	Opportunities of Direct selling in Indian Development Sushen Narayan Maind	184- 189





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

POLITICAL SECTOR IN INDIA

Dr. Ramesh Gulabrao Suralkar
Smt. Sindhutai Jadhav Arts & Science College
Mehkar Dist Buldhana

India is a diverse country with rich political history. The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, turned India into a parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure. The executive power of the union government is vested with the President of India (as per Art.53(1) of the Constitution). The Prime Minister in practice has the real executive power who heads the Council of Ministers in the parliament. The Prime Minister of India and the Council of Ministers provide assistance to the President of India.

Mr. Narendra Modi took oath as the 15th Prime Minister of India on 26th May 2014. Mr. Modi was earlier the Chief Minister (head of state) of Gujarat from 2001 to 2014. Dr Manmohan Singh was the 14th Prime Minister and the third longest Prime Minister in office from 2004 to 2014. Prior to this, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was India's longest serving Prime Minister (1947-1964).

Structure of Indian polity

Legislature, executive and judiciary are three main organs of the Indian Government. They together perform the functions of the government, maintain law and order and look after the welfare of the people. The Constitution enables them to work in coordination with each other.

The executive government consists of the President, Vice-President and the Cabinet of Ministers. The President has the right to all constitutional powers and acts only the advice of the head of the government (The Prime Minister) and the Council of Ministers. In the absence of the President due to impeachment or resignation, the Vice-President (second highest constitutional post) of the country takes over. The Prime Minister is formally appointed by the President and he/she picks the Council of Ministers. The term for the Prime Minister is a 5-year term and can get re-elected if the party comes back to power.





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College, Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

Parliament at the Centre follows a bicameral system consisting of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) and Rajya Sabha (Upper House). The party or coalition with a majority in the Lok Sabha forms Union (Central) government. Members of Lok Sabha are elected for a term of five years. At present the Lok Sabha is composed of representatives from 543 constituencies, elected by the voting population of India and two Anglo Indians are elected by the President of India.

Rajya Sabha or the Upper House (indirectly elected body) represents the States of India. People from all states elect members to State Legislative Assembly who in turn elect members of Rajya Sabha. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of six years. Currently the Rajya Sabha consists of 238 members.

Indian Judiciary system comprises Supreme Court, 21 High courts and several family and civil courts at the district level. Judiciary is an important organ of the government.

Political Parties in India, political parties are either a national party or a state party. For any party to become a national party either as opposition or as a ruling party they have to be recognized in at least four or more states. Two important national parties that have played a predominant role in Indian political domain are INC-led UPA (left coalition) and BJP-led NDA (right central alliance). Some other major political parties in India can be categorized as follows

Indian National Congress (INC)

The Indian National Congress was established in the year 1885. They have had strong dominance in different states since the time of India's Independence. INC (left coalition with other parties known as United Progressive Alliance (UPA)) was the ruling party from 1999-2004 and from 2009-2014. Currently, the party holds 9.1% or 48 seats out of 543 seats in the Lok Sabha. During the party's regime few of the major contributions to the economic development of Indian state were the 1991 LPG reforms, MGNREGA program, RTI and other development-related schemes. The main ideology of the INC party is related to social democracy and Gandhian secularism.





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)

The Bhartiya Janata Party (Indian People's Association) came into existence in April, 1980 as a result of the split between Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Janata Party. The Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) is a hard-core member of the Sangh Parivar and is nurtured by RSS ideology of serving the nation. The BJP-led National Democratic Alliance advocates itself with a pro-development agenda and as a champion of the socio-religious values of the country's Hindu majority. They had earlier formed the government between 1998-2004. As of 2014, National Democratic Alliance coalition (NDA) led by the BJP is the ruling coalition in the Parliament with majority in 13 states. The party's representation of members in the Lok Sabha is nearly 51.2% or 273 seats out of 543 seats.

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

The Bahujan Samaj Party or the Majority People's Party is an important national party in India. The main ideology of the BSP is social transformation and economic emancipation of the Bahujan Samaj or the Other Backward Castes, Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other minorities in India. It was formed in 1984 mainly to represent the voice of those other than the majority Hindus. With Mayawati coming to power, the party has had a significant number in the parliament, but over the years the BSP in the eyes of the public have been charged with many corruption charges, financial scandals and mis-use of power.

Samajwadi Party (SP)

The party of the socialist society (Samajwadi Party) is based in Uttar Pradesh and is the largest state party in India. It was established in 1992 with an aim of creating a socialist society which works based on the principle of equality. The origin of the party goes back to when Mr. Yadav split from the Janata Party in 1992. The





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

support from minorities such as the Muslim Community and other lower castes helped the party come to power. The leaders from the party belong to the Yadav family. The party gained a majority in the state during the 2002 state assembly elections and again in 2012. They are known to be very corrupt in the eyes of the public. In the recent state assembly elections held in 2017, the BJP took over the SP party which had been ruling party in the state.

Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M)

The Communist Party of India Marxist was established in the year 1964. The main ideology of the party is centred on socialism, communism and establishment of full power to the working class. The principles of Marx and Lenin are the main guiding forces of the party's activities. The party is currently concentrated in the state of Kerala.

All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

The All India Trinamool Congress was established in the year 1998 by Mamata Banerjee. Since 2014, they are the fourth largest national party in India. Currently, AITC is the ruling party in the state of West Bengal. The party mainly aims to make all round development of India in the political, economic and social dimensions with the use of the principles of Socialism, Secularism and Democracy.

U.S.-India Relations

The U.S.-India relationship figures prominently in the Trump Administration's Indo-Pacific strategy. In 2017 President Trump hosted Prime Minister Modi at the White House for an official visit under the theme United States and India: Prosperity through Partnership. The United States-India relationship is often called one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century, one which will be vital to U.S. strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region and across





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

the globe. Our relationship is rooted in common values, including the rule of law, respect for diversity, and a democratic government. The United States and India share interests in promoting global security, stability, and economic prosperity through trade, investment, and connectivity. Both countries also have a common interest in the free flow of global trade and commerce, including through the vital sea lanes of the Indian Ocean. In May 2019, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi was reelected with a large mandate to a second five-year term, and his party governs several economically powerful Indian states.

The United States supports India's critical role as a leader in maintaining regional stability. Security ties are reflected in growing bilateral defense and counterterrorism cooperation. The United States and India also are developing their defense partnership through military sales and joint research, co-production and co-development efforts, which is echoed in the June-2019 Department of Defense Indo-Pacific Strategy Report.

The strength of people-to-people linkages between the United States and India has come to define the indispensable relationship between our two countries. The increased cooperation of state and local officials to create and expand ties has enhanced engagement in education. Additionally, state-to-state and city-to-city engagements have created new partnerships in business and the private sector and continue to enhance our robust government-to-government engagement.

Bilateral Economic Relations

The United States and India are continuing efforts to deepen the economic relationship, improve investor confidence, and support economic growth in both countries. The United States is India's largest trade and investment partner. U.S.-India bilateral trade in goods and services and the stock of Indian Foreign Direct Investment in the United States have increased dramatically over the last decade,





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

supporting thousands of U.S. jobs.

On energy cooperation, the United States and India are committed to working collaboratively in bilateral and multilateral fora to help ensure mutual energy security, facilitate an adequate balance of energy sources, and support the development of low-carbon economies that will create opportunities and fuel job growth in both countries. The two countries consult regularly on the future of global oil and gas markets, expanding sustainable energy access to support jobs and economic growth in both countries, collaborating in research and technology, and increasing U.S. exports of clean energy technology.

India's Membership in International Organizations

India and the United States share membership in a variety of international organizations, including the United Nations, G-20, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization. India is an ASEAN dialogue partner, an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development partner under its Enhanced Engagement program, and an observer to the Organization of American States. India is also a member of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), of which the United States is a dialogue partner.

References

1. "General Election 2014". Election Commission of India. Archived from the original on 23 May 2014. Retrieved 21 May 2014.
2. "Need for accountability in politics of dynasty". www.dailypioneer.com. Archived from the original on 17 January 2017. Retrieved 17 January 2017.





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. I

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

3. Jump up to:^{a b} Chhibber†, Pradcep (March 2013). "Dynastic parties Organization, finance and impact". Party Politics. 19 (2): 277-295. doi:10.1177/1354068811406995. S2CID 144781444.
4. "Democracy Index 2020". Economist Intelligence Unit. 2021.
5. Prakash Chander, Prem Arora (2001). "Nature of Party System in India". Comparative Politics & International Relations. Cosmos Bookhive. pp. 129-134. ISBN 817729035-5.
6. Krzysztof Iwanek (2 November 2016). "The Curious Stories of Indian Party Symbols". The Diplomat. Archived from the original on 19 April 2017. Retrieved 19 April 2017.
7. Jump up to:^{a b} "Election Commission Of India Press Note". Archived from the original on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 13 March 2014.
8. Allen Hicken; Erik Martinez Kuhonta (29 December 2014). Party System Institutionalization in Asia: Democracies, Autocracies, and the Shadows of the Past. Cambridge University Press. p. 205. ISBN 978-1-107-04157-8.
9. <https://www.indianmirror.com/corruption/political-corruption.html>
10. "How political parties choose their candidates to win elections". Hindustan Times (26 March 2018). Archived from the original on 22 April 2019. Retrieved 22 April 2019.
11. Vaishnav, Milan (10 December 2011). "Caste Politics, Credibility and Criminality: Political Selection in India". SSRN 1899847.
12. "Welcome to Embassy of India, Washington D C, USA"(PDF). www.indianembassy.org. Archived from the original on 26 January 2012.
13. Priyanka, Shah (1 November 2014). "13 Amazing Facts about Atal Ji, the Bhisma Pitamah of Indian Politics". Topyaps. Archived from the original on 11 September 2014. Retrieved 16 May 2014.
14. "Anti-Terrorism Legislation". Human rights watch. 20 November 2001. Archived from the original on 3 July 2017. Retrieved 6 August 2019.





One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on
**India in 21st Century: Achievements, Opportunities
and Challenges**

Organized By - M.E.S. Arts & Commerce College Mehkar,
Dist Buldana - 443301 Maharashtra



Date : Saturday, 24th April 2021

Vol. 1

ISBN - 978-81-947409-0-2

15. Jump up to:^{a b c} Guha, Ramachandra (2008). India after Gandhi : the history of the world's largest democracy (Indian ed.). India: Picador. pp. 637-659. ISBN 9780330505543.
16. "Shiv Sainiks will maintain peace post-Ayodhya verdict: Uddhav". Hindustan Times. HT Media Ltd. Archived from the original on 3 March 2014. Retrieved 13 March 2014.
17. Wax, Emily (24 July 2008). "With Indian Politics, the Bad Gets Worse". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on 8 November 2012. Retrieved 22 May 2010.
18. Basu, Amrita; Chandra (Editor), Kanchan (2016). Democratic Dynasties: State, Party and Family in Contemporary Indian Politics (1 ed.). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. p. 136. ISBN 978-1-107-12344-1. Archived from the original on 10 November 2019. Retrieved 23 May 2016.

