MARKET ECONOMY AND GANDHIAN ETHICS

Seema Rohmetra

The contemporary societies are facing a kind of disorder because of the 'economic and developmental models' being pursued at varied levels, thus entering into the phase of turmoil. The ongoing turmoil can be attributed to the inherent features which have come to define the present market economies. Consumerism is one such feature that has permeated deeply in the society, economy and polities of modern societies thereby disturbing the ultimate peace' that man strives for. In the backdrop of the above there is an ongoing search to provide an alternative approach to deal with the consumerist trend that has set in. The approach of Mahatma Gandhi is one such approach which is today emerging as the possible answer to the global crisis of human values. The paper therefore seeks to explore the Gandhian critique of the modern societies with prime focus on consumerism and his model as an alternative.. .

CULTURAL RELATIVISM :
Relevance to Universal and Regional Human Rights Monitoring

Shveta Dhaliwal

The concept of human rights is universal; however, its implementation is not. It became very evident when in 1948, almost simultaneously to the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations; the American adopted a regional Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man. In 1950, Europe introduced a treaty based human rights mechanism for the region. The other two mechanisms come up quite late in 1981 the African and 2008 the Arabian. The major reason behind the emergence of these regional human rights mechanisms was Cultural Relativism. This paper is an attempt to present an overview of the theories of cultural relativism and their relevance to the universal and regional monitoring of human rights.

CONTRADICTIONS IN FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

V. Govindu

In this paper, an attempt is made to present the scope- provisions, purpose and limitations of freedom of speech and expression. The prime objective of the paper is to analyze the contradictions in freedom of expression of public, press and other related media like movie. Most important recent conflicts of press and movies in state of Andhra Pradesh has been analyzed and concluded with the need of debate on protect individual's (public, press, movie etc) fundamental rights without effect the others rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS; THEORETICAL ROOTS AND FRAME WORKS

R. Sreekantan Nair

The paper discusses the conceptual and theoretical aspects of the issue of human rights.

MEASURING PARTY SYSTEM CHANGE IN INDIA
An Analysis at the National and at the Level of States, 1952-2009

Rajshree Dutta

Party system has undergone tremendous changes in India since the country began its life as a democratic republic. Over the past 60 years India's party system has moved from one-party dominance to multi-party system in which party competition takes place around a few alliances at the national level. The effective number of parties has been increasing and in 2009 elections it reached a figure of 5 (in terms of seats) and 7.7 (in terms of votes) as found by using the index of 'Effective Number of Parties' developed by Markku Laakso and Rein Taagepera (1979). However, the changes in the party system in different states are not

uniform. While in some states it remains essentially a two-party competition, it is a multi-party system in some states, where party competition takes place around few alliances, analogous to what is happening at the national level.

TRAJECTORY OF E-GOVERNANCE :

The Case of 'GRAMSAT' Experience in KBK Districts, Odisha

Ashok Kumar Karna

E-governance programme has been being a fashionable trend in India. E-governance programmes were initially introduced to improve and revolutionize service delivery system in governance. Gradually they were promoted as tools of pro-poor governance even though most of them have backfired with higher costs and low returns to ordinary people. Most e-governance programmes have become an end itself through a coterie of complacent bureaucracy and vendor driven ICT companies. To defend above those statements, the case of 'GRAMSAT' e-governance programme has taken as an experience. Hence, the prime objective of this article is to improve the technological application in governance and also to ascertain their meaningful role in transforming lives of poor people. The study results are evaluated on the basis of the data collected at different levels by instituting the questionnaire and survey. The study, which was carried out in KBK districts of Odisha in 2009 focuses on various dimensions of the application of 'GRAMSAT' e-governance programme. It establishes the fact that KBK districts have responded very well in some areas of administration, but there are certain areas where it has to implement the e-initiative at par with the other states. Therefore this particular study examines the present status of the e-governance followed by the suggestive trajectory on what other efforts are needed to involve this state. The interpretations are subject to the data collected. This research works has focused on the 'GRAMSAT' e-programme, and data collected thereafter have been analyzed to understand the intricacies of e-governance in the state. It is a less explored arena where the study is conducted to find out the status of various programs and the impact of e-governance on the implementation of programs. Over all, this piece of paper has employed a qualitative methodology based on analysis of articles, government reports, and information collected through field study. However, no sweeping generalizations have made at this stage; more research is in progress to reach at the conclusive results.

Key Words: E-governance, technology, KBK, GRAMSAT, poverty, ethnographic, and government pathology.

Revolution : Social or Political ?

The Perspectives of Satyashodak Marxism and Naxalism

K. C. Cybil

This article tries to examine in the light of the recent developments related to the rise of an extreme Left wing politics in India since the late 1960s the ways in which the Marxist definition of peasant is adapted to suit the Indian reality and the consequences thereof. The two strands of political opinion considered in this paper belong to two different school of Marxism that emerged during the same time to a larger backdrop of a contemporary Social –Anthropological interest in understanding the role of peasant in Indian society.

REFURBISHING OF CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA :

An Appraisal of Second ARC's Report

K. Gireesan
Nayakara Veeresha

The roots of the civil services go back a long way in Indian history. Kautilya's Arthasastra, spoke extensively about the basic elements of administrative apparatus of the past, which was followed up by the Mauryans, Mughals and other rulers of the past. However, the significant changes came with the implementation of Macaulay's report, though it had a focus on sustaining the colonial administration.

The advent of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts have brought in major changes in the political dimensions. Rural and urban local governments have been enabled to become institutions of self government and to make them meaningfully function, the existing system of administration of departments and the District Collectorate has to undergo fundamental changes. However, this has not happened to the extent envisioned. In this paper, an effort is being made to analyse the recommendations of Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) which was brought

out during 2007- 2008, with specific thrust on the sixth report on 'local governance' and tenth report on 'restructuring of civil services' in the country, with its focus on the planning exercises. The paper puts forward certain practical suggestions towards refurbishing of civil services, in the political context of 'working with' the local government institutions.

Key words: Civil Services, Local Governance, District Planning Committee, and District Government

FIVE DECADES OF DECENTRALIZATION PROCESS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Balu Ramulu Ch.

Dandeboina Ravinder

Decentralization is one of the significant prerequisites of democracy. The present paper discusses the different aspects of the process of decentralization in Andhra Pradesh.

RETURN OF THE POLITICS OF NATIVISM IN MAHARASHTRA

Monika Verma

In multiethnic, multilingual and multicultural societies, migrants often give rise to nativist sentiment. India is woven on the concept of 'Unity in Diversity' and the Constitution has incorporated this idea. Yet, migration has triggered agitations from time to time in India. Mumbai the commercial capital of India has long attracted migrants from different parts of India. The politics of nativism which began here with the formation of the Shiv Sena in 1966 for safeguarding the interests of 'Marathi Manoos' and maintaining the pride of Maharashtra has been revived in the recent years with the formation of Maharashtra Navnirman Sena in 2006. The politics of coercion and anti-migrants campaign have created a peculiar polarization along narrow ethnic-linguistic lines. This paper focuses on the origin, growth and impact of the politics of nativism in Maharashtra with special reference to Mumbai.

REGIONALISM
A Great Threat To National Unity Of India

Salma Abdul Sattar

Regionalism is not a new phenomenon in the Indian political system. Regionalism is a feeling or an ideology among a section of people residing in a particular geographical space characterized by unique language, culture etc. The lack of homogeneity in the Indian population causes division between different sections of the people based on religion, region, language, caste and race. This has led to the rise of political parties with agendas catering to one or a mix of these groups. Whatever may be the cause of regionalism it should be curbed when it threatens the unity and integrity of the nation. Regionalism can prove to be a positive phenomenon if people having regional feelings are able to balance the interest of their region along with the interest of the nation as a whole Government.

NAXALISM :
A CHALLENGE IN INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA

Sarita Sharma
Vipin Kumar Singhal

The present paper analyses the issue of Maxalism with a perspective on national security and related concerns of Indian democracy.

EMERGING TRENDS OF POLITICS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Sanjay Kumar Dwivedi

Uttar Pradesh is the fifth largest state in India in terms of area, and the largest in terms of population .The state has a record of providing national leadership; eight of India's fourteen Prime Minister's were from Uttar Pradesh. They are: Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Choudhary Charan Singh, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Chandra Shekhar and Atal Behari Vajpayee, who represented a UP constituency.After independence congress ruled the state for a long period.This paper describes the major shifts of politics in the U.P., forming of the sandwich coalition, inclusive politics,nepotism, criminalisation of politics,women participation,importance of panchyati raj institutions and projection of national parties.

UNITED ANDHRA OR SEPARATE TELENGANA?
Politics of Regionalism in Andhra Pradesh

H. Srikanth

The paper attempts to encapsulate the political dynamics in the state of Andhra Pradesh, wherein the government is now under tremendous political pressure from parties and social forces, supporting or opposing the demand for a separate state of Telengana. An attempt is made in this paper to give a comprehensive view of the movement for separate Telengana state by throwing light on history, economy and politics in Andhra Pradesh. Given that there is every possibility of a new state becoming a reality in the near future, the paper also tries to predict the likely consequences of the formation of Telengana state on the people of the region.

NAXAL PROBLEM IN CENTRAL BIHAR

Satish Kumar
Sanjay Mishra

This article deals with the declining trend of Naxalism from Central Bihar. There are many reasons of decline. One of the major reasons of decline is the lost of trust between the masses and various naxal outfits. The change of political configuration in Bihar has also created a condition to control the expansions in different districts of Bihar. Overall this article tries to explain the basic reasons of Naxal terror and how it could be eradicated forever.

VOTING ATTITUDE OF WOMEN IN UTTARAKHAND WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GARHWAL

M.M.S. Negi

The Indian scene has its own peculiarities. Culturally diverse, geographically extensive and economically as also educationally unevenly distributed the Indian people from different regions provide not only an example of social variation but also great divergence of political attitudes and behavior. Growing standard of education increasing exposure to mass media rising influence of modernization and implementation of Panchayat Raj have made the women of Garhwal fairly conscious of political matters. Majority of women electorates and in most cases, their husbands, brothers and fathers are normally away from home, they are comparatively more free from family influences and more exposed to external influences in making their voting attitude.

ROLE OF THE PANCHAYATS ININPLEMENTING NREGA IN SIRSA DISTRICT : AN ANALYSIS

Sajjan Singh

The present paper discusses the role of Gram Panchayats in the implementation of MNREGA in general and Haryana in particular.

POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE IN AFRICA :
A Comparative case of Kenya and Zimbabwe

N. N. Elekwa
Eme, Okechukwu I.

Generally, the history of electoral politics in Africa has not been encouraging. It has always been a source of unrestrained resentments, irrational action and political instability. The violence which has erupted from the towns of Nairobi and Harare to the rural areas has exposed tribal sentiments that have long festered in Kenya and Zimbabwe. Just as these societies were beginning to enjoy the image of true democracy in their midst, thousands of their countrymen and women were killed and displaced from their villages as gang of militia conducted "Operation How Did you vote?" The rest of the paper is a discussion of this post-election violence in these two countries. But first, the paper shall trace the background to the crisis of "Operation How Did you vote?" and thereafter examine the form and pattern of violence that actually attended it. The paper will equally examine the theoretical views and perspectives of violence, and the causes and consequences of violent behaviour in Zimbabwe and Kenya. The paper will equally operationalize the concept of Operation How Did you vote?" and possible ways of correcting these violent behaviour in African politics. The paper concludes by positing that the only antidote against electoral violence in politically volatile polities like Zimbabwe and Kenya is a free and fair election.

Key concepts: Violence, Ethnicity, Violent conflict, Election, Population displacement, Reconciliation, and Politically motivated killings.

ACCIDENTAL NUCLEAR WAR :
An Emerging Threat in South Asia

Suresh Dhanda

After the nuclearization of India and Pakistan the security scenario in South Asia became more uncertain, tension-ridden and unstable than before. Both the countries are spending enormous sums on the production, deployment, targeting, defence, supervision, and control of their nuclear weapons and delivery systems, as well as, on building the infrastructure that would generate the fissile material, warheads, aircrafts, missiles, and command and control systems necessary for their nuclear programmes. These weapons of mass destruction tend to defy all rational calculations of security risks and ways of meeting them. The hostilities, distrust, suspicion and misperceptions between both the adversaries along with the very presence of nuclear weapons and missile systems put the region on a high risk of nuclear war if not by design but accidentally. The present paper is a moderate attempt in the direction to enquire the situations in which nuclear war can start accidentally. This paper is divided into two parts. First part gives an outlook of nuclear programmes of both the countries while the second part seriously examines the existing factors which can lead to accidental nuclear war in the region.

FOREIGN POLICY MAKING IN SRI LANKA :
During the Era of Parliamentary Democracy

Sivananda Patnaik

This paper attempts an analysis of the evolution of the institutional framework for foreign policy making and implementation as well as the roles of various foreign policy functionaries of Sri Lanka. This institutional framework of foreign policy was a post independence phenomenon. From a very rudimentary beginning, it has gradually evolved into an elaborate organization. In the period under study the major actors in foreign policy making have been the official elites with the Prime Minister at the apex, although in the initial years of independence some bureaucrats and also non-officials had played important roles due to the inexperience of the political leadership in foreign affairs. This changed in the course of time with the political leadership gaining in experience. During the days of parliamentary system of government the official elites and amongst them the Prime Minister, had been the decisive actors in the making and implementation of foreign policy in Sri Lanka.

FEDERALISM, POLITICAL ACCOMMODATION AND THE EMERGENCE OF ETHNIC MILITIAS IN NIGERIA.

Tunde Agara

The present paper discusses the concepts of federalism and accommodation with a special focus on the emergence of ethnic militias in African nation - Nigeria.