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**ROLE OF NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN SUSTAINING DEMOCRACY,
RULE OF LAW, AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA**

Renu Bhagat

This paper attempts to discuss the role of NGOs and civil society organizations in pressuring the government to deliver meaningful and sustainable democracy in Cambodia, explores the complex relationship between NGOs and the government, and analyses the effects of this relationship on sustaining democracy, rule of law, and human rights. This paper also explores the challenges faced by existing NGOs accomplishing their aim of maintaining sustainable promotion of democracy through lobbying government, advocacy, legal support, and educating the civil society. Also to be explored are several NGOs mainly local operating in Cambodia, their relationship with the government, and how this relationship affects sustainability of democracy and the existence of NGOs.

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THE PUNJAB ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS OF 2012 : AN OVERVIEW

Neeru Sharma

Elections are an important method to test the legitimacy of a political system. The Punjab assembly election results have surprised many political observers, because no party has retained the power in this state during the last 40 years in successive polls. This historic feat has been achieved by Shiromani Akali Dal- BJP alliance at the cost of Congress, which suffered extensively because of a strong and negative perception against its rule at the centre. The anti-Congress mood has found the reflection in the results of election. The outcome has further ensured that the succession issue in Akali Dal stands settled once and for all with Parkash Singh Badal's son Sukhbir who is set to gain control of the government from his father in the near future. The election, perhaps, also marks the end of Amrinder Singh's political career in the state although he was projected by Congress as the chief Ministerial candidate. Other political parties like people's Party of Punjab as well as Bahujan Samaj Party needs to introspect on many factors, such as why they were unable to create any impact on the voters. The new government also needs to take poll promises seriously so that the weakening social and economic fabric of Punjab can be solved in time.

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**HAVE WE ENTERED A DEFINITIVE PHASE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
WHICH CAN BE CALLED "POST PEACE OF WIKIPEDIA"?**

A V Satish Chandra

The paper presents discusses the present scenario of international relations in a theoretical and philosophical framework.

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**POLITICAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF INDIAN WOMEN :
CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES**

Rashmi Srivastava

One day define political entrepreneurs as individuals who operate in political institutions and who are alert to profit opportunities created by those institutions. Since the 21st Century, the status of women in India has been changing as a result of growing industrialization and urbanization, spasmodic mobility and social legislation. With the Spread of education and awareness, women have shifted from their traditional work to non-traditional higher level activities. Since, independence and the start of general elections, the role of Indian women in political field has been on the rise. The laws mandating an increased ratio of participation of women in local government/panchayats has gone a long way in influencing the positive change. Women's political intervention ranges from ruling in the local bodies to ruling in the local bodies to ruling in the states and the centre. Women political entrepreneurs have to play multiple roles and have to face many obstacles in their political role. Hence, sincere efforts from all areas are required in the development of women entrepreneurship. Greater and effective political entrepreneurship is a challenge before women in India. The present paper attempts to discuss these aspects of political entrepreneurship in the context of Indian women.

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A.O. HUME: HIS LIFE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGENERATION OF INDIA

Kanta Kataria

Allan Octavian Hume (1829-1912) was the son of Joseph Hume, the latter was a radical member of the House of Commons. Allan O. Hume was a member of Indian Civil Service and served on top administrative positions in India from 1849 to 1882. He wished to relieve the Indian masses from poverty, misery and exploitation. He was the prime mover in the foundation of the Congress. Hume has demonstrated great interest in ornithology, horticulture, theosophy and reforms. Never was there a British, who natured the cause of Indian regeneration and nationalism with utmost devotion and care, except A.O Hume.

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POLITICS OF WOMEN TRAFFICKING : A SURVEY

**Ruchita Chakraborty,
Manas Chakraborty**

The present paper discusses various dimensions of the politics of human trafficking in general and female trafficking in general and female trafficking particular besides discussing the legal aspect of the issues.

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GOVERNMENT ACROSS LOC : EVOLUTION AND IMPACT

Rahilla Parveen

The paper attempts to highlight the formation of 'provisional government' in POK in 1947. Besides, the attitude of the government of Pakistan as well as the government of India towards POK government have also been highlighted. It has been observed that POK government's resentments against the attitude of Pakistan government to interfere in the internal affairs of POK, and the same has been highlighted. Moreover, the administrative setup of POK has also been highlighted.

Keywords : POK government, interference in the internal affairs, 'Azad Kashmir Government', MKA, UNCIP, Referendum and constitutional setup.

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ELECTIONS IN MYANMAR: WILL MYANMAR'S FORTUNES CHANGE?

Munmun Majumdar

Although the by-elections in electoral democracies elicit very little excitement beyond the affected constituencies the 1 April 2012 by-election in Myanmar drew international attention at an unprecedented level. The by-election was significant for several reasons. Hailed as "victory of the people", the National League for Democracy (NLD) secured an overwhelming victory, winning 43 out of 44 parliamentary seats in the administrative capital Naypyitaw, the bastion of the military backed Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), that had won the 2010 general elections. This event marked a new beginning in which Myanmar would undertake reforms and President Thein Sein made moves to take Myanmar on the road to democracy. However, an important benchmark for complete normalization would be to resolve the question of ethnic minorities.

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THE DOMESTIC DIMENSION OF FOREIGN POLICY: REVISITING INDO-BANGLADESH RELATIONS

Pratip Chattopadhyay

Bangladesh has been in the news for last one month for an indigenous civil societal upsurge. Sri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India went to visit Bangladesh during the thick of events and the opposition leader decline to meet him as per prior schedule. Much

discussion tool place on this issue but the Hon'ble President has restrained from commenting on the episode reflecting a sensible role of a responsible neighbour. This paper tries to contextualize the event in the broader perspective of domestic influences in the foreign policy orientation in India and Bangladesh towards each other and concludes that both the countries now understand the value of the other in this growing multilateral world and in the making of an Asian Century ahead and try to give utmost priority in keeping the domestic influences at bay in the conduct of inter-state foreign affairs.

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FISCAL AMBIGUITIES BETWEEN CENTRE AND STATES

**O.C Sud,
Punam Kumari**

The question of federalism in the Indian Constitution is debatable. The nature of Indian federalism is quasi-federal, therefore, the question of centre-state relations is always the matter of discussion in the academic world. Financial relationship between the centre and the state in India constitute the most contentious and most difficult issue of federal balance. The Constitution of India has tried to demarcate the area of taxation as completely as possible. Every possible tax has been allocated either to the centre or to the states and any unspecified tax goes to the centre. Fiscal autonomy in one of the most important dimensions of federalism. Political autonomy is a myth without adequate fiscal autonomy of federal units, especially in a developing country like India. The Indian federalism has been experiencing both vertical and horizontal fiscal imbalances. The states which are responsible for discharging many public functions deliver the goods at the optimum level due to paucity of funds. They have to depend largely on the central government for financial resources. Resources have always remained centralized in the hands of the union government with the states suffering from gross inadequacy of resources in relation to their development needs. The present research paper tries to analyse the different issues (fiscal autonomy, planning process, and finance commission) pertaining to fiscal federalism.

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POLICE CULTURE IN INDIAN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Anupam Sharma

Police machinery is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, therefore, people can enjoy their rights and develop their personality in desired directions. With the independence and concept of welfare state administration it had been expected that the new system will fulfill the expectations of the common men, those got immensely increased with the introduction of democratic system. Police administration was expected to behave in a democratic and ideal manner in the society in performing their duties but in practice, this culture is lacking and it still seems undemocratic and authoritative. In this research paper, an

attempt has been made to analyze the existing police culture in India after independence and tried to suggest yardsticks to make it more democratic and ideal.

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SOVEREIGNTY OF NATION-STATES IN GLOBALIZED WORLD

S.V. Vastrad

The paper discussed the concept of sovereignty and nation- state in the context of national identity during globalization and transformation trend of the capitalist state.

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ROLE OF MEDIA IN MAKING AND EXECUTION OF PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

Lavayana Singh

Today, the role of the media and mass communication find themselves in the midst of a public debate. It is extremely important for us to understand the nature and context of the various questions being raised. It is the people who are supposed to be at the centre of the very idea of mass communication. In fact, the credibility of mass communication lies in whether or not they are working in the interest of the masses.

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GANDHIAN METHODOLOGY FOR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Anuradha Kumar

The present paper provides an analysis of the Gandhian methodology for women empowerment.

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GANDHI AND JAINISM

B.R. Dugar

Non-violence, Jainism and Gandhi in some respect stands as parallel terms. Not only are they parallel but are so intertwined that one of it is incomplete without its others. The others of non-violence are Jainism and Gandhi; so also the others of Jainism and Gandhi are. The present attempt is to see how the ancient principles of Jainism are rejuvenated by M.K Gandhi that restructures global order making it holistic and comprehensive. The analysis of Jaina principles in a socio-cultural and economic framework will reveal the impact that Gandhi had of Jainism. In fact, there is a deep concern in understanding and implementation of these principles by Gandhi taking into account its broad human and environmental consequences.

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**PARTY, PANCHAYAT AND GRASSROOT DEMOCRACY :
A STUDY OF POST 1977 PERIOD IN WEST BENGAL**

Sibtosh Bandyopadhyay

The present paper discusses the historical, economic and political dimensions of panchayati raj system in west Bengal with the help of empirical evidences.

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CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES – A THEORETICAL APPROACH

Meera Rajeev Kumar

A newspaper or a magazine does not go complete if at least one column of a page does not mention about crimes happening in the rural or urban areas. Many crimes from petty theft, burglary to killing for money or stabbing for personal reasons are the highlights. A layman can easily understand the motive behind these crimes. It could be peer motive, neighbourhood influences, socio-economic conditions etc. but, there are also certain other factors that go unnoticed. The present paper enunciates the meaning of crime, the theoretical approach towards the classification of crimes by eminent criminologies and psychopaths to identify the causation of crimes, further, the paper provides an overview of the globalization of crimes and the ecology of crimes thus, aiming at the multifarious effects in the society.

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PANDITA RAMABAI

Alka Mudgal

Nineteenth century saw several reform movements in India when reformers took up the cause of women. At this time, when most of the women reform movements were dominated by men, Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922) was distinctively eminent social reformer of the time as she pioneered early feminism in India and struggled throughout her life for emancipation of Indian women. The present paper efforts to highlight various reformist measures taken by her in respect of women and even areas by beyond this.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE IN INDIA: CONSTITUTIONAL VISION AND THEREAFTER

Subhash Shukla

The article analyses the constitutional vision of Social Justice in India and traces the realization of it after the promulgation of the Constitution. It elaborates upon the provisions related to social justice in the Constitution and the policies adopted thereafter. In concludes by

calling for taking of steps to establish a secular society far removed from the current society based upon casteist identity. Of all the three aspects of justice, social, economic and political, social justice is the most important of the three because it encompasses the other two in itself as well. Social justice implies that there should be economic justice and without economic justice there is no access to political justice. This relationship between the three aspects of justice is similar to the relationship between liberty, equality, similarity, in order to establish social justice we have first establish economic justice and without social and economic justice political justice has no meaning.

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KARNATAKA POLITICS: IDEOLOGY, PARTIES AND POWER

Ambrose Pinto

The present paper provides a detailed discussion on various aspects of Karnataka politics in general and electoral politics in particular.