

THE ETHICS OF NEOLIBERAL GOVERNANCE PARADIGM: SOME REFLECTIONS

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The relationship between the neoliberal paradigm of governance and its linkages with the growth strategy under globalization regime are two sides of the same coin and it is the agenda of neoliberalism to free capital from the clutches of the interventionist state. The growth strategy and governance paradigm of neoliberal globalization has eulogized 'greed' as a virtue to be emulated by everybody. The theoretical background of the ethics of the new governance paradigm, inter alia betrays a relation between the new paradigm of governance and the appropriation of the civil society by the market forces and the way that it has been transformed as an extended arm of the market friendly governance architecture. The article also provides an overview of the political economy of shift in India's governance architecture from the ethical values of social justice that could be found in the philosophical moorings of the Constitution of India to the ethics of free market economy.

BT COTTON IN INDIA: TWO STATES, TWO NARRATIVES AND A FEW LESSONS

NUPUR MISHRA

Cotton farming impacts the life of over sixty million people. These include not only farmers who cultivate and harvest the crop but also those working in the cotton industry, involved in processing and trading. This article analyses the paradox of Bt-Cotton being a major success for some while being the cause of extreme distress for others. In order to understand both sides of the story, it analyses the scenario in Gujarat and Maharashtra, the two states where the cotton farming is predominant. It argues that Bt-Cotton is not inherently a bad crop but it is poor management and governance that has led to the adverse effects being experienced by some farmers. Its success or failure in generating better revenue for the farmers and the state depends on how it is managed and the state's investment in making it more farmer-friendly.

FOURTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION: CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

B.M. JOSHI

The Finance Commission is mandated to make recommendation to the President of India regarding the distribution between the Union and states of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be divided between them and the allocation between the states of the respective share of such proceeds. It also suggests measures needed to augment the consolidated funds of a state to supplement the resources of the rural and urban local bodies in the states on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commissions. The fourteenth Finance Commission has been assigned certain policy considerations. It has also been asked to estimate the quantum of subsidies needed without compromising economic growth, as well as suggest ways to make public sector enterprises more competitive and market oriented.

INDIA 2013-14 BUDGET: AN ANALYSIS FROM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

VANISHREE J.

The underlying philosophy of human development is to strengthen human capabilities, skill and performance, emphasis on human rights and concern for equity and justice. Without a suitable economic underpinning, a government's equality commitments are unlikely to be realised. It involves an analysis of budgetary policies that assesses the real impact of income and expenditure on people equitably and makes sure that programmes and policies are able to address economic inequalities in the society. A realistic assessment of socio-economic realities on the ground needs to be accompanied by analysing social processes, structures and relationships that create inequality and deprivation.

INNOVATION IN PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY: ZERO-PENDENCY AND DAILY DISPOSAL (ZPDD) INITIATIVE IN PUNE COLLECTORATE

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A unique initiative was undertaken by Pune collectorate called, "Zero Pendency and Daily Disposal" (ZPDD). The initiative, was aimed to streamline all the processes in the offices of Pune collectorate with a view to bring in transparency in the system and to enhance service quality for the citizens. In this study, the responses of the citizens to the

service provided by offices of the Pune Collector at various places in Pune district were measured. Two hundred fifty one citizens were interviewed using a validated questionnaire and open-ended interviews to understand their experiences with the service of Pune Collectorate. Citizens are quite satisfied with the services provided and while they have observed a significant improvement in service quality after the initiative, the actual performance in terms of adherence to promised timings of delivery remains poor. Overall, the citizens and employees were happy with the improvements due to the ZPDD initiative.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE: TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND POST COLONIAL CONTRADICTIONS IN THE KARBI COMMUNITY OF ASSAM

JAYANTA KRISHNA SARMAH AND DAISY NATH

Traditionally, the Karbi community developed a well structured three tier system of governance. At the apex, it retained the King or Karbi Recho with a council known as Pinpommer. At the middle, it had Habai and at the village level it possesses village council. The traditional governance system had been survived through the time of colonial administration in India. Although changes took place in the traditional administrative pattern of Karbies during the colonial period, there are a number of traditional governance institutions which are still working by the side of its earlier form. This article examines how the traditional governance system still has political and social influence at the community level as well as contradictions within it.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNANCE AND PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

BISWAJIT MOHAPATRA

In the recent years the local self government has been playing a vital role. These local bodies not only provide services to the communities but also act as an instrument of democratic self government. Besides the local self government has become an essential part of the national government structure. This level of local government is now recognised by the people as it is close to them and involve them in the decision making process.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

VIJAY A. CHAVAN AND PRATAPSIKH B. SALUNKE

The sovereign function of the Parliament is to make, amend or repeal the laws, where welfare of the people should be at focal point. In relation to the Parliament, the process of law making or the legislative process, may be defined as 'the process by which a legislative proposal brought before it, is transmitted into the law of the land'. In light of the Lokpal movement it can be said that the role of the civil society has become momentous in the legislative process.

GREEN MARKETING AND FTS IMPACT ON INDIAN ENVIRONMENT

SUNITA ROY

A number of industrial and marketing entities are beginning to realize that they are members of the wider community and therefore must understand their environmental responsibility. Efforts are being made to achieve environmental objectives as well as profit related objectives. Companies are thus integrating environmental issues into their corporate culture. The green marketing activities run the hazard of misleading the consumers or industry. Such firms have to ensure that they do not breach any of the regulations or laws dealing with environmental marketing. This article examines how the firms can use their environmental policy as a marketing tool or how can they remain simply environmentally responsible.