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Indian Ocean Regionalism
The Effect of Transportation on Regionalism and Regional Growth in India; Or, Road and Rail Transport
Regionalism: Developmental Tensions in India Contributed research papers.

Regionalism in South Asia
The 1973 political agitation in Andhra Pradesh for the separation of the Telangana region; report of a 1974 study among a selected group of people in Warangal City.

Regionalism in South Asia Includes bibliographical references and index.

Federalism and Regionalism in India: Involvement and Political Accommodation of Identity "Regionalism and provincialism is not new in India. The problems of linguistic and cultural identity, ethnicity and autonomy demands have led to violent expressions like Dravida, Khalistan, Nagalim, Jharkhand, Gorkhaland, Kambapu, and the like. Far from disrupting the democratic structure, the autonomy movements not only extend the base of democracy, but also develop language, script, improve symbols of identity, leading to new awareness of community history. Framed in five chapters on Regional Dimensions, Politics of Provincialism, Politics of Ethnicity, Politics of Secular Mobilisation and Figments of Left Politics, this study intends to analyse different aspects of democratic politics and movements in India. In the appendices, clippings on movements and the issues of immigration, influx of Bangladeshis, identity, political murders, starvation deaths, facts and fictions of left politics have been included to make this anthology meaningful both to the liberal, leftist supporters and general readers."

Non-secessionist Regionalism in India Pan-regional constructions in the Indian Ocean are of relatively recent origin, are contested and remain relatively weak at present. Sub-regional constructions, on the other hand, have tended to be more focussed, especially in terms of security, and have generally been more successful. The principal purpose of this volume is to critically evaluate the debates surrounding these issues and to elucidate some of the main strengths and weaknesses of regionalism at both scales. The discussion begins at the pan-regional scale with an evaluation of pan-regional contestation, followed up by a chapter on the main pan-regional grouping - Indian Ocean Region-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) - which was renamed Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) in 2013. Thereafter, key examples of sub-regional groupings - South Asia, ASEAN, SADC and GCC - are critically discussed in turn. The principal reader for this volume will be: scholars of geography, politics and international relations; students of Indian Ocean studies; regionalism experts; bureaucrats and politicians both within and outside the Indian Ocean Region who wish to gain insights into Indian Ocean matters; scholars who appreciate a view of regional relations 'from the inside'. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of the Indian Ocean Region.

The Politics of Regionalism in India [microform]: the Quest for Autonomy: the Case of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu
Regionalisation Seminar papers.


Regionalism in India
Sub Regionalism in India
Perspectives on Indian Regionalism: Canada and India are in many ways natural partners-two middle powers sharing a common political and legal tradition derived from the British Commonwealth, as well as a commitment to multiculturalism, democracy and international institutions. India's founding Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had a personal friendship with Canadian Prime Ministers Trudeau and Pearson. Despite this promising start, bilateral relations never took flight-a function of Cold War politics, India's relative isolation through much of the post-independence period, the enormous distance between the two countries, and, deep disagreements over India's testing of nuclear weapons in 1974 and 1998. By the start of the new millennium, India and Canada were ready to embark on a new phase in bilateral relations-one defined not only by trade and investment interests, but also by a contemporary understanding of their standing in the world, and the potential contribution that both countries can make to issues of regional and global significance.

Regionalism in Indian Perspective Following the end of the Cold War, the economic reforms in the early 1990s, and ensuing impressive growth rates, India has emerged as a leading voice in global affairs, particularly on international economic issues. Its domestic market is fast-growing and India is becoming increasingly important to global geo-strategic calculations, at a time when it has been outperforming many other growing economies, and is the only Asian country with the heft to counterbalance China. Indeed, so much is India defined internationally by its economic performance (and challenges) that other dimensions of its internal situation, notably relevant to security, and of its foreign policy have been relatively neglected in the existing literature. This handbook presents an innovative, high profile volume, providing an authoritative and accessible examination and critique of Indian foreign policy. The handbook brings together essays from a global team of leading experts in the field to provide a comprehensive study of the various dimensions of Indian foreign policy.

Conflicting Identities: With special reference to Assam, India.
Nationalism and Regionalism In India

Oxford Handbook on Indian Foreign Policy First published in 2004, this book is the inaugural volume of the Indian Ocean Research Group (IORG) and is based on a selection of papers presented at the IORG launch in Chandigarh in November 2002. The volume emphasizes the complexity and historical and contemporary geopolitical significance of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). It also propagates the necessity for increased intra-regional cooperation, especially in terms of economic and environmental security, maritime boundaries, sea lane security and ocean management, in the spirit of open regionalism, in order to ensure a more secure IOR. In addition, the volume initiates an agenda for future social science policy-oriented research. The book should be of particular interest to policy-makers, business people and academics, as well as citizens of the IOR.

The Politics of Regionalism in India The book provides a novel analytical perspective on regional multilateralism in South Asia and its neighbouring regions and covers the genesis, evolution and status quo of the four major regional organizations.

Regionalism in India The dramatic surge in regional integration schemes over the past two decades has been one of the most important developments in global politics. Virtually all countries are now members of at least one regional grouping. South Asia is no exception to this trend. In December 1985, seven South Asian countries came together to establish South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to address issues of peace and development in the region. This book examines regionalism in South Asia, exploring the linkages between institutional structures, government capabilities, and domestic actors' preferences to explain the dynamics of regional cooperation. It considers the formation and evolution of SAARC, explaining why its growth in terms of institutional developments and program implementation
remained modest and slow over the past two decades. It also addresses the impact of important issues such as the acquisition of nuclear capabilities by India and Pakistan, the unending conflicts in Kashmir, the war against global terror in Afghanistan, and India's growing economy. Drawing on a wealth of empirical research, including elite interviews and trade transaction data, this book sheds new light on the main cooperation issues in South Asia today and provides important information on the trends and prospects for regional cooperation in future years.

Asia's New Regionalism

Regional Modernities

The Dialectics of Regional Planning

Geopolitical Orientations, Regionalism and Security in the Indian Ocean

Regionalism in India

Regionalisation of Indian Politics

India's Foreign Policy and Regional Multilateralism Regionalism in Southeast Asia provides the reader with an historical analysis of Southeast Asia from the distinct perspective of regionalism. Southeast Asian history is usually written from a national point of view, which underplays the links between neighboring states and nations and the effects of these bonds on the development of regionalism. This innovative book begins by defining the meaning of 'region' and 'regionalism' and then applies it to periods in history in Southeast Asia, looking at how patterns of regionalism have shifted through time to the present day. By focusing on the regional perspective Nicholas Tarling gives an original treatment of Southeast Asian history, its political dynamics and its international realtions. Regionalism in Southeast Asia completes a trilogy of books on Southeast Asia by Nicholas Tarling published by Routledge, the other two are Nationalism in Southeast Asia and Imperialism in Southeast Asia.

Politics of Regionalism in India

Imperialism, Nationalism, and Regionalism in Canadian and Modern Indian History Explores the ways linguistic nationalism has enabled and deepeneth the reach of All-India nationalism. This title is also available as Open Access.

Regionalism and Security This book examines the concept of regional power in international relations. Using the emerging powers of India and South Africa as the case studies, it explores how regional powers simultaneously differ and share common features. The book develops a method to classify and evaluate different types of regional powers and applies this typology to contemporary case studies of India and South Africa. Regional power is often expected to have a positive influence on region-specific problems of conflict, economic deprivation and political instability. In reality, an 'achievement-expectations gap' can be seen in many regional powers, which can be analysed and understood through observable variation in regional power. The author discovers that in addition to the management of the internal regional order, regional powers have to establish individuality whilst fitting into the global international environment, altering both regional dynamics and creating variance in the level of control within the region. Elucidating concepts and definitions, this book is an accessible and in-depth study that both introduces key concepts and provides a framework for the future study of regional power in international relations. Redefining Regional Power in International Relations will be of interest to students and scholars of regionalism and international relations.

Regionalism in Indian Politics

Critical Regionalism in Contemporary Indian Architecture The dramatic surge in regional integration schemes over the past two decades has been one of the most important developments in world politics. Virtually all countries are now members of at least one regional grouping. South Asia is no exception to this trend. In December 1985, seven South Asian countries came together to establish South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to address issues of peace and development in the region. This book examines regionalism in South Asia, exploring the linkages between institutional structures, government capabilities, and domestic actors' preferences to explain the dynamics of regional cooperation. It considers the formation and evolution of SAARC, explaining why its growth in terms of institutional developments and program implementation has remained modest and slow over the past two decades. It also addresses the impact of important issues such as the acquisition of nuclear capabilities by India and Pakistan, the unending conflicts in Kashmir, the war against global terror in Afghanistan, and India’s growing economy. Drawing on a wealth of empirical research, including elite interviews and trade transaction data, this book sheds new light on the main cooperation issues in South Asia today and provides important information on the trends and prospects for regional cooperation in future years.

Regionalism in India

Regionalism in Southeast Asia

Regionalism, Ethnicity, and Left Politics In the era of globalization, regionalism aims at a practical compromise between global governance and national aspirations. Attempts have been made by states, in varying degrees, to advance cooperation towards mutual benefit in different parts of the world. However, the very process of regional cooperation in a defined geographical area adopts unique ways and special characters to accommodate the particularities of the region and does not lead to similar consequences when compared with the processes in motion in other areas. This volume is the culmination of the brainstorming exercise of a National Seminar on 'Asian Regionalism in the Twenty-First Century' at the Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata. The task is to fulfil two main objectives: to join the debate on the efficacy of regionalism today and make a meaningful contribution to an understanding of the subject; and also to suggest ways of tiding over the problems faced by the countries in various regions or sub-regions of the Asian continent in their attempts to advance towards the goal of regional cooperation and integration. The essays in this book are envisioned to benefit not only a wide community of scholars involved in teaching and research in general and the students of international relations in particular but would also be of interest to any avid reader who intends to explore the patterns of contemporary world politics. Please note: Taylor & Francis does not sell or distribute the Hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Language and the Making of Modern India

Redefining Regional Power in International Relations

Regionalism and State Politics in India

Politics of Regionalism in Northeast India

Asian Regionalism, Canadian and Indian Perspectives This Study Addresses The Issues Of Nationalism And Regionalism In The Empirical Situation Of Orissa Within The Multicultural Context Of India. By Focusing On The Oriya Situation The Study Basically Highlights Two Major Forms Of Conflict - Regional Nationalism And Regionalism In Multicultural And Or Multinational Countries Such As India. To Differentiate These Two Forms Of Conflict The Study, As A Point Of Departure, Makes A Distinction Between Political Nationalism And Cultural Nationalism. The Former Is Associated With Nationalism At The Macro - National Level And The Latter With Nationalism At The Regional Level In Multicultural/Multinational Context.

Regionalism in India

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