

## **ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM**

### **1 Dash, Bikash Chandra and Sangita, S.N.**

**Governance reforms in infrastructure: state and market perspectives.**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.97-114.**

**Many countries adopted a development model of governance in which state is playing a prominent role as owner, policy maker and regulator to produce and deliver goods and services in infrastructure services like power sector. Since 1980s, however, there has been a paradigm-shift of `command economy' to the `market economy' with the increasing realization of states failure. This paper critically analyses the conceptual and theoretical debates of governance models in infrastructure/power sector with a view to identify issues for research and policy. The second section deals with the governance paradigms from conceptual and theoretical perspective. Third section deals with the existing review of literature on governance and service delivery in terms of efficiency and equity. The fourth section focuses on enabling factors responsible for the success of governance reforms. The final section concludes with the issues related to research and policy. - Reproduced.**

### **2 Mathur, B.P.**

**Second administrative reforms commission on personnel administration - need to implement recommendations. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.36-51.**

**The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has adopted a**

**bold and progressive approach to reform public administration by laying emphasis on performance of duty and making public servants accountable for delivering results. It has come out with a wide range of suggestions regarding recruitment, training and capacity building of civil servants so that a professionally competent workforce could be built up. ARC calls for rigorous performance appraisal of employees, which should form the basis of their promotion and career advancement. Those found unfit should be weeded out. There is a need to give quick and summary punishment to defaulting public servants, for which a simplified disciplinary regime should be put in place. The ARC underlines the importance of specialised knowledge for appointment to senior posts in Central Secretariat, for which an element of competition should be introduced. Public servants should inculcate high ethical standards for which an Ethics Code should be prescribed. - Reproduced.**

**3 Tiwari, Madhu Nidhi**

**Governance reform in political transition: the case of Nepal's civil service reform.**

**Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 24(1), 2009(Jun): p.1-27.**

## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETS**

**4 Yadav, Nidhi**

**Agricultural marketing and e-governance: strategies to meet the challenges in the 21st century.**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.345-51.**

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- 5 Vijay, R. and Pattnaik, Itishree**  
**Accounting for breaks in agriculture: a study of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.**  
**Artha Vijnana, 51(4), 2009(Dec): p.360-76.**

## **ARBITRATION**

- 6 AN ARBITRARY law for arbitration.**  
**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(29), 2010(17 Jul):**  
**p.27-33.**

## **CASTE**

- 7 Desai, Sonalde**  
**Caste and census: a forward looking strategy.**  
**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(29), 2010(17 Jul):**  
**p.10-13.**
- 8 Krishna, V. Rama and Sreeremulu, G.**  
**Social transformation through scheduled caste elites and their organisations: a case study of Gulbarga district.**  
**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-M ar): p.295-312.**
- 9 Teltumbde, Anand**  
**Counting castes: advantage the ruling class.**  
**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(28), 2010(10 Jul):**  
**p.10-11.**

**If cases are counted in the 2011 census, it will be the second biggest blow to the emancipation project of the oppressed, the first being the Mandal reservations. -  
Reproduced.**

## **CHILD LABOUR**

- 10 Hilson, Gavin**  
**Child labour in African Artisanal mining communities: experiences from Northern Ghana.**  
**Development and Change, 41(3), 2010(May): p.445-73.**

## **CHILD WELFARE**

- 11 Thornton, Jeremy and Cave, Lisa**  
**The effects of organizational form in the mixed market for foster care.**  
**Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, 81(2), 2010 (Jun): p.211-45.**

## **CIVIL SOCIETY**

- 12 Salmon, Lester M.**  
**Putting the civil society sector on the economic map of the world.**  
**Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, 81(2), 2010 (Jun): p.167-210.**

## **CLASS STRUCTURE**

- 13 Vakulabharanam, Vamsi**  
**Does class matter? Class structure and worsening inequality in India.**  
**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(29), 2010(17 Jul): p.67-76.**

**Does class structure matter in understanding the increasing inequality in India during the period of economic liberalisation? There is now clear evidence from the National Sample Survey quinquennial household consumer expenditure surveys conducted in 1993-94 and**

**2004-05 that increased distance between urban elites (owners, managers and professionals), rural rentier classes (such as moneylenders and absentee landlords) that are more stratified at the top, and unskilled urban workers, marginal farmers and agricultural workers, who are increasingly more stratified at the bottom, helps us understand the distributional dynamics of the Indian growth story. This paper analyses the class structures in India and decomposes the overall inequality into inter-class and intra-class terms. It explains these changes by analysing the Indian policies during this period. - Reproduced.**

## **CLIMATIC CHANGE**

- 14 Sah, D.C. and Tomar, Shubhra Singh  
climate change and Indian agriculture: a review of evidence and its implications.  
Man and Development, 32(2), 2010(Jun): p.95-110.**

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p.34-51.**

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**17 Dubhashi, P.R.**

**Fighting the cancer of corruption.**

**Mainstream, 48(31), 2010(24 Jul): p.19-26.**

## **CROPS**

**18 Shah, Deepak**

**An estimation of seed feed ratios and waste allowance for major pulse crop in Maharashtra.**

**Artha Vijnana, 51(4), 2009(Dec): p.377-94.**

## **DEMOCRATIZATION**

**19 Sahoo, Sarbeswar**

**Political mobilisation, the poor and democratisation in neo-liberal India.**

**Journal of Contemporary Asia, 40(3), 2010(Aug): p.487-508.**

## **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

**20 Panwar, Nalin Singh**

**Directive principles of state policy envisioned in Indian constitution: a critical review of its implementation in Madhya Pradesh.**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.323-32.**

**The paper discusses the implementation of some of policy frameworks envisioned in the Indian Constitution as Directive Principles of State Policy. The paper critically examines the policy initiatives and achievement levels in Madhya Pradesh - Reproduced.**

## **DISASTER PREVENTION**

- 21 Tyagi, Aditi**  
**Need for paradigm shift in approach to disaster management.**  
**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.9-23,**

## **DISASTERS**

- 22 Ghosh, Sailendra Nath**  
**Unasked questions, unraised issues.**  
**Mainstream, 48(32), 2010(31 Jul): p.5-9.**

## **DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

- 23 Jain, Abhishek**  
**Issues and challenges before the District Collector in the present era of governance.**  
**Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.1-17.**

**The District Collector is one of the most important government functionary in the entire fulcrum of administrative governance and certainly the most important functionary at the cutting edge levels of administration. Despite reasonable successes, the efficacy of district administrators over a period of time has left much to be desired and achieved. The present era of governance involving the inter-play of multitude of socio-economic and political forces coupled with the changes in their roles and societal expectations from them, have thrown a lot of challenges before the District Collector today. The article also puts forward an hypothesis of 'Increasing Authority-Responsibility Gap' of District Collector and its causes and consequences. It**

**concludes with the proposition that only an efficient, humane, transparent and accountable Collector in the role of a professional manager or CEO of the district can steer the ship of prosperity of the people, as also of the nation. - Reproduced.**

## **DROPOUTS**

- 24 Bahuguna, Abhilasha and Singh, Gurmail**  
**Why are children still out of school? A case study of Urban Slums in Dehradun.**  
**Man and Development, 32(2), 2010(Jun): p.53-62.**

## **E GOVERNANCE**

- 25 Palekar, S.A.**  
**E-government initiatives in India: an analytical study of Karnataka state.**  
**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.85-96.**

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 26 Das, Ira, Dutta, Mrinal Kanti and Borbora, Saundarya**  
**Sectoral linkages in Assam: an empirical analysis.**  
**Man and Development, 32(2), 2010(Jun): p.77-94.**
- 27 Gowda, Chandan**  
**`Advance Mysore!': the cultural logic of a developmental state.**  
**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(29), 2010(17 Jul): p.88-95.**

**28 Hakins, Christopher**

**Inter-jurisdictional economic development: a political institution explanation for policy choice.**  
**International Journal of Public Administration, 33(7), 2010(Jun): p.379-89.**

**This study examines the role of formal institutions and rules of government in the formation of joint venture agreements for economic development. Research suggests local governing arrangements play an influential role in the policy area of local economic development. This study presents an argument that form of government provides incentives that influence the decision to establish a developmental, redistributive, or regional inter-jurisdictional agreement. The results of a multinomial logit model using survey data collected from 12 metropolitan areas provides evidence to support the hypotheses that unreformed governing institutions, compared to cities with an appointed professional manager, are more likely to form joint venture agreements that are developmental in nature. - Reproduced.**

**29 Patnaik, Prabhat**

**A left approach to development.**  
**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(30), 2010(24 Jul): p.33-37.**

**Against the "means-based approach" to development that the bourgeoisie projects, the left must project a "rights based approach". Since "rights" are guarantors of welfare gains, every winning of rights likewise strengthens them. The acquisition of rights on the part of the people, including rights to minimum bundles of goods, services and security, amounts therefore to winning crucial**

**battles in the class war for the transcendence of capitalism. If the left were to put on its agenda a struggle for people's rights and adopt a rights-based approach to development as opposed to the means-based approach of the bourgeois formations, it would not constitute a retreat into abstract humanism but would be an integral part of the dialectics of subversion of the logic of capital. - Reproduced.**

- 30 Shyjan, D. and Sunitha, A.S.  
Changing phases of Kerala's Development Experience and the exclusion of scheduled tribes: towards an explanation  
Artha Vijnana, 51(4), 2009(Dec): p.340-59.**

#### **ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

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Dynamics of economic cooperation in South Asia.  
Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.191-202.**

#### **ECONOMIC GROWTH**

- 32 Bose, Amitava and Chattopadhyay, Subhasankar  
The analytics of changing growth rates.  
Economic and Political Weekly, 45(28), 2010(10 Jul):  
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#### **ECONOMIC RECESSION**

- 33 Persaud, Avinash  
In Defence of complexity.  
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## **ECONOMIC REFORM**

- 34 Gill, Kanwaljit and Kaur, Navjeet**  
**Economic reforms and gender differentials in employment in India.**  
**Man and Development, 32(2), 2010(Jun): p.1-12.**

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- 35 Hecken, Gert Van and Bastiaensen, Johan**  
**Payments for ecosystem services in Nicaragua: do market-based approaches work?**  
**Development and Change, 41(3), 2010(May): p.421-44.**

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**The capitalist state and education: the case of restructuring the Nordic model.**  
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- 37 Beach, Dennis**  
**Neoliberal restructuring in education and health professions in Europe.**  
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- 38 Christou, Miranda**  
**Education in real time: the globalization of synchronized learning.**  
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**For an education that makes the most out of globalization: a critical interculturalist approach.  
Current Sociology, 58(4), 2010(Jul): p.642-60.**

### **EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE**

**41 Siddiqui, Farasat Ali and Hussain, Nazmul**

**Gender, religion and educational attainment: a micro level analysis of Malda district, West Bengal.  
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### **EDUCATIONAL POLICY**

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**Election politics and voting behaviour of Odisha: a study of fourteenth assembly election (2009).  
Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-M ar): p.263-83.**

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**Electoral democratisation in Nepal.  
Journal of Contemporary Asia, 40(3), 2010(Aug): p.509-19.**

### **ELITE**

**45 Ho, Wing-chung et al**

**Hong Kong's elite structure, legislature and the bleak**

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## **EMPLOYMENT**

- 46 Ashok Pankaj and Tankha, Rukmini**  
**Empowerment effects of the NREGS on women workers: a study in four states.**  
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- 47 Banerjee, Kaustav and Saha, Partha**  
**The NREGA, the Maoists and the developmental woes of the Indian state.**  
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- 49 Sarkar, Amal**  
**Price competitiveness of India's exports to ASEAN.**  
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## **FAMILY PLANNING**

- 50 Pradhan, Manas Ranjan and Nayak, Hiralal**  
**An expedition from clinic to community: understanding the family planning programme in India.**  
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**51 Hoffmann, Mathias**

**International financial markets' influence on the welfare performance of alternative exchange rate regimes.**

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**52 Sinha, Malavika**

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## **FORESTS**

**53 Sathyapalan, Jyothis**

**Implementation of the forest rights act in the western Ghats region of Kerala.**

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**54 Hodson, Randy**

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**Re-inventing the welfarist state? The Malaysian health system in transition.**

**Journal of Contemporary Asia, 40(3), 2010(Aug): p.444-65.**

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**Social Action, 60(3), 2010(Jul-Sep): p.250-62.**

**57 Radhakrishna, Meena**

**Invented pasts and fabricated presents: Indian nomadic and denotified communities.**

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**Sino-Sri Lankan convergence: threat perceptions for India**

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**Water management for irrigation in Kerala.**

**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(30), 2010(24 Jul): p.73-80.**

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**61 Dasharath, Walekar**

**Changing equation between Indian parliament and judiciary**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-**

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The period of last six decade is very important to be taken into consideration to study the inter relations and intra relations of two important pillars of the Indian democracy i.e. Indian parliament and judiciary. In the preamble of Indian constitution the importance is given to justice at the highest level. The constitution lays down the structure and defines the limits and demarcates the role and functions of parliament and judiciary and establishes the norms for checks and balances. In India there is a separation of functions and not of powers. The equation of Indian parliament and judiciary changed in 1985 regarding the anti defection Act, the Speaker of State Assemblies were given the power to decide the issue of defection of political parties. There remained constant changing equations between Indian parliament and judiciary. The criticism should be based on facts and performance. The tension between Indian parliament and the judiciary was natural and to some extent desirable. Theory of basic structure is the only theory to judge validity of constitutional amendments. The Indian constitution does not give unfettered power to any organ.

- Reproduced.

## LABOUR

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- 63 Pandey, Rajendra Prasad  
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**64 Gupta, Rakesh**

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**65 Rathnayake, Chamil**

**Romance of leadership in the public sector higher  
education in Sri Lanka.  
International Journal of Public Administration, 33(7),  
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**66 Chaturvedi, D.P.**

**Emergence of procedure - law in India and its social and  
political background.  
Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-M  
ar): p.145-51.**

**In this paper I have tried my best to discover the  
emergence of Procedural Law in India. In Ancient India,  
available literature displays a stage of development  
where state was not in existence. Social traditions  
controlled the community. There are sufficient  
indications that show that state came in existence to  
remove social anarchy. Actually, the affectivity of any  
legal process depends over the degree of development of  
its sources and processes `Vyavhar' in Ancient India  
meant legalism, dispute in Courts and legal process. -  
Reproduced.**

## **LIVESTOCK**

- 67 Leonard, David K. et al.**  
**Does patronage still drive politics for the rural poor in the developing world? A comparative perspective from the livestock sector.**  
**Development and Change, 41(3), 2010(May): p.475-94.**

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- 68 Asaduzzaman, Mohammed**  
**Development role of the local governance institutions in Bangladesh.**  
**Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 24(1), 2009(Jun): p.96-111.**
- 69 Doungel, Jangkhongam**  
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- 70 Haque, SK. Tawfiqu**  
**Challenges of people's participation at local governance: a case study on the standing committees of Union Parishad in Bangladesh.**  
**Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 24(1), 2009(Jun): p.67-85.**
- 71 Henstra, Daniel**  
**Explaining local policy choices: a multiple streams analysis of municipal emergency management.**  
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**The leadership role of the municipal chief administrative officer.**  
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- 76 Goel, Sanjay, Miesing, Paul and Chandra, Uday**  
**The impact of illegal peer-to-peer file sharing on the media industry.**  
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**78 Kadekodi, Gopal K.**

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**Economic and Political Weekly, 45(30), 2010(24 Jul): p.14-15.**

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**80 Maharana, Dilip Kumar**

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**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.69-83.**

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**81 Kom, Sekholal**

**Identity and governance: demand for sixth schedule in Manipur.**

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## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

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## **NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

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**A critical evaluation of nuclear power and renewable electricity in Asia.**  
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**Role transition and the interaction of rational and social identity: new nursing roles in the English NHS.**  
**Organization Studies, 31(7), 2010(Jul): p.941-61.**

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**Role stress: a career stage comparison.**  
**International Journal of Public Administration, 33(7),**  
**2010(Jun): p.357-70.**

**Based on the premise that the individual's perception of the work roles differs across career stages, several studies have shown that role stress also differs. The main purpose of this study is to investigate if moderating variables like motivation, locus of control, and self-efficacy would also impact stress-outcome relationships differently across career stages. Multiple moderator regression analysis was used to analyze the data collected from respondents belonging to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Tamil Nadu Cadre. The findings of the study indicated a significant difference in the moderating role of the personality variables across career stages. The main implication is that organizations may have to design specific stress intervention programs based on the nature of role stressors experienced in each of the career stages. An effort to strengthen personality variables that act as positive moderators must also be made an integral part of the stress intervention programs. - Reproduced.**

## **OMBUDSMAN**

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**The ombudsman and e-government in Canada.**  
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## **ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE**

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**How do fields change? The interrelations of institutions, networks, and cognition in the dynamics of markets.**  
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**Struggles over legitimacy in global organizational restructuring: a rhetorical perspective on legitimation strategies and dynamics in a shutdown case.**  
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- 91 Hibbert, Paul and Huxsham, Chris**  
**The past in play: tradition in the structures of collaboration.**  
**Organization Studies, 31(5), 2010(May): p.525-54.**
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- 93 Zald, Mayer N. and Lounsbury, Michael**  
**The wizards of Oz: towards an institutional approach to elites, expertise and command posts.**  
**Organization Studies, 31(7), 2010(Jul): p.963-96.**

## **PANCHAYAT**

- 94 Biswas, S.K.**  
**Devolution of powers and utilisation of resource under panchayat raj system in Andaman and Nicobar islands.**  
**Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.90-107.**

**India's independence has created a hope that decentralised governance will be able to retrieve her past glory through introduction of Gandhian ideals of "Gram Swaraj" by creating a polity with maximum powers devolved to the local bodies. The introduction of new Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with the passage of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1993) has created roadmaps for this dream. It is hoped that the process of political and administrative decentralisation will enable the PRIs to become instruments of decision making with autonomy and administrative capacity, ability for proper planning, power and resources for effective implementation of panchayat initiated development plans. But the existing situation shows a wide gap between the expected and the actual. - Reproduced.**

**95 Dahiya, R.S.**

**Khap panchayats: need to review their role in society.  
Mainstream, 48(30), 2010(16 Jul): p.28-32.**

**96 Ray, Suranjita**

**Khap panchayats: reinforcing caste hierarchies.  
Mainstream, 48(30), 2010(16 Jul): p.21-27.**

**97 Tiwari, Nupur**

**Reconciling 'accelerated growth' with 'inclusive growth' through panchayati raj.  
Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.108-18.**

**In spite of remarkable advances in human and economic development, regional and inter-state disparities are increasing and the situation of the poor; disadvantaged and vulnerable groups has worsened. Large amounts of**

**public fund spent under various schemes to address these issues leave much to be desired due to centralized and fragmented concept. These schemes are insufficiently responsive to varying local needs or accountable to ensure efficient service delivery. Sector-specific approaches are demonstrating considerable success, at least as evidenced in the accelerated progress in bridging the rural infrastructure gap. However, there is an urgent need to strengthen local governance by addressing the need for cross-cutting systems of participatory planning and decision-making, local taxation, audit, financial management and procurement to sustain these impressive gains. What is therefore required is that Panchayati Raj be brought centre-stage as the principal governance reform to reinforce economic reform in such a manner as to secure inclusive growth. - Reproduced.**

**98 Verma, Ravindra Kumar**

**Linkages between political parties and Panchayati Raj Institution in Bihar.**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.223-31.**

**Whether in practice or not in a particular state, political parties become interested in panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in order to induct them as mobilizing force in Assembly and Parliamentary elections on one hand and the panchayat leaders become inclined to enable themselves to render services and help to their constituents in shape of handling bureaucratic procedures and in redressal of their grievances through using the network of political parties on the other. The present paper deals with the latent and manifested modes of involvement of political parties in Bihar and goes to**

**assess the legitimacy of their involvement. - Reproduced.**

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**Poverty in rural India: issues and perspectives.**  
**Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.18-36**

**Nearly three fourth of India's 300 million poor live in rural areas, most of them are daily wagers, landless labourers and self-employed householders. A large number of these people live in the country's semi-arid tropical region. A major cause of poverty among India's rural people, both individuals and communities, is lack of access to productive assets and financial resources. High levels of illiteracy, inadequate health care and extremely limited access to social services are common among poor rural people. Micro-enterprise development, which could generate income and enable poor people to improve their living conditions, has only recently become a focus of the government. It is suggested here that a proactive facilitator state and a regulated market should mutually work in a complementary and interdependent way to provide maximum opportunities to the rural poor in India. Poverty is not a technical problem, rather a socio economic, spatial and political problem; hence it urgently requires a radical socio-economic, spatial and political solution. - Reproduced.**

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**Towards good governance: a south Asian perspective.  
Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 25(2),  
2009(Dec): p.1-18.**

**South Asia has long been a neglected area of study,  
primarily because it has been a region of great  
deprivation, want and misery, seemingly far from the  
mainstream of international activity except occasionally  
in the news as a theatre of politics in the Cold War era.**

it is also known as one of the most misgoverned areas of the world. Indeed, as a well known Bangladeshi scholar Rehman Sobhan has said: "South Asia is united by a common thread of `misgovernance'. In recent years, however, the wave of democratization has swept away some of the military/authoritarian and traditional polities in the region. This change together with the endemic ethnic conflicts and violence which have dogged practically every country of the region and the emergence of India as a country moving towards a rapid economic and industrial growth amongst other countries of South Asia have aroused the interest of scholars in this region. After discussing the various interpretation of the concept of "Good Governance", the paper aims to discuss some of the important challenges faced by the South Asian countries in revamping their administrative systems in order to discern the emerging perspective of "good governance" in South Asia, as distinct from its Western concept. (Reproduced).

**117 Mukherjee, Jhumpe**

**Revisiting good governance in ancient Indian political thought.**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-M ar): p.53-58.**

**The present paper tries to delineate the fundamental principles of good governance and endeavours to re-locate some aspects of Mahabharata, Arthashastra and Manusmriti by way of finding the elements of good governance in these treatises. - Reproduced.**

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**Ensuring-accountability and transparency in development activities at grassroots.**

**Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.52-72.**

**The demand for accountability and transparency falls within the broader agenda of good governance. Social segments closer to power are getting all advantages as they have access to information and power. But people at the bottom rely on the mercy of the development brokers to get their entitlements. To transform this scenario procedural reforms have to be introduced at the lowest level of administration. Accountability can be ensured only by the participation of the citizens in the decision making process. In this framework, development is acknowledged as a right. It is to be claimed. However, the transparency and the downward accountability in administration depend on a number of factors of which the physical distance between the people and the government departments and the availability of information to the people to the level of understanding of the stakeholders from the departments are primary. - Reproduced.**

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**development in India.**

**Indian Journal of Political Science, 71(1), 2010(Jan-M ar): p.123-32.**

**Recently, we have witnessed a massive economic slow down with sever negative effects on the developing and developed economies. This development created a very inconvenient and impractical situation in accepting an adage of neo-liberalism that the absence of state and the dominance of market would lead the human development in true sense, or civil society which is now connecting itself with the market thinking can provide remedial to the problem. Therefore, the hope of re-visit of state-led democratic governance with a hold on economic and human development gets fuel to sideline the neo-liberal posture. Paper presents a comparative analysis among all the paradigms of development i.e. state, market and civil society and discusses that which paradigm is best suitable for developing economies like India. -  
Reproduced.**

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**Administration in ancient India: an introductory outline. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 56(1), 2010(Jan-Mar): p.148-78.**

**Original historical and archaeological sources along with the voluminous traditional literature from the Vedic period. Buddhist and Jain texts, the Puranic literature and the writings of Panini, Kautilya, Patanjali, Megasthenese, Fahien and Huen-Tsang, etc. offer a dependable account of administration in ancient India. This article presents a critical and comparative study of the important aspects of polity and public administration in that period. Drawing mainly on these sources it**

**portrays structure of government, bureaucracies, provincial and district administration, revenue and criminal justice system. - Reproduced.**

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**Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 25(2), 2009(Dec): p.19-35.**

**Successful policy implementation is one of the prerequisites for establishing good governance in any country, especially when the goal is no establish peace. But what happens during the implementation process? In this regard, the paper focuses on the much debated Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Peace Accord implementation process which granted certain degree of power and autonomy to the Regional Council (RC) to administer and ensure the political economic and cultural rights of tribal people in the hill tracts. Findings indicate that**

**the accord suffers from clear policy standard and objectives and there is a profound lack of political commitment on the part of the government towards the implementation. Moreover, personal and institutional interests of elites (local political leaders, army and bureaucrats), ideological conflict between different tribal organizations, intra-tribal rivalry and relation of distrust between Bengali-tribal people are affecting the implementation of the policy.- Reproduced.**

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**A critical account of policy implementation theories: status and reconsideration.**

**Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 25(2), 2009(Dec): p.36-54.**

**This paper critically examines the theory of public policy implementation, discusses the issues of policy implementation studies and examines the applicability of such theory. The first generation implementation researchers find out the problems of policy implementation, i.e. uncertain relationship between policies, decisions and implemented programs. Similarly, the second generation implementation studies focus on the 'development of an analytical framework of implementation', which includes the top-down, bottom-up perspectives and their synthesis. Therefore, the third generation implementation research should concentrate on explicit implementation theory-building, which has not yet been realized. - Reproduced.**

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**Nepalese Journal of Public Policy and Governance, 24(1),**  
**2009(Jun): p.28-40.**

**Innovations have become key players in defining pro-poor governance. While this provides visibility to a good work of an administrator it also raises many perplexing questions. Their need, appropriateness and impact has challenged traditional bureaucracy and by doing so has**

**brought a refreshing change in society. Interestingly, they are reified as something existing outside the bureaucracy and beyond administrative capacities. They have become the fly wheel of governance even though they tend to do what bureaucracy should be doing but fails to do. The instrumentalist state relies on innovations in service delivery and democratization of society becomes inadvertent fallout of its implementation process. New partnerships and private networks come to occupy the space where bureaucracy withdraws but their interaction is largely guided and pre-mediated by the state politics. The paper attempts to understand and analyze the nature and role of innovations in pro-poor governance. - Reproduced.**

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**One of the major reasons for the escalation of ideological extremism in certain regions of India is the successive governments' failure to share the cake of development with the tribal people and the continuous exploitation of their resources by outsiders, depriving them to their traditional livelihoods and basic facilities. The socially and economically deprived people who are ideologically indoctrinated cannot be tamed or reformed or forced to join the mainstream through the negative means adopted by the law enforcing agencies. There is a vast rural and tribal population living without any primary school, water tank, health facility,**

**electricity and roads. Who is responsible for their pitiable condition after 60 plus year of Independence? To overcome their violent agenda the state and the Central governments should formulate strategies to implement developmental approach, which concentrate on the inclusive and multifaceted development plans to address the socio-economic needs of the deprived people. - Reproduced.**

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**We use a panel of two digit manufacturing industries to examine the role of formal training programs in productivity growth and wage growth. We find evidence for positive and decreasing effects of on-the-job training (OJT) in human capital accumulation, and therefore productivity. We find however weak evidence that OJT affects wage growth, suggesting that the firm appropriates most of the benefits from OJT programs. Off-the job training on the other hand has no effects on industrial productivity or wages. - Reproduced.**

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**Participative governance and urban development: a study  
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**As local governments lack sufficient capacities, efforts  
to promote good local governance need to include the  
participation of local civil society. In fact, for good  
governance to be sustainable, it requires partnerships  
between government and civil society. This article  
presents an overview of citizen participation in local  
government and governance in Hubli-Dharwad experiment  
study. - Reproduced.**

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**Violence and beyond: a search for an alternative.  
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**The political economy of the water industry in India.  
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**An important issue that that needs focussed attention while opening the private sector participation, include valid issues related to water entitlement for the poor and water as a fundamental right. The water laws in India lack clarity that would enable the creation of an efficient, just regulatory framework as well as institutionalised grievance redressal mechanism in the present set up. Unless the framework is created and in a functional format, it may be more prudent to take up a cautious approach when it comes to private participation in the sector. This lack of clarity pervades from the fundamental issues like who owns the water resources (the Union government, State government or the local bodies) to important questions such as water as a fundamental right to equitable entitlement of water. - Reproduced.**

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**Measuring agency among unmarried young women and men.**  
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**In order to draw out and measure dimensions of agency (the capacity to make choices through the acquisition of a sense of self and a sense of personal competence) among unmarried young women and men, a survey was undertaken among young people in rural and urban slum settings in Pune. It looked at three key dimensions - mobility, decision-making and sense of self-worth. The findings show that agency was clearly constrained among youth in this setting, irrespective of gender and the rural-urban divide. Second, young women had significantly lower**

levels of agency than young men on mobility and decision-making, but appeared to have a significantly higher sense of self-worth. Third, the rural-urban differences were negligible and considerably narrower than gender differences. Fourth, older respondents were progressively more likely to report agency on all three dimensions. Age and education were consistently and positively associated with almost every measure of agency for both young women and men. - Reproduced.

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**What do women really know? A gendered analysis of varieties of political knowledge.**  
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**While studies typically find that women know less about politics than do men, feminist scholars have argued that these findings reflect gender-biased measures that underestimate women's political knowledge. This article evaluates the feminist critique by taking a more expansive view of what constitutes political knowledge. Using data from a large Canadian urban sample, we show that gender gaps close or even reverse when people are queried about more practical aspects of political knowledge, such as government benefits and services. Our results also demonstrate that this type of knowledge is more equally distributed than its conventional counterpart, though the women who are the most likely to need government services and benefits are often the least likely to know about them. Finally, we show that knowledge of government services and benefits has a significant effect on women's intended vote choice. This article thus shows that more practical types of political knowledge might serve as meaningful additions to existing definitions and measures of political knowledge. - Reproduced.**

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**Political participation of women in West Bengal its nature and extent.**  
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**Whatever may be the character of the political system; even in a modern dictatorial regime political participation has great importance. And traditional democratic theory generally regards participation by the individual in political activity as a virtue in its own rights. In fact, participation has been seen as a civic duty, as well as a sign of political health. Thus, the success of a democratic political system depends upon the nature and extent of the political participation among the citizens of the country irrespective of caste, colour, sex and region. But, in India reality provides us a very discouraging picture. Indian women in general, and the women of West Bengal in particular stands far away from the political world of the country in comparison**

**of their male counterpart - Reproduced.**

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**Studying political representation: a comparative-gendered approach.**

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**It takes a state: a policy feedback model of women's political representation.**

**Perspectives on Politics, 8(1), 2010(Mar): p.69-91.**

**American women attain more professional success in medicine, business, and higher education than do most of their counterparts around the world. An enduring puzzle is, therefore, why the US lags so far behind other countries when it comes to women's political representation. In 2008, women held only 16.8 percent of seats in the House of Representatives, a proportion that ranks America lower than 83 other countries. This article addresses this conundrum. It establishes that equal rights alone are insufficient to ensure equal access to political office. Also necessary are public policies representing maternal traits that voters associate with women. Such policies have feedback effects that reach voters that the maternal traits attributed to women represent strengths not only in the private sphere of the home but also in the public sphere of the state. Most other democracies now have such policies in place, but the United States lacks such policies, which accounts for its laggard status with regard to the political representation of women. - Reproduced.**

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