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Public enterprise reforms in the United States and the People's Republic of China: a drift toward constitutionalization and departmentalization of enterprise management.

Does globalization foster administrative convergence? Is that the case with public enterprise reform in the United States and the People's Republic of China? Few analyses compare public enterprise reform in the two countries because of their was differences in regulatory approaches, public policy, and government structure. This article contrasts how American and Chinese public enterprises are developed, defined, and managed, along with their emerging control infrastructures. This the resulting strengths and weaknesses. While vast differences remain apparent between the two countries, this essay provides insights into why those gaps persist, and may even continue to grow. - Reproduced.

2 Chen, Bin, Cooper, Terry L. and Sun, Rong
Spontaneous or constructed? Neighborhood governance reforms in Los Angeles and Shanghai.

Can grassroots government succeed on its own without state involvement? By comparing approaches in two metropolitan governments - neighborhood councils in Los Angeles and resident committees in Shanghai - Bin Chen of the City University of New York at Baruch College, Terry L. Cooper of the University of Southern California, and Rong Sun of Shanghai Tongji University underscore the need to understand the interrelationships among the political and administrative structures where these specific reforms are implemented. Their analysis points out that the efficacy of a government-initiated civic engagement program depends on a balanced combination of state involvement and community self-organisation. - Reproduced.

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AGRICULTURE

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6 Dixit, Anita

AIDS

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   Problems of socialization about HIV/AIDS in Uttar Pradesh

AMBEDKAR, B.R.

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ARMED FORCES

9 Sundaram, Chandar S.
   The imperial cadet corps and Indianisation of the Indian army's officer corps, 1897-1923: a brief survey.

AUDIT

10 Mukherjee, Somdutta
   Statutory audits - the social aspect yet to be acknowledged.

BACKWARD CLASSES

11 Banerjee, Hema
   Reservation policy: a controversial affair in Island's society.
12 Subramanian, K.
Battle against the prime lending rate.

BIODIVERSITY

13 Talukdar, N.C.
North-East: scientific management of bio-resources of Manipur.

BUDGET

14 Lee, Jack Yun-Jie and Wang, Xiaohu
Assessing the impact of performance-based budgeting: a comparative analysis across the United States, Taiwan, and China.

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Budgeting for accountability: a comparative study of budget reforms in the United States during the progressive era and in contemporary China.

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A survey of capital budgeting practices in corporate India.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

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Growth and productivity analysis of the chemical products
industry in Punjab.  

CHILD LABOUR

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21 Sharma, Subhash  
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CHILD WELFARE

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This article examines how the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia seeks to hold responsible ministers directly and senior public servants indirectly accountable for the performance of departments and programs on the basis of published performance data and inquiries conducted by parliamentary committees. From the perspective of an outsider, the scrutiny process in the Australian parliament, although not without its problems, is more systematic and substantive than is the case in other parliamentary systems such as Canada. Creating a more meaningful dialogue in the Australian parliament on performance issues will depend more on changes to the intersecting cultures of the legislature, government and the public service than on organisational and procedural reforms to any of those institutions. - Reproduced.

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Civil service development in China and America: a comparative perspective. 

CLIMATIC CHANGE

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Will it be a US endgame at Copenhagen?  

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Copenhagen battle for climate action with equity.  

28 Rajamani, Laanya 
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29 Samadi, Seydeh Zahra et al  
Methodology for selecting the best predictor for climate change impact assessment in Karkheh basin, Iran. 

COMMUNALISM

30 Naik, D. Surender  
Dalit perspective on communalism.  

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

31 Birasnav M. and Rangnekar, Santosh  
Designing community satisfaction index: an empirical study.  

CONTRACEPTION

32 Datta, Puspita and Hazra, Avishek  
Demand supply aspects of contraception in Madhya Pradesh.  

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

33 Bajpai, G.N.  
Corporate governance: Tyranny or Triumph?  
CORRUPTION

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CULTURAL HERITAGE

46 Yatanoor, Chandrakant
India's contribution to American heritage.

CUSTOMERS

47 Prasad, J.S. and Aryasri, A.R.
Relationship marketing versus relationship quality and customer loyalty in food retailing.

DECISION MAKING

48 Badami, Shirish
Business intelligence and decision making.

DEMOCRACY

49 Mijah, Ethan B.
Democracy, federalism and marginal groups in Nigeria.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

50 Satyanarayana, P. and Mantha, Lakshmi
Practice of quality assurance system in open distance education.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

51 Sahoo, Harihar and Pradhan, Manas Ranjan
Domestic violence in India: an empirical analysis.

52 Sarawat, Ritu
Domestic violence: a global phenomenon.

DRINKING WATER

53 Cullet, Philippe
New policy framework for rural drinking water supply: Swajaldhara guidelines.
DRUGS

54 Kuntluru, Sudershan and Khan, Mohd. Akbar Ali
Financing pattern of foreign and domestic owned pharmaceutical companies in India.

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Philippine anti-drug, measures: innovating and sustaining an advocacy.

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Advancing e-governance: comparing Taiwan and the United States.

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Implementing e-governance in India: exploring the administrative reforms agenda.

The concept of e-governance had its origin in India during the seventies with a focus on development of in-house government applications. The efforts of the National Informatics Centre to connect all the district headquarters during the eighties was a very significant development. From the early nineties, IT technologies were supplemented by ICT technologies to extend its use for wider sectoral applications with policy emphasis on reaching out to rural areas and taking in greater inputs from NGOs and private sector as well. There has been an increasing involvement of international donor agencies under the framework of e-governance for development to catalyse the development of e-governance laws and technologies in developing countries. - Reproduced.

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Local economic development in China and the United States: strategies and issues.

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North-East: Facilitating development.

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ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Regional sources of growth acceleration in India.

Gujarat, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were the major contributors to the growth acceleration in India after 1991-92. Although regional disparity may increase temporarily, the causality test provides support to the hypothesis about spread effects. The regional growth targets assigned by the Eleventh Plan in India seem to rely on the spread effects of economic growth acceleration in the better-off states to achieve its 9% growth target and reduce regional disparity in the long run. To strengthen the spread effects, the domestic economy should be further integrated and interlinked with free flow of goods, services and factors of production. - Reproduced.

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India and regional integration in South Asia.

ECONOMIC RECESSION

65 Baru, Sanjaya
The global economic slowdown: geopolitical implications for India.
66 Singala, Subbaiah and Rao, Bhanoji  
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EDUCATION

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Digital game-based learning - future of education?  

ELECTIONS

70 Bhuiyan, Serajul I.  
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72 Palshikar, Suhas, Deshpande, Rajeshwari and Birmal, Nitin  
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ELECTRICITY

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EMPLOYMENT

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Impact on the villagers in Tripura - field study.

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Need to sharpen NREGA.

ENTERPRISES

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ENTREPRENEURS

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west.

ENVIRONMENT

86 Rosencranz, Armin
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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

87 Cababasay-Lizada, Joy

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Towards an effective ASEAN environmental governance for sustainable development?

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Education, agenda setting and enforcement: leading roles of local government in environmental governance in Japan.

ETHNIC CONFLICTS

91 Singh, S. Mangi
North-East: ethnic conflict and demand for continuous homelands.

EXAMINATIONS

92 Pathania, Anita and Pathania, Kulwant Singh
Examination system in India - perception of stakeholders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper ID</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Does gender inequity is the major hindrance of two child norm to achieve replacement level fertility? Man in India, 89(3), 2009(Jul-Sep): p.361-73.</td>
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FORESTS

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GANDHI, INDIRA

103 Singh, K. Natwar
Indira Gandhi's place in history.

GANDHI, M.K.

104 Mukherjee, Rudrangshu
Gandhi's Swaraj.

GLOBALIZATION

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Statist globalization in China, Russia and the Gulf states.

106 Jwala, Kumar
Globalization and the Dalits.

107 Tabb, William K.
Globalization today: at the borders of class and state theory.

GROUNDWATER

108 Rathore, Jaya et al
Groundwater quality assessment at Pali, Rajasthan (India)

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HEALTH SERVICES

110 Ranjan, Rajiv and Parasurman, Sulabha
A high prevalence of obstetric morbidity and low utilization of health services in Bihar: evidence from DLHS-2.

HISTORY

111 Guha-Choudhury, Archit Basu
Engendered freedom: partition and East Bengali migrant women.

HOSPITALS

112 Zigan, Krystin, Macfarlane, Fraser and Desombre, Terry
The identification of important intangible resources in hospitals.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

113 Agrawal, Kalpana
Temping: the fastest growing HR trend in India - an overview.

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We are not all happy yet: attitudes to work, leadership, and high performance work practices among managers in the public sector.

This article explores the attitudes of male and female managers in the public sector toward high performance Human Resource Management (HRM) policies and practices, work, and organisational leadership, and compares these attitudes to those of managers in the private sector. It finds that female public sector managers are most positive about high performance HRM policies and practices. Male public sector managers are less positive than female managers in the public sector and male and female managers in the private sector across all the
measures. Psychological contract theory suggests either the changes associated with high performance HRM policies and practices, or attempts to decrease the disadvantage felt by women in the public sector may have resulted in a sense of disadvantage among some men in the sector, and created a changed, more transactional psychological contract between these men and their organisation. Strategies are needed to reengage public sector men. — Reproduced.

HUMAN RIGHTS

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IMMIGRATION

116 Kamiko, Akio
Japan's experiences with Japanese Brazilians.

INCOME TAX

117 Xu, Hua and Cui, Huiyu

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

118 Limerick, Michael
What makes an aboriginal council successful? Case studies of Aboriginal community government performance in far north Queensland.

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION

119 Rajasingh, S. and Rajasekaran, B.
Perceptual difference between industry and academic leaders.
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

120  Baskerville, Richard L. and Myers, Michael D.
Fashion waves in information systems research and practice.

121  Cenfelelli, Ronald T. and Bassellier, Genevieve
Interpretation of formative measurement in information systems research.

122  Gill, Grandon and Bhattacherjee, Anol
Fashion waves versus informing: response to Baskerville and Myers.

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Resolving difference score issues in information systems research.

125  Klein, Richard and Rai, Arun
Inter-firm strategic information flows in logistics supply chain relationships.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

126  Ram, Ch. Seetha
Utilization of information technology - a study.

127  Titah, Ryad and Barki, Henri
Nonlinearities between attitude and subjective norms in information technology acceptance: a negative synergy?

128  Wang, Ping and Ramiller, Neil C.
Community learning in information technology innovation.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
129 Shrivastav
North-East: development of infrastructure.

INSERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION

130 Rao, D. Pulla
Development of teacher education in India: an historical perspective.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

131 Padhi, P. and Dash, N.K.
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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133 Hao, Yufan and Hou, Ying
Chinese foreign policy making: a comparative perspective.

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Co-operation under anarchy: neo-liberal institutional explanations.

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IRRIGATION

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LEARNING

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LIFE CYCLE

146 Patel, Sangram Kishore
An exploration of disability free life expectancy in
India.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

147 Aarsaether Nils et al
Evaluating the democratic accountability of governance networks: analysing two Nordic megaprojects.

148 Airaksinen, Jenne and Astrom, Joachim
Perceptions of power in regional networks: a Nordic comparative analysis.

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150 Hall, Patrik et al.
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153 Ye, Lin
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MANAGEMENT

154 Khan, Imran Ahmad
Value chain analysis.

155 Saha, Nabina
Value based management: corporate performance measurement device.

MANAGEMENT EDUCATION
Agrawal, Rakesh Kumar and Swaroop, Pragati
Effect of employer brand image on application intentions of B-school undergraduates.

Conklin, Thomas A.

Foster, Pacey and Carboni, Inga
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Stepanovich, Paul L.
The lobster tale: an exercise in critical thinking.

Tandon, B.B. and Angrish, Anil Kumar
Business schools and entrepreneurship.

Westerman, James W. and Westerman, Jennifer Hugher
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Jain, Vinod Kumar and Gupta, Sanjay Kumar
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D'Mello, Bernard
What is Maoism?

Gir, Saroj
Maoists and the poor: against democracy?

Ravi Prakash and Parasuraman, Sulabha

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

166 Das, Arindam and Srivastava, H.C.
Maternal health care utilization among the tribals of Madhya Pradesh: constraints, prospects and ramification for well-b.

167 Khairkar, Vijaya P.
Maternal and child health care and it's determinants on child death in Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

168 Ketharaj, M. and Jeykumar, S.
Medical education in India - problems and prospects.

MERGERS

169 Sinha, P.K. and Sinha, Sanchari
High performance through mergers and acquisitions: India’s new dynamics.

MIGRANT WORKERS

170 Tjiptoherijanto, Prijono and Harmadi, Sonny Harry B.
Indonesian migrant workers: analysis of trends, issues, policies, and proposed solutions.

MIGRATION

171 Ashrafologhalaei, Ahmadreza
Merits and demerits of migration: a case of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MINORITY GROUPS

172 Alam, Mohd Sanjeer
Is relative size of minority population linked to underdevelopment?
Nag, Sajal
Nehru and the Nagas: minority nationalism and the post-colonial state.

MOBILE COMMUNICATION

Rao, C. Sambasiva
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MORTALITY

Acharya, Akash and Mcnamee, Paul
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Hazra, Avishek and Lahiri, Subrata
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MOTIVATION

Clerkin, Richard M., Paynter, Sharon R. and Taylor, Jami Kathleen
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NATIONALISM

Oberoi, Harjot
Ghadar movement and its anarchist genealogy.

The Ghadar movement virtually came out of nowhere and rapidly took over the consciousness of an entire Indian diaspora. What was so compelling in its message that it could uproot an entire project of migration and settlement and turn it upside down? Why down thousands of migrants, from different regions of India, but predominantly the Sikhs from the Punjab, suddenly become interested in waging an armed struggle against British colonialism? These questions can be better addressed if we switch the Ghadar movement from the cultural register of Indian nationalism to the revolutionary theories and practices of the Russian anarchists. What is also striking about
the Ghadar Party was that unlike many contemporary militancy organisations, it was actively hostile to religion. - Reproduced.

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Marxist perspective on nationalism and the nationality question: a theoretical debate.

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

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The myth of the coming charitable estate windfall.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

181 Delfin, Francisco G., Jr.
Birthing an ASEAN nuclear energy safety regime: energy, environmental and governance drivers.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

182 Ramachandran, R.
Nuclear issues: Pokhran row.

183 Saurabh Kumar
Securing a nuclear weapon free world.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

184 Hussin, W.M.A. Wan
Managing stress at the workplace: the application of Wan Hussin 3-dimensional stress management model.

OMBUDSMAN

185 Kapoor, Sheetal
Consumer day: insurance ombudsman.

ORGANIZATIONS

186 Bhargava, K.R.
Scepticism leads to better governance.
187 Culnan, Mary J. and Williams, Cynthia Clark
How ethics can enhance organizational privacy: lessons from the choice point and TJX data breaches.

PANCHAYAT

188 Mishra, K.P.
Participatory democracy through Gram Sabha in Madhya Pradesh.

Gram Sabha characterised as an institution of direct democracy through which rural people participate in the decision-making process. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment accorded constitutional status to the Gram Sabha. In conformity with the Amendment Gram Swaraj Adhiniyam of M.P. enacted in 2001 that expanded the powers of Gram Sabha. The paper deals with the concept of participatory democracy, and role of Gram Sabha as an institution of people's participation. The powers and functions, economic and political bottlenecks in its way, and its interactions with the rural power structure in M.P. have been analysed in this paper. - Reproduced.

189 Sankari, V. and Murugan, C. Siva
Impact in Udangudi panchayat union, Tamil Nadu - a case study.

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Panchayat raj institutions and issues in decentralized delivery of services - a field based study of Gujarat.

PARLIAMENT

191 Bhanja, Anjan Kumar
Question of minimum educational qualification for people's representatives.

Representation of the People's Act, 1951 has not stipulated Minimum Educational Qualification for People's Representatives. Against this background the paper tries to investigate the probable mindset behind not prescribing any basic minimum educational qualification and
also tries to explore the possibilities of introducing the same to make the quality of contributions of people's representatives at various levels especially as MLAs. Recent illuminating incidents of striping off of office of persons with proven doubtful character go to convince that education allied with the concomitant ethical burden on the conscience of the person is a much-needed must for people who aspire to participate in politics and play significant role in various ministries. - Reproduced.

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Citizens' narrative on peace governance in the Philippines.

PEACEKEEPING

193 Jetley, Vijay Kumar
Peacekeeping by regional organisations.

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

194 Stalebrink, Odd J.
National performance mandates and intergovernmental collaboration: an examination of the program assessment rating tool (Part).

POLICE

195 Chotchakornpant, Kasemsarn
Implementing home police volunteers strategy in Thailand.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

196 Menon, Nivedita
Radical resistance and political violence today.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

197 Ahmad, S. Waseem and Nilofar
Coalition government in India.
198 Bandyopadhay, D.
Lost opportunity in Bihar.

199 Himanshu Kumar
Who is the problem, the CPI (Maoist) or the Indian state?

200 Kazi, Seema
Shopian: war, gender and democracy in Kashmir.

201 Navlakha, Gautam
Nepal: peace process heading south.

POVERTY

202 Dash, Atish Kumar
Comprehending poverty in relation to household asset ownership: a state level analysis.

203 Tiwari, Nupur
Recent trends in gender mainstreaming and poverty alleviation: the Kudumbashree initiative.

PRIVATEIZATION

204 Sudheesh, K.M.
‘Resistance from below': an assessment of the struggle against coca cola company in Plachimada, Kerala.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

205 Halachmi, Arie and Ngok, Kinglun
Of sustainability and excellence: Chinese academia at a crossroads.

What forces shape the recent growth and evolution of higher education in China. Has it been a means of attaining China's national goals domestically and abroad? This essay looks at some of the forces that influence current academic growth. A search for balance between
institutional survival and academic excellence as well as salient differences between public policy training in China and the United States are highlighted. - Reproduced.

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Introduction to the special issue on comparative Chinese/American public administration.

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Dilemmas of policy innovation in the public sector: a case study of the national innovation summit.

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Good governance and human rights as democratic values.

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Good governance and sustainable development in India: an assessment of enviro-legal strategy and human right institutional mechanism.

210 Preston, Mark S.
Does office location influence the work actions of public sector human service managers? The effects of rural practice settings on core managerial role competencies.

211 Sarker, Abu Elias
The new mode of public governance and public accountability in developing countries: an analysis with particular reference to Bangladesh.

Public accountability is a fundamental element of good governance. All countries all over the world strive to ensure the accountability of public officials by adopting different kinds of mechanisms. Following the liberal democratic tradition, most countries in the world have relied on the legislative instruments, executive means, judicial and quasi-judicial processes, official rules, codes of conducts, official hierarchies, public hearings, interest groups, media scrutiny and so forth for ensuring public accountability. However, in recent years, the new mode of public governance has brought new dimensions to the discourse on public accountability. This new mode
focuses largely on the market- and society-centered mechanisms. This article is an attempt to assess the effectiveness of these market- and society-centered mechanisms in ensuring public accountability in Bangladesh. The article has the following objectives: (a) to explore contemporary debates on the market- and society-centered mechanisms of public accountability; (b) to sketch the state of public accountability in Bangladesh; and (c) to analyze the effectiveness of the market- and society-centered mechanisms in view of the contemporary socio-economic and political dynamics of Bangladesh. - Reproduced.

212 Shrivastava, Smita
Espousing effective performance audit for good governance in India.

Despite India's success stories doing the rounds these days, there is no doubt that the governance of the country is far from good. It is imperative to improve its quality of governance if we want this growth trajectory to continue. A reality check of the performance of the Central and State governments' bodies and departments makes it amply clear that their various programs have not brought about the intended benefits to the intended beneficiaries. At the implementation level, all kinds of corruption and shoddiness thwart all efforts to improve the lot of indigent populace. The need of the hour is to make administration as accountable and transparent as realistically possible. Effective performance audit system can just do that and leverage the governance level considerably. - Reproduced.

213 Singh, Ranjit
Good governance and human rights: the Indian context.

214 Wu, Xun and He, Jingwei
Paradigm shift in public administration: implications for teaching in professional training programs.

The decline in popularity of New Public Management worldwide reinvigorated the search for a new paradigm in the field of Public administration. Several alternatives to New Public Management, such as the New Governance and Public Value paradigms, have gained prominence in recent years. Despite tensions among these paradigms, exceptional challenges for public administration teaching
programs exist, Xun Wu and Jingwei He of the National University of Singapore compiled data on public administration and management courses from 48 top master of public administration degree programs in China and the United States. This essay analyzes how competing paradigms influenced the selection of course content and pedagogical foci in professional training curricula. The authors conclude that in order to take advantage of an unprecendented opportunity provided by the rapid, global expansion of professional education in public administration, there is an urgent need to find a synthesized theoretical framework. - Reproduced.

215 Yang, Kaifeng
Institutional congruence, ideas, and anticorruption policy: the case of China and the United States.

216 Zhao, Yongfei and Peters, B-Guy
The state of the state: comparing governance in China and the United States.

PUBLIC FINANCE

217 Srinivasan, R.
Mission accomplished: centralization of state's fiscal powers.

PUBLIC SECTOR

218 Liu, Yunhua

PUBLIC UTILITIES

219 Jing, Yijia and Savas, E.S.

220 Walle, Steven Van De
When is a service an essential public service?
PUBLIC VALUES

221 Davis, Paul and West, Karen
What do public values mean for public action? Putting public values in their plural place.

REFUGEES

222 Lasgorceix, Antoine and Kothari, Ashish
Displacement and relocation of protected areas: a synthesis and analysis of case studies.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

223 Strachan, Anna Louise
Intra-state conflict in south-east Asia.

REGIONALISM

224 Chakrabarty, Manas, Datta, Ajoy Kr. and Roy, Jaydip
Regionalism: a colonial legacy of the British.

RELIGION

225 Banu, Zenab
Religion in Indian politics: need to be value oriented not power oriented.

RESETTLEMENT

226 Dash, Satya Prakash
Displacement and resettlement management in Thailand.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

227 Gosai, M.R.
The recent right to education and the present state of primary education.
RIGHT TO INFORMATION

228 ADMINISTRATIVE Reforms Commission's 1st report titled right to information - master key to good governance (Document).

229 Agarwal, U.C.
The official secret act to the right to information act dawn of "glasnost".

The myth of Official Secrecy has been in practice in India far too long and has done considerable disservice to the Indian society and the state. After India became a democratic republic it was legitimate and necessary to take the people into confidence and share all official information with them. Openness is the hallmark of a free, civilized and democratic society. The greatest blow to Indian democracy is the diminishing credibility of government and its machinery due to ever rising corruption, wasteful expenditure and other malpractices under the cover of the Official Secret Act. Any government of the people in its true sense should not hide anything from the people except few matters concerning security of state. - Reproduced.

230 Bava, Noorjahan
A comparative study of freedom (right) of information acts in India, United States and England.

It has been widely recognised all over the world that the right to freedom of information is a fundamental human right, and it is the cornerstone of civilised human life, good governance, participatory democracy and development and people's welfare. Many theoretical perspectives, viewpoints and paradigms have been put forward by scholars and practical statesmen alike on the importance of the freedom of information to human society. This article situates the issue of the right to information in the broader philosophical and international contexts first and then goes into an analysis of the prevailing practices regarding this freedom in three great democracies of the world-India, USA and UK in a comparative perspective. - Reproduced.

231 Chadah, Sapna
Implementing right to information: a practical approach.
Right to information is one such device experimented and promoted especially by mature democracies. Public support has become an essential condition of responsive and viable governance, which depends on a two-way communication between government and citizen. Citizen's right to access information is not limited to receipt of official information but it also requires that those who exercise authority must be made answerable for the way in which they discharge their public responsibilities. All centres of powers, institutions whether publically funded or privately owned, quasi-official institutions, systems and sub-systems of governance must provide open access to information on their functioning. To provide information in relation to the working of the system of governance is the requirement of democratisation of governance. - Reproduced.

232 Dalal, RajbirSingh
Right to information act, 2005: expectations and constraints.

The Right to information has long proven to be a key component of healthy democracy. It empowers the citizens with the right to demand what activities are being done and decisions are being taken in their name. The RTI Act of India largely meets international best practices, yet its effectiveness will depend heavily upon the government's determination to implement the law in the same spirit of openness and transparency in which it was enacted. Without the strong willingness for its effective implementation, it may remain confined to a small section of society. - Reproduced.

233 Dhaka, Rajvir S.
Right to Information act and good governance: operational problems and road ahead.

In the context of governance, transparency refers to availability of information to the general public and clarity about functioning of government institutions. Right to Information opens up government's records to public scrutiny, thereby arming the citizens with a vital tool to inform themselves about what government does and how effectively, thus making the latter more accountable. Hailed as an essential requirement of good governance, the right to information has brought added responsibility for the governments and their agencies that have been assigned the task of implementing the RTI Act 2005. This article takes an overview of the sequence of events that
added up to final enactment of the welcome legislation. It zeroes upon the areas which need greater attention and focuses on the operational problem in its implementation. - Reproduced.

234 Gehlot, N.S.

In an attempt to ensure that the right to information act is implemented effectively, it is essential that provisions of this law must reach and empower the people, including the poor. It is essentially requires people's participation in governance, government's accountability to the public and transparency in functioning of the entire system. Mere enactment of law cannot create a climate of democratic way of life until it is implemented with strong conviction. A strong will power is required from the part of the givers as well as seekers of information. - Reproduced.

235 Guha Roy, Jaytilak

An ingrained mindset of denial of information is coming to surface time and again jeopardizing the implementation of right to information. A spirited effort to keep file notings, records of UPSC and judiciary out of the purview of the Act have already become stumbling blocks to emergence of an information regime. The article takes a critical look at the legal aspect of tenability and rationale of exemption sought from the Right to Information Act. - Reproduced.

236 Hooja, Rakesh

The capacity building initiatives in the wake of enactment of RTI Act require a strong emphasis on conceptual clarity and sensitisation towards the utility and importance of the Act. In fact, everybody in the state governments needs to be trained and oriented about the new information regime. There is a need to develop a culture throughout the government that is oriented towards transparency in the systems. Besides the
requirements of the new act, the officials at various levels also need to be trained in effective and improved record management by deploying latest available techniques and technology. Courses on evolving office procedures conducive to the RTI? Should also make part of the capacity building curriculum. - Reproduced.

237 Iyer, R.C.
The right to information act, 2005 - a few legal issues that need consideration.

For a law which was finally enacted after remaining on the drawing board and at the "debate" stage for several years, there are some serious errors of both drafting and substance which are quite inexcusable. The result is an uneasy truce between the "information seekers" and the "information givers" on certain issues. The appellate structure and penal provisions leave much to be desired. The pendency of appeals shows a rising trend, with longer waits before disposal in SICs and the CIC also. Then, why not extend the reach of existing penal provisions to appellate authorities as well. The article discusses such important points, and also some related issues that have arisen from subsequent experience gained in the implementation of the Act. - Reproduced.

238 Jain, Abhishek
RTI implementation at the district level: issues and challenges.

An attempt has been made to identify issues and constraints in the implementation of the Right to Information Act. Since the implementation of the Act at the district level is the most vital link in the chain of information sharing within the national and sub-national framework, the study examines the issues faced from the demand and supply sides which need to be addressed at the district level for effective implementation of the Act. - Reproduced.

239 Kataria, S.K.
Role of RTI in reforming the Indian administration.
Indian Journal of Public Administration, 55(3), 2009(Jul-Sep): p.660-71,

Right to information is an effective device to ignite and excel administrative reforms in a developing country.
where bureaucratic evils prevail at large. So as to achieve the goals of good governance and development administration, the administrative development and its overhauling are the prerequisite. Efficient and effective institutions are the key to rapid economic and social development and to translate promises into actionable programmes with the least possible cost. The RTI Act, 2005 is not only empowering the citizens but ensuring that administrative institutions and functionaries discharge their duties in the desired manner. It is RTI through which some basic administrative changes like record keeping, timeboundness, transparency, politeness and accountability are visible in the long-sicked Indian administration. - Reproduced.

240 Lakshminarayanan, P.
The right to information - present status and issues: a banker's perspective.

The present status of the RTI Act is largely on paper. Many among the bureaucrats to not understand the importance of this Act. They have an apprehension that this Act shall dilute their power, which was used for self-improvement. Many state governments have not appointed/nominated officers as required under the Act for providing the information that is sought by the citizens. The best way is to address these limitations by educating both authorities and the general public for efficacious results and make our democracy really meaningful. - Reproduced.

241 Mishra, Sweta
Right to information and decentralised governance.

Right to information and decentralised governance have emerged as prominent issues in the literature of Public Administration. It has become an important area of discussion in present times. It has been and continues to be advocated as a pertinent component of policy package to improve governance in developing countries. In fact, it has become an important instrument through which openness, transparency and accountability can be brought about in the governance process. It also strengthens the foundations of grassroots democracy through people's participation in local governance and development activities. In other words, right to information is a basic necessity of decentralised governance. The article mainly focuses on the genesis as also the significance of the right to information. It discusses the right to information in the context of decentralised governance
and as to how it can be made effective and meaningful. Finally, the article provides some suggestions for strengthening right to information. - Reproduced.

242 Misra, Suresh
Public accountability and administrative efficiency through right to information: opportunities and challenges.

Democracy is the only form of government, where citizens are fundamental to its survival. The public which elects the government has right to be informed of the decisions and actions of the government. Hence transparency and openness are essential for the optimum working of the democracy. A citizen's duty is not only to elect representatives, but he is also a crucial link in the day to-day working of the government and its institutions. An important factor in the absence of popular participation in the governance process is the lack of information. The government should ensure that the electorate engages in the informed participation. This can be ensured through legislation and proactive efforts of the government. - Reproduced.

243 Mokta, Mamta and Jyoti, Vivek
The right to information act 2005 as a potent weapon in the hands of citizens: present status and issues.

The RTI Act, 2005 has been a landmark legislation with a necessary ingredient for bringing accountability and efficiency in the governance. This article discusses the international and Indian scenarios, in which the right to information has progressed. The salient features of the RTI Act have also been detailed. The working of the Act in the last four years of its enactment has also been analysed with special reference to the present position of the Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions. The different fee structures at the Central level and the state level have also been discussed. The article ends with some suggestions to make the RTI more effective. - Reproduced.

244 Mukhopadhyay, Asok Kumar
The RTI act: a critical assessment.

It is time to move from a culture of secrecy to a culture of transparency and also to promote awareness about the Right to Information Act, particularly among the masses
with cooperation of one and also. Meaningful participation of people in major issues impacting their lives is now a key component of the democratic governance; and such participation can hardly be effective unless people have information about the way government business is transacted. Nurturing the desire to develop democratic regime is the need of the hour. The RTI movement in India is an ongoing process and to be successful it needs to ally with strategic partners in politics, government, media and people's organisations. - Reproduced.

245 Palanithurai
Problems and scope in handling RTI from grassroots perspective.

In the present dispensation the development and prosperity of any area are to be decided by the State. The state is the owner of development. The new expectation is that the state has to withdraw from various areas and yield space to the people; people will participate in the process of governance and development. But instead the state has expanded to all levels and domains and ultimately the weight of the state machinery has become unbearable for the people. The new thrust on development with openness has nursed fresh hopes. People are oriented as beneficiaries and petitioners. They are oriented to submit petitions submissively and pray for intervention. Never is it informed to the citizens that they have the right to claim their entitlement. It is against such a scenario that the Right to information Act has come as a ray of hope for the multitudes. - Reproduced.

246 Pelekar, S.A.
Right to information: an analysis.

There is a trend worldwide to have openness in the system of governance. Various factors like changing socio-economic milieu, increased awareness among the public about their rights, the need to have a fully accountable and responsive administration and growing public opinion which views efforts at secrecy as enhancing the chances of abuse of authority by government transparency in governmental functioning. After over a decade of struggle, Right to information act 2005 was enacted by the Parliament. Ever since it became law, the Act has proved to be a progressive instrument of democracy, empowering citizens to obtain information with ease, and to have access to government records without having to pay bribes or use undue influence. In our present
democratic framework, free flow of information for the citizens and non-government institutions suffers from several bottlenecks. - Reproduced.

247 Piotrowski, Suzanne J. et al
Key issues for implementation of Chinese open government information regulations.

248 Raj, Triranjan and Sharma, Sanjeev Kumar
Right to information act 2005: a critique with governance and administrative reforms perspective.

The governments across the globe are embracing democratic norms and adopting principles that facilitate more open and responsive governance. The greater the access for the citizen to information, greater would be the responsiveness of the government to community needs. In this direction, the right to information act would provide open surgery to administration and strive to improve the health of administrative system by embarking on the basic premise that since the government is for the people, it should be open, accountable and transparent. - Reproduced.

249 Rajan, Amitabh
Information rights: a jurisprudential audit.

Contemporary transparency advocates typically draw connections between their efforts and the beginnings of modern liberal democratic theory in order to make the argument that open government is an essential element of a functional democracy. Transparency proponents also cite instrumental reasons for imposing disclosure requirements on governments. To appreciate this point fully, it is to be realised that, along with the ethic of discourse (which makes law reflexive), the processes too have to be robust and vibrant to serve citizens. No interest can have the status of a 'right' unless it has an intrinsic worth high enough in priority to alleviate the lifeworld. Information Rights are 'instruments of action' for transparent governance, but instruments of action with tremendous potential for the human good. Legislatures reconcile legitimate competing interests, and courts interpret legislative output. The phenomenon, however, needs stronger conceptualization to determine the role of civil society. In an attempt to explore the gap between law and justice, this article proposes to record discursive rationality in law making, and, then see how
The Right to Information Act, 2005 passed by the Government of India reflects the heightened awareness of a citizenry to contain corruption and enhance transparent and effective governance. To continue and sustain this interaction, serious considerations by political scientists, sociologists, economists and public policy experts are required to evaluate the form and extent to which social science methodologies can strengthen deliberations and practice of a law. A government legislation would meet its designated goals if a number of criteria are met - there is clarity in the definition of roles and responsibilities of nodal agencies and personnel charged with implementation, the law is adequately publicised to create awareness among people of their rights, as is the requirement in the case of RTI; a conducive and facilitative environment at government offices must be provided to ensure that citizens apply and receive information in a convenient manner, there must be adequate resources, infrastructure and structural processes in place and finally efficiency should be the watchword for all transactions. - Reproduced.

Modern democracy involves a wider and direct concept of accountability. The trend is towards accountability in terms of standards of performance and service delivery of public agencies to the citizens they are expected to serve. Accountability is possible only when public have access to information relating to the functioning of those agencies. Transparency and openness in functioning have a cleansing effect on the operation of these agencies. It goes without saying, the right to information will be an important aid in ensuring transparent administration of public affairs and will help expose corruption and nepotism to ensure a clean administration. It will strengthen the mechanism of accountability of those using public funds and exercising public power. - Reproduced.

Genesis of right to information under international and national laws with special reference to India: a critical
Right to Information (RTI), globally, is an old concept whose evolution can be traced to efforts mainly in the 18th Century which later, with more and more countries becoming its votaries, became universal towards the end of the 19th Century. Now more than 60 countries have comprehensive laws relating to RTI. Efforts made by the international community and the United Nations have played a very important role in bringing a paradigm shift in governance from secrecy in government functioning to openness and accountability. At the international level, various instruments were adopted imposing duty on states to disclose and disseminate information leading to the evolution of the international law in this regard. With consequent efforts at the regional and national levels, informed citizenry and a transparent government are considered as essentials for a democratic nation. Initially, in India RTI took a back seat and it was secrecy in matters of government functioning that was emphasised in British India. Nonetheless, after Independence, judiciary played a commendable role in interpreting constitutional provisions relating to RTI and bringing a new dawn of RTI law in India. This article is a brief attempt to analyse the international and national journey of the RTI.

253 THE RIGHT to Information Act, 2005 (Document).

254 Sastry, T.S.N.
Right to information as a human right: the role of Supreme Court.

The philosophy of law not only helps the individuals in realising their rights but fixes responsibility on the states too to be transparent in rendering its governance. In consonance with the above, for the first time in the history of mankind, the Government of Sweden ensuring the philosophical dimension of individual liberty to take part in the governance in a more cohesive manner enacted the Freedom of Information Act in 1766. It took 182 years to crystallise this right, as part and parcel of the human rights paradigm in the international arena. From then onwards, it became a self determinant right of the people and forced the nation-states to open their doors to supply information about the various aspects of governance. In that direction, to adhere to the realm of good governance of the contemporary era, the Government of India too opened its cudgels bowing to the pressure of
its judiciary which constantly reminded the state, to respect the right to information of its sovereigns and adhere to the dictum of the Constitution, that the active participation of people at all levels of governance is a must for a democratic Republic. Considering the significant role played by the judiciary, the article subtly analyses the role of the judiciary in transforming the right to information as a human right and address the remedial shortcomings of the Act. - Reproduced.

255 Shamshad, Ahmad
Right to Information: issues of administrative efficiency, public accountability and good governance in India.

The Right to Information Act is truly a historic and a comprehensive legislation that would confer statutory rights on citizens for seeking information from public authorities. The Act is expected to usher in a new era of governance and promote more transparency and accountability. Concerns, however remain about its effective implementation and operationalisation. It is implicit in the Constitution of India, which establishes a representative democracy with alienable rights for the citizens of the country, which have been reinforced time and again by judiciary. RTI in India has significantly sought to expand democratic space and empower the citizens to exercise more control on the corrupt practices under the power of the state. it is as crucial as freedom of expression in any democracy. It is only through information and resultant expressions that people can influence the government of the people, for the people and by the people. - Reproduced.

256 Sharma, Deepak
Right to information: a structural - functional analysis.

The introduction of a new era of accountable and good governance in India through the enactment of the right to information Act, has provided an opportunity to the citizens to interact more effectively with the officials and institutions. It aims at making the government and its agencies at various levels more transparent and ensures that they function more effectively and efficiently providing maximum participation to the general public. This article, keeping a structural-functional outlook, explores the structures and function of various institutions involved in safeguarding the right to information.- Reproduced.
Singh, Shiv Raj and Jain, Aarushi
The dynamics of right to information act and its implementation in Himachal Pradesh.

Right to information is a key to deepening democracy and speeding up development as it lays the foundation upon which the edifice of good governance, transparency, accountability and participation could be built. RTI also becomes important in the present situation when the developing countries like India are adopting new economic policies of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. It is imperative to equip citizens in handling this patent tool so that they would effectively strive for a better law and stricter enforcement. It is only then that the law on the right to know will be of any benefit to the common people and not just remain in the statute book. The article discusses implementation of the Act in the state of Himachal Pradesh and provides an insight into the constraints encountered in the implementation process. - Reproduced.

Siwach, Raj Kumar
Implementing right to information act, 2005: an experience of Haryana.

The Right to Information Act, 2005, is a potent weapon in the hands of citizens in their fight against corruption, embezzlement, manipulation, arbitrariness and misuse of powers. It lays down the foundation for good governance, embodying openness, transparency, responsiveness and participation. While taking the cue from experience of RTI implementation in Haryana, the author concludes that lack of awareness among masses and elite usage, a tug of war waged over information within administrative machinery, political insensitivity, leniency to penalise the erring officers and mosaic culture espoused by socio-economic and political contexts are some of the major impediments in the success of information regime in India. The ruling elite on pretexts of file notings, frivolous complaints and seeking exemption from RTI purview have sufficient reasons to convince that they are determined to perpetuate the exploitation, injustice and oppression of the masses under the garb of deliberate mystery of secrecy. - Reproduced.

Sridhar, Madabhushi
Accessing the judiciary and achieving the justice.
The judiciary is in fact the backbone of India's Right to Information Act. It was vehemently supporting the principles of transparency and accountability. Eminent judges were vociferous in seeking freedom of information and disclosure of records under the custody of the public authorities. Raj Narain and S.B. Gupta judgments are the real pillars over which edifice of information law is standing today. However, the controversial statements in the later days about the assets of judges have created serious doubts in the minds of the people about validity and workability of access laws. The fact remains that without giving information to the people in general, assuring them justice is very difficult. - Reproduced.


RIGHT TO PROPERTY


RIVERS


SCHOOLS


SOCIAL JUSTICE


SOCIAL SCIENCES

SOCIAL SECURITY

266 Costa-Font, Joan and Garcia-Villar, Jaume
Risks attitudes and the demand for private health insurance: the importance of 'captive preferences'.

267 Purse, Kevin
Outsourcing myths and workers' compensation claims administration.

STUDENT EVALUATION

268 Sobti, R.C. and Bhandari, A.
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

269 Gorospe-Jamon, Grace, Ricote, Eleazar E. and Cabo, Wilhelmina L.
The governance of local sustainable development: the role of the association of schools of public administration in Philippines.

TAXATION

270 Akinboade, Oludele Akinloye et al.
Benchmarking tax compliance efficiency among south African retail firms using stochastic frontier approach.

271 Akinboade, Oludele Akinloye et al.

272 Bhargave, Sanjay
Getting ready for GST.

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An impulse response function for corporate taxes in Barbados.
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TEACHERS

274 Basu, Sarah
   Stress among teacher educators.

275 Prema, P. and Subbiah, S.
   Professional autonomy and teacher ethics in the context
   of globalization.

TEACHING

276 Jackson, Kirabo and Bruegmann, Elias
   Teaching students and teaching each other: the importance
   of peer learning for teachers.

TELEVISION

277 Olken, Benjamin A.
   Do television and radio destroy social capital? Evidence
   from Indonesian villages.

TERRORISM

278 Biswas, A.K.
   Are the poorest asserting themselves in Bihar?

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   Naxalism: a threat to India's security.

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   A nowhere approach to India's nowhere revolution.

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   Challenges for government-Maoist talks.

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   Logistics and maintenance of Pak intruders in Dras and
   Mushkoh sector during operation Vijay.
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Capitalising on calamity: 26/11 and Jingoist politics.

TIME MANAGEMENT

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Mainstreaming time use surveys in national statistical system in India.

TOURISM

285 Sharma, B. Badrinarayan
North-East: tourism in Manipur.

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

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Problems of graduate level Ayurvedic education in India.

TRAINING

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EDP - transformational issues.

288 Barman, U. and Kumar, B.
A scale to measure attitude of trainers towards facilitation.

Training plays an important role in human resources development. To make a training programme effective trainer must act as a facilitator. To become a facilitator, trainer should have a favourable attitude towards facilitation. So it is important to know the trainer's attitude towards facilitation. Therefore, an attempt has been made to develop a scale to measure the attitude of trainer's towards facilitation. In the present study, 15, situations related with different training style were considered in the scale to measure the attitude. - Reproduced.

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Governance issues in state universities in Maharashtra.

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Who pays the price for uranium mining?

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URBANIZATION
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Exclusionary urbanisation in Asia: a macro overview.
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Fighting corruption - an essential tool to eliminate poverty.

WASTE TREATMENT

299 Atienza, Vella
Breakthroughs in solid waste management: lessons from selected municipality and Barangay in the Philippines.

WATER

300 Kaushiva, Pradeep
Water security in India's neighbourhood.

WOMEN

301 Bakshi, Deepanjali
Women in the Indian army - winds of change.

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Women's autonomy, contraception use and fertility: a comparative study of tribal and non-tribal women in India

WOMEN EXECUTIVE

303 Ezzedeen, Souha r. and Ritchey, Kristen G.
Career and family strategies of executive women: revisiting the quest to "Have it All".

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

304 Waris, Amtul
Technological empowerment of farm women in arid zone of Rajasthan through need based training programs.

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Voting choice formulation of women in Uttarakhand, with special reference to Garhwal.

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WORK CULTURE

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313 Singh, Anita
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