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RETREATING STATE AND COMMON MAN

Hoshiar Singh

The State is a natural, a necessary and a universal institution. It is natural because it is rooted in the realm of human nature. The State is essential for good life- in other words it is the State, which creates the condition to live a happy life. Man needs the State to satisfy his diverse needs. In fact, in the absence of such a controlling and regulating authority, society cannot be held together and there will be disorder and chaos. The recent origin of terrorism in many countries such as India, Afghanistan, Serbia, Estonia and Israel etc. has necessitated the need of State to protect the life of innocent people. The horror of Sept. 11th in America has proved that the State is required to control such activities of unsocial elements. Thus State is needed to protect society.

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GLOBALIZATION : TOWARDS A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY

Nisar-ul-Haq

Globalization with its wide-ranging scope on political, Economic and Social arenas has led to a culture of thinking Globally and acting locally. The paper examines the challenges posed by globalization to Societies and Economies. State civil society relationship, delimiting the role of state and reformulating it to create 'new roles' for parliament, executive, civil services, legal system, taxation system and public affairs. The notion of 'Global Governance International Governance' has the cost or related effect of limiting the autonomy of national state level policy making. With the increasing focus and development of trade, investment. Communication, and Information Technology and significantly the role of International Financial Organizations, the Sovereignty of the individual states has come in question.

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PARTICIPATION OF MARGINAL WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS

**A Study of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Women in Darjeeling Municipal Administration**

**Manas Chakrabarty
Padam Nepal,
Namrata Pariyar**

The terms Participatory Democracy', 'Minority-Empowerment', and Decentralization' have become catch all phrases in contemporary- academia, both at home and abroad. The third wave of participatory- democracy stressed the need for empowering the weaker sections of society, including women; and the participation in the process of government was seen as a means to the end. Simultaneously; approaches to development also witnessed a shift from top down

to bottom up approach, thereby making emphatic the concept of decentralization. In the light of these developments, the present paper purports to examine the participation of women in the decision making process in general and in urban administration in particular within the administrative specificity of Darjeeling Municipality; The present paper is designed to contain four sections. The first section will be an introduction. Section II will discuss the role of women in decision-making, section III will delineate on the discussion on women's participation in the pre and post 74th Constitution Amendment Scenario in the said universe of study, and finally; Section IV will contain an analysis and offer a conclusion of the study;

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**INDIA'S SECURITY CONCERNS :
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL**

Baljit Singh

India as a nation-state has always remained concerned about its security. As security is always contextual and situational, can only be defined and ensured keeping in view time and space. It keeps on changing with the change of context. In this research exercise, a modest attempt is made to look at India's national, regional and global security concerns apart from its prospects in the future. For the convenience of readers, the paper is divided into seven parts ranging from introduction to conceptual riddle: from national to regional security concerns: from global security concerns to its prospects in the future, and the last part contains the concluding observations. Throughout this paper, the effort has been to examine India's security concerns in the long run and in broader perspective.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND
GANDHIAN SOLUTION**

R. P. Pathak

It is true that the environmental problems are more challenging today than ever before. It's also a reality that we have to fight against the menace. In search of different approaches in tacking with environmental challenges, we are naturally attracted towards the Gandhian approach. Now a day Gandhian ideas, approaches and alternatives to social transformation and development are a debate of global concern. If we go through voluminous writings of Mahatma Gandhi there are rare references to his concern for protection and preservation of environment. Only a few writers recognize Gandhi as an early environmentalist. But it is more than appropriate to remember Mahatma Gandhi as one of the hap bingers of environmental issues.

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**THE CONCEPT OF STATE AND DEMOCRACY IN
GANDHIAN THOUGHT**

Satish Kumar

This article analyses the nature of Gandhian State and Democracy and compares it with that of the western concept of state and democracy. It explains Gandhian concept of democracy in perspective of Indian circumstances and how this democracy can be functional at grassroots level. While discussing the powers of the state the author delineates the idea of institutional governance that Gandhi implicitly cherished in connection with his scheme of administrative decentralization in India.

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POLITICS OF DALIT IDENTITY

P. Muthaiah

Dalits have been winning their battle against designator and gaining in form of reservation benefits from the days of British rule in India. By 1980s the Dalits included Sudras in their camp and began united fight against casteism with Bahujan identity and demanding proportionate share in various fields. This in turn triggered sub-caste identity movements demanding respectable identity and equal share in fields of education employment and politics in India. Today identity politics is a special area of study attracting attention of students, social scientists and social policy makers in India.

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STATE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN KERALA : AN OVERVIEW

J. Prabhash

Public policies are blueprints for action for serving common good. Relationship between elites and masses, and their mutual role in the whole processes assume significance. Also 'publicness' as well as effectiveness of policies depend on the extent to which a system succeeds in keeping them above petty party considerations. In Kerala public policies emerged as a by product of popular mobilization from below and state sponsored initiatives from above. Left Movement played a crucial role in this. However, with the dismissal of the Communist Ministry in 1959, public policy lost much of its radical sheen though doses of welfareism it continued to retain. Added to this, coalitionism, factionalism and ministerial instability rendered public policies adhoc in nature. Further highly politicised nature of the society and absence of a strong civil society did not allow broad consensus to emerge on core issues of development. Result, welfare policies increased stretching the scarce resources of the state but policies aimed at economic growth and development either became conspicuous by their absence or if they existed became prey to petty party politics, throwing the state to the throes of financial crisis.

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THE IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY

B. L. Sah

Very few modern ideologies completely reject the term "democracy. Our

concern in this paper is with political democracy. In recent times the growth of parties has altered some of conditions for the whole debate of democracy. Democracy is no longer popular sovereignty with the majority finding the general interest. Instead, it is a kind of market place where competing leaders display their roles to the consuming public. The people can select between the rival leaders as they can between rival brands and commodities, but the actual "product" (i.e. policy) is made by the winning leaders.

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**STATE ADMINISTRATION :
DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND CRIME**

Satya Prakash Dash

State Administration is a vital aspect for national development. Development, to a greater extent, depends on the financial position of the State. Crime is also a related subject to development. The paper deals with some aspects of State Administration in Orissa i.e. Finance. Development and occurrence of crime. Orissa is regarded as a poor state and very often there is demand to declare it as a special category state. The paper relies on various financial grants and loans and its utilization by the State Government. In order to make it more informative and crispy, the paper is in tabular form with comparative figure's. Administration is a two way process where both, the administrators and the people, have to co-operate and coordinate for deliverance of 'good ' governance.