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RTHSĀSTRA: A REPLICIA OF SOCIAL DYNAMISM IN ANCIENT INDIA

Rajesh Chander

The present paper discusses various dimensions of social and political structures prescribed in Arthsashtra of Kautilya.

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KING: AN INSTITUTION IN ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY

Hiral Ravia

The political science known as the science of administration in ancient India was known by several names such as Rajadharma, Rajyashastra, Dandaniti and Arthashastra. In this science of administration King was the highest responsibility of the state. The King would belong to any caste including non-Kshatriya viz. Brahmins, Vaisyas and Sudras including non-Aryans. Each one established respective dynasty in the course of time. The concept of King was more constitutional rather than ritualistic. The King is the prime custodian of Dharma. A state where there is no King, people eat each other just like in an ocean mighty fishes eat the smaller one. Thus King is an absolute Institution which acts in human caliber. Keywords: administration, Dharma, state-controlled activities, taxes, anarchy.

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GANDHI AND NATIONALISM

Amritpal Kaur

Gandhi is an iconic figure in his own right. He was the leader of one of the largest non violent political movements. He also worked out his own political philosophy including his ideas on Nationalism. Gandhi's definition of Nationalism is important to record and to analyse essentially because not only did he give a liberal, accommodative interpretation to nationalism, but also because his version was not a theory propounded from some ivory tower, rather it was worked out from the epicenter of struggle for the liberation of a nation. Gandhi, while working in active politics, was able to chalk out a "workable" theory of Nationalism. The idea that accommodation of visibly divergent ideas, and tolerating diversity that Gandhi emphasized points towards a more empathetic nationalism where the other need not be a xeno.

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**MAHATMA GANDHI:
A PIONEER OF VALUE GENERATION IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Ashok Ram

Mahatma Gandhi experimented with 'Satya' and 'Ahimsa' during India's freedom struggle and wished to build a new world of his dreams. Gandhian way of life always attracted the world for establishing a village-oriented moral lifestyle with spiritualization of politics and pious means of Satyagraha. In the contemporary world, globalization is compelling society to adopt materialistic life style. Gandhian value is the only hope of survival for the whole of the humanity. In this paper, endeavor has been made to evaluate Gandhi as a pioneer of value generation in contemporary world.

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**SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION
THE GANDHI-NEHRU PERSPECTIVE**

Ashok. S. Anikivi

One of the most disturbing and critical problems that India is facing ever since its independence is the evasive problem of National integration. This is perhaps all but a natural phenomenon of India considering of its heterogeneous family of its socio-economic and other composition. The present paper tries to look into the role played by religion and language in the context of national integration. It also purports to trace the Gandhi-Nehru's approach to this issue. Gandhi and Nehru are the two undeniable great leaders of the twentieth century Indian politics and to developing society. These two outstanding among many others personalities have almost shaped the Indian society and polity. National integration is not a peculiar problem only to India. In a sense it is a world wide phenomenon for instance, today all most all counties of the world are confronted with the same problem of national integration in one way or the other. Theoretically speaking the problem of national integration takes its harmless looking berth as a consequence of feeling of separateness and diversity among people. Today India needs the Gandhian nation of religious practice that is Common Fatherhood and Common Brotherhood. At state and government levels Nehruvian 'Secularism' still holds good.

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**GANDHIAN PERSPECTIVE OF DEMOCRACY AND ITS RELEVANCE IN
CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Ashutosh Pandey

This study is very significant and interesting, as Gandhi does not make any distinction between morality and politics and ethics and economics. He does not want only to raise the standard of democracy but the quality of democracy and the quality of living in such a system. In the light of these issues, Gandhian alternatives have been studied, discussed, examined and analyzed keeping in view the contemporary problems in Indian democracy.

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**LABOUR REFORMS IN INDIA: LESSONS FROM B. R. AMBEDKAR'S LABOUR
POLICY**

Navjot

This article intends to explore Ambedkar's perspective on the labour problem and to find out the relevance of his perspective to understand contemporary labour problems. It is equally important to analyze his views on the question of interlinkage class and caste, economic parity among different sections of people, suggestions for maintaining harmonious industrial relations and a detailed account of the measures undertaken by Ambedkar during his life time. One can learn lessons from the perspective of Ambedkar to bring about labour reforms in the 21st century in order to establish an egalitarian society in India. It argues that Ambedkar was equally conscious to liberate the labour class along with other downtrodden in the Indian society than simply Dalits. The study become more relevant in the context that the era of mixed economy and welfare state in India is approaching its demise under the ongoing process of neoliberalism and widen inequalities in society. The entry of neoliberal market economy in India in the 1990s and the process of setting up Special Economic Zones further complicated the issues of labouring class in India

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DEMOCRACY AND ELECTIONS IN INDIA TODAY

Ng. Ngalengnam

This article begins with the description of natural diversity and unity of India covering its variegated variety of culture, custom, tradition, race, colour, caste, geographical location etc. as well as the equality of all in rights, status and constitutional protection of the country. My paper is based on the ethnographic, descriptive and analytical method of studies for it covers the historical as well as the current situation covering the whole practical experiences of the present day elections in India. This paper questions as to why India the biggest democracy in the world has become the democracy of the few capitalists and political elite? It also stresses on the problems of elections in India with the use of Electronic Voting Machine. The paper suggested certain points to the Election Commission of India for necessary modification in its elections model code of conduct so as to make our democracy an infallible democracy. Thus, the paper classified as the introduction, something about democracy, then come to present day elections in India and its problems, Election Commission of India, certain suggestion based on personal vision and finally come to the conclusion. I contribute this paper with the objective that such a paper can be used in making country's policy and action plan.

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SOCIAL SECURITY, HUMAN RIGHTS & HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Sushma Rampal

In this paper, we have tried to explain as to how the right-based approach to social security will help addressing the problem of poverty reduction and thus becomes a means for the human development.

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GORKHALAND MOVEMENT: QUEST FOR IDENTITY OR RESOURCES

Rana Sonia Tez Bahadur

The Gorkhaland Movement is mainly the drive for personal identity founded on the desire of the Gorkhas to preserve their distinctive identity based on primordial ties as against the Nepalese from Nepal in general and the Nepalese who came to India post 1950, in particular. The article titled 'Gorkhaland Movement: Quest for Identity or Resources' examines the causes for the demand by the Gorkhas in Darjeeling and the adjoining areas for a separate state of Gorkhaland within the Indian Union. It focuses on the Gorkhaland Movement organized under Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) and also discusses the reemergence of the Movement in the present decade under the leadership of Bimal Gurung and his party Gorkha Janamukti Morcha (GJM). It draws a distinction between the two phases and thereby analyses the role of ethnic identity in the organization of the Gorkhaland Movement together with its socio-economic and political dimensions.

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PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

Virendra Singh

The present paper discusses the problems faced by and challenges emerging before the Panchayati Raj institutions in India in contemporary times.

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ELECTION REFORMS IN INDIA VIS- A VIS CRIMINALIZATION OF POLITICS AND RIGHT TO REJECT- A REVIEW

Jitender Loura

India being the world's largest democracy is being observed as a role model by the new and emerging democracies in the world. The founding fathers of Indian Constitution opted for a Parliamentary democracy as an appropriate model for a large and diverse country like ours. There has been a growing concern over the years in India about several aspects of our electoral system. The criminalisation of our political system has been observed almost unanimously by various committees on politics and electoral reform. Criminalisation of politics has many forms, but perhaps the most alarming among them is the significant number of elected representatives with criminal charges pending against them. The topic of electoral reforms has been taken up by numerous government committees in the recent past, viz. Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms, Vohra Committee Report, Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections, Law Commission Report on Reform of the Electoral Laws, National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, Election Commission of India – Proposed Electoral Reforms (2004), The Second Administrative Reforms Commission. Even the veteran social activist, Anna Hazare has constantly been advocating for the right to reject and right to recall. With a view to bringing about purity in elections, the Supreme Court recently held that a voter could exercise the option of negative voting and reject all candidates as unworthy of being elected. The voter could press the 'None of the Above' (NOTA) button in the electronic voting machine. The court directed the Election Commission to provide the NOTA button in the EVM. The Election Commission has included NOTA button in the EVMs to be used in five assembly elections in November/December 2013. Keywords: Criminalization of Politics, Election Reforms, Right to reject Candidates, NOTA

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“IDENTITY CRISIS OF DISPLACE PERSON IN ASSAM”

Mohammad Arif

The identity of individuals in terms of caste, religion, ethnicity, gender and language has been found to have a significant bearing on the way of development in India. In the north-eastern region, which is the home of large number tribal & religious groups, ethnicity remains the key, though not the only, axis of identity. Identity aspirations are capable of influencing, inspiring and mobilising the communities in pursuits of self-government, autonomy or independence. In the pre-colonial period most of the communities of North East were not conscious about their ethnic identities and their world was confined to their family, clans and villages. The first sociological process has been to develop an ethno-tribal identity which was acquired in the phase of colonial administration. Different cultural –linguistic communities want to retain their traditions and relative prestige, while desiring to improve their social, economic and political status. All these

issues involve competition, conflict and power struggle. When the state does not or cannot intervene, these identities make a structure of accumulation, one which may also pervade the state. Understanding the interactions and inter dependencies among the local state, market and community in the region brings out fresh insights regarding the diverse ways in which the identity of the agents continues, to remain crucial to the nature and outcomes of the transactions, both economic and political. Since independence the identity crisis has been a major bone of contention in the socio- economic and political discourse in Assam where identity politics has over shadowed the politics of secular structure of the country

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**“CONFLICTS AND THEIR SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION UNDER INDUS
WATER TREATY 1960 BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN”**

**Bandana Sachan
Nisar ul-Haq**

During the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, at the time of independence from Britain, the borders were drawn with little consideration to water resources. After nine years of negotiations, the Indus Waters Treaty was finally signed on September 19, 1960, with the cooperation of the World Bank. This article presents important conflicts between India and Pakistan on sharing Indus waters including, Wullar barrage, Baglihar dam and Kishenganga projects and their successful resolution. The treaty has withstood the test of time and has been successful in maintaining peace on sharing of Indus water between not so friendly nations India and Pakistan.

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**INDIA-ASEAN RELATION IN THE PERESPECTIVE OF INDIA’S ACT EAST
POLICY**

Vijay Prakash Pant

India’s engagement with South East Asia and East Asia has become a major feature of its foreign policy with the introduction of Look East Policy in 1991. The policy has shaped India’s engagement with the Asia-Pacific for over two decades, substantially deepening India’s economic, institutional, and security relations with the region. Since coming to power in 2014, the government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has lent India’s Look East policy even greater momentum, unveiling an upgraded ‘Act East Policy’ during the India- ASEAN Summit in Myanmar in November 2014. The objective of this paper is to highlight the trends in the interaction between India and ASEAN countries and elaborate the relation between them specially in reference of India’s shifting policy from Look East to Act East. This paper particularly examines economic, strategic relation and connectivity issues between India and ASEAN.

CHINA AS A FACTOR IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN RELATIONS

B.N. Mehrish

The paper analyses Indo-Pak relations and examines China as a factor in their relations. There is a transition of power towards democracy controversy continues about the political process in Pakistan, created as a model Muslim state based on religious nationalism, which after six decades of nationhood suffers from a crisis of governance. China has strong bonds of friendship with Pakistan. The next decade will be crucial for Sino-Indian relations. China is attempting to strike a new strategic balance with India and follows a parallel diplomacy in dealing with India and Pakistan and pays much more importance upon strategic and economic relations with its neighbours. Pakistan and China have resisted India's predominance in Asia. Pakistan's alliance with China is a grand alliance between Islamic and Confucian civilization. China has supported Pakistan's claims over Kashmir and military incursions into India by the Chinese forces are the major irritants in Sino-India relations. Nawaz Sharif's return to power has been hailed but critics are skeptical. He has to face several challenges and peace between India and Pakistan appears to be an illusion.

TERRORISM AND ROLE OF CHINA IN THE SOUTH ASIA

Chittaranjan Senapati

The second half of the 20th century has witnessed of terrorism in South Asia region, although the nature and the reasons for terrorism varied from country to country. For a long period, countries in south Asia were accused of fuelling terrorism in each other's territory. However, all most all the countries those who suffered from terrorist activities have realised that inaction against terror groups will be costly mater for future years. The only solution for them is if they had chosen to cooperate with each other. However, this cooperation is lacking in those areas where governments still think that terror can be helpful for strategic benefits. This is one of the important reasons why cooperation on terror at the regional level has not been taken off. Terrorism and role of china is very important in South Asia to resolve the issue amicably. To end terrorism in this region, it needs international cooperation as well as the positive role of china to speak out on Pakistan for regional stability. The underlying logic is that Pakistan's growing instability which may have domestic consequences for China and India's growing power compel China to take a middle path. China does not want to have to choose between a long term ally and an increasingly important neighbour. Terrorism is an issue on which Indian and Chinese interests have converged, particularly in the sensitive regions of Kashmir and Xinjiang. Although 'China Pakistan Economic Corridor' is a mega step for the economic gain between the two countries, it is not free from security problems. Therefore, it is prudent in the part of China to stop belligerent friend from aiding the terrorism against any country to destabilize the region. So the role of china is to convince Pakistan to stop terrorism. The stability of south Asia can be a catalytic to keep peace and tranquillity in China as well as in South Asia.

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INDIA'S ROLE IN RECONSTRUCTION OF POST CONFLICT AFGHANISTAN

Riyaz Ahmad Ganai

G.K. Sharma

India remained at the forefront of international efforts to assist Afghanistan in building a stable democratic and pluralistic society. Following the 9/11 attacks and the US led war in Afghanistan that resulted, ties between India and Afghanistan grew strong once again. India has restored full diplomatic relations and has provided hundreds of millions of dollars in aid for Afghanistan's reconstruction and development.