INDIAN IDEA OF KINGSHIP

Susheel Kumar Sharma
Vinod Kumar Singh

Indian Idea of Kingship Presented in the paper has basically been derived from four Sanskrit canonical texts viz. Arthashastra, Manusmriti, Mahabharata, and Shukranitisara. The paper discusses the objectives of kingship, elements of the state, king’s status, virtues, education, succession, duties and categories. It also concentrates on the selection, qualities, and duties of the councillors and the ministers; and presents Indian ideas regarding laws and administration of justice, taxation, people’s obligation and right, and foreign policy, in order to make these ideas more comprehensive they have been compared to and contrasted with those in the western tradition.

JYOTIRAO PHULE :
A REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL REFORMER

Jagannatham Begari

The paper is an attempt to comprehend Jyotirai Phule’s contribution towards the upliftment of sudratrishudhra, toilers, peasants and women. It also highlights the social and economic spheres during the pre and post peshwa’s regime. Paper also tries to focus the influencing factors of Phule that made him to start the radical anti-brahman movement. The paper also intends to look into his contribution towards the girl-child education and their empowerment. The Aryan and non-aryan theories and the issues of imperialism, Brahmanism and its evil practices which made Phule a social revolutionary. The Study also reflects on Phule’s understanding of backward class movement and its influence on the Dravidian movement in particular and Dalit Bahujan movement as well as Sarwajan in general. In other words, paper has tries to assess Phule’s contribution towards reconstruction of Indian society as a whole.

THE DYNAMICS OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Reena Nand

After getting Independence in August 1947, India framed a constitution which came into existence on 26th January 1950. This constitution seeks to establish a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic that rests on three basic postulates, namely- a parliamentary form of government, the existence of multiparty system and a federal structure. Unlike British model, Indian parliamentary form of government works under a republican framework with multiparty system. The federal system of India divides the governance of the country between centre and state with emphasis on the powers and supremacy of the Centre. With the rise of regional parties and emergence of coalition governments both at the centre and in most of the states, the dynamics of Indian polity moved towards cooperative federalism. The need of the hour is the devolution of power in tune with the logic of democracy from the union to the states, to panchayats and lastly to villages.
People who exerizes a great deal of choice in their lives may be very powerful, but they are not empowered, because they were never disempowered in the first place. Empowerment cannot be defined in terms of specific activities or end results because it involves a process whereby women can freely analyze, develop and voice their needs and interests, without them being pre-defined, or imposed from above. The assumption that planners can identify women’s needs; runs against empowerment objectives. The concept of ‘Gender Discrimination’ has much wider coverage in the Indian economy. It is apparent in our population structure (generally defined by declining proportion of the females in total population), political structure and social structure. However, it is expected that globalization and restructuring of the economy may benefit the women as there may be larger absorption of women into paid work. Since under the name of globalization, more and more flexibility in labour laws is being injected in the Indian economy, the size of unorganized labour force is swelling. Therefore, present paper focuses on the empowerment of women and their work autonomy with review of the literature by various studies conducted in India and as well as in other countries. An attempt has been made to check whether the gender inequalities have diminished and finally the paper discusses the indicators of empowerment and suggests the policies and programmes for women autonomy at work place as well as empowerment in the era of globalization.

Policy implementation is of keen importance to the success of a government. Even if the political system is fair, even if the goals are noble and even if the organizational structure is very strong; no policy can succeed if the implementation part is not up to the mark. The implementation of government policies and programmes is now playing a vital role in the developmental strategy. However, there are studies to show that the implementation aspect in the most neglected, Which makes a study of the institutions that make policy as much as those who implement them all the more important. Measured by economic growth or attainment of human development objectives, India remains not only an underdeveloped country but one which is usually regarded as an under-performer, which could do better. If it is accepted, the question then arises as to why be this case. Was the policy adopted by the state not right? Or was it not implemented properly? Or was the political commitment and support for the desired course of action lacking? The paper seeks to probe these and related issues and also looks at possible reforms.

The purpose of this article is to establish a connection between music and politics. In western societies after the Second World War, youngsters were protesting against the Establishment. Communism was romanticized on university campuses and protests were initiated against capitalism
through music. The CIA was faced with the possibility of revolutionary thinking burgeoning out of control and therefore introduced LSD to the audiences to dumb them down. The had its own consequences again politically. Similarly the conservatism during the Thatcher era in Britain created political concerns that were voiced through music and the use of drug called Ecstasy. This article seeks to demonstrate both and establish an indelible link between politics and music.

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CHILD LABOUR AND EDUCATION IN INDIA
Shilpa Tripathi

Child labour is widespread and bad for development of individual child, the society and economy in which she or he lives. The present paper underlines the role of education in eradicating child labour. Studies have concluded that eliminating child labour and putting children into education would have huge aggregate development benefits. From the time of its independence, India has committed itself to be against child labour. Despite numerous governmental policies and programmes on the one hand and untiring efforts by different NGOs, child labour still stands as a hard reality. The paper emplores the scope of formulation and operation of policies and programmes to ensure all round social progress and sustainable economic development in the country.

The Indian Journal of Political Science

REGIONALISM - A CHRONIC PROBLEM OF INDIAN FEDERATION
Manas Chakrabarty
Nihar Ranjan Chaki
Anindya Guha

The paper is focused on the problem of regionalism in Indian federation specifically concentrating upon the Gorkhaland. Regionalism is often referred to as ‘sub-nationalism’ or ‘micro-nationalism’. There is a wide variation in ethnic, religious and linguistic groups is all parts of India. The people of West Nepal are known as Gorkhas. Partition gave them global recognition by creating Gorkha Regiment and including them in British Army. In 1907, Gorkhas for the first time raised for separate existence. All India Gorkha league submitted one memorandum in 1952 to their Prime Minister Pt. J. L. Nehru. From them on under the banner of GNLF a movement has been operated from Darjeeling and other hill areas near by. The CPI (M) has been in favour of giving something for the hills but has always been against the division of state. The Govt. of West Bengal passed the Gorkha Hill Council Bill, and established the council but the people of Darjeeling are not satisfied. The paper suggests an approach of self-administration for the solution.

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NAXALBARI TO TODAY'S MAOIST : UPRISINGS AND IMPLICATIONS
Kartick Das

Naxalite or Naxalism is an informal name given to Communist groups that were born out of the Sino-Soviet split in the Communist movement in India and ideologically they belong to various trends of Maoism. Initially the movement had its centre in West Bengal. In recent years, they have spread into less developed areas of rural central and eastern India. They are conducting an insurgency, typically called the Naxalite-Maoist insurgency. Their growing influence prompted Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to declare them as the most serious threat to India’s national security. This
study is an analytical attempt to study, in depth, the risings and implications of the Naxalite movement in India.

T.H. Marshall in his classics “Citizenship and Social Class” divides citizenship rights into three categories: civil rights, political rights and social rights. For him citizenship is essentially a matter of ensuring that everyone is treated as a full and equal member of the society. But the socio-economic dynamics with or without historical events led to the marginalization of a particular section of the society. This exclusion can be on the ground of race, caste, sex or on religion or it can be situational. Social equity, absence of discrimination and inclusive growth and development are the few ideals which the Indian constitution put forth for the future India. That’s why scholar like Barker brands it as first and foremost social document. However, party based representative democratic structure drifted the course from equitable society to more divided one. Lack of education and traditional source of identity further broaden this inequitable growth. This results that all section of the society are not able to assert their full citizenship rights, hence social and economic exclusion. The Muslim community in one such excluded section of the Indian social and political structure due to various socio-economic and historical factors. The present paper tries to explore the cause and consequences of this capacity deprivation and marginalization of the Muslims in India, which hinder their active citizenry and their participation in socio-political dynamics.

India as a typical developing country is facing a large number of challenges. The information and Communication Technology can play an important role in solving these challenges including education. Education is an important not only for the full development of one’s personality but also for the sustained growth of the nation. Therefore, it is the foundation on which the development of every citizen and the nation as a whole hinges. The world is shrinking rapidly with the internet, and it brought together in ways that nobody would have expected few decades ago. By incorporating “E-learning” and other learning scenarios, new possibilities for both professional, teachers have emerged and can lead to their professional development, during the period of Technological ERA, “E-learning” is in the embryo stages of vast information and progress will not be stopped. It is here and it is not going away for long time yet. Thus “E-learning” has been defined as pedagogy empowered by digital technology.
MINORITIES AND THE CONSTITUTION: PROBLEM OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Shailendra K. Tiwary

It is argued in this paper that in the beginning the constitution-makers hoped that by providing for universal suffrage and fundamental rights to individual citizen’s problem of minorities will be solved. But realizing the compulsions of the nature of the Indian plural and multi ethnic society they effected compromises between individual citizens and ethnic, religious and cultural groups. Hence the constitution provided fundamental rights not only for individual citizens but also for ethnic religious and cultural groups. While they emphasized liberal pluralism, they also accepted corporate pluralism and made provisions both the individuals and groups. They hoped by such a compromise, the minority problem created artificially by the British raj would be solved amicably and some day minorities and majorities would from ‘one community’. But later event proved that their hope was unrealistic. The minority and ethnic problem continued to bedevil the process of national integration. In fact the minority ethnic problem in is multi-dimensional which required a multi-dimensional solution.

CONFIDENCE MOTION: AN EMERGING TREND IN THE UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATURE

Suman Ojha

The present study is an analysis of the prevalence of confidence motions proposed in the Uttar Pradesh State Legislative Assembly. Since 1989 to 2004, only one no-confidence motion was proposed by the opposition in UP; however, during this period, there were eight instances of confidence motions. These motions can be categorized into three groups; those initiated by the Council of Ministers itself, those initiated by the Governor, and those initiated by the court. Confidence motions appear to be a phenomenon that occurs mostly during minority on coalition governments. It has been observed that more clarity in the rules of business and procedures regarding confidence motions in the House is required. Other debatable issue that this study has identified is the increasing number of instances where directions are given by the Governor and the judiciary to the legislature.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND PLIGHT OF HIV-WOMEN: A CASE IN INDIA

L. Muhindro Singh

Some parents engage brides for their positive sons by concealing HIV status, later they blame the women. How is it so? Legally they have right in the sense that HIV persons have ‘right to found a family’. Socially and morally it is extremely wrong. What will be the fate of women and child on their inheritance? How far they will perform their duty ‘not to spread HIV to other third person’ their children?
EMERGENT DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
A Critique of ‘Money-bags’ Centre directed ‘Dole-development’ in North-East’ India
Anjan Chakraborty
Anup Shekhar Chakraborty

North-East of India has been characterized by extremes of uneven development and a consciousness of deprivation bulwarked against the silhouette of ethno-politics. The paper attempts at letting statistics speak for themselves while analyzing the sustainability dimensions of the development process dependent solely on Central assistance and grants-in-aid. The paper argues the need to develop and emergent pattern of development approach within the realm of development economics, and search for a right combination of community, market and state for promoting economic growth allow the trickle down effect of growth to reach the grass root level”.

IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES IN TWO STATES OF SOUTHERN INDIA : A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
G. Sreeramulu
P. Ramanna

In India the poverty is related to population, land and the social system and even today there exists ill health, illiteracy and backwardness of varied nature. Therefore, after independence, India was one among the other countries which went in for social and economic transformation of both urban and the rural population with the primary motive of attacking the poverty. Further, the planning commission of India made many attempts to curb the poverty. Accordingly, a number of policies and programmes have been implemented on this direction to address the needs of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The focus later shifted to employment generation programmes. Now Swaran Jayanthi Swarojgar Yozajana (SJSY) is a major self employment programme that strives to seek a long run solution to the program of poverty. This programme is currently is in implementation in these two states effectively. The important future of this programme is that, focuses on group approach and provides an integrated package among them loan guidance, skills, and marketing facilities to the Self Help Groups. Thus, the programme is implemented form April 1991. As in both the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh all the above mentioned programmes were implemented for several years. But, few programmes have achieved its targets in one state and have not achieved its target in another state. Therefore, the present paper makes an attempt to assess the causes for the effective implementation of Poverty alleviation Programmes in these two states and also identifies the obstacles for not effectively implementing these programmes in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Finally, the paper suggests the strategies to be implemented for the eradiction of poverty through Self Help Groups Programme (public policy) in the state of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh)
AN ANALYSIS OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (2009) IN PUNJAB
Neeru Sharma

It is over six decades that democracy has been in action in India. Our greatest positive achievement has been that we have survived as a democratic nation. In India, representative democracy calls for a system of choosing representatives of the people. Although every election itself is very important yet Lok Sabha elections are important in the sense that these are held all over India and decide the destiny of the government of country. Therefore, the whole process right from the notification of elections to the declaration of results remains very interesting. Every state has to play important role in sending its representatives of the Parliament. Reputation of candidates, the image of the ruling party, state ruling party’s performance, core issues, factors at play and other non-political issues vary from state to state. Keeping this in view, a modest attempt has been made in this paper to analyse the outcome of Lok Sabha Election 2009 in the state of Punjab.

PUNJAB STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISION : A CRITICAL ANALYSIS
Satnam Singh Deol

The PSHRC was set up the Government of Punjab through Notification dated 17 of March 1997 under the provisions of Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993. The PSHRC, during the functioning of first ten years (from 1997 to 2007), has performed a reasonable job to alleviate the violation of human rights in Punjab. But the limited jurisdiction, non-coordinative composition, a recommendatory status, has proved the PSHRC mere the watch-dog of human rights without the teeth. The shortcomings within the PSHRC including the lack of follow-up for the prosecution and unwillingness to publish the annual reports has further confirmed the hypocrisy and non-willingness of the PSHRC to promote and protect human rights in Punjab.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
B.L. Shah

The paper explains the varied implementations of conflict, conflict resolution and boundary management. Using the multi-paradigm approach it examines the important causes of the conflict between China and India, especially the border conflict at Arunachal Pradesh. It reaffirms that Chinese diplomacy’s forte is to discuss and lay out ‘principles’ and then interpret them to suit ‘Beijing’s convenience, as in the case of the Panchsheel. India should not allow focus to divert form the practical task of clarifying the Line of Actual Control to a conceptual enunciation of principles during any future talks. The line of control clarification must remain the starting point to any negotiations. Failure to take a strong stand now will prove detrimental to Indian foreign policy interests in the future. It suggests some policy measures based on major theoretical models which may help preserve Indian interests in the long term.
Since the coming of colonial powers racial discrimination started in Africa in general and South Africa in particular against the native black population. The racial discrimination became worst in South Africa as the sizeable white settler population also joined hands with colonial administration in pursuing discrimination. When Indians and other Asians were taken to South Africa as labourers they were also subjected to racial discrimination. This was totally against the ethics of civilization and it was pursued by those people who called themselves as civilized and developed. Late on racial discrimination was adopted as state policy called Apartheid, to control, marginalise and dehumanise the black majority and Asians so that the whites could have exclusive control over political power and economic resources. It was against this discrimination that the Indians and India started their movement through all forums. After independence India interested its struggle at the UN, Commonwealth and No-aligned Movement. It was first to impose political and economic sanctions against South Africa and even totally boycotted it. It mobilised other countries to boycott the racist regime. India played remarkable leadership role against racialism and colonialism single-handedly at a time when African representation was nil in the UN and international forums. India’s struggle brought result as it broke the economic power of racist regime and put huge international pressure resulting in the abolition of racial discrimination in 1994. It was hoped that after the end of Apartheid India will become the most favoured nation for South African majority. The present irony in that India’s past great role is not leading to a very good India-south Africa cooperation even after the passage of fifteen years of democratic rule in South Africa. The black leadership and the people of South Africa, for whom India fought relentlessly, are still giving more favour for trade and cooperation to the ex-colonial western countries and the United States, who are their past exploiters. Cooperation with India is given a low place in their policies. The present paper undertakes to examine India’s struggle against racialism in South Africa and the emergent present relations, with a hope to sensitise for better cooperation and bilateral relation in future.

Pakistan shares the praetorian phenomenon with various other ‘Third World’ states from Latin America, Asia and Africa including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Myanmar, Indonesia, Thailand, Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda. It has exhibited a cyclical pattern between democratic and military rule. This paper analysis Pakistan’s traditions arguing that the problem for democracy and social justice in Pakistan drew on the lack of domestic institutional potential of the state to deliver on the promise of democracy. A viable and effective state structure, in terms of the bureaucracy and the military, was necessary to sustain the new nation state and its independence. However, the state structure came to manifest itself much more strongly over government and civil society, with the result that the military and political processes become synonymous with each other. The time has come that civilian leaders in Pakistan pursue a slow ascent towards a more stable democratic system with established independent institutions, growing economy and a nation representative of a moderate Muslim democracy. This is not only required for pacifying the U.S. or other democratic states but necessary for very survival of Pakistan as a nation state.
WOMEN, SECURITY, PEACE AND CONFLICT IN SOUTH ASIA

Dinesh Kumar Singh

The present article attempts to contextualize a discourse on security, peace and conflict from feminist perspectives. It also attempts to revisit the patriarchal theoretical traditions and scrutinize its fallacious understanding of these issues. The feminist perspectives demands for democratisation and feminisation of security and peace agenda. They maintain that conflict and peace are gendered activities. The dominant conflict, peace and security discourses ignore disempowered women’s perspectives. Women’s role and responses in conflict and dance are different. This paper provides insights into women’s narratives of peace, conflict and security in South Asia. It explores the operation of gender hierarchy and resistance to it, the nature of changing space i.e. the space disempowered women created for themselves and the space that was denied to them. It also maps role of women’s agency as well as their language of resistance and empowerment in conflict in South Asia. The feminist perspectives and peace studies research have challenged dominant discourse of peace and security. They have advocated for redefinition of security and peace. They tend to view the notion of peace and security from the perspective of disadvantaged and disempowered women.

RECONCILIATION AND REDEFINITION OF THE INDO-MYANMAR RELATIONS

Rimli Basu

Facux pas in strategy have been the genesis of India-Myanmar Relations. Coupled with this, the silent rise of China as one of the strategic-political neighbours of India has made the situation worst. As a rectification of the past a revival of India-Myanmar relations with special reference to strategy and economy aiming through and emphasizing ‘culture’ in a proactive way should be the answer of the day. Indo-Myanmar relations were piecemeal in nature, where Indian concern was mainly to contain China from gaining strategic and economic games from Myanmar. It is however failed to proof as the most for out alternative discourse to counter both China and Bangladesh. Indeed their has been a lack of proper strategic and a long term prospective of India. For which Myanmar as been over looked for long resulting. In strategic losses for India. Their need to be addressed and in incorporated in order to gain constructive cooperation. An alternative idea of reaching high politics through low politics may be assumed by India in the near future as part her long term strategic goal. This power thus seeks to address some of the aspects genesis failure and a possible future of India-Myanmar relations from its strategic and economic propensity.
Since its creation in 1947, Pakistan has witnessed numerous military coups, unstable and corrupt democratic governments, power hungry leaders, economic setbacks and Islamic terrorist activities backed by ISI. The back of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. Likewise, US has been involved in guiding the state of affairs in Pakistan and endorsing military takeovers. However, lately, Pakistan has witnessed a movement not only for democracy but also for a civil society as people have realized that democracy as a polity is significantly better than martial law. It may be interesting to note that even military has come up in support of democracy. As these developments per so hold some hope of a change it is time to with it well and to hope that democracy will finally take Pakistan to a civil society with which Indian would be able to deal in a mutually beneficial manner. After all, we too want democracy and a peaceful regime in our neighbouring countries.