

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. IXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **IDEOLOGY, VIOLENCE AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

**Munmun Jha**

This paper discusses the most significant issue that has caused severe divisions among the various human rights non-governmental organizations in India, the issue of violence by armed political groups called the Naxalites. The dilemma has deep roots as the attitudes of the rights organizations are shaped by their distinct histories, their ideological positions and practical grassroots realities. The paper argues that a policy of not condemning Naxalite violence by a significant number of rights organizations has severe implications for the rights movement in the country in terms of its autonomy and credibility, and its capacity to be effective.

Instead of the cross, the Albatross About my neck was hung.

—Samuel Coleridge

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **CHALLENGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER**

**Chaiulrakant Yatnoor**

It is not surprising that the UN with large number of members has difficulty in responding adequately to the emerging challenges and problems in the 21st century. But it cannot be denied that its response does make a real difference and it may be imperfect but it was not designed to take us to heaven but it would surely save us from another hell. Ultimately, it is a ship sailing in stormy waters. But it is unfair to blame the vessel for the storm (the emerging problems and challenges), which beset it. The UN is trying to cope with the world' problems, and in the last resort, it is the political will of the Member States which will determine our success in overcoming problems and challenges of 21st century. The United Nations provides the opportunity to find solutions, it is up to the member nations to will the means for us to succeed.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **DYNAMICS OF STATE POLITICS IN INDIA**

**Sohan Lal Meena**

State politics has changed in last sixty years in terms of style and functioning. Roughly from 1950 to the mid 1960s there was slow beginning of interest in political happenings in the states. In the phase the organization of states and linguistic problems drew attention. There were remarkable political changes from 1967 like formation of coalition governments in the states, defections, factionalism, regional movements, state party systems, rise of regionalism etc. Sub-regional politics is also an important aspect of the state politics. There has been a federalisation of the party system ' with a bipolar party system emerging in most states. Since the late 1980's with the rise of strong regional parties, center-state relations have shifted from a consensual to a conflictual model. Greater focus upon the redefinition of the role of the states is urgently required.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

**ALLIANCES, CASTES AND PERSONALITIES :  
14<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA ELECTIONS IN BIHAR**

**Anil Ojha**

With the change in the structure of political competition in India since 1989, the trend towards regionalization of party system has got accelerated. States, with their diverse party-political patterns, have become primary arena of political contestation. Various factors influence and shape these patterns. This study focused on the previous parliamentary elections in Bihar. The contest remained bi-polar in a multi-party situation, elections for 4th Lok Sabha in Bihar had produced complete turnaround from the 1999 scenario. With the RJD-led alliance winning 29 and the NDA only 11 of the 40 seats, while earlier the NDA had 30 and the RJD-led alliance only nine. Through an analysis of the alliances, fielding of candidates, campaigning, issues involved, impact of castes, personalities, criminalization, violence, malpractices, role of the Judiciary, the Election Commission and media, an attempt has been made to unravel the 'why' and predict 'where to' of Bihar politics.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

**ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AND POLITICAL CONFLICT:  
A STUDY OF THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**Sarabjit Kaur**

The nexus that exists between economic inequalities and political conflict is not a simple and straight forward one, but is a subject which has generated tremendous controversy. Nevertheless in this work an effort is made to examine the nexus between the two on the basis of review of existing literature. The three main categories identified in this work are :1. Under this category are included those theories which postulate the existence of a direct nexus between economic inequalities and political conflict. 2. This category deals with the works of those scholars who on the basis of their study do not consider the prevalence of economic inequalities as a necessary precondition for the outbreak of political conflict. 3. This category deals with the work of a scholar who on the basis of his study has regarded the occurrence of political violence at the intermediate levels of economic inequalities. 4. Since, the approaches adopted by the scholars are different, it becomes difficult to accept any approach as universal for understanding the relationship between economic inequalities and political conflict. Nevertheless, there are broadly two perspectives, one that regards political conflicts as the outcomes of economic inequalities i.e; other factors may play a role but the basis is the existence of economic inequality. On the other hand, the second perspective maintains that economic inequalities have no role to play in the outbreak of political conflicts. However, it should be emphasized that both the perspectives point towards the fact that these two variables-economic inequalities and political conflicts co-exist but the issue is whether there is a relationship between the two variables or not.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY**

**Adarsh Mathur**

**Naresh Kumar**

The US has been a leader in this movement to make human rights as an integral part of the machinery and substance of foreign policy this leadership role was assumed during the presidency of Jimmy Carter, whose election in 1976 set the pace for what- may well be described as a quantum leap forward in the ongoing movement to incorporate this issue into his country's Foreign Policy framework. President Jimmy Carter's human rights diplomacy has played a crucial part in bringing human rights issue in the focus of political and intellectual discourse of the USA.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **RIGHT TO WATER: Theoretical Concerns and Practical Issues**

**Rose Mary**

Water rights as formal rights originated with the state, out of a given social context where water scarcity and violation of water rights became usual. For ensuring water rights in ancient societies customary laws and regulations were sufficient, but in the legalistic societies of today formal law has more importance to prevent violation of water rights. Besides the availability of water is limited and uncertain. Erotic climate changes and increasing population has aggravated the already existing conditions of water scarcity in the country Hence it has become necessary to talk about the 'Right to Water'. It is obligatory for the states to address this problem in a consistent and operative manner.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

**S. Waseem Ahmad**

**M. AshrafAli**

The present system of reservation benefits people belonging to certain arbitrarily listed castes and places them on a superior level irrespective of the present social and educational status of individuals of that castes. Sons and daughters of officer working in the government or private sector, judges, ministers and economically better off persons get the benefit of reservation as economic criterion is not considered. Persons belonging to the so-called forward castes are discriminated against even they are better in terms of merit than those belonging to the Backward Classes. There persons are treated as second class citizens and are being oppressed by the government under the pretext of providing "social justice

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

**THE CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE  
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: THEORY VERSUS REALITY**

**M.J.Vinod**

In recent years there has been a rediscovery' of the concept of civil society in the political discourse. A mainstream perception has been that the activities of civil society require a strong liberal state that protects the liberties of speech, association and assembly. Technically the general perception has been that civil society consists in voluntary associative activity'. The focus has been on public action and participation. The concept of civil society is not simply synonymous with society. It has developed in 'contrast to ' and in relation to' the modern state. The paper will look at the constellation of diverse meanings and traditions of civil society, questions and issues surrounding the corporatist systems of civil society, the debate surrounding the problem of ethnocentrism and civil society, the civil society debate in the Third World, the extent to which civil society is a critical variable for either 'democracy ' or 'development ' and the globalisation - civil society discourse.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., .2006

**THE CONCEPT, CONSTRAINTS AND PROSPECT OF  
SECULARISM IN INDIA**

**Ganesli Prasad**

**Anand Kumar**

The present Indian socio-politico-economic scene is not healthy because of the unprecedented divisive forces nullifying the very concept of integrity and sovereignty of the our nation. The Founding Fathers of the constitution and the Builders of the modern Indian society have never imagined that the Cherished notion of mutual assistance, co-operation and brotherhood would be at heavy strain. India, being a multi religious society it was hoped that a harmonious concept of nation will flourish. But inspite of the firm belief in secularism in the minds of the makers of the Indian society some separatist forces began to crack the noble tradition of unity and brotherhood. In the name of religion, creed and community the people begin to impose their superiority over the other. This led to confuse the people and drop them in dilemma. As a result the two main community - Hindu and Muslim begin to establish dominance over each other. This is not healthy tradition to run the country on proper lines. The writers of the present paper have tried their best to analyse the basic core and causes that are responsible for damaging the noble concept of secularism. It is true that the concept of secularism is not Indian innovation but it has worked well to undo religious chauvinism and separatism and it has been always conducive for the harmonious living in Indian society. The challenges before our secular polity are trying to deface our nascent democracy but the strong political will of the people in general and the policy makers in particular will stand as a vigilant and firm custodian and protector of the cherished notion of Sarva Dharm Sadbhva i.e. secularism

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL CORRUPTION**

**K. Balachandrudu**

Corruption is prevalent in the modernising countries which lack effective political parties as corruption varies inversely with political organisation and corruption is encouraged by heavy reliance on government intervention in the economy or by excessive bureaucratic overlay. And corruption eventually begins to undermine the conditions of its own existence, for it contributes to the growth and strengthening of those institutions which transcend individual interests, as such corruption seems to be one important distributive means of political life.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

### **POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRE-LAUNCH PREPAREDNESS OF NREGA IN KERALA**

**Jos Chathukulam  
K Gireesan**

NREGA has come into force from February 2, 2006 in the rural areas of two Districts in Kerala - Palakkad and Wayanad. NREGA calls for the formulation of a Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS) by each State Government within six months of the date of commencement of the Act. It is noted that NREGA envisaged a paradigm shift 'From Programme to Act compared to the different Wage Employment Programmes (WEP) operating in the country since 1980. At this juncture, it would be pertinent to understand and analyse the implementation of different WEPs in the State of Kerala and various other aspects connected with it, before taking up the REGS in the State.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

### **POLITICS OF FACTIONALISM IN PUNJAB : A CRITICAL STUDY OF SHIROMANIAKALX DAL**

**Bhupinder Singh**

The political parties play an important role in a representative democratic system. Since India is a democracy, hence the study of political parties become inevitable. Although, factionalism is a constant feature of every political part in India, but the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD), a regional party in Punjab, has always been splitting because of this phenomenon. Besides, it also affected the electoral performance of the SAD and its main rival, the Congress in Punjab. Therefore, the study of factionalism operating within the SAD is a great immense concern for the understanding of Indian politics in general and Punjab politics in particular. Consequently, a modest attempt has been made in this paper to evaluate the dynamics of Punjab politics in general and Sikh politics in particular by analyzing the rise, growth and effects of factionalism in the SAD.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

**GOVERNING THROUGH PARTICIPATION:  
AN EXPERIENCE FROM J.F.M AS A FORM OF COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE**

**Sourish Jha**

Democracies succeed only on the basis of mass participation in the process of governance. Modern discourses on governance and democracy also find themselves concentrated around participative decision-making and people's involvement in planning and development. The present paper tries to locate this theoretical perspective in the practical framework of some field experiences.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

**E-GOVERNANCE: AN OVERVIEW IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT**

**Sumanjeet**

“Technology made large populations possible; large populations now make technology indispensable” *Joseph Wood Krutch, American essayist, teacher and critic.* The pervasiveness of information technology is greatly influencing our day- to -day life. The way we communicate, transact and deliver things has gone for a paradigm shift due to this IT factor. The “e-governance ” is a result of such development, which is revolutionising the government-citizen interface. E-Governance is one such crucial IT driven initiative that will allow the government to make information easily available, transparent and in an interactive form. The object is to maximise efficiency, transparency, convenience and accessibility from the perspective of a citizen or businesses. Government across the globe has realized the importance of IT in functioning of government. India is one of the countries where this trend seems to be catching on. E-Governance may be high priority for developing countries like India, as it is the only means of taking IT to the masses. The present paper provides a comprehensive overview of e-governance in the context of India. The paper is divided into four sections. Section I presents the conceptual framework of e-governance. Section II deals with the implementation of e-governance in India. Section III concentrates on the obstacles and issues related to e-governance in India. Section IV explains the action needed for accelerating the growth of e-governance in India. In the end of paper some concluding remarks are given towards effective implementation of e-governance in India.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct-Dec., 2006

**EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA**

**Jugal Kishore Misra**

Despite the best efforts of the exponents of social movement theory, the dynamics of empowerment of women in India has not been (re)visited to lend specificity to the Indian gender mainstreaming strategies. So the Indian post-feminist efforts to engender 'a gender- just society ' by empowering women, critical symbols of continued subalternship, need to be put under post

feminist scanners. Against this backdrop, it is mooted that the principal aim of this paper is to (re) define empowerment of women in India as an open-ended process aiming at the felicitating (i) abolition of gender-based discrimination in all institutions and structures of the India society and (ii) participation of women in policy and decision making processes at private and public levels of assorted activities, qualified by all dyadic relations among mind, matter, politics of knowledge, gender politics, and poetics of lack and desire.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **CELLULAR JAIL: A CENTURY OF SACRIFICES**

**R. V.R.Murthy**

Cellular Jail the Indian Bastille of the pre-Independence, now stands sanctified as the symbol of India's struggle for freedom. It is beyond doubt that the political prisoners in the Cellular Jail successfully passed the supreme test. They were not only prepared, but also eager to die for the cause. Inhuman physical and mental tortures failed to deter them from their firm resolve to free their motherland. In the dark solitary dungeons, hundreds of freedom fighters sighted their last for a glimpse of the dawn of freedom of their motherland. But when that movement came, the Cellular Jail stood forlorn and darksome. The Indian Bastille stands today as a mute witness to the hallowed memory of those gallant revolutionaries who made supreme sacrifices for the sake of the motherland. The sage of sacrifice, heroic deed and the sufferings undergone by the valiant revolutionaries of India's freedom struggle came alive with a commemorative function to mark the centenary deliberations of Cellular Jail on 10th March 2006, now a National Memorial.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

### **EMERGENCE OF OBC LEADERSHIP IN PRI IN KARNATAKA : AN ASSESSMENT**

**Madhusudan Bandhi**

This paper is an outcome of the study on the "Emergence of Other Backward Class (OBC) Leadership in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) - A Study in Karnataka: An Assessment", carried out in the district of Bidar in Karnataka, considered as one among the most backward in the State. The empirical enquiry included a sample of 219 respondents comprising of elected leaders from OBCs, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and General Category along with Bureaucrats and General Public. The covered respondents hailed from all the three tiers across the panchayat. The purpose of qualitatively assessing the status of OBCs and their emergence as leaders through the perceptions in the cross sections has revealed very encouraging results with OBC Leaders performing exceptionally well in the PRIs with the given limitations and the social handicap of discrimination against them. Thanks to the government of Karnataka to extend the reservations to the OBCs by utilizing the discretionary clause conferred to the state government under 73rd Constitutional Amendment, a good chunk of the OBCs particularly under Category 'A' considered "most" backward are enjoying the power for the first time in the decision making process in the local bodies.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 3, Oct-Dec., 2006

**BHARATA RATNA DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR :  
A CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**A. Venkata Rao**

Ambedkar had chosen the path of thorns to fight on behalf of the nine crore untouchables at his time, to emancipate them from sub-human conditions to a position of dignity of person in the society. He led a relentless social reform movement to educate the dalits of the human rights, to live a life of dignity and to organize among themselves to vindicate their rights, to self-confidence, self-help and to agitate for civil and political rights.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

**SWORDS VS. PLOUGHSHARES<sup>1</sup>: INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL; THE  
RETURN OF SPRING**

**Bhawani Singh  
Vibhuti Singh Shekhawat**

Willi US becoming single hegemony. India decided to abandon the policy of paralysis by analysis and President Bush decided to reciprocate by dehyphenating India and Pakistan and committed to assist India becoming a major power by forging strategic partnership with her. Hence this deal which permitted India to have sufficient number of atom bombs to match Sino-Pak nuclear threat. It marks a tectonic shift in the relationship between two major democracies. The purpose of this alliance was to contain China with the help of India. Japan. South Korea and possibly Russia. This deal allows India to keep her fast breeder atomic reactors free from international inspection and safeguard her nuclear sovereignty. It will permit India to have access to civilian nuclear technology and thus India ceases to be a nuclear outcaste.

The Indian Journal of Political Science  
Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

**NEHRU'S STRATEGY OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION**

**Ranbir Singh  
Anupama Arya**

The new nations or the third world countries, which attained statehood as a result of their independence after prolonged struggles for liberation launched by them against imperialism, had to face after their Independence, the challenge of integrating various ethnic groups into single nations. This task became all the more difficult in India which was having a large number of religious, social, cultural, linguistic and regional groups. As the first Prime Minister of India (1947-67). Jawaharlal Nehru had to tackle this problem. Nehru, who had been a keen student of Indian history, society, culture, economy, politics and psyche, carefully designed and implemented a strategy of national integration based on consensus, accommodation, democracy and decentralization. His strategy had functional consequences for India. It would be unfair to belittle his contribution in this process at a critical juncture when India had to face numerous internal and external threats to its unity and integrity and had to

grapple with serious problems on the economic front. His strategy for national integration continues to be relevant for India even to-day when the centrifugal forces have gained greater strength and have begun to pose a bigger threat to the unity and integrity of India. However, it has to be modified in the light of the changes in internal as well as international scenario that have taken place in the post-Nehru era

The Indian Journal of Political Science

Vol. LXVII, No. 4, Oct.-Dec., 2006

**MACINTYRE : REQUIEM FOR MODERNITY OR RETURN TO  
MONASTIC COMMUNITY ?**

**Ashwani Kumar**

The article re-visits and interprets Alasdair MacIntyre's most influential text, "After Virtue" in contemporary political theory and its implications for continuing, lively and often acrimonious, debate between communitarians and liberals around the world. "After Virtue" has not only expressed a profound dissatisfaction with the dominant schools of liberal moral and political thought but has generated vigorous policy divisions around issues such as abortion, crime, affirmative action, religious freedom, school education, leisure, etc. Railing against the alleged failures of enlightenment project and excesses of modernity, MacIntyre re-invents Aristotelian conception of virtue in order to restore atomistic liberal individuals in a thick narrative of historically evolved community. While noting his radical departure from rights based individualism and his celebration of classical notion of communitarianism, the article also explores inadequacies and flaws in MacIntyre's problematic espousal of anarcho - communitarian life unencumbered by the class, caste, gender, and power relations.