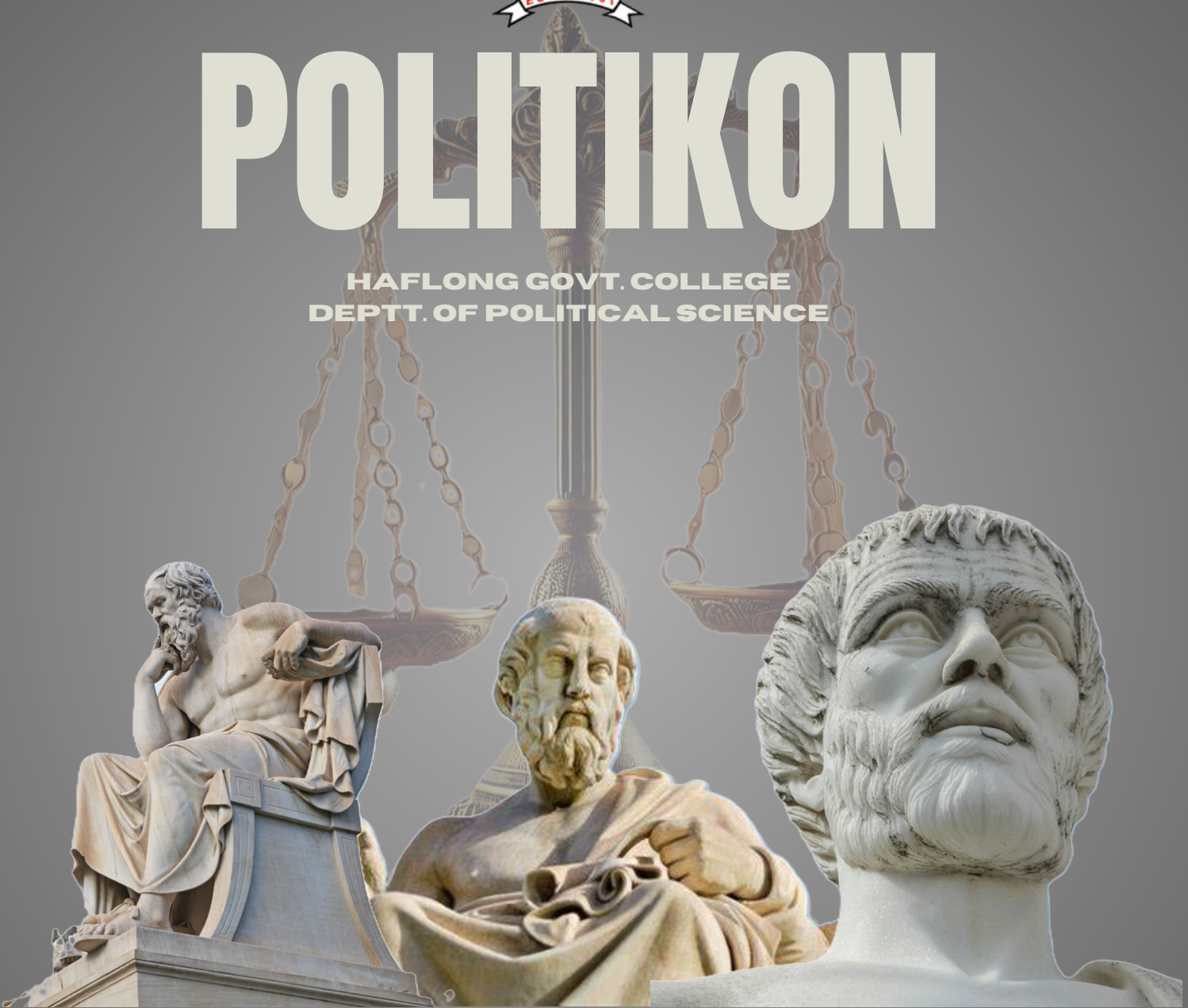




# POLITIKON

HAFLONG GOVT. COLLEGE  
DEPTT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



Aristotle referred to human beings as “zoon politikon”, which translates to “political animals”. He believed that humans are naturally interdependent and have a need for love and friendship. This concept is central to his political anthropology, defining humans as rational beings who possess speech. However, his notion of a “political animal” differs from the modern understanding of a citizen in a democratic nation-state

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*Issue No. 1, December 2024*

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# About *Haflong Govt. College*



*Haflong Govt. College, established on September 4, 1961, is in its 64th year, founded by visionary leaders like Late N.L. Daolagupu. Originally a night college with 17 students, it transitioned to its current site in 1964 and later included day classes. Science and Commerce streams were added in 1969 and 1988, respectively. Under the Dima Hasao Autonomous Council's patronage, postgraduate courses began in 1997. The college, recognized by Gauhati University and later affiliated with Assam University, has produced many graduates in various fields. It has consistently upgraded its infrastructure, though it still seeks further growth with support from the Autonomous Council and Government.*



# About

## *Department of Political Science*



*The Department of Political Science has been an integral part of Haflong Government College since its inception in 1961 and has come a long way in committing itself to foster a supportive learning environment and encourage the understanding of politics and governance to the students. The Department has fostered a culture of excellence, inclusivity and social responsibility.*

*This E-Magazine is an initiative by the department in providing a platform for students and faculty members to express their thoughts and ideas and help enhance knowledge and promote learning*

# *Message to the Readers*

*Dear students,*

*I am very happy to know that first edition of e- magazine of Department of Political Science is going to be published very soon. A college magazine reflects ideas, creativity, knowledge of students. This e-magazine is going to showcase the talent, creativity, artistic side of students. It is a holistic effort put by the students. I congratulate all the members and contributors who put their efforts to make this magazine possible .*

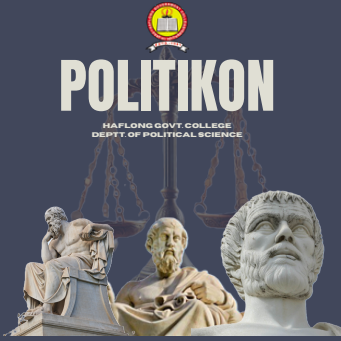
*Head of Department*

*Dr. Rakhi Moni Gogoi*

*Department of Political Science*

*Haflong Govt. College*





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This article explores the transformation of politics, or "politika," from ancient times to the modern era. It highlights significant periods including the democratic beginnings in ancient Greece, the rise of nation-states during the Renaissance, and the spread of democratic ideals in the modern world. Key figures such as Plato, Aristotle, Niccolò Machiavelli, John Locke, and Thomas Jefferson are discussed for their influential contributions to political thought and systems.

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## **The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and the NCHAC**

The article discusses the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which grants autonomy to tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, and empowers councils with legislative, judicial, and financial powers. It also covers the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (now Dima Hasao Autonomous Council), established in 1952, focusing on its achievements in promoting welfare and development, as well as the challenges it faces in areas like insurgency and unemployment.

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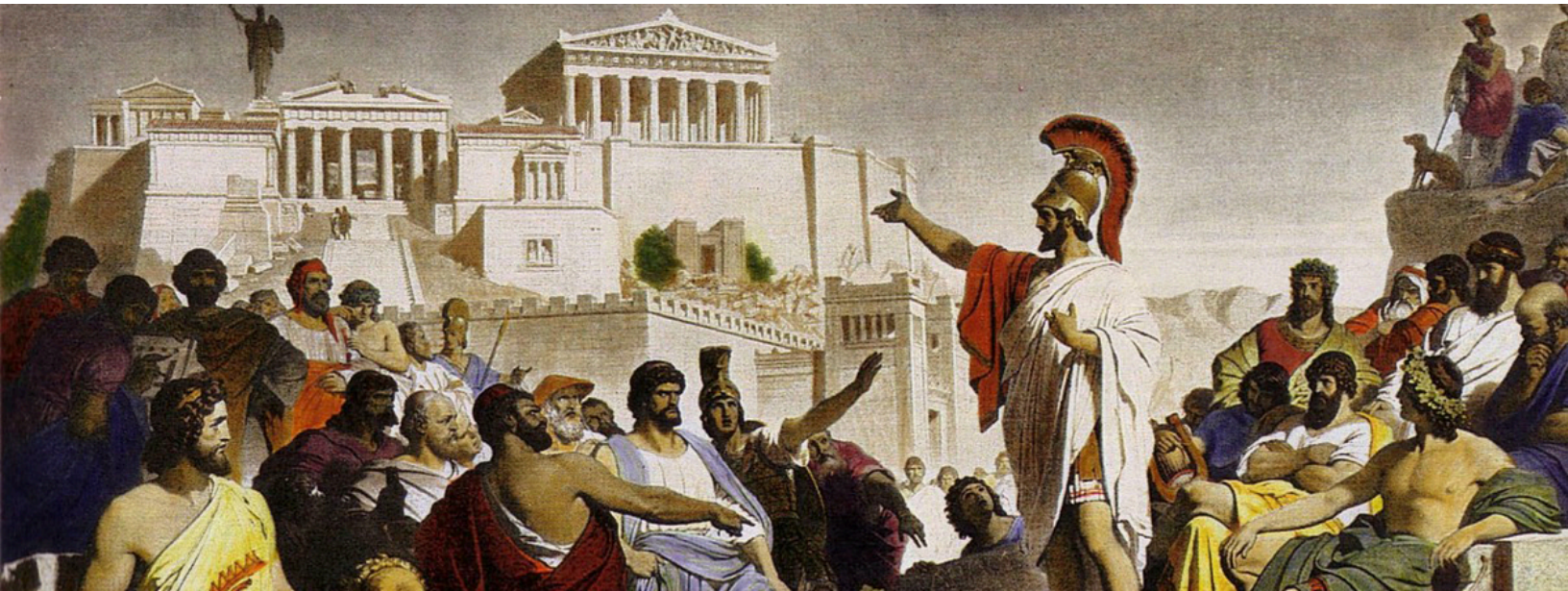
## **Rani Gaidinliu: The Fearless Freedom Fighter of Northeast India**

Rani Gaidinliu was a prominent Naga freedom fighter who challenged British colonial powers and fought for her people's freedom.

# 1

# Evolution of Politics

By- Khoushal Langthasa  
5th Semester, Deptt. of Political Science



## Ancient Beginnings

Politics, or "politika" in Greek, originated in ancient civilizations like Greece and Rome. In Greece, the concept of democracy was born, with citizens participating directly in decision-making. Influential figures like Plato and Aristotle laid the foundation for modern political thought. Plato's "The Republic" and Aristotle's "Politics" provided valuable insights into governance and justice.

## Middle Ages to Renaissance

During the Middle Ages, political power was often centralized in monarchies and the Church. Feudalism dominated, with lords and vassals holding power over lands and people. The Renaissance brought a shift, as thinkers like Niccolò Machiavelli explored the nature of power and governance. Machiavelli's "The Prince" remains a seminal work on political strategy and realpolitik.

## Modern Era

The modern era has seen significant evolution in political systems. The Enlightenment introduced ideas of individual rights and separation of powers, influencing revolutions in America and France. Influential figures like John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Thomas Jefferson played key roles in shaping democratic principles. The 20th century witnessed the spread of democracy, the rise and fall of totalitarian regimes, and the establishment of international organizations like the United Nations. Today, politics continues to evolve with globalization, technological advancements, and changing societal values.

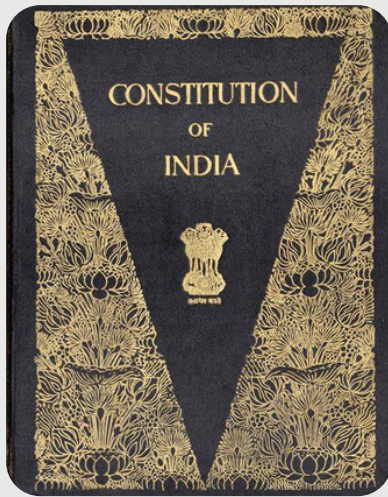


# 2

## The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council

By- Soringdao Langthasa

FYUG 3rd Semester, Deptt. of Political Science



### Sixth Schedule

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, under Articles 244(2) and 275(1), grants autonomy to tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It aims to protect tribal rights and promote development through autonomous district and regional councils. These councils have legislative, judicial, and financial powers to manage their affairs, subject to the Governor's assent.

### North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council

The North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NCHAC), now known as the Dima Hasao Autonomous Council, was established on April 29, 1952. Located in Assam, it is the oldest autonomous council in India. It governs the Dima Hasao district, focusing on the welfare of its tribal communities through various development programs.



### Achievements and Challenges

The council has promoted education, healthcare, agriculture, and eco-friendly tourism. Haflong, the district headquarters, has become a popular tourist destination. Despite successes, the council faces challenges like insurgency and unemployment. It continues to strive for sustainable development and cultural preservation.

# 3 INDIA-CHINA RELATION UNDER THE MODI 3.0 GOVERNMENT.

By - Ngulgousang Chongloi  
TDC 5th Sem, Deptt. of Pol. Science



On 4 June, Narendra Modi was re-elected as prime minister of India for a third consecutive term - unprecedented in 62 years. By reappointing his foreign minister and national security advisor, Modi has signaled his desire for continuity in India's statecraft. However, among India's key bilateral ties, those with China will merit significant attention and possibly adaptation. As the relationship between Asia's largest nuclear-armed militaries and economies by 2025 appears increasingly distant and tense, where is it headed?

## Mutually Exclusive Prosperity and Security

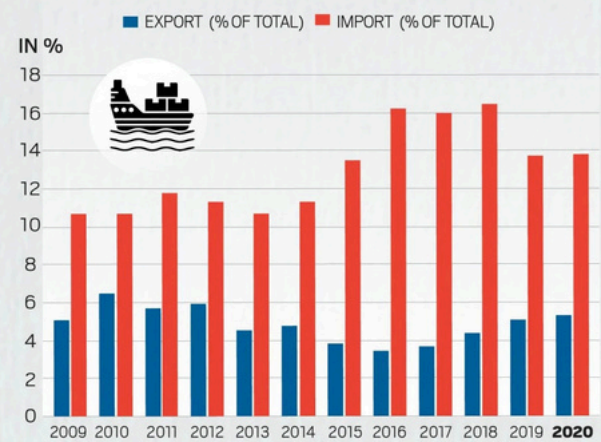
India-China ties are troubled by an unsettled border, an unequal trade relationship, China's strategic ties to Pakistan, and a broadening political-strategic disagreement over each other's perceived rightful place in Asia and beyond. The relationship has suffered from a lack of strategic trust since a June 2020 border clash, which unmade much of the letter and spirit of the border-management regime that had been patiently negotiated, designed, and agreed to over a generation. The war in Ukraine has brought China closer to Russia, India's historic defense partner.



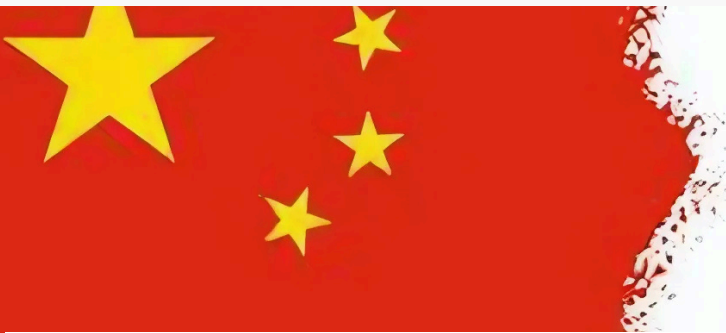
Shri Narendra Modi sworn-in as the Prime Minister for the third time on 9th June 2024.

## INDIA HAS BECOME MORE DEPENDENT ON CHINESE IMPORTS

DATA SHOWS THAT THE GAP BETWEEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (AS % OF TOTAL) HAS WIDENED IN THE PAST, MORE FAVORABLE TO CHINA



# INDIA-CHINA RELATION UNDER THE MODI 3.0 GOVERNMENT.



The result is a complex relationship that tends towards tension over cooperation. This has not always been the case. During the course of the 1990s and until 2013, India and China agreed to set aside their differences on the border and focus on their economic development, each involving the other on secondary issues such as terrorism or Afghanistan.

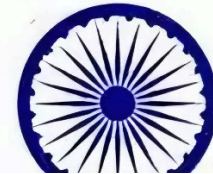
India has concurrently considered itself a rising global economic force able to leverage its strategic partnerships in Asia and beyond. Since the end of the coronavirus pandemic, India has gained confidence from its status as the world's fastest-growing major economy, while China's own economic prospects defied optimism. India's ambitions evolved from seeking to be the 'plus-one' of multinationals' China-focused strategies to being a preferred, 'trusted' middle-weight supplier in global supply chains in order to ride the 'decoupling' trend that is partly hollowing out China's prosperity. India's 'Make in India' policy epitomizes its ambitions to grow its services and industry, using foreign capital to eventually boost exports.

## Rise of China and India in Global Politics

China and India are two of the world's largest emerging economies and have been at the forefront of global economic discussions. Their economic rise is considered a remarkable phenomenon in Asia in the 21st century. Here are some ways China and India are impacting the global economy:

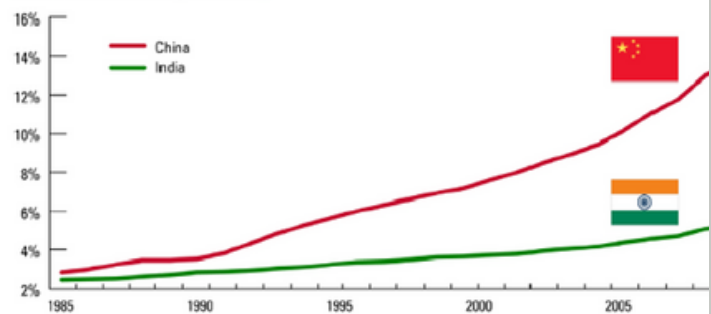
- **Population:** China and India are the two most populated countries in the world, making up a third of the world's population.
- **Consumer Class:** China and India make up a third of the world's consumer class and approximately a quarter of global consumer spending.
- **Trade:** China and India have reshaped world trade, with China accounting for over a tenth of all world exports.
- **GDP:** China and India's weight in world GDP increased from a little above 4% in 1980 to over 20% in 2012.
- **Economic Growth:** Both countries have experienced high economic growth, around 5-7 percent annually.
- **Political and Economic Center:** The rise of China and India could shift the political and economic center of the world to Asia.

Third world countries feel they have to choose between India and China, undermining both countries' claims to a benign rise. Other risks abound. The militarizing border remains unstable and incident-prone. Accidents in the Indian Ocean or South China Sea could occur as long as there is no dialogue or agreement to prevent or manage such incidents. The rise of technology ties with Taiwan, which India is increasingly displaying as a symbol of its independent statecraft, is becoming a major area of misunderstanding. Meanwhile, both countries are building up domestic expectations for their national-development goals set for 2049 for China and 2047 for India.



## China/India Share of World GDP Increased Substantially

Share of World GDP (PPP Basis)



## Strategic Communication and Understanding

Amid these tensions and wider geopolitical uncertainty, as well as both optimism and distrust of some dialogues with China, the two countries need to find a format for establishing and maintaining dialogue - to set and update expectations - without seeing this as an undue reward for the other. Xi and Modi held two highly personalized informal summits in 2018 and 2019. But Xi declined to attend Modi's 2023 standout G-20 summit. After a hiatus of over two years, their two top national-security officials met in 2022, 2023, and July 2024, but the meetings are unlikely to have been proportionate to the relationship's needs, not least because 'disengagement at two border points is still a pending objective.

China needs to better understand how India's conduct reflects its motives for engaging, competing, balancing, and deterring China. India wants China to show more sensitivity to its interests. One Indian official has explained that there is little point 'aiming for the moon while we remain in a ditch'.

Modi's lack of attendance at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in July 2024 does not close the door to future engagement with Xi. Xi's failure to send his personal congratulations upon Modi's re-election may be the latest clue that managing any 'loss of face' matters most to the two leaders who have never criticized each other in public. Yet Xi's reference to India in a June 2024 speech on cooperation could be a conciliatory response to Modi's own display of optimism during his re-election campaign. India and China have an interest in maintaining strategic communications to avoid any inadvertent flare-ups which could distract them from their peaceful rise. One possible route is to establish new confidence-building measures. Only the two countries, between themselves, can make that determination of the need - or not - for any form of new 'guardrails', before relaying this to the rest of the world.

# 4 Joya Thaosen: A Dimasa Warrior of India's Freedom Struggle

By- Sosaindi Bodo  
5th Semester, Deptt. of Political Science



## Early Life and Inspiration

Born on October 26, 1925, in the village of Jorai Bathari in Dima Hasao District, Assam, Sengyajik Joya Thaosen emerged as a formidable Dimasa warrior. Raised amidst the lush hills of North Cachar, Joya was deeply moved by the plight of her people under British colonial rule. The oppressive policies, forced taxation, and labor exploitation ignited a fierce desire for rebellion in her heart.

## Role in the Freedom Movement

At the young age of 19, Joya Thaosen organized the Revolutionary Dimasa Army alongside leaders like Arjun Langthasa and Jowte Dao Kemprai. Her leadership and determination rallied the people of Samphardisa, Khepre, Kouldisa, Diyung, Aprudisa, and Sabawari against the British Raj. Joya showed solidarity with the Rani Jhansi Regiment of the Azad Hind Fauz and marched with her militia to Kohima in 1943, to join forces in the battle for India's freedom.

## The Battle and Sacrifice

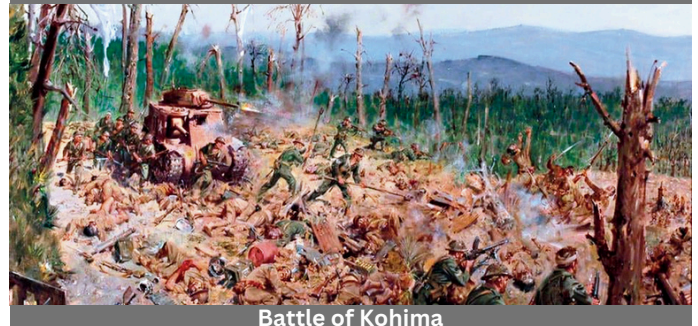
During World War II, from April 4th to 7th, 1944, Joya Thaosen and her troops engaged in the Battle of Kohima. On April 7, 1944, they faced a fierce attack by British forces at the Khirem-kowai range near Dimapur, Naga Hills. It was in this battle that Joya Thaosen sacrificed her life, becoming a martyr for the cause of India's independence.

## Legacy

Sengyajik Joya Thaosen's legacy as a true patriot of the nation remains revered within the Dimasa community. Her bravery and commitment to the freedom struggle continue to inspire future generations, highlighting the significant yet often overlooked contributions of tribal leaders in India's journey to independence.



A female paratrooper of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in training in the 1940s.



Battle of Kohima

## Conclusion

Sengyajik Joya Thaosen's life and sacrifice embody the indomitable spirit of India's freedom struggle. As a young Dimasa warrior, her unwavering resolve to fight against British colonial rule and her leadership in mobilizing her community left an indelible mark on the nation's history. Though her name may not be widely known, her legacy continues to inspire, reminding us of the courage and contributions of unsung heroes in India's quest for independence. Joya Thaosen's story serves as a beacon of hope and pride for future generations, urging them to cherish their freedom and work towards a just and equitable society.

# 5 THE UNEMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE: A STAIN ON INDIA'S GROWTH STORY

By- Momita Sabdakar  
5th Sem, Deptt. of Political Science



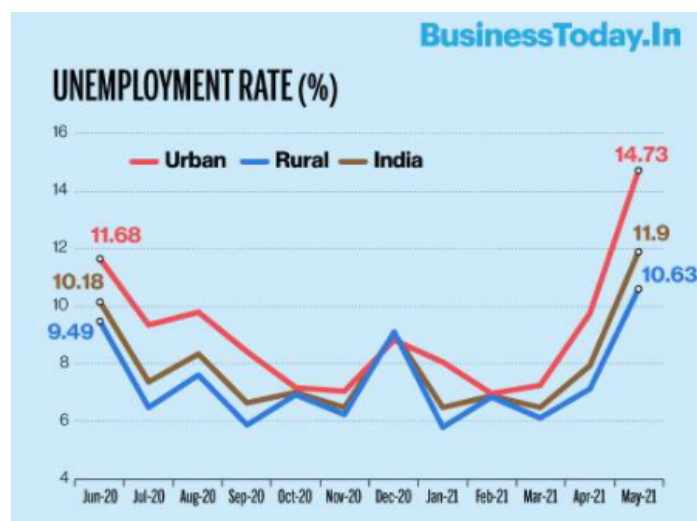
## INTRODUCTION -

When a person actively seeks jobs but is unable to do so, they are said to be unemployed. As an important indicator of unemployment it is calculated by dividing the total labor force by the number of unemployed people.

In purely economic terms, everyone who can work but cannot find a job is considered unemployed. Since it was first recognised in the 1950s, unemployment in India continues to be a source of concern. India's remarkable economic growth in recent decades has not translated into commensurate job creation, leaving a significant portion of its population grappling with unemployment. This persistent challenge casts a long shadow over the nation's social fabric and economic progress, demanding urgent attention and comprehensive solutions.

## THE SCALE OF THE PROBLEM

While precise figures vary depending on the methodology and data source used, unemployment in India remains stubbornly high. Official unemployment rates, often based on the periodic labour force survey (PLFS) may underrepresent the true extent of the problem, as they don't fully capture under employment (working fewer hours than desired) or disguised unemployment (where people are employed but their contribution is minimal).



The informal sector, which employs a vast majority of the workforce often lacks reliable data collection mechanisms, further complicating accurate measurement.

## Panorama

PE investments take  
Jan-Aug deal to \$13.8 b. P12



# Big worry: unemployment and underemployment

By G Krishna Kumar

Unemployment is the number one issue in 26 countries according to What Worries the World survey by France's Ipsos, a global market research company. India is no exception to this and unemployment is undoubtedly the biggest challenge faced by the present government. It is not a surprise that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has removed two ministers from his Cabinet who were tasked with creating 10 million jobs per year.

Before we look at what the new ministers could do, let us decipher data from the latest report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The unemployment rate in India is 4.9%. The bigger issue, though, is that the unemployment rate is going up with the level of education.

The unemployment rate for people aged 18-29 years and holding a degree in graduation and above is at 28%. At the all-India level, 58.3% of unemployed graduates and 62.4% of unemployed

unemployment. Only 60.6% of the people aged 15 years and above who were available for work all 12 months were able to get work throughout the year.

Interestingly, the Niti Aayog recently stated that the biggest problem in India is underemployment, and not unemployment. Underemployment includes highly skilled workers performing jobs requiring lower skills. An Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development report states that underemployment is a big challenge for emerging economies with many workers trapped in low-paid, informal jobs which fail to develop and fully utilise their skills and capacities.

Underemployment can be argued as being both good and bad. Good: as a matter of survival, people will take on any work, be it casual or informal or a part-time job. Bad: it will be detrimental if it is a long-term trend with increasing percentage. In India, we don't have clear measures for underemployment as such, but based on research reports, it would be about 17-20%.



underemployment and unemployment numbers, thereby giving a realistic picture of the unemployment challenge. Based on the available data, the LUR in India would be 21-25%. This means one in every four people is underemployed or unemployed!

India needs to act before unemployment/underemployment snowballs into a structural issue. The situation is certainly

hub of the world, but because of higher employee costs, the salary levels are at least 1.5 to 2.5 times more compared to a similar skilled job in India. India should use this as an opportunity to spur manufacturing in the country. The government's plan to revamp the manufacturing policy is a step in the right direction. Implementation will be key to realising the Make in India campaign aimed at creating 100 million additional jobs by the year 2022 in the manufacturing sector.

The government is also trying to introduce the wage code for minimum wages. Opponents of minimum wages argue that the code would lead to job losses as businesses will invest in automation owing to the high wages. However, research reports state that automatable jobs would be good for the economy in the long term.

The 18th century industrial revolution, which it was feared would cause job losses, eventually led to job creation and prosperity. Along similar lines, low-wage workers with routine jobs (or automatable jobs) could lose their work, but this

implement minimum wages will help India over the medium to long-term.

### Boost rural employment

Employment generation in rural India must also be a priority for the government. Food processing, agricultural and farming productivity improvement must be supported for sustainable job creation in the country. In the rural hinterland, finding labour force for agriculture is a challenge. The farm workers are easily lured by sundry jobs in cities. The only way this massive migration can be addressed is by providing meaningful infrastructure in villages and towns.

Maybe, we should learn from the US, where the civic amenities are the best-in-class in villages/towns. Instead of creating 100 smart cities, India should focus on building smart villages and towns.

For India to make the most of these opportunities, some swift actions are necessary. For the Digital India campaign to be meaningful, the government must ensure that accurate employment-related

also publish employment demand-forecast in every industry sector for the next 5-10 years. Such a medium/long term forecast can have a tremendous impact as all the stakeholders can coherently help in building the talent supply.

There is an urgent need to revamp the broad education framework in the country on lines of employment-oriented education system in the world, through the dual system of vocational education and training (DSVET).

Further, the government should improve visibility on skill development and job creation. It must provide thrust on re-using existing physical infrastructure or building new infrastructure for offering training.

Finally, we need awareness campaigns celebrating the success stories from Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), aimed at encouraging entrepreneurship. A recent report suggests that the PMMY generated 5.5 crore jobs. Getting youth to embrace entrepreneurship could well be the solution to addressing India's un-

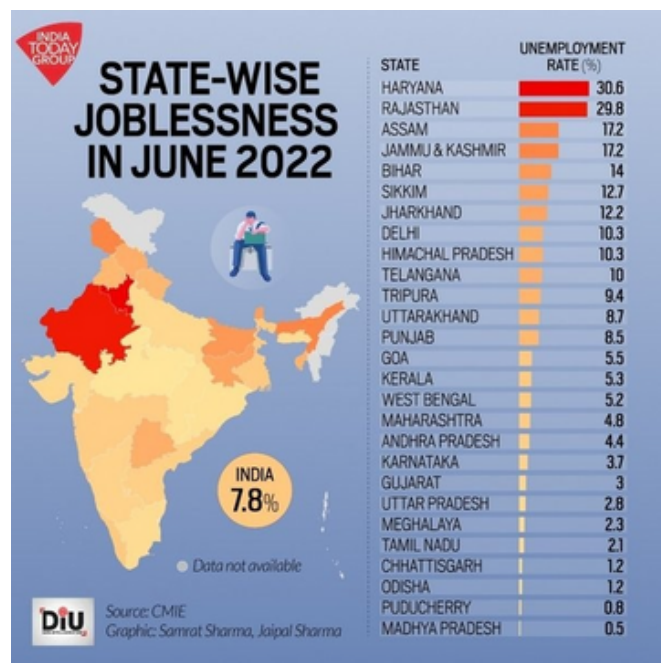
## APPLY, APPLY, NO REPLY

Most young people who are looking for employment today do not possess the skills that are needed in the job market. One reason for this is that our educational system fails to give our youngsters the requisite vocational training and professional orientation.

As many as 6,39,317 graduates and 68,392 post-graduates in subjects as varied as Law, Management and Engineering and even Ayurvedic doctors have applied for police constable jobs in the state during the current recruitment drive, as the minimum qualification is HSC Pass. Nearly 18 lakh candidates have applied for the 18,331 posts, which translates into around 100 candidates vying for each post. State police have started one of the largest recruitment processes in all the respective districts.

Usually around 6,000 policemen are recruited every year but due to the COVID-19 pandemic there had been no recruitment for the past two years.

In India, the unemployment rate in 2021 was 5.98%, a decrease of 2.02% from 2020. In India, the unemployment rate in 2020 was 8.00%, a 2.73% increase from 2019. In India the unemployment rate in 2019 was 5.27%, a 0.06% decline from 2018. In India the unemployment rate in 2018 was 5.33%, a 0.0% decline from 2017.



# 6 INDIA CURRENT RELATION WITH SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

BY -MISS CHONGNEINENG LIENTHANG  
FYUG 1st SEMESTER , ARTS



India and Southeast Asia share deep-rooted ties, shaped by centuries of trade, culture, and shared history. Today, these connections have grown into a robust partnership, driven by India's Act East Policy, focusing on economic growth, security, and cultural exchange with the ASEAN nations.

## HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL LINKAGES

Indian civilization has profoundly influenced Southeast Asia, evident in architecture, religions like Hinduism and Buddhism, and shared cultural traditions. These bonds have fostered mutual respect, creating a strong foundation for modern cooperation.

## ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT

India's trade with ASEAN exceeded \$100 billion in 2023, emphasizing its commitment to economic integration. Key initiatives like the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement and infrastructure projects like the India-Myanmar-Thailand Highway aim to deepen ties further by enhancing connectivity and trade.

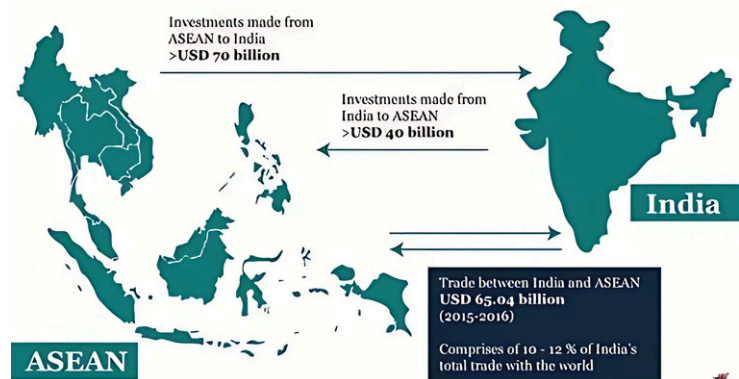
## STRATEGIC AND SECURITY COOPERATION\*

In the face of growing maritime challenges in the Indo-Pacific, India has strengthened defense ties with countries like Vietnam and Singapore. Joint naval exercises and advocacy for a rules-based order underline India's role in regional security.

## THE ROLE OF THE NORTHEAST

India's Northeastern states are crucial in connecting with Southeast Asia, given their geographic proximity and cultural ties with Myanmar. Development projects like the Kaladan Transit Transport Project reflect the region's strategic importance.

## Trade between ASEAN and India



## THE ROLE OF THE NORTHEAST

India's Northeastern states are crucial in connecting with Southeast Asia, given their geographic proximity and cultural ties with Myanmar. Development projects like the Kaladan Transit Transport Project reflect the region's strategic importance.

## \*CHALLENGES AND THE FUTURE\*

While trade imbalances and slow project execution remain hurdles, India's active participation in regional forums like ASEAN and the East Asia Summit promises a brighter future.

India's partnership with Southeast Asia is more than strategic—it is a convergence of shared aspirations for peace, growth, and prosperity. By fostering stronger ties, both regions can shape a harmonious and thriving Indo-Pacific.

# 6 Rani Gaidinliu: The Fearless Freedom Fighter of Northeast India

By Timonbe Zeme

TDC 5th Sem, Deptt. of Political Science

## Daughter of The Hills



Rani Gaidinliu was a prominent freedom fighter and spiritual leader from the Naga community in Northeast India, a fearless Naga warrior-queen who dared to challenge the British colonial powers and fight for her people's freedom.

### ★Early life

Gaidinliu was born on January 26, 1915, in the remote village of Nungkao (now Luangkao) in the Tamenglong district of present-day Manipur. She belonged to the Rongmei tribe, a sub-group of the Zeliangrong Naga community.

Gaidinliu was deeply influenced by her cousin, Haipou Jadonang, a religious and political leader. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka movement, a religious and political movement aimed at reviving Naga tribal religion and establishing self-rule for the Nagas.

The Heraka movement gained significant momentum under Gaidinliu's leadership. She mobilized the Naga people against British rule, leading to a series of uprisings and clashes with British forces. Her courage and charisma earned her the title of "Rani" (Queen).

### ★Imprisonment and Exile

In 1932, at the age of 16, Gaidinliu was arrested by the British and sentenced to life imprisonment. She spent 15 years in various prisons across India, including Shillong, Aizawl, and Rangoon. Despite her imprisonment, she continued to inspire the Naga people and her struggle for freedom became a symbol of resistance against British colonialism.

After India's independence in 1947, Gaidinliu was released from prison. She continued to work for the welfare of the Naga people and played a crucial role in promoting peace and understanding between the Nagas and the Indian government.

Rani Gaidinliu's legacy continues to inspire generations of people in India and beyond. She is remembered as a courageous freedom fighter, a spiritual leader, and a symbol of Naga nationalism. Her life story is a testament to the power of individual courage and the importance of fighting for one's beliefs.



Rani Gaidinliu on a 1996 stamp of India



### ★Recognition and Legacy

- 1) Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who referred to her as the "Rani of the Nagas," was instrumental in honoring her legacy.
- 2) She was awarded the Tamrapatra Freedom Fighter Award in 1972.
- 3) In 1982, she received the Padma Bhushan, one of India's highest civilian honors.
- 4) In 1996, a commemorative stamp was issued in her honor.
- 5) The Indian government named several institutions, roads, and programs after her, ensuring her contributions are remembered.