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## **THE MODERN DEMOCRATIC VALUES IN INDIAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY-MANU KAUTILYA AND SWAMI VIVEKANANDA**

**Umadevi.S**

Western Democracy is a widely accepted governing system – In the opinion of westerners it is having distinct features compared to other forms of government- They interpreted democracy in different ways- as a form of government, as a form of state, and as an order of society- This concept of modern democracy initiated by the westerners was said in the 13th century- they claimed as the pioneers of this concept- The principles of fraternity, equality, justice, popular sovereignty, welfare state, independence of judiciary, etc are the main tenets of this system- But it is not new to Indian philosophers whose source of knowledge was/is Vedas, Upanishads (Sruthis), Smritis, and Puranas. Manu, Kautilya and Swami Vivekananda are some among the philosophers who interpreted these concepts empeded in Vedas and Upanishads- So our forefathers contributed these concepts to this world even thousands of years earlier Most of the conceptsof Manusmriti and Ardhasastra are reflected in Western Political philosophy later, in different periods of history. Both Manu and Kautilya envisaged the principles of Dharma, i.e. the welfare of the large group, welfare state, administration of justice, decentralisation of power etc. Since the entire life, is based on the principle of Dharma, there is no question of rights, liberty, etc. - Prajaparipalanam , was the sole Dharma of a king according to all Indian political philosophers - Sound system of education is one of the significant conditions for the success of democracy, to Westerners- The contribution on education by Swami Vivekananda is a pertinent one – All these are to be a matter of serious concern among academicians.

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## **GANDHIAN STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Chhavi Nigam**

(Gandhian strategy for economic development) The capitalist, the imperialist, the socialist, the communist and the fascist States of the contemporary world are the products of rapid unbalanced industrialization. on one hand are enormous rise in economic growth, scientific and technological progress and cultural advancement through increased education and communication. On other hand, lie massive industrialization, technologicalization, vast colonization, governmentalization, bureaucratization, pervasive indoctrination, ecological mismanagement, heavy militarization and frequent resort to violence for resolving conflicts. Gandhian concept of panchayati Raj and Trusteeship are definitely antithetical to modern industrial military state.

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## **AMBEDKAR'S ROLE IN THE ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY AND EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN**

**Sumita Sinha**

The present article attempts to evaluate Dr. Ambedkar's role to create a 'just society' for the depressed classes in India. He dreamt of an enlightened India in which men and women would play equally significant role for its progress. In his vision women would occupy the 'ordhek akash' (half the sky) of Indian society along with men. This was how Ambedkar unfolded his vision of making India a stronger nation in the world. In fact, he envisions for India a journey from the darkness to light for which he will be ever remembered.

## **GLOBALIZATION AND THE CONVERGENCE OF STATE -POWER**

**Girish Kumar  
Mahabir Mahaseth**

Globalization is one of the most hotly debated issues of the contemporary world order particularly in the post 1990's era. Globalization broadly defined, refers to the increasing levels of human interaction across both national borders and the world, which results in a large number of new economic, political, technological, intellectual and cultural developments. It is conceived mostly in terms of its economic component such as reduction of barriers to trade which enables transnational capital to move both across and within domestic markets, and consequently the market has become the main player of global economic order rather than state under the aegis of Globalization. Though, authors have contradictory views on this. Some authors argue that the nation-state's role in managing its economy is diminishing and leading towards convergence of state power to market in the face of increasing global market, while others reject it and believe that state still remains the most dominant in shaping its economy and idea of convergence of market and state is illusory. This paper considers how states and markets shape one another at the national and world levels and how globalization is transforming that relationship. This paper advocates that the both state and market are to continue in their respective fields with mutual cooperation. Key Words: nation-state, globalization, governance, global market.

## **MODERNITY, VIOLENCE AND ISLAM: DEBATING CONTEMPORARY TERRORISM**

**Sonali Singh**

Modernity ushered in new ideas and material prosperity but it also produced contradictions, conflicts and multifarious forms of violence across the world. Out of them, contemporary terrorism has emerged as the most serious and menacing predicament effecting human society. Multiple perspectives have been advanced to explain this unprecedented typology of violence that is unique in many respects from conventional terrorism, sanctifying its acts in the name of Islam. In order to understand this, the present paper analyzed two prominent perspectives- political and cultural and applied them to contemporary terrorism to find out which can better explain its nature.

## **SOVEREIGNTY AND HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION: AN ETHICAL CHALLENGE**

**Niranjan Mohapatra  
Swapna S Prabhu**

The notion of humanitarian intervention has been central to the discipline of international relations, irrespective of whether one wants to defend or critique the idea. The votaries of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) rejoice it as an essential shift of onus from sovereignty of state to sovereignty of individuals and a prioritization of rights over states sovereignty, and a step towards pluralization of sovereignty. On the other hand, the developing world has always remained skeptical of humanitarian interventions being rather nervous of the state losing its economic and political control. The present paper seeks to explore the trajectory of sovereignty from the Treaty of Westphalia to the present context which is witness not only to a dilution of sovereignty due to economic and cultural imperialism but also in the context of intervention on grounds of human rights. Key Words: Sovereignty, Authority, Humanitarian Intervention, Responsibility to Protect, Nation-states.

## **CHALLENGES OF PLURALISTIC SOCIETY TO LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA**

**Rajendra Bharati**

Pluralistic society believes in the value of multicultural, multilingual & multiracial principle. This concept accepts the existence of any person as human being and on its merit not on its place of birth or race or belief in particular cultural values. It also believes that every culture has its own role to play towards shaping any modern society. It also influences the parochial ideas to mend its ways towards positive direction and accepts the new challenging ideas, which in long run can be helpful to shape the destiny of any nation state. It is true that India has colonial past and even since ancient period it has well developed local administration both in rural areas as well as urban areas. Since its birth as nation state it believes in plural values and being multicultural, multilingual and multiracial. Local administration needs to have the structure and function to fulfill the local needs and the aspiration of the people. In globalized period and rapidly changing environment, local administration needs to revamp itself in such a fashion so that they can be able to educate at the local level about plural values. This paper will also discuss the impact of globalization on India in the form of politics, culture & economy, which are playing a vital role for social fabrics of the nation.

## **WOMEN'S RESERVATION BILL: THE POLITICS OF 'POWER SHARING' IN INDIA**

**Bharti Sehta**

True democracy evolves on the basis of 'proper representation' and 'equal participation' of its 'demos'. Women represent almost half of the population of every country in the world, but, on average, their representation in parliaments is only 16%. The percentage varies from nation to nation; from zero in Saudi Arabia to 56.3% in Rwanda in 2010. In India, the largest democracy in the world, the percentage is only 11.23 percent first time crossing the single digit mark in the history of its parliament. Their underrepresentation in parliament is considered as a 'democratic deficit' symbolizing unequal power relations between public/ private dichotomous spheres of the archaic patriarchal structure. The paper looks Women's Reservation Bill (WRB) as a testament to more equitable and inclusive system of governance in India; it also highlights global experience of 'quota' for the broader agenda of 'inclusive democracy' and 'good governance'. The deadlock over the passage of bill reflects how gender inequality has perpetuated in the mindscape of people, simultaneously becoming a hindrance for the constitutional ideal of democracy. Against this backdrop, the paper attempts to examine the debate on WRB unleashing the contentious politics of 'power sharing' behind the false constructed arguments of political parties.

## **ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA AND THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

**Rajesh Kumar Singh**

**Aparna Mishra**

Women constitute slightly more than half of the world population. Their contribution to the social and economic development of societies is also more than half as compared to that of men by virtue of their dual roles in the productive and reproductive spheres. Yet their participation in formal political structures and processes, where decisions regarding the use of societal resources generated by both men and women are made, remains insignificant. The present paper focuses on the under representation of women in Indian politics. It presents a detailed picture of women participation in politics as voters, as candidates and as representatives in Parliament and analyzes the role of political parties as in enhancing the representation and participation of women in politics.

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### **POLITICAL ELITE IN RURAL ANDHRA PRADESH**

**K. Yedukondalu**

In a democratic country, no one should be discriminated on the basis of caste, race, religion, sex or place of birth in accessing positions of power. But, marginalized groups of the Indian masses have been excluded for centuries. Because of the adoption of universal adult franchise and reservations, it is expected that there is scope for the rise of new political elites from these sections. This paper explores whether the above measures resulted in emergence of political elites from weaker sections and if so to what extent they are comparable to elites drawn from other sections.

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### **THE CIVIL-MILITARY CO-OPERATION AND CONFLICT IN THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES: A STUDY OF PAKISTAN**

**Sukhwant S. Bindra**

The present paper gives an analysis the civil-military cooperation and conflict in the developing nations with a special reference to Pakistan.

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### **INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: SHIFTING PARADIGM**

**Bawa Singh**

Most of the scholars considered that first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had defined a unique foreign policy for India at the very dawn of its independence. Despite strong criticism from many quarters of his world view, a broad national consensus had emerged around Nehru's ideas on independent foreign policy, non-alignment and third world solidarity. However, soon after the end of the Cold War, Indian foreign policy witnessed volte-face due to various developments in both domestic and external determinants of India's Foreign Policy during the last two decades. As a result, it has led to reorientation and readjustments in India's world view and its relations with other countries. The regions which were not figuring prominently in Indian foreign policy, those regions were given prominent place in foreign policy through various frameworks such as "Look East Policy", "Extended Neighbourhood", "Focus Africa Policy", vis-à-vis those regions respectively. The main focus of this paper is to find out how Indian foreign policy is readjusted according to the transformations in the new emerging world order.