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**EFFECT OF NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF MAJORITY RULING
PARTY ON LEGISLATIVE OUTPUT IN INDIA**

Dinesh Chandra Shrivastava

One of the important functions of government is to enact laws as per the changing needs of the country to address various policy issues for welfare of its people and overall development of nation. This requires introduction of legislative proposals and its passage to enact law. Legislative output of government depends on many factors including numerical strength of majority ruling party. This paper focuses establishing and analyzing relationship between numerical strength of Members of Parliament of the ruling party in Lok Sabha (Lower House) and legislative output in terms of number of bills passed in parliamentary form of government of India. Similar studies have been done in case of United States of America (USA), where Presidential form of government exists. In case of India, numerical strength of members of Parliament in Lok Sabha of major ruling parties and its corresponding number of bills passed have been studied and analyzed from 1st to 14th term of Lok Sabha. It has been demonstrated here that legislative productivity increases with increase in numerical strength of major ruling party in Lok Sabha.

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BEHAVIOURAL SYNDROME OF WOMEN PRISONERS IN INDIA

Muktikanta Mohanty

Women prisoners are placed in the criminal justice system both as victims of crime and perpetrators of offences. Despite Constitutional guarantees of opportunity and civil rights, millions of prisoners face deprivation and discrimination, then how does it affect women prisoners languishing in jail differently? What are the social constraints that prohibit women prisoners from taking appropriate advantage from socio-political and legal system? What are the causes of their plight? Do the state, civil societies and NGOs fulfill their obligation towards the women prisoners? Should judiciary be more active to mitigate this social problem? Should be break the mindset of institutional care for women, which have been posed as the only solution? These are some of the vital questions currently debated and the plights of women prisoners languishing in jail are also closely linked to this general debate.

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THE RISE AND DECLINE OF BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY- LED NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE AS A FEDERAL COALITION

Renuka Singh

The last decade of the 20th century especially since 1989 saw an emerging trend in the Indian political system. The proliferation of regional parties brought multiparty coalition government at the center as well as in the states. The Bhartiya Janata Party- led National Democratic Alliance Coalition government experiment has changed the course of coalition politics forever, with ushering an era of pre-poll alliances, seat adjustments and sharing of a common platform based on a common agenda in the form of Common Minimum Program. The 24 Party BJP-led NDA government at the center finally managed to hold on to power for its full five year term after the 13th general election in 1999, refuting the dominant western discourse on coalition politics which predicts minimum winning coalition as most durable form of government, thus making India a misfit case in this context and hence unique. This paper traces the rise and fall of BJP led NDA as a federal coalition, which has redefined the course of coalition formation in India. The factors which have changed the course of coalition politics forever surely need some deeper insights.

THE PARADIGM OF INTERNAL SECURITY IN INDIA: THE FULCRUM OF EVIL INSTIGATIONS OF THE REGULAR NARRATIVE OF THE RULE OF LAW

Manan Dwivedi

The proposed research paper attempts to highlight the observation that internal security has always been historically significant for the India as it is part of the Kautliyan narrative that the Regent and the Monarch of the day need to be cunning, wily and strategically dexterous with an covert paraphernalia of espionage and spy mechanisms to monitor the internal socio-economic and political environment of the society and polity of the nation. The paper will focus upon the notion of the all pervading internally fissiparous trends which have permeated the body rubric of the nation state of India. Challenges of the order of Terrorism. Maoism, regionally fissiparous discourses and the great divide tend to befuddle the mandarins of the Indian nation state.

**URBAN GOVERNANCE- THE PROBLEMS OF CITY
GOVERNMENT IN BANGALORE (FROM 1990-2006)**

Ashwini Roy A.S

The concept of Governance is as old as human civilization. Governance means the process of decision making and the process which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). Since governance is the process of the decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented, it focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making. The term "Governance" has wider meaning and implications than those of the term "Government" which refers to the machinery and institutional arrangements of exercising the sovereign power the serving the internal and external interests of the political community, whereas governance means the process as well as the result of making authoritative decisions for the benefit of the society. Government as the most powerful institutional society is the major element of any system of governance. However in recent times, government position is being narrowed for deriving advantages from free market, privatization, structural adjustments, deregulation and decentralization. Non-governmental organizations are being given wider role in the development process. In many countries the democratic form of government is facing several problems like lack of transparency, misuse of power, embezzlement of funds and corruption. The concept of good urban governance becomes attractive as a remedy against this state of affairs. In this paper the author concentrates on the concept of urban governance and the problems being faced by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation from 1990-2006.

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**SEZ: A NEW CHALLENGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC
SPIRIT OF NATION**

Seema Chaudhary,

Geeta Chaudhary

After the massacre of Nandigram in West Bengal, the issue of SEZ Policy has become the subject of intense debate and public concern throughout the country Government had developed the SEZs without testing the pros and cons of this policy. The loopholes in the SEZ laws have put the government in a very crucial condition. The resistance and protest against SEZs through out the country raised a question on the honesty of governments' intention and importance as well as relevance of SEZs. No other economic policy in India has witnessed such a crucial resistance among people as SEZ Act 2005, which led people's agitation, anger and violence. Special economic zones as conceived by the supporter will be an instrument to achieve high rapid growth in industrialization, employment opportunities, manufacturing, exports and foreign investment, but for the

opponents of this policy, perhaps it is the worst step taken by government in economic sphere ever before which will lead a number of socio-economic, cultural and environmental problem as well as a challenge to the democratic spirit of the nation. Besides conceptualizing the SEZ the objective of the present paper is to analyze the aim, process, type and result of land acquisition in the concept of socio economic justice and equality proclaimed by the preamble of constitution.

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FEMINIST AWAKENING IN RWANDA

Shubhra Parmar

Ethnically fragmented Rwanda continues to draw global attention presumably because of the long-drawn ethnic strife that has retarded its development. By focusing on women empowerment in Rwanda, the paper seeks to provide a contextual analysis of the phenomenon. With the ascendancy in political power, the Rwandan women seem to have rewritten the feminist discourse in the strife torn African polity. After nineteen years of struggle, now Rwandan women become a source of inspiration for others countries women in terms of unity, integrity and commitment towards themselves despite in miseries. The aim of the paper is also to explore the socio-economic and cultural factors responsible for such an awakening. The proposed work is not only empirically refreshing but also theoretically enriching because it is an attempt expanding the theoretical contours of feminism, based on a through study of the involvement of Rwandan women in contemporary politics. The objective of this paper is to provide a gender perspective to the feminist activism in Rwanda. By drawing on the available theories of feminism, the paper seeks to participate in the debate on the unique nature of feminism in non western contexts.

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THERISING MUSLIM OTHERING AS 'RACIALISED NATIONALISM' IN THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CONTEXTS

Tejaswini Patil

I argue that debates around nationalism and ethnically in the Indian and Australian contexts are obsessed with attributing religious or ethnic markers for conflict between dominant and minority communities. They ignore markers of differentiation, such as culture, race, language, sexuality and historical legacy that defines conflict between communities. Consequently, this article argues that the concept of 'racialised nationalism' better explains the complex and highly differentiated nature of these conflicts. It does so by examining the relationship between race, racism and nationalism historically, and the impact it has had in ordering how discourses of conflict in the Indian and Australian contexts are managed, reproduced and sustained by state and non-state actors.

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**CONSTRUCTING IDENTITIES: GENDER AND NATION IN
SOUTH ASIA**

Teresa Joseph

The construction of identities has long been acknowledged to be an integral part of the process of nation- building. However, the significant role of gender in the process of identity construction remains largely unrecognized. This paper examines how gender is used in the construction of national identities, especially in situations of conflict. It reveals the nature of generated expressions in international relations and how such expressions help foster chauvinistic nationalism, militarism and nuclearisation. Taking South Asia as a case in point, it focuses on the engendering of national identities in India and Pakistan, which became particularly evident after the nuclearisation of the subcontinent in 1988.

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**THE LONG SHADOW OF THE RED FLAG: A QUESTION OF
NAXALISM IN INDIAN POLITICS**

Tirthankar Chakraborty,
Tabesum Begam

This paper aims to study the Naxalite movement in Indian politics and approaches the Naxalite phenomenon through different angles. It accounts the brief historical journey of the movement, the strength and mechanism in place that sustains it. While examining this phenomenon, the paper presents a thorough interrogation of the prevalent situation and causes that provide energy to this phenomenon with reemphasizing the developmental discourse in India.

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**ACCOUNTABILITY OF INDIAN POLICE:
A HISTORICAL APPRAISAL**

Manoj Kumar

The growing need of state and its changing nature towards welfare system has expanded the public administration machinery and even made it more complex. It is therefore that there is an acute need for holding it properly accountable. Unlike the executive wings of government, the police have maximum visibility. As the prime law enforcing agency, the activities of the police not only focus on the enforcement of various laws, but their free functioning is also governed by the processes of laws. A historical study of the police administration unfolds the different degrees of accountability of the Indian police during different periods. The present paper attempts to trace the trajectory of the evolution of present police organization and policing system through ancient, medieval and British period.

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**DALIT MOVEMENT AND ROLE OF
LOCAL NEWS PAPERS IN UTTARAKHAND
(DURING BRITISH ADMINISTRATION 1815-1947)**

Pushpesh Pande,
Nidhi Pande

In British Kumaun (Uttarakhand), the objectives of local news papers was three-fold: to highlight the local issues and problems, to spread their message of patriotism and nationalism, and at the same time, to coordinate both so as to make the spirit of national movement functional. It is to the eternal credit of these local news papers that they devoted a lot of space and moral support to the dalit movement in British Kumaon. Today as the result of many vibrant social movements, the independent nation- state in India has provided dalits multiple policies of affirmative action, special safeguards and other rights to overcome their deprived conditions. Albeit endeavours have their effects but it is all in vain until the privileged classes do not have robust attitude towards the Dalits.

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**EXPLORING WAYS TO STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE IN
TRIBAL AREAS: LOOKING BEYOND GRAM SABHA AND
PANCHAYATS**

Pradip Kumar Parida

This paper focuses on the function of Gram sabha in the context of tribal belts of India, where PESA has been accepted by the respective state governments and there is presence of substantial amount of tribals. The literature review started from the constitutional provisions for Gram Sabha, various declarations regarding it, followed by state acts, notifications, declarations etc. then to get a broad picture of the existing practices in Gram Sabha, whatever case studies, reports, articles are available on Gram Sabha with specific reference to the concerned states, have been reviewed. This paper tries to examine the applicability of PESA in reality with specific reference to tribal dominated states and where the undercurrent of strong left wing extremism is visible at this point of time. The author is trying to find out the reasons for non implementation of PESA act in letter and spirit as well as consequences out of it. At the end of the day, this paper will try to provide some possible way of addressing the urgent needs of tribals with specific reference to the particular part of the world.

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**RELEVANCE OF GANDHIAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
IDEAS IN CONTEMPORARY PERIOD: A STUDY ON THE
PROSPECTS OF THE TRIBALS**

Roshni Kujur

Gandhiji ideas hold great value for today's world his emphasis on "aparigarh" (Non-possessiveness) and his idea of 'Swaraj' under which each individual he thought would be enabled to control his or her life independent of state power and where there is self-dependent and self-sufficient. His vision of Swaraj was a society in which every man would have dignified life and equal opportunities to grow. He envisages a society in which economic progress and social justice would go hand in hand. Gandhi's social and economic philosophy the result of a synthesis between the needs and aspirations of the individuals and of the society was Sarvodaya, the rise and well being of all through cooperation, not competition.

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**THE RIGHTS OF ACCUSED IN ISLAMIC LEGAL SYSTEM IN
PRE-INDEPENDENT INDIA**

Yogendra Kumar

The administration of justice in Islam on the tenets and injunctions is based on Holy Quran. The Quran may, thus, be described as the supreme legislative Code of Islam which laid down basic rules of justice. Its origin dates back to the character and personality of the great Arabian Prophet, Mohammad. Rightly, Sir William Muir has observed "And so true a mirror is the Quran of Mohammad's character, that the saying became proverbial....His character is the Quran." But the Prophet is said to be not only the founder of the Islamic religion but also executive, legislative and the judicial head of Islam on all the points wherever the Quran was silent. The adjudications of the Prophet of Islam are unique for their simplicity, fairness and equanimity. It is said that he confessed that in the adjudication, of the disputes he. Being like other human beings is liable to err. It is said by Ibn Abbas that the Prophet said, "If man were given according to their claims then they would certainly lay claim to the blood of men as well as their property; but an oath is incumbent upon the defendant." In its infancy the Muslim law required the complaint to produce witnesses and demanded of the accused to take oath. The sufficiency of the evidence of the witnesses has been stated in Hedaya.

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**MIGRATION AND IDENTITY PROBLEMS AMONG INDIANS:
A CASE STUDY OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

Swapan K. Biswas

Migration has become a universal phenomenon in modern times. Due to industrialization followed by economic development, large scale movement of people from villages to town, from small town to mega city and from one country to another country has become a common feature. More importantly, migration influences the social, political and economic life of both migrants and residents of the areas. The important aspect of the study of migration is the adjustment of the migrants to their new places of residence and their assimilation in the general stream of life.

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**PROFESSOR V.S. RAM: THE FOUNDER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
DISPLINE IN INDIA**

C.P. Barthwal

The write-up is on a luminary who founded the first Department of Political Science in India, but many of us do not know about him. Its importance also lies in the fact that how a person with such a humble beginning rose to such great heights in the academic world. The author hopes that his life will encourage all political scientists in India, especially those belonging to the current and upcoming generations, to achieve their best.