



Author's Profile



Fayaz Ahmad Mir
Annamalai

Present Designation: Ph.D Research Scholar Department of Political Science and Public Administration Annamalai University.

Education: M.A, M.Phil, Ph.D.

Short Profile :

Fayaz Ahmad Mir is a Ph.D Research Scholar at Department of Political Science and Public Administration Annamalai University. He has completed M.A, M.Phil, Ph.D. He has research experience of 2 years.

Contact Us:
Laxmi Book Publication
258/34m Raviwar Peth, Solapur-413005 India
Contact: +91-217-2372010 / 9595-359-435
e-Mail: ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website: www.isrj.net

Authorized Signature

Rajani Kota
Review Editor

Happy Writing.....

Article Review Report

Indian Streams Research Journal

International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

DOI Prefix : 10.9780

Journal DOI : 10.9780/22307850

ISSN 2230-7850

Impact Factor : 2.1506 (UIF)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Received : 15th Nov 2014,

Published: 1st Dec .2014

Vol. – IV, Issue – XI, December. 2014

MINORITY RIGHTS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Your Article QR Code



See your article on Mobile



==::Your article is deposited in::=

==::Your article is deposited in::=					DRJI (India)
GO ARTICLE (United States)	DOAJ (Sweden)	ZOTERO (United States)	GOOGLE SCHOLAR (United States)	CITULIKE (United States)	MY NET RESEARCH (United States)
DIGG (United States)	MENDALEY (United Kingdom)	DELECIOS (United States)	FIGSHARE (United States)	ENDNOTE (Ireland)	Easybib.Com (United States)

Correspondence to,

Fayaz Ahmad Mir , S. Sivarajan and Muzamila Jan

Ph.D Research Scholar Department of Political Science and Public Administration Annamalai University.



Happy Writing.....

ABSTRACT:

India is among the most diverse societies in the world. It has people from all the major religions in the world—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians (Parsis). When India gained independence in1947, the political leadership and the framers of the constitution took note of this diversity, and they deliberated on a framework that would provide for a unified but culturally diverse state.

Abstract Report: The Title Accurately Said The Study was About.

INTRODUCTION:

The term “Minority” defies exact definition because no matter enumeration is necessary but not sufficient for defining it. It is for this reason that the question of defining “Minority” has always been a hotly contested issue in international and domestic fora. The term minority refers any small group in society that is different from the rest because of their race, religion, or political beliefs, or a person who belongs to such a group. The term “minority” is derived from Latin word “minor” and French word “minorite”.

Introduction Report: This Article Include Full Introduction, Methods, Results & Introduction Section.

OVERVIEW:

- The Main Problems Faced By Minorities In India Are As
- Cultural And Educational Rights Of Minorities
- Article 29 Protection Of Interests Of Minorities
- Article 30 Rights Of Minorities To Establish And Administer Educational Institutions
- Right Of Minorities To Establish And Administer Educational Institutions
- Linguistic Rights
- Religious Rights

Overview Report: Figures are Imported to Provide Explanation for Background Information. Conclusion of This Paper Clearly Supported Results.

CONCLUSION:

As India moves on to a higher growth path, it becomes important that minorities are not left behind but participate in and share equally in our progress. Equitable and inclusive growth is necessary for the all round progress of the country. The idea of giving some special rights to the minorities is not to have a kind of a privileged or pampered section of the population, but to give to the minorities a sense of security and a feeling of confidence. The Constitution of India provides not only basic rights to the minorities but many rights which conserved their religion, language and culture.

Conclusion Report: The Text is Rounded off with a Conclusion that Discusses the Implication of The Findings & Ideas Discussed & Their Impact on Future Research Direction.

REFERENCES:

- Bhikhu Parekh, India’s Diversity, Dissent, Summer, 1996,
- Bindeshwar Pathak, B. N. Saraswati “Constitutional Safeguards For Weaker Sections And The Minorities In India,” Commercial block, Mohan Garden New Delhi 1999.
- Constitutional rights and safeguards provided to the minorities in India.
- Cultural Diversity, Religious Syncretism and People of India: An Anthropological Interpretation , N.K Das 1985
- D.L. Sheth, Gurpreet Mahajan, “Minority Identities and the Nation State,” Oxford University Press 1999.
- Dr Anwarul Yaqin “Constitutional Protection of Minority Educational Institutions In India,”Deep and Deep Publication,Rajouri Garden, New Delhi,1982.

Reference Report: There are Places where the Author Fayaz Ahmad Mir , S. Sivarajan and Muzamila Jan Need to Cite a Reference, but Have Not

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1. Interest of the topic to the readers	✓				
2. Originally & Novelty of the ideas	✓				
3. Importance of the proposed ideas		✓			
4. Timelines		✓			
5. Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn					
6. Quality of writing(Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammer)	✓				
7. References & Citation(Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)			✓		

This Article is Innovative & Original, No Plagiarism Detected

FUTURE RESEARCH SUGGESTIONS

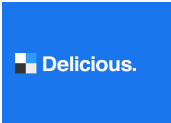
This Article can expand further research for MINOR/MAJOR Research Project at UGC

POST PUBLICATION:

Your article is published on following sites...you can read it.



citeulike



DOAJ

EasyBib

ENDNOTE



MENDELEY

MyNetResearch



zotero

Future Research Planning:

1. Political Science Minor (http://hilo.hawaii.edu/catalog/minor_pols.html)
2. International Studies Certificate (International Relations Concentration) (http://hilo.hawaii.edu/catalog/cert_international-relations.html)
3. Political Science (POLS) Courses (<http://hilo.hawaii.edu/catalog/pols-courses.html>)