

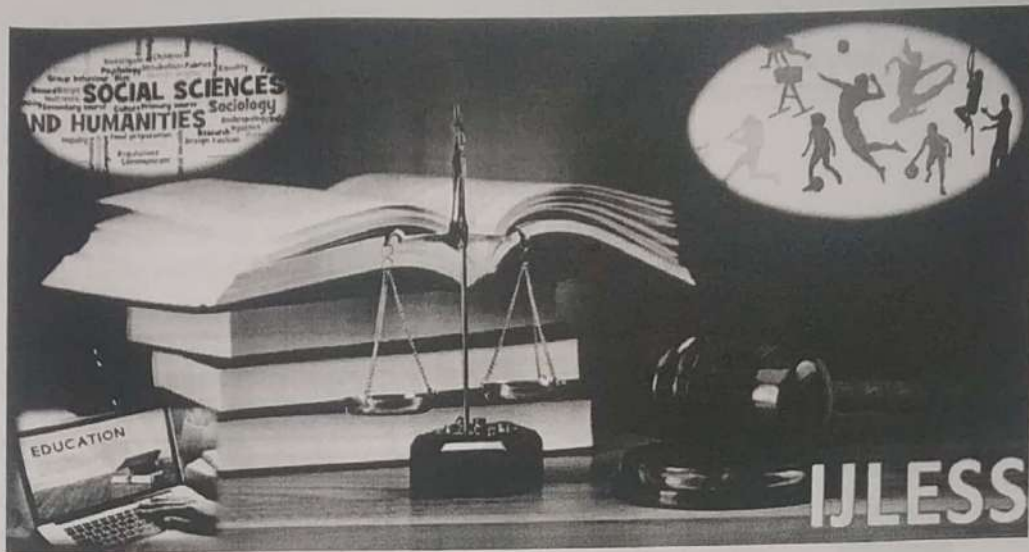
*Prof. K Chandrashekhar

Introduction

Territorial integrity of the state is the basic feature of our national system in India. The states forming the federations wish to retain their identity structure in all the federations of the world, territorial integrity has undergone changes from time to time. The Britishers had left India by fragmenting the states. There was no uniformity in the administrative pattern. Hence the Political leadership had to face several challenges.. Consequently the territorial boundaries undergoing changes have become handy weapon for the Parliament.

Unlike the United States, India is not a purely federal state. Indian constitution has given a description about the legal and political relationship between the union and states. Our constitution has divided the powers between the union and the states. Judiciary supervises the division of powers. The constitution has divided the power between the two entities known as the centre and the state.

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Indian Federalism at Crossroads

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ABSTRACT

The framers of the Indian Constitution were influenced by variety of factors while establishing federation. During the British period, the provinces were not independent sovereign entities. They were administered on unitary basis by the Governor General. Though the provinces were enjoying autonomy, they were responsible to the Governor General but not the Provincial Assemblies.

Federalism has today become an elastic concept and it is used widely and with differing emphasis. Expressions like Coercive federalism, dual federalism, Cooperative federalism etc have come to be used with increasing frequency. In this article the essential conditions for the federal form of government and certain other conditions for federal constitution have been discussed.

Federal system has its own features or characteristics. In Indian federal system, constitution is the supreme. Division of powers is an important feature of the constitution. But concurrent list is common for Central and State Government but in America there are only two lists. Hence Concurrent list leads to conflicts between Central and State Governments, and ultimately Central law will prevail over the State law. According to K C Wheare, our constitution is described as Quasi Federal- tight Union of constituent units. There are certain articles in the Indian constitution which go against federalism in India. Thus Indian federalism has challenges. It cannot be static because the balance will have to be struck between National and Sub-national needs and aspirations. India has been able to achieve this through constitutional amendments. Indian federalism is quite unique on account of multi ethnic and multi cultural plural societies.

Keywords: Union of the States, Geographical contiguity, Emergency provisions, Concurrent list, Quasi federal, Flexible constitution, Division of power, Integrated Judiciary System, All India Services, Residuary powers

1. Introduction

In the study of constitutional developments, the concept of federalism occupies a key position even after two hundred years of the application of the concept of federalism. No concrete definition has been formulated which is acceptable to all the people. The term federalism is unclear and controversial. However several political scientists have made efforts to define federalism. Generally the term is defined as an association of states. Following are the factors for Federal Union: (1)

Constitutional Reforms in India

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Abstract

Recently Article 370 and 35A have been abrogated on 5th August 2019 and this is a greatest achievement in the growth of Indian Constitution. Special status given to Jammu and Kashmir has been repealed. Though the several amendments have been carried out to the constitution of India after its promulgation on 26th January 1950, the nine key words known as Sovereign – Socialist – Secular – Democratic – Republic – Justice – Liberty – Equality and Fraternity have not been properly defined in any one of the constitutional amendments. They have remained vague and ambiguous terms though preamble is regarded as one of the ingredients of the Basic Structure Theory. They have remained unanswered. The parliamentarians will have to contemplate on the above-mentioned key words of the Preamble. One more important grey area has been left out is the Codification of the privileges of members of parliament and members of State Legislatures. Whenever the controversies arise about the privileges and immunities, we look to British Constitution but British soil and Indian soil are quite different. Hence there is an urgent need for codification.

Key Words: Preamble of the constitution, Electoral reforms, Corruption, Inner party democracy, Political failures, Economic failures

Introduction:

The Constitution of India is a product of historical growth. It has slowly and steadily developed on the basis of several enactments, right from the year 1773 to 1947. The Constituent Assembly was elected for drafting the new Constitution of India. It met for the first time on 9th December 1946. After the deliberations spread over 2 year 11 months and 18 days, the draft constitution was adopted by the Assembly on 26th November 1949. Constituent Assembly had been drawn from different seasoned politicians, eminent scholars, legal luminaries and members drawn from different parts of the Country. Thus, it was galaxy of top-ranking eminent personalities. Ultimately new constitution came into existence on 26th January 1950.

ETHICS IN POLITICS-ADMINISTRATION AND BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

In the public administration the civil servants are exercising their power of decision everyday in many ways. They delivered a wide range of services for the benefit of the people. They must possess higher ethical standard. They are accountable for any departure from the established ethical practice. Hence in Public Sector, Ethics must be understood an activity but not as a statute. Thus they have following obligations:

- A. Obligations before the Constitution.
- B. Obligations before the Law.
- C. Obligations before the Nation and Country.
- D. Obligations before the Democracy.
- E. Obligations before Bureaucratic Organizations.
- F. Obligations before Family and Friends.

Similarly there is ethics in corporate governance. The following are the ingredients:

- a) Equitable treatment of share holders.
- b) Interest of other state holders.
- c) Role and responsibilities of the board.
- d) Integrity and ethical behavior.
- e) Disclosure and transparency.

Keyword: Ethics in politics and administration, Ethics and morality, Meta ethics, Normative ethics, Descriptive ethics, Typologies of ethics, Elements of ethical behaviors, Ethical standards, Code of conduct, Business ethics and Positive rights and negative rights.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethics is a requirement for human life. Without ethics our action would be treated as aimless. It may not be possible to achieve our goals with the possibility of success. Any mistake in our ethics will reduce our ability to achieve success in our efforts. Ethics seeks to solve our questions with human morality concepts like good or evil- right and wrong- virtue and vice - justice and crime. There is a continuous debate about the meanings of the term ethics in our academic community such as philosophy, logic and political science. Philosophy is concerned with branch of ethics dealing with duty- moral obligation and moral commitment. Rights are legal, social and ethical principles of freedom. Rights are fundamental normative rules. They are fundamental to the civilization. They are established pillars of society and culture. There is a history of social conflicts regarding the origin and growth of rights. There is a connection between the rights and



ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The term Administrative Reforms is applied to improvements in Administrative and Governmental machinery. It is related to the idea of change in administration. It is a dynamic process relating to innovation and reorganization. During the past several decades after the attainment of independence, several attempts have been made to bring about Administrative Reforms. Several scholars and administrators have made attempts to bring about Administrative Reforms. The following are the techniques to bring about Administrative Reforms:

- A. Research and Development
- B. Training
- C. Investigation
- D. Coordination of Management Improvement Programs
- E. Information and Publication

Thus in this article an attempt has been made for the analysis for Administrative Reforms.

Keywords: Organization, Management, Administrative Reforms, Delicensing, Automation, Refurbishing, Bridge Course, Operation Research

The term administrative reforms is used in our daily language interchangeably with administrative change and with administrative reorganization. But there are some slight differences between these words. Precise definition will have to be understood. Reorganization means restructuring the existing system in the light of modern needs depending upon the circumstances. Change stands for motivation to suit the Socio-economic environment.

A. Fredrick Riggs has defined "administrative development as growing capacity of administrative system to make choices."

B. According to Caiden "administrative reforms is the artificial inducement of administrative transformation against resistance."

C. According to Montgomery "administrative reform is a political process designed to adjust the relationships between the bureaucracy and other elements in the society or within the bureaucracy itself in order to change the process of public services"⁽¹⁾

Thus in the light of above mentioned definitions, administrative reforms applies improvement of executive machinery. It promotes openness, accountability, decentralization, public ethics, and

Electoral Reforms in India

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Abstract: Our Election Commission has worked independently and impartially, as well as efficiently. The Election Commission has fulfilled all the constitutional obligations and has never tried to go beyond or overstep the limits of the constitution. It has also always worked within the framework of the constitution. During the last seven decades of its working, the Election Commission of India has acquired for itself a prestigious position in the constitutional set up of the country. Anybody having a grievance against a political party, candidate, Minister, or official can approach the commission for its redressal. A feeling has grown in the country that the Election Commission is the only suitable agency for the removal of their electoral grievances and can render the requisite help and guidance in all matters pertaining to elections. The Commission has been able to generate a sense of faith that the people can repose in its integrity.

Parliament has made a law to ensure free and fair elections and a very comprehensive system of elections has been developed in this country. The experiences of the last fifteenth General Elections have shown the merits and demerits of the system to the people. Several changes have since been made in the system.

Keywords: Indian electoral system, **Electoral system maladies**, physical demarcation of Constituencies, Legal luminaries, **Electoral reforms before**, Open ballot system, Representation of the People's act 1951, The accounts of election expenses, **Ban on defection**, **Free and fair elections**

Introduction:

To ensure free, fair and impartial elections, the constitution has established the election Commission, a body autonomous in character and free from political or executive influence. Before directly dealing with electoral reforms, it would be quite pertinent to describe the composition, powers and functions of Election Commission of India. The independence and integrity of Election Commission of India are most important in ensuring the free and fair elections in the country. The safe guards are embodied in Articles from 324 to 329 of the Indian Constitution as mentioned below.

- a. Article 324 deals with Superintendence, direction and control of election to be vested in the election Commission.
- b. Article 325 deals with- No person shall be discriminated on the grounds of religion, race, caste, creed place, birth or sex.
- c. Article 326 deals with Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of states to be on the basis of adult suffrage.
- d. Article 327 deals with Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to legislatures.
- e. Article 328-- Power of legislature of a state to make provision with respect to election to such legislature.
- f. Article 329 bars interference by courts in electoral matters relating to certain matters under the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 324 deals with

1. The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for the conduct of all elections, Parliament and Legislatures of every State and of Elections to the offices of the President and Vice President under the Constitution.
2. The election commission shall consist of Chief Election Commissioner and other members, as the president may determine from time to time. The Chief Election Commissioner and other member of Election Commissioners shall be appointed by the President. Their conditions of services shall be determined by the President.
3. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in the manner and on the grounds as a judge of a supreme court and the conditions of the service of chief election



ROLE OF WOMEN IN RURAL HOUSING

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Abstract :

Women account for 48.5% of the total population of India according to 2011 census. Women play an eminent role in all the spheres of life. In the rural areas most of the work in construction of houses is done by women but under men's supervision. A well constructed houses would give maximum comfort not only to the women but also to the whole family and will go a long way in the maintenance of health by creating a conducive working and living environment for its residents.

The main aim of this paper is to find out the role of woman in rural housing.

Key words : Rural Housing, women, Construction

Introduction :

The main aim of this paper is to find out the role of women in rural housing. The major emphasis is thus to identify the various type of work performed by rural woman. The first part of the paper deals with rural housing. This section is an in depth study of the conditions of rural houses in India and Identification of those problems which are direct consequence of poorly designed and constructed houses. The second and also the most important part of the paper deals with the role of women in Rural Housing. Most of the physical labor required for house building is contributed by women but unfortunately the living quarts of women are poorly constructed as in relation to the well ventilated and spacious baithaks or in other words chaipal which are mainly the living quarters of men. In rural it is unheard of a women being asked of how her house is to be constructed and where her kitched should be women by making their male counter parts in understanding their needs and thereby designing the house to fulfill their requirements to the utmost.

Rural Housing :

India is an agricultural country most of the houses in the Rural areas are in a dilapidated condition. They need repair or reconstruction. Most of the houses. In the rural area are made up of Earth, straw. Thatches etc. and with no provision for lavatories or bathrooms. Kithcer is mostly in the corner of any room in the house or it



Panchayati Raj in Karnataka State: An Overview

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Abstract: Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India in terms of geographical area and population. The state has carved a niche for itself through multi faceted accomplishments in all walks of life. Basava had heralded a new age of participatory democracy, social justice and empowerment of women in 12th century. He had promoted a large number of intellectuals and activists among women and weaker sections of society in Karnataka. The Karnataka's Caste Census (2017) contains the latest demographics of various caste and communities in the state. The report reveals that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the single biggest caste group in the state. The minority groups occupy the second position in the state in this regard. Karnataka state has implemented Panchayati Raj legislation in 1983 under the leadership of Ramakrishna Hegde and Nazir Sab to facilitate democratic decentralization and development administration at the grassroots level. The Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 had facilitated 33% of reservation to women in PRIs. In the present times, women enjoy about 50% of reservation in the PRIs. An overview of Panchayati Raj in Karnataka state is amplified in this article on the basis of qualitative research methodology.

Key Words: Panchayati Raj, Karnataka.

Article History

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Introduction

The British Government marked the beginning of modern local governments in 1784. Lord Ripon was responsible for the Mysore Local Boards Act of 1902 and a three tier local government system was created thereby. In the old state of Mysore, a three tier structure of

Review article.



Phenomenon in Environmental and Nano Science

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ARAB SPRING IN YEMEN: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

□ Adeb Abdulelah Abdulwahid Al-Tamimi*
Dr.Uddagatti Venkatesha**

ABSTRACT

Yemen occupies a strategic position in the Arab region with its national and international policies. It is one of the Arabic countries where its citizens demanded a regime change as a result of the Arab Spring in other countries. The Yemeni revolution continued as a peaceful protest until it faced an armed confrontation which led to the civil war and that continues even after eight years. Often the revolution takes a bloody turn leading to loss of lives which finally resulted in the ouster of the president Ali Abdullah Saleh. This research studied the results and the outcomes of the Arab spring in Yemen.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Revolution, Security, Military, Instability, Political Change.

Introduction :

The Arab revolutions (Arab Spring) is a large peaceful protest movement that began in Tunisia in 2010 with the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi and the stepping down of the President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, and then spreading to many other Arab countries like Egypt, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Algeria and Yemen. It started as a reaction of people against poor living conditions, political and security restrictions and lack of fair elections (Al-Sakkaf, Nadia, 2011). This movement continues even when this research is conducted. The Spring of Yemen in 2011 was influenced by foreign countries, as they had a covert objective to keep the country under control for economic and security concerns. Foreign countries consider security of region as connected with security of Yemen (Al-Muthafri, 2011).

The successful Tunisian Revolution and flow of democratic ideas lead to the birth of Arab Spring in Yemen. Yemeni Youth began the protests in Sana'a in on January 27, 2011 as dissatisfaction against unemployment, economic slowdown, corruption and the government's intent to change the constitution.

The Movement of 2011 in Yemen :

Over 16,000 of the protesters mainly from Sana'a University called for the overthrow of the regime of President Ali Abdullah Saleh (Al-Muthafari, 2011). Protesters promised to challenge the government authority. On 2 February, Saleh announced he would not run for re-election in 2013 and that he would not pass on the power to his son (Howard, 2011). The protests soon spread to other parts. On 18 February, thousands of Yemenis took part in huge protests in Taiz, Sanaa and Aden. On March 11, protesters went out to the streets calling for freedom and for the change of the regime where three people were killed in the first clash with the military. More protests were held in other cities. On 18th March, 52 protesters in Sanaa were shot killed by the military snipers. The protest immediately received wide popular support. The later protests claimed thousands of Yemeni civilian lives (Laura, 2011).

On June 3, Saleh and many other top-ranking officials were injured and five people killed by bombing of the presidential mosque. Concerned about instability in the region, Yemen's neighbours and United States

Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium
(Pyrethrum) / *Tanacetum*
cinerariifolium

P. Shivakumar Singh, GD. Yogashree and HC. Shrishail

1. Introduction

Chrysanthemum is a cosmopolitan genus, comprising about 300 species of herbs and under shrubs, among which a few yield the commercial insecticide known as Pyrethrum. Several species of *Chrysanthemum* are ornamental and grown in gardens for their large, showy, multicoloured flowers (Anon, 1992). Pyrethrum (*Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*) has been under cultivation around the world for nearly 150 years, with Kenya accounting for about 83% of the present world production (Bhat *et al.*, 1985). In India, it is cultivated on a large scale only in Kashmir, though successful trials of cultivation have been reported at Kullu, Palampur, May-urbhanj, Kumaun, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala and Kodai-kanal. Its flowers yield an important insecticide, i.e. the pyrethrins. The pyrethrin content, being a quantitative character, always poses a problem before the breeders while selecting desired genotypes having high pyrethrin content (Pandita *et al.*, 1989).

Tylophora indica (Burm.F) Merrill.

P. Shivakumar Singh, GD. Yogashree and HC. Shrishail

1. Introduction

Tylophora is a plant that grows in tropical parts of Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Malaysia. While it did not originate there, it now also grows in Africa. In India it is mainly found in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Peninsular India. The name Tylophora comes from "tylos" meaning knot and "phoros" meaning bearing. *Tylophora indica* (Burm.F) Merrill, commonly known as Indian antmool belongs to family Asclepiadaceae. *T. asthamatica* Wight & Arn. is the **Synonym. In English:** Emetic Swallow Wort, Indian or Country Ipecacuanha; **In Ayurvedic:** Antamuula, Muulini, Arkaparni; **Siddha/Tamil:** Nay Palai, Nangilaippiratti

The plant is perennial, small, slender, a twining or climbing herb tylophora is traditionally used as folk remedy in certain regions of India for the treatment of bronchial asthma, inflammation bronchitis, allergy, and dermatitis. Tylophora also seems to be a good remedy in traditional medicine as anti-psoriasis.

ROLE OF EDUCATED RURAL YOUTH IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction

The identification of a country is its villages, town and cities in the reference of population. Cities are totally based on industries and villages are the symbol of agriculture and small industries. In this sequence town is just like a bridge between cities and villages. India, owing to her fertile soil, abundance of labour and considerable inherited agricultural skill, seems to be marked out by nature as a prosperous agricultural country. According to Yadav, R.S "According to census of India 2001, In the list of world Population India is at second position. In 1901 Indian population was 23.6 crore but in 2001 it was 3,705. One side in 1901 the population of urban areas was 216 million and the population of rural areas was 213 million. On other side, in 2001 the population of urban areas was 286 million and the population of rural areas was 735 million.

In India about 60 % of population is lives in rural areas and is doing agriculture. Some village families are doing their traditional occupation that is shoe making, carpentering, sailing milk products through gaushalas, vegetable sailing etc., Actually, we should concentrate our mind on the villages of India to know the Indian tradition. Indian villages are very rich about their occupation. Besides farming, they have their own carpenter, blacksmiths, shoe maker, cobbler, weaver, barber, sweeper, panch, pameshwar, etc., All members of a villages do their jobs seriously and respectively.

Now a days, Indian rural society means villages are in the process of changing. Schools, Social service organizations, banks, communication centre, industries, etc. valuable firms are interested to enter in villages and they are doing so. In this situation, the traditional educational system, agricultural equipment, agricultural techniques, water

The Main Factors of Yemeni Conflict: An Analysis

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Abstract

Yemen is an unsteady country with a long history of conflict and many complex issues that have led to the deterioration of the political, economic, and social situation. The conflict in its various stages began as an internal political struggle as a result of the people's grievances and the elite's competition for power and national wealth, in addition to other external factors. Hence, it is important to study the conflict factors in Yemen to understand the situation which in turn will help in providing solutions by decision-makers towards peace-making. Therefore, this study analyses the conflict factors in Yemen based on the political, economic, and social effects, in addition to the external interference effects. The research findings indicated that the conflict factors were not the only result of security or political issues but also presented by many socio-economic problems as well as external factors, which have affected of the country since its unification.

Keywords: Yemen conflict; conflict factors; centralization; marginalization; governance

DOI: 10.36341/jdp.v4i2.1912

INTRODUCTION

Yemen is one of the countries located in the Arabian Peninsula, which is characterized by a long history of conflict and many complex issues during which it has gone through periods of peace and prosperity, but it has not lasted. The crisis was exacerbating and expanding from time to time. These circumstances generally led to the worsening of the security and political position there and also had an impact on the economic and social spheres.

Yemen is confronting a unique concourse of crises. A continuing civil war and several political and tribal conflicts in the North, a Southern secessionist movement, and the last of them is the Houthi coup against the government and thwarting the transitional period. Even under the rule of the former Yemeni President Saleh, the central authorities in Yemen have never been powerful. In addition, through a delicate balance between the military and security establishment, clergy, and the major tribes, he was able to maintain his power (Boucek, & Ottaway, 2010).

As one of the poorest Arab nations, Yemen is suffering from rapid population growth and one of the greatest growth rates in the world. But these high growth rates are more than the capacity of the state to meet its people's demands, which leads to more problems at the local level. Throughout history, Yemen, especially in the twentieth century, has faced many external endeavors

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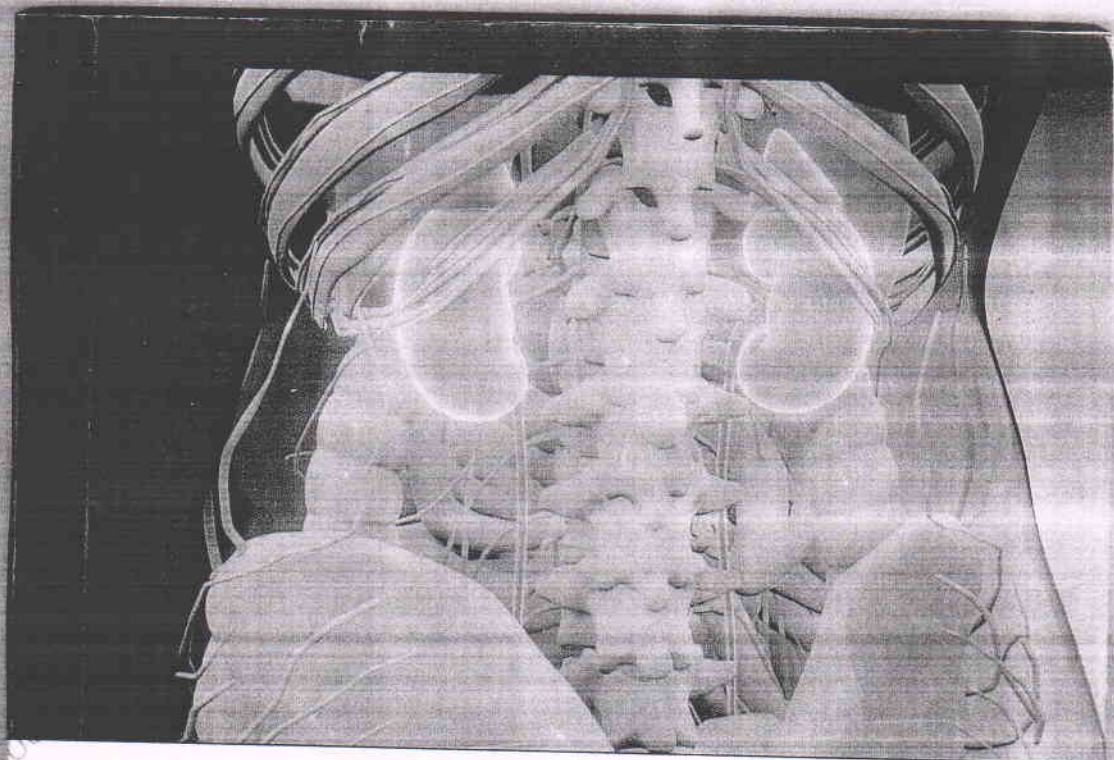
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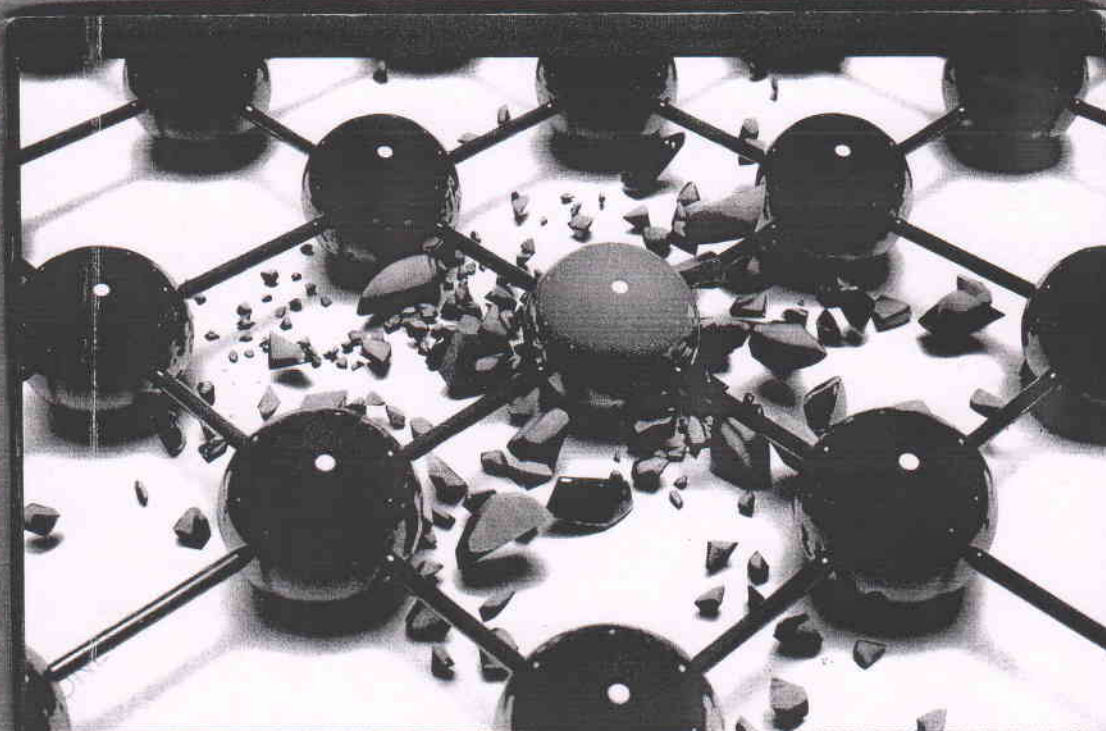
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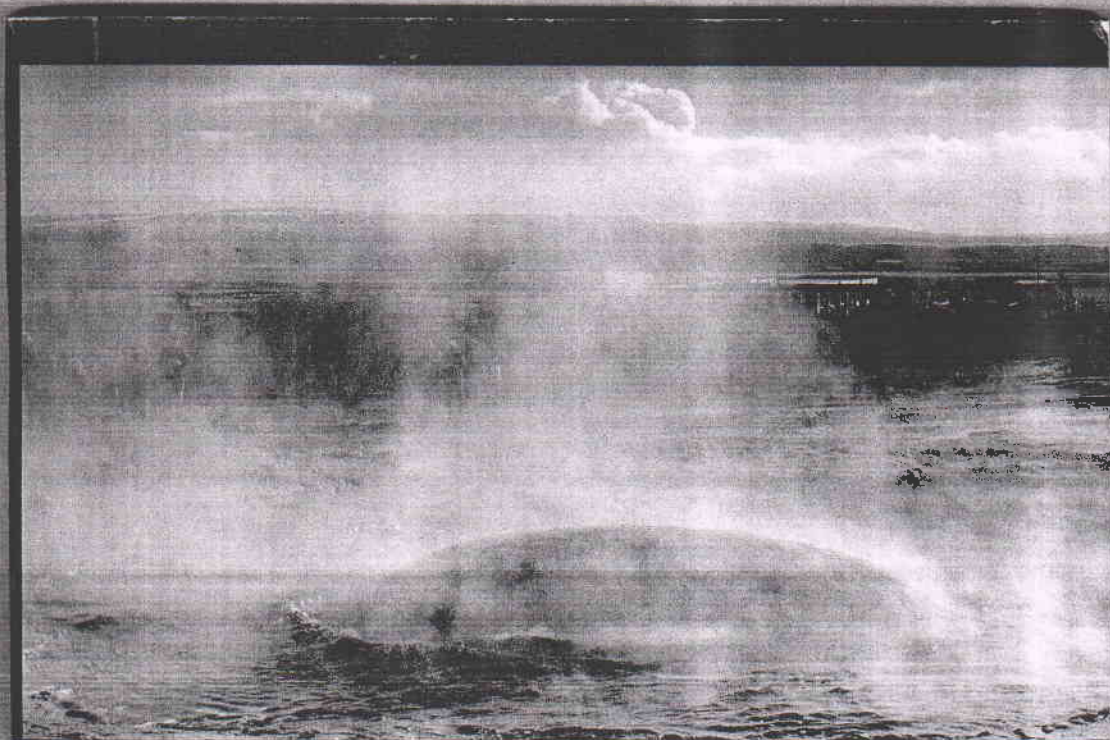


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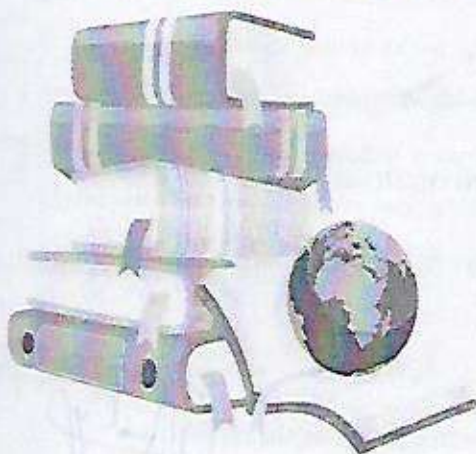
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