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WOMEN TRAFFICKING: A CHALLENGE TO WOMEN RIGHTS IN INDIA

**Narinder Kumar Dogra,
Sukhchain Singh**

The present paper concentrates upon gender violence and human rights of women. Both in historical and contemporary perspective, charting out international initiatives made in this direction.

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POWER AND POLITICS IN ORGANIZATIONS

Tripti Barthwal

It is impossible to escape power in organizations, mainly because organization means consists of people coming together with multiple and complex interests whose personal and professional goal achievement is dependent on organizational relations with people that one does not necessarily like. The pervasiveness of power is the most central aspect of organizational life. And both are needed for the organizational to effectively manage its operations. The paper focuses on the concept of power and politics, their sources and their impact and managing them.

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GRAM SABHA THE ARTIFICE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT : A GLIMPSE OF KAMRUP DISTRICT, ASSAM

Manasi Sharma

Panchayats have come to occupy an important place in the socio-political administrative set up of our country. Since ancient times, panchayats have been playing a cardinal role as a vehicle of socio economic development. In those days, panchayats were multi-tasking bodies discharging political, economic and judicial functions. The dictums of the panchayats were abided by the people with all sincerity and fervor as any judicial decree or judgments. But with the advent of the British, a highly centralized administrative system, became the order of the day and panchayats began to lose their age old status. People's faith started eroding from the panchayats and the participation level began to fall. An attempt to overhaul the panchayat system from the rut it had fallen into, led to the enactment of the 73rd amendment which emphasized on decentralization of power. Gaon sabhas were to be made the linchpin. The paper makes an attempt to analyze the role of gaon sabha in democratic decentralization set up.

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**POLICY EFFORTS IN CONTEXT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT
GLOBAL LEVEL AND INITIATIVES BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS**

Aditi Tyagi

Man has been in constant combat with natural hazards ever since the advent of human civilization. The so called development efforts and the unscrupulous use of science and technology have only escalated the already alarming situation. Earlier there were no concerned efforts in the direction of strengthening the society against such distressful situation. Of late, natural hazards and disasters have become the subject of international concern due to their increasing number and swelling loss caused by them. This paper concentrates on the various efforts and measures that have been taken by various authoritative international agencies in the direction of managing disasters and making the society more and more resilient.

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GLOBALIZATION, STATE AND EDUCATION : INTENTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

K. Vidyasagar Reddy

At a time when democratic decentralization has been understood as popular participation and representation of marginalized sections of the society in the governance process, both the globalization and Indian state were advocating the same. Obviously, education is a crucial tool and instrument for the marginalized towards achieving that end. Thus, educational access to the masses is a requisite condition for the democratic decentralization in India. This paper tries to make a critical appraisal of educational predicament in the context of the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act being formulated as a populist policy, known as the Fundamental Right (Right to Education-RTE). And, the subject is examined in the backdrop of stated intentions, to what extent it impacts and how does it marginalize the vast majority of communities in India.

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POLITICAL THEORY OF ANARCHISM IN GANDHI'S WRITINGS

Prem Anand Mishra

This article is an attempt to locate anarchist theme in Gandhi's political writings and in his programme of action. Contextualizing Gandhi's idea of anarchism in the tradition of philosophical anarchism, this paper argues that Gandhi's anarchism represents a new idea of

enlightened anarchism that can be considered his original contribution in modern political thought. At theoretical level, if Gandhi's enlightened anarchy imagined sovereignty of people based on Individual's pure moral authority, for practical purpose, it was republic of self sufficient Indian villages that put a structure in which prior could be realized. Although Gandhi's specific ideas on this subject changed slightly over time, however, his writings and different programme of actions suggest ample continuity to justify this depiction. Furthermore, his philosophical anarchism vividly reflects in his idea and practice of 'Satyagraha' by which Gandhi challenges the State prescribed law by a higher what he terms 'law of conscience' , by exploring and examining Gandhi's idea of Swaraj, his notion of 'State' and 'Satyagraha' especially coded in his key text Hind Swaraj (1909), this article is an attempt to reformulate Gandhi's notion on enlightened anarchy revealing it distinctive features.

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CORRUPTION : THE NEED FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

Alaknanda Shrinagar

The present paper analysis different dimensions of the issue of corruption and evaluation the limitations and success of social movements in earbing this menace.

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KINGIAN PHILOSOPHY OF NONVIOLENCE CONFLICT RECONCILIATION: EVOLUTION AND NATURE

Seema Rohmetra

The ultimate purpose of the entire human race is to establish an ideal society, that is the beloved community inclusive of the significant ingredients of love, peace and cooperation rather than hatred, wars and competition. But unfortunately, this global peace is getting squeezed day by day and simultaneously getting replaced by conflicts all around in different guises and at different levels. In handling the different conflictual situations, the approaches generally being adopted by the leaderships of different countries have been 'violence against violence'. But of late, it is being acknowledged that trying to handle violence with violence is further leading to violence and moreover, if at all the peace is achieved, the peace is the negative peace that is peace of the graveyard or peace backed by sanctions. In this paper, an attempt is being made to explore the philosophy of Kingian nonviolence conflict reconciliation as an alternative to violent methods for establishing peace.

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PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP : AN OVERVIEW

Shahla Tabassum

This paper challenges the traditional role of public administration, in providing various services by emphasizing on Public-Private Partnership in the post globalization phase. It also outlines a Positive Theory Perspective of Public-private Partnership, which takes into account the divergent goals of the partners in the public-private partnership (The profit maximization goals of private sector participants and the budgetary and political goals of public sector participants). The article presents the conceptual framework, components, major initiatives of Public-Private Partnership and its constraints in implementing it, and suggestions for improving it. It also emphasizes the public-private partnership as a method for achieving socio-economic development.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA- A TRANSITION

N. Ansuman

The genesis of education in India commences from the traditional Gurukula system that was parsimonious in its approach as compared to the lavish and expensive education system of modern India especially in higher education. The prevailing demands of education and its large contribution to economic rise have drawn immense attention to further scientific research and development. Indian higher education has done remarkably well in the field of scientific research and has contributed immensely to its development in the last decade. As a result, the need of the hour is continuous assessments and periodical evaluations of the Indian higher education system and maintain quality in standards.

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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF CHILD LABOUR IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

**Mohiuddin Khairoowala,
Abhay Vikram Singh**

Much has been written on child labour in different forms; still it is organizing, stigmatizing and confusing. The existence and perpetuators of child labour is a blot on the conscience of modern day civilized society. The future of human would much depend on the children and the fate of nation in extricably intertwined with the welfare of its children. They are buds which need to be properly nursed and well taken care of, so that they bloom fully, grow into able human beings, and contribute their worth to the future development of the society. The present paper discusses in detail the problem of child labour in the world scenario and explains with reference to international conventions.

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**LEGAL OFFSHORING INDUSTRY AND DATA PRIVACY :
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA)**

Vivek Kumar Tyagi

The present paper deals with the concept of legal off shoring and protection of data in that concern. While daubing a comparison Indian law and U.K. law as regards legal off shoring, it also suggests certain measures for better data protection.

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**BACKWARD CLASSES, THE SOCIAL ORDER AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL
ARRANGEMENT : THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE**

Munmun Roy

Nearly 30 percent of the total population consists of backward classes. The backward classes mainly consist of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and other Backward Classes. The origin of backwardness is among other things due to illiteracy, ignorance, lack of adequate skill, exploitation by the advanced classes, the colonial rule and untouchability. In India, the constitution makers were conscious about the condition of those who suffered from social, economic, educational disparities in the egalitarian society. In order to safeguard the rights of these weaker sections, the framers have provided various provisions in the constitution. The abstract of my paper seeks to analyze the role of the Indian judiciary and more particularly that of the Supreme Court in protecting the rights and privileges of the citizen in general and those of the backward classes in particular. The Supreme Court acts as a catalyst not only in the protection of individual rights but also in the transformation of the society in general.

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CORRUPTION AMONGST THE LIVING ORCLES OF LAW

Avantika Sarkar

Judicial corruption appears to be a global problem. It is not restricted to a specific country or region. Yet, manifestations of corruption seem to be at their worst in developing countries in transition. Virtually nothing is known authoritatively about corruption in the judicial system. No bar amongst major countries in the world today is as poorly regulated in terms of entry. Supervision of conduct and sanctions as the Indian Bar. We need to look beyond so as to figure out what is holding back qualitative justice in our country. The article seeks to determine and highlight the complex sources of corruption in the Indian judiciary. Specially in West Bengal and highlight structured cases those have tarnished the name of the judiciary. Most importantly,

the article suggests ways to bring about solutions to combat the “endemic affecting qualitative justice”.

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PRICE OF IMDT ACT: MIGRANTS AND ETHNIC POLITICS IN ASSAM

Sangit Kumar Ragi

Illegal Migrants Detection Tribunal (IMDT) Act though has been annulled by the Supreme Court of India but its existence for almost one and a half decades had for reaching political and socio-economic consequences in Assam. The Act was made to ensure detection and deportation of Bangladeshi migrants. But the provisions were jeweled in such a way that made the detection and deportation not just slow but almost next to difficult and thus, enabled the migrants to settle down and manage their documents which could prove their bonafied. This paper entails how these provisions were made to be the part of the Act solely keeping in mind the larger electoral politics in the state and how the same has now turned out to be one of the major reasons behind the ethnic conflicts in the state.

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INDIAN DEMOCRACY : INCLUSIVE IN THEORY EXCLUSIONARY IN PRACTICE

**Sashikant Pandey,
Siddhartha Mukherji**

Inclusive democracy has appeared as a watchword in contemporary Indian politics indicating a shift from procedural to substantive democracy. It encompasses a multi-dimensional approach to the study of democracy and its impact on overall well-being. The vision of modern India necessitated the adoption of a constitutional framework that offered wide-ranging possibilities for the inclusion of the marginalized groups and communities. The principles of equality, secularism, federalism and development were modified according to the Indian conditions and utmost care was taken to preserve the multicultural nature of Indian society within the framework of national integration. However, as the political process unfolded and the power conflicts surfaced within the dominant party, undemocratic means of rule were established during the 1970s. This, however, created conditions for the emergence of sectarian parties that began mobilizing the marginalized castes and communities who remained excluded from the political mainstream due to rhetorical commitments made by Congress party. Inclusive democracy was confronted with bigger challenges on the economic front with the advent of global capitalism since 1991. State's incapacity to ensure equitable redistribution of resources as a result of its pro-business, pro-growth policies resulted in wide disparities between regions and between different castes and communities. This paper is an attempt to trace the trajectory of inclusive democracy in India since independence by first understanding the procedural aspects of

democratic state, and then critically examining the historical realities of exclusionary practices that are perpetuated in India today.

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MEDIA IN DEMOCRATIC BHUTAN

Tuhina Sarkar

Democracy is a multi-edged sword. It cuts in many ways. It can chip away at authoritarianism and usher in popular rule. It can tear down wall of prejudice, intolerance and injustice or enable the tyranny of the majority. It can certainly encourage an open society but for some governments, freedom (of speech or press) could mean loss of official control or a decline of social order or traditional values. Some portions of this trajectory are evident today in Bhutan, the eastern Himalayan kingdom. In particular, the country's five-year-old experiment with free press offers some insights into news media democratization in transitional authoritarian systems steeped in tradition. Some incidents of official control actually continue to dampen Bhutan's positive efforts and gains in free press.

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THE EUROPEAN UNION – CANDIDATES FOR ACCESSION : A POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Bhawna Sharma

The present paper discusses the politics of European union and the various elements for accession.