

## Concerns of Democracy, Entrainment Geopolitics

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### EDITORIAL

Democracy has been universally accepted as one of the best political systems in the world today. Irrespective of the nature of the political system, all the rulers of the states claim themselves to be more democratic than others. Since 1979, Iran has become an Islamic Republic and it interprets the Islamic system as truly democratic and people friendly. Before that Pakistan in 1947 was artificially created as an ideological state expected to bring democracy, equality and prosperity to the Muslim community in a new nation. Ever since the inception of China as a communist country in 1949, it claims itself to be a people's democracy. Even in the 21st century, the world is witnessing monarchies, and military juntas in and North Africa in particular and in the rest of the world in general. An altogether new system emerged in Afghanistan in 2020, addressing themselves as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan also claims to have its own kind of as per the Islamic laws. Last few centuries, different brands of democracy such as guided, managed, controlled, red, white, green etc emerged. The West which has been offensive last three hundred years, have suddenly become defensive in the wake of the emergence of the above political systems claiming democracies of their own types. The long-drawn war between Russia and Ukraine has put fuel in the fire. The foundation of the unipolarity of the US has been badly shaken and a new world order is fast emerging where geopolitical concerns have become very important. Now no state wants democracy or universal values set by the West in the last few centuries at the cost of their national interest and geopolitical concerns. The Nation-States have become inward-looking and self-conscious of its own national interests. The information explosion through various means of communication has awakened human consciousness about human rights, democracy, entrainment and geopolitical concerns. The global order which changed after the second world war and the collapse of USSR is further changing and new actors are playing important roles.

Thus, the present issue of JHSSI carries four articles and one book review addressing the issues of democracy, human rights, protection of global entrainment and geopolitics. The first article deals with impact of ancient nature sensibility on the contemporary Indian Environment Policies. The articles examines how modern times have seen an increase in

environmental concerns and a deep desire to control it from further degradation and destruction. There are ongoing national and international efforts to find a solution to this issue. India is an important player in the environmental endeavor. It is one of the ancient civilizations with remarkable environmental history too. Indian culture and customs exhibit a strong nature sensibility. This article seeks to analyze the influence of ancient consciousness on contemporary policies. It examines the Indian culture as the ideational factor behind the environmental strategy. The old conscience has inspired modern policy makers to review and use ancient knowledge in contemporary environmental actions. The old wisdom has served as a perpetual source of inspiration for modern innovations. Thus, the global environment concerns are positive trends being notices world wide.

The second article deals with the state and Industrial Transformation in East Asia and South Korea as a case study. The role of state is integral to proper functioning of the market. A state, with its prescribed set of rules and an organization is much needed for the economy to function in a proper way. From the poorest to the most advanced welfare economies of the world today recognize the pervasive influence of the state as an institution and as a social actor. One of the interventionist arenas of state intervention has been industrialization. A primary concern for all the states has been that of promoting industrial growth and build up assets that would strengthen the national economy. But the role of state in the process of industrial transformation needs to be understood under the broader rubric of its relation and bargaining with the private entrepreneurs who are equally important players in the economy.

The third article focuses on Tribal Development and Welfare Through Panchayats: The Experience of PESA in Eastern Madhya Pradesh. The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, which is popularly known as PESA, has been termed by many academicians and grassroots tribal organizations as a progressive, revolutionary and historical law. This Act is the most important legislation for the scheduled areas and gives radical governance powers to the tribal community. The main rationale behind the Act is to protect the tribal community from exploitation with the active involvement of the gram Sabha. Thus, it can be said that the Gram Sabha of the Scheduled Areas has been made fundamental machinery for implementing all the village development activities under the PESA, Act. This act again empowers the Gram Sabha to develop, manage and conserve the natural resources of their areas such as water, forest and land.

The fourth article tries to explain the Democratic Deification of 'we the People': Myth or Reality in India. A reification of dictate, command domination and application of force has taken place over the people asking the latter to be obeisant to the sovereign state. But in reality and practice, it has never been so anywhere in the world as ruled by the people. Complex democracy, on the other hand advocates to bust the mystery

built around the word democracy by advocating breaking up the system, disintegration, separation and decentralization of power of every organ such as legislature from the executive like on till everything and everybody stands unencumbered. The people control, govern and rule the leader, the party and the state not vice-versa. Nobody commands only follows the principles and nuances of equality, freedom and justice. The traditional notion that the king is the representative of God, omniscient, indivisible and immortal, has been strewn around the sovereign state represented by the party in power. This mystic element that the king as God does not do any wrong applied to the party in power in a democracy needs to be dismantled. The head of the king is to be chopped off. This has been studied in the context of India, arguing for the deification of 'we the people' written in the preamble to Indian The last one is the review of the book titled 'The Feminine Mystique' by Betty Friedan. Betty Friedan in her book describes the status of women in American society after

World War II. American women of the mid-20th century suffered from a sense of discontent despite their affluence. Women are neither able to express this feeling properly nor are they able to lead a normal life. When women approached psychiatrists about this problem, their femininity was questioned. Friedan characterized the disease as a problem that has no name (The Problem That Has No Name) .In fact this problem is the problem of identity which Friedan has named as The Feminine Mystique. The sole occupation of a mid-20th century American woman was housework. Women used to get recognition from their husbands and their sons. Her whole life was spent just in being a perfect housewife. Women did not even have the right to think and decide about their own lives. Friedan's book, exploring the origin of these problems, the reasons for their origin, the reasons for their continuation and the measures to end it, communicates a new life in the feminist movement.

Editor-in-chief

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