

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

E-News Letter

Vol. 1

Issue: 1

March 2020

DEFACTO

- By the facts-



Prof. S.J. Michael
HoD, Department of
Political Science

*The Future
Depends on
What you do today*
- Mahatma Gandhi -



DR. Sneha D R
Staff Coordinator



Prof. Shareef N M
Chief Editor



Christo Jacob
Student Coordinator



Reshma Rose
Student Coordinator



Kristu Jayanti College
(Autonomous)
Bengaluru

DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Established in the year 2006, the Department of Political Science provides a comprehensive program of instruction and research in the fundamental areas of the discipline; political institutions and processes; the origins, development and transformation of theory and concepts; understanding different approaches to political analysis; political philosophy; social theory; political economy public administration, its principles, International relations, approaches to world politics and peace. As a community of students, faculty and staff, the Department of Political Science is committed to academic freedom, equal access to education and collegial self-governance through experiential learning.

The process of experiential learning includes an annual field visits to the parliament of India, Rastrapathi Bhavan, Gandhi Bhavan and other important places. At regular intervals guest lectures are arranged to have the best interaction and to make the subject more practical. Newspaper reading is a regular affair to keep the students updated in political affairs. Our ultimate aim is to enable our diverse student body to be an ideal citizen and to become successful and influential professionals in the future social, political and academic life of their home countries.

The cognitive skills the department seeks to impart include the employment of different methods of analysis and critical thinking. Use of these will enable students to deepen and broaden their knowledge of politics and to articulate their own ethical stance on issues studied

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Principal's Message



The "De Facto" E - News Letter provides a great insight into the political science department, Kristu Jayanti College. The department masters the art of education and experience hand in hand, from mock elections to field visits- a diverse range of events. One can sit back and admire the strenuous effort by the teachers to help students delve a practical approach of politics. It makes me happy to see the incorporation of practical teaching methods to a theory paper. Congratulations for the editorial team for projecting the insights of the department activities. Best Wishes

REV. FR. JOSEKUTTY P.D

Principal

VECTOR BACKGROUND 18738

March						
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Vice Principal's Message



'Politics' is not a term associated just for a selected few but for each living individual. Democracy brings in every Indian under its umbrella, irrespective of the differences. It's a matter of honour and pride to see the students of our college enlightening themselves as it's an extreme need of the hour. The voices of our students and thoughts about current matters build them up into being better citizens. 'Defacto' is undoubtedly a foundation towards making of such flourishing students.

REV. FR. Dr. AUGUSTINE GEORGE

Vice Principal

VECTOR BACKGROUND 18738



It's a great feeling to be a part of this publication, and congrats to the editorial team of 'De Facto' for the first edition. Through these years, political science club has given space and life to many creative talents in the field of political science through activities like mock election, parliament visit and field visits. As a communication teacher, I can understand the creative relief and catharsis our students are getting out of this magazine. Furthermore, I heard that this edition incorporates sections about various initiative taken by the department and students political perspectives, and I hope these articles will add a different perspective to this creative endeavour. I also take it as an opportunity to credit the contribution of prof. S J Michael, and his team, who are compassing the department in the right direction.



Dr Gopakumar A.V
Dean, Humanities



Prof. S.J Michael
HoD, Department of
Political Science

The pride of every student and staff would be his/her college and the department in which they are associated with. It is happiness unlimited to see Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College coming out with 'Defacto'- E - Newsletter which speaks about the creative expression of students through articles and the activities of the department. As an HOD, I am extremely happy to publish it and the department intends to continue presenting the talent and creativity of students through 'Defacto' every year. I invite everyone to read and immerse in the unfolding knowledge contributed by the brilliant minds of the students of Political Science. BEST WISHES





Dr Sneha D.R
Staff Coordinator

It gives me an immense pleasure to ensure that this First Edition of Political Science Department E - Newsletter DEFACTO-by the facts, has successfully accomplished its objective. The reflection of the student's creativity and achievements is the epitome of the News Letter. The News Letter DEFACTO reflects the various activities conducted by political science department in the form of Educational trips, guest lectures on various topics, quiz, movie screening, constitutional day, Mock elections, voter's day, Sarvodaya day, field visits and multiple paper presentation by students on varied topics. This acts as a proof on, how political science department provide exposure to students and give them insights on the fair implementation of theoretical working of politics. **BEST WISHES.**

Editorial Board



Prof. Shareef Povval
Chief Editor



Christo Thomas Jacob
Editor



Akshay Chand B S
Sub Editor



Sheryl Riya Thomas
Sub Editor

"Pen is mightier than sword"

De facto is a new initiative with the motive to provide a platform for the students of the department of Political Science, to present their voice with words. The Newsletter is an endeavour to portray the 360 degree ideas and perspectives of the students of political science. The name "**De Facto**" which implies by the fact reveal the facts which are truthful and reality.

The newsletter portrays the talents of the students, hands on experience in the subject and their achievements.

-EDITORIAL

VOX POPULI (voice of the people)



On Disarmament – “A step of achieving peace in the over-armed world aiming at human development and world peace”

Rev. Fr. Dr. Augustine George



On law – “Perfection of laws can provide true justice to the people”.

Rev. Fr. Emmanuel



On Pluralism – “It’s an invincible crucible which can safeguard many identities and teach tolerance with its inclusive power”.

Dr. Gopakumar A V



On Hegemony – “Preponderant authority over others in political, economical, cultural and ideological areas”.

Dr. Aloysius Edward



On Globalization – “Equal opportunities for humanity, elevating poverty across continents and countries”.

Dr. Calistus Jude



On Ethics – “A man of ethics can be a light dispersing darkness around him.

Prof. Vijayakumar R



On Oppression - “Being voiceless is a recipe for disaster in a national state”.

Prof. Ramya. B



On Complex Interdependence
“Political interactions based on cooperation through the help of government and NGO’s”.

Dr. Vinodha Devi



On Diplomacy

“An art of achieving peace, which involves the use of language rather than force”.

Dr. Kaveri Swami



On Power Politics

“Once in Power it does not hesitate to do any injustice to maintain it”.

Prof. Shareef N M



On Liberalism
 "A set of moral claims about the individual rights and freedom".



Christo Jacob
 BA HEP 6TH SEM

On Liberty –
 "Liberty is believing in freedom without 'but' to it".



Sheryl Riya
 BA HEP 6TH SEM

On Secularism–
 "Symbol of unity among people"



Dayani Isaiah Paul
 BA HEP 6TH SEM

On Sovereignty –
 "The independent power of a state which shapes its destiny".



Shiva Prasad
 BA HEP 6TH SEM

On Poverty –
 "Poverty is not created by God; it is created by people itself".



Keerthana
 BA JPsEng 2ND SEM

On Equality –
 "Once you reach the path of equality, you will see individuals at their best".



Praveena
 BA EPS 2ND SEM

On Sustainable development –
 "Every resource is optimally utilized for the welfare of the generation".




Keren
 BA HEP 2ND SEM

On Welfare – "It is to help those in need but not to the extent of making them dependent on others".




Atira
 BA JPsEng 4TH SEM




On Corruption – "It is a virus of greediness which spread through some people but affect the innocent".

Jeseon
 BA EPS 4TH SEM



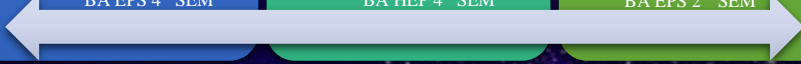
On Democracy – "Manipulated and dying opinion of matured citizens".

Cherishma
 BA HEP 4TH SEM



On Unemployment– "Unemployed are always working hard for their dream, and still, they do nothing".

Joseph
 BA EPS 2ND SEM



GUEST LECTURE



Political Science Department organized a guest lecture on 12-07-2019. Mr. Raghu Raj; Co-founder of Smartneta was the chief guest of the day. The objective of the guest talk was to emphasize the role of youth in politics and encourage them to participate in Election. The motto of Guest lecture was to visualize the future through technology to achieve sustainability via smart technology for elections. It was a treat for the students to obtain information about smart technology to be used in politics. On the whole, it was a fruitful discussion for the students treating them with enriching information.

DELHI EDUCATIONAL TRIP



The Department of Political science organised an Educational tour to New Delhi under the guidance of Prof. S. J Michael (HOD) from 21st July 2019 to 28th July 2019. Selected students of V SEM BA HEP/JP'sENG went on to visit Parliament session, Parliament museum, Rastrapathi Bhavan, Rastrapathi Bhavan Museum and other important historical places in and round Delhi. The main objective of the study tour was to enhance skill development and to nurture practical exposure to the study of Political science. The trip provided an opportunity for the students to get first hand practical information about the subject.



MOVIE SCREENING

The Department of Political Science organised "*The Pianist*" movie screening on 07.08.19, Time: 11:00 AM to 12: 50P.M at Mini Audi-1, Kristu Jayanti College. The Pianist is a 2002 World War II biographical drama film produced and directed by Roman Polanski, the script was written by Ronald Harwood, and starring Adrien Brody. It is based on the autobiographical book *The Pianist*, a Holocaust memoir by the Polish-Jewish pianist and composer Wladyslaw Szpilman, a Holocaust survivor.



The film was a co-production of France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Poland. The Pianist met with significant critical praise, and received multiple awards and nominations. It was awarded the Palme d'Or at the 2002 Cannes Film Festival. The film provided an insight about melodrama and emotions of survivor of war. Later the students were entrusted with the task of reviewing the movie.

MANOEUVRE

LIVE EXHIBITION:



Road to independence (live exhibition): was conducted by the Department of political science on 14-08-2019 from 11:00 AM to 1.30 PM in Mini Auditorium 1. It was titled, "ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE" which in literal sense showcased the journey to independence. Live exhibition was conducted to share the feelings of patriotism and to remember the contributions by our great freedom fighters. Students enacted various stages of history projecting its significance in stages of Indian Independence.



TRIBUTE TO MOTHER THERESA:

Department of Political Science organised a programme on 26-08-2019 from 2:40 PM to 3:50 PM. to mark the 103rd birth anniversary of Mother Teresa and to reflect upon Mother Teresa's contributions to society and to emphasize on the importance of love, peace and universal brotherhood. A documentary on Mother Theresa followed by the group presentation of the students of III-year BA covering her spiritual life and her contributions to the society was the hall mark of the programme.



KNOW YOUR PRIME MINISTER



Department of Political Science celebrated the birthday of Honorable Prime Minister of India, on September 16th 2019 in Mini Auditorium 1 from 12 noon to 12:50 P.M. familiarizing the students of Political Science with the eminent personality of the era, Sri Narendra Modi and inculcating good regards for his contributions to society. A documentary on the political life and works of Sri. Narendra Modi was screened which the students found very informative. Students shared their views on the entire event during the feedback session.

WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RIGHTS:

The Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College conducted a workshop on Human Rights for the students of Political science on 25.9.19. The resource persons for the workshop Professor Dr. Mary Princess Lavanya of St. Joseph College addressed the students on human rights. The resource person advised the students to come forward to register their difficulties in sustaining their rights and stressed on how the rights that are intrinsic to humans and the moral and political views that exist in the current scenario

During the next session, Dr. Mary Princess Lavanya divided the students into various groups and gave them case studies to work upon and reflect their points of view on those case studies. Each group presented their view points and the resource person analysed their views to give her inputs

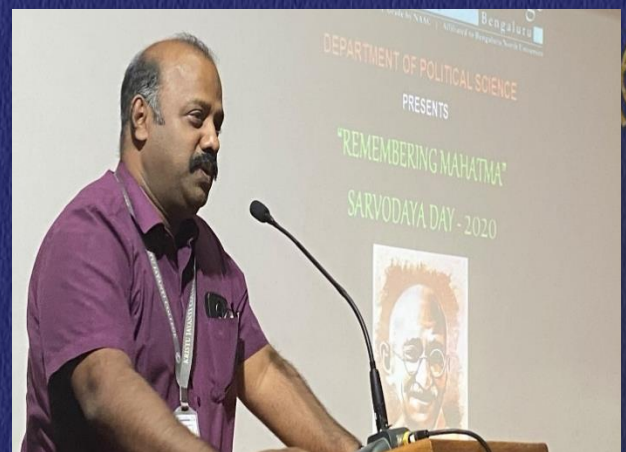


FIELD VISIT: Sriramanhalli village



The department of political science arranged a field visit to Sriramanhalli village on September 25th 2019 for the students of final year BA (JPsEng) under guidance of Dr. Kaveri swami. The objective of field visit is to give students a clear picture of the rural side, their development initiatives, steps and problems involved in implementation from officials. The field visit gave the students the first hand exposure about the working nature of rural administration and the stages of development in their growth to make the village – a model village.

Sarvodaya Day



Every year on January 30, Martyrs' Day is observed in Political Science Department. The day honors all those who gave their lives for the nation. Martyrs' Day which is also known Sarvodaya Day or Shaheed Diwas also marks the assassination of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Students recollected Gandhian lifestyle of simplicity, decentralization, trusteeship, taking care of the means to attain the end, fulfilling one's duties before claiming the rights, honesty, self-reliance, non-violent means to resolve a conflict, etc.

Guest lecture

A guest lecture was delivered by Mr. Manohar R. Organised by the department of Political Science on January 14, 2020. The title of the talk was; Relevance of Human Rights in 21st Century.

Mr. Manohar spoke on crimes against women and how they should be treated better. He stressed on the facts and better policy should do by parliament. He advises the Youths to raise up their voice to stop the violence and protect the Human Rights. He implored the youth to be responsible and stand up for themselves for a better tomorrow before it's too late



MANOEUVRE

FIELD VISIT: Gandhi Bavan



Department of political science organized a field visit to Gandhi bhavan for the students of First and Second year BA (JPSEng). Director, Dr. H. L. Nataraj welcomed Students at 10.45 am. Students shared his view on Gandhiji and Dr. Nataraj addressed gathering and encourage students to adopt Gandhian philosophy and he talk about The Relevance of Gandhi in 21 st century. The team later visited Janapada loka to understand the folk culture.

VOTERS DAY



The department of Political Science offered an awareness programme on account of National Voters Day on January 25, 2020. The government of India came up with such an initiative to encourage youth to be active participants in the process of voting rather than being passive audience. The Programme staged by Political Science Department in Mini Auditorium 1 was inaugurated by Rev.Fr .Josekutty P.D., Principal , Kristu Jayanti College in the presence of Prof. S.J. Michael, HOD Department Of Political Science, Prof. Sneha D.R.faculty coordinator, Prof. Kaveri Swami and Prof .Shariff.

The event included a poster exhibition depicting ways to vote and stressed on the importance of voting with students giving live explanation of the posters. Various other programmes like mime, dance and a mini skit were staged to emphasize the importance of voting. All the programmes that were staged were woven around the idea that the proportion of vote by youth can create a huge difference in society. The youth of today must be responsible citizens and must actively involve themselves in the process of voting as the votes casted today can only save tomorrow. For a better future of the country and for a better place to live in, youth must start being responsible citizens of the country and voting is the first step towards it. The event was a reality check for young citizens as rightly put by Roald Dahl," Somewhere inside of all of us is the power to change the world."

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Kristu Jayanti College aims at giving a valuable education and practical knowledge to students. In tune with the objective of the college, The Department of Political Science conducted Mock election on 6th February 2020. Father Emmanuel P.J, the Chief Guest and Dean of Humanities Dr.Gopu kumar.A.V, witnessed the session. Father Emmanuel appreciated and encouraged to conduct more activities in Department. At the end of the Programme, after the counting, the Election results were declared by Gopu kumar Sir.

The Weapon for world domination

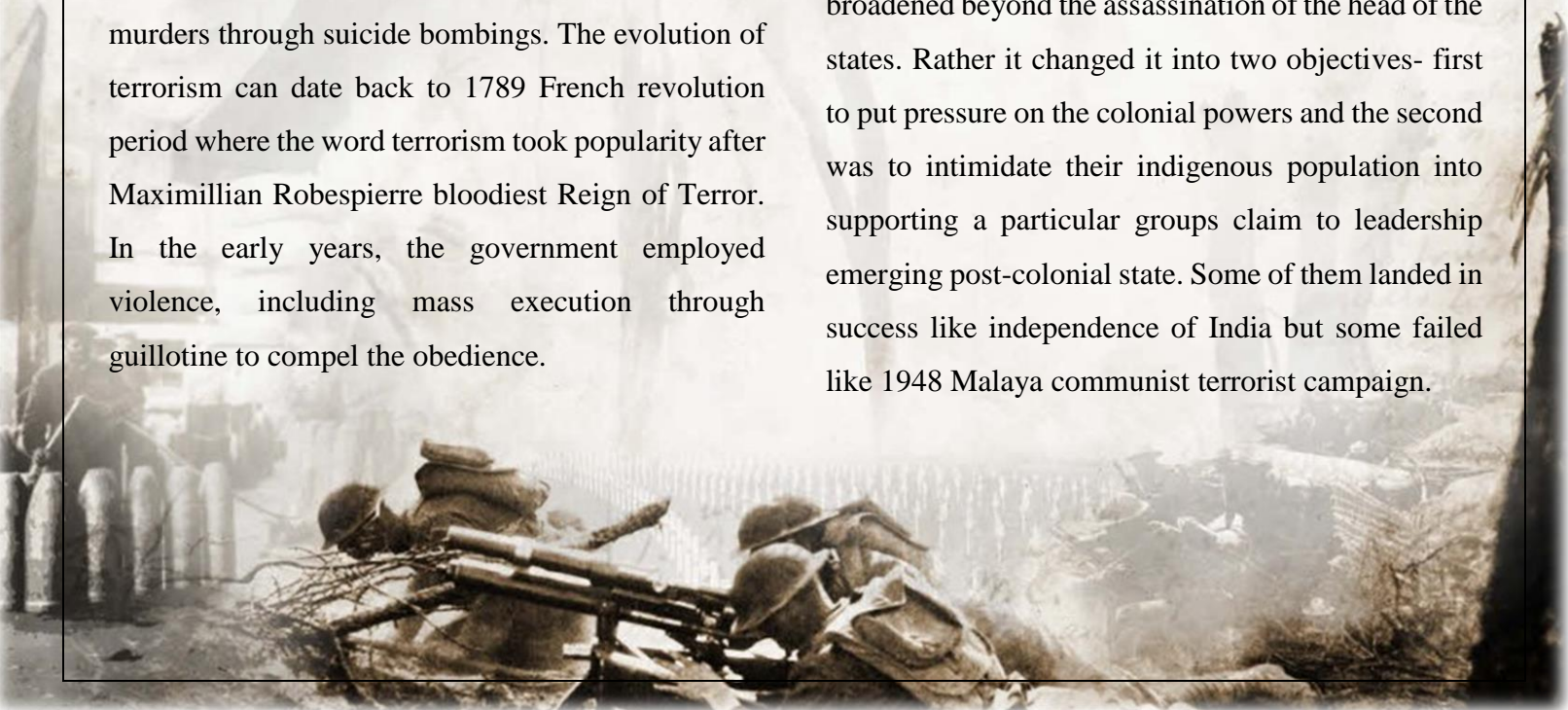
- Terrorism and its Evolution

Sheryl Riya Thomas
VI BA(HEP)
17H11H1033

Terrorism is one word which has massively shaped the contours of our world. The word which is extensively used to define violence against innocence to enact political change –lays a complicated evolving phenomenon. With the advancement in age and in ideologies, advancement in terrorism is also witnessed by history.

Terrorism as defined Britannia encyclopedia is a systematic use of violence to create a general climate of fear in a population and thereby to bring about particular political objectives. The advancement in terrorism was accepted when the World Trade Centre and Pentagon was attacked on the infamous 9/11. This now evolved into mass murders through suicide bombings. The evolution of terrorism can date back to 1789 French revolution period where the word terrorism took popularity after Maximillian Robespierre bloodiest Reign of Terror. In the early years, the government employed violence, including mass execution through guillotine to compel the obedience.

The people towards their state. As a result, the first meaning of the word as accorded by the Academie Francaise in 1798 was a system or rule of terror. With time the terrorism underwent fateful transformation when it comes with association with non-governmental groups. We can see the anarchism in rise. This rise was evident in 19th century when a group of Russian revolutionists named Nardonya Volya (peoples will) in 1878-81 used the word terrorist proudly and had assassinated the head of the sate – Tsar Alexander II on 13th march 1881. This shows a change from the government oppression method to killing of the heads of the state. The terrorism has also paved the path of a new ideology- Communism which has now shaped the whole picture of the world. More examples of this is the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand which had turned into the bloodiest series of World War. In the half century after World War II, terrorism broadened beyond the assassination of the head of the states. Rather it changed it into two objectives- first to put pressure on the colonial powers and the second was to intimidate their indigenous population into supporting a particular groups claim to leadership emerging post-colonial state. Some of them landed in success like independence of India but some failed like 1948 Malaya communist terrorist campaign.



Post colonialism didn't act as an antidote to terrorism. The terrorism took a new page through hijacking planes, mass murdering policemen, bombing of official buildings hostage takings etc. most of the cases it's the civilians whose life is at danger. And in some points government join hands with these groups. The neighbour relationship imbalances also create the terror. One of the clear example is the Kashmir issue. People over there, suffer a lot with many psychological disorders, economically backward etc. In the year 1972 Palestinian terrorist group murdered 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic games in Munich.

Started to cleanse the society of corruption and external control, it continues in support of the drug trade and This terrorism has affected not only lives but also the economic prostitution. development of countries, especially third world countries. The terrorism is used as an instrument for creating -

hegemony over the world in a way to make people fear. This tool has in fact costed many lives.

The justification which they offered was that the Israeli occupation of West bank and Gaza was an exercise of violence against which counter-violence was legitimate. This also slowly disclosed the path of Islamic religious terrorism which had been hidden for quite a long period of time. There is common factor as to the tendency of the terrorism becoming endemic in particular countries and regions. Started by left, it has been continued by the right and vice versa.

Started in the nationalist cause, it is employed in resistance to the resulting state.



Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

Rositta Elizabeth
BA (HEP)
17H11A1017

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), popularly known as the World Court, delivered two advisory opinions on separate requests received from the World Health Organization and the General Assembly of the United Nations, respectively, relating to the legality of nuclear weapons under international law. The principal judicial organ of the United Nations, whose Statute forms an integral part of the UN Charter, consists of 15 judges representing the different regions and principal legal systems of the world. In addition to the Court's function of delivering judgments in contentions cases submitted to it by states, it may issue non-binding advisory opinions at the request of certain UN organs and agencies.

On December 20, 1994, the UN General Assembly requested the ICJ to give an advisory opinion on the question: "Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?". *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* [1996] is a landmark international law case, where the International Court of Justice gave an advisory opinion stating that there is no source of law, customary or treaty, that explicitly prohibits the possession or even use of nuclear weapons.


The only requirement being that their use must be in conformity with the law on self-defense and principles of international humanitarian law.

The World Health Organization requested the opinion on 3 September 1993, but it was initially refused because the WHO was acting outside its legal capacity.

So the United Nations General Assembly requested another opinion in December 1994, accepted by the Court in January 1995. As well as determining the illegality of nuclear weapon use, the court discussed the proper role of international judicial bodies, the ICJ's advisory function, international humanitarian law, and rules governing the use of force. It explored the status of "Lotus approach", and employed the concept of non liquet. There were also strategic questions such as the legality of the practice of nuclear deterrence or the meaning of Article VI of the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The possibility of outlawing use of nuclear weapons in an armed conflict was raised on 30 June 1950, by the Dutch representative to the International Law Commission (ILC). The ICJ considered the WHO's request, in a case known as the *Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict*, and also known as the *WHO Nuclear Weapons case*, between 1993 and 1996. The ICJ fixed 10 June 1994 as the time limit for written submissions, but after receiving many written and oral submissions, later extended this date to 20 September 1994. After considering the case the Court refused to give an advisory opinion on the WHO question. On 8 July 1996 it held, by 11 votes to three, that the question did not fall within the scope of WHO's activities, as is required by Article 96 of the UN Charter.





The ICJ noted that international customary and treaty law do not contain any specific prescription authorizing the threat or use of nuclear weapons or any other weapon in general or in certain circumstances, in particular those of the exercise of legitimate self-defense. Nor, however, is there any principle or rule of international law that would make the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons or of any other weapons dependent on a specific authorization. State practice shows that the illegality of the use of certain weapons as such does not result from an absence of authorization but is rather formulated in terms of prohibition.

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The Court examined whether any such prohibition of recourse to nuclear weapons can be found in treaty law. With regard to certain specific treaties dealing with the acquisition, manufacture, possession, deployment and testing of nuclear weapons, the Court noted that these treaties "point to an increasing concern in the international community" with regard to nuclear weapons, and concluded that they "could therefore be seen as foreshadowing a future general prohibition of the use of such weapons, but they do not constitute such a prohibition by themselves." As to those treaties that address the issue of recourse to nuclear weapons, the Court observed that they "testify to a growing awareness of the need to liberate the community of States and the international public from the dangers resulting from the existence of nuclear weapons," but that these treaties also do not amount to a comprehensive and universal conventional prohibition on the threat or use of nuclear weapons as such.

Finally, the Court examined the obligation to negotiate in good faith a complete nuclear disarmament, recognized in Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1968. The ICJ judges held unanimously that the obligation enshrined in Article VI involves "an obligation to achieve a precise result-nuclear disarmament in all its aspects-by adopting a particular course of conduct, namely, the pursuit of negotiations on the matter in good faith." The Court noted that this twofold obligation to pursue and conclude negotiations in accordance with the basic principle of good faith formally concerns the 182 states parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, constituting the vast majority of the international community.

TENBEST
OF THE

Political

Sanjay Jayakumar
BA (HEP)
19HU2A1038

documents



The Great Charter of Freedoms, signed reluctantly by King John in 1215, is the foundation of constitutional law across the globe, enshrining what became the writ of habeas corpus and protecting individuals from unlawful imprisonment. English barons, enraged by John's arrogance, forced the document upon him to rein in his powers and shelter their own privileges. Among a wide variety of provisions, such as the removal of all weirs and a ban on men being imprisoned on the testimony of a woman, it established the supremacy of the law over the king's will, allowed for a fixed law court, later the chancellery, and created an independent council that became a prototype parliament.



THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The second world war had ended three years previously, leaving nations scarred, traumatised and determined to make a better fist of things. The document recognises that respect for human dignity is the surest platform for peace and justice and it proclaims four fundamental rights: freedom of speech and belief, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. It isn't legally enforceable, but it defines the freedoms and rights set out in the United Nations Charter, which is binding, and its provisions – including a ban on torture, slavery and discrimination – have found their way into most constitutions since 1948





The Slavery Abolition Act 1833

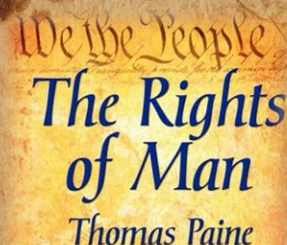
The slave trade had been illegal since 1807 when the Slave Trade Act levied penalties of £100 a captive on defiant British captains, but slavery itself continued unmolested, while importers found ways to get round the ban. This second act abolished the practice throughout most of the British Empire and freed nearly 800,000 African slaves. For its time, the act was costly – the Exchequer had to find £20m (40% of the government's annual expenditure) to compensate disgruntled plantation owners. However, only slaves aged under six were liberated; the rest had to serve "apprenticeships" with their owners for four to six years, and unfortunates enslaved in lands owned by the powerful East India Company were ignored by the legislation.

Since the sole purpose of government is to preserve the above, he believed that all men should have the vote, and that the monarchy, the nobility and the military are illegitimate. He proposed a written constitution, the elimination of primogeniture, a progressive income tax to squeeze wealthy estates, and subsidised education for the poor.

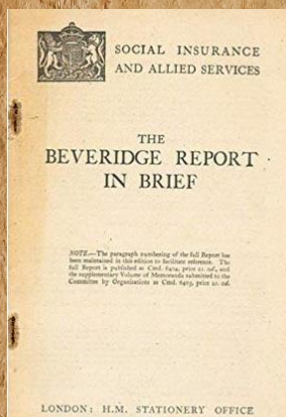


The second sentence – "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" – is one of the most famous in the English language. The point of the statement, drawn up by Thomas Jefferson, was to declare American independence from the British Empire. It also outlined an uplifting definition of human rights, including the right to revolution, which Abraham Lincoln reckoned should be guiding principles in interpreting the US Constitution.

Thomas Paine's tract, published in 1791, so inflamed the conservative powers in England that he was sentenced to hang, but he nipped over to revolutionary France where his inflammatory style was more admired. Paine declared that revolution is permissible when the rights, interests and safety of the people are at risk.



BEVERIDGE REPORT



The cornerstone of the welfare state and a reinterpretation of the role of government. In 1942, in the midst of the second world war, this white paper sketched the practicalities of a brave new world and was hailed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as "the first time anyone had set out to embody the whole spirit of the Christian ethic in an act of parliament". Its author, economist William Beveridge,

pinpointed five "giant evils" in modern society: squalor, ignorance, want, idleness and disease. The reforms he proposed grew, after the war, into the NHS, social security, redistributive taxation and state pensions.

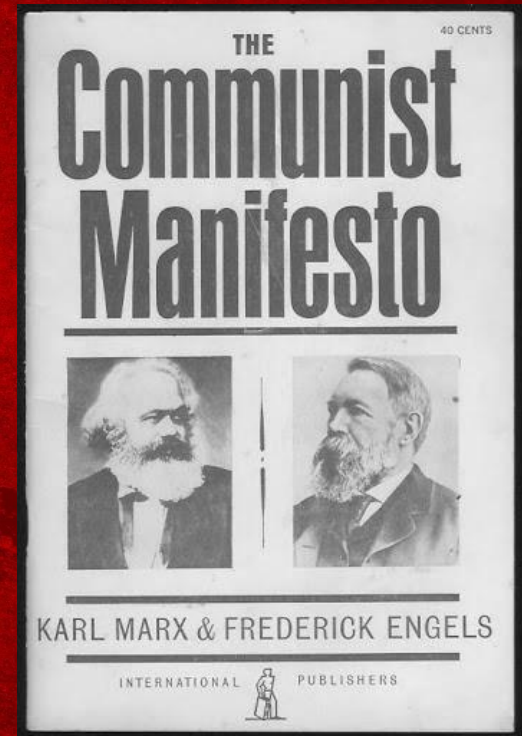
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ACT 1867

Its catchier name is the Second Reform Act. The groundwork was achieved 35 years earlier when the Reform Act 1832 cleaned up various unwholesome aspects of the electoral system by eliminating some of the iffiest of the rotten boroughs and enlarging the electorate by 60%. However, that still left most of the population unable to vote, so the successor act enfranchised a swath of the working classes. At first only "respectable" workers were to be privileged, but political one-upmanship led to the Conservatives venturing more drastic reforms that made most urban householders eligible (provided they were male, naturally).



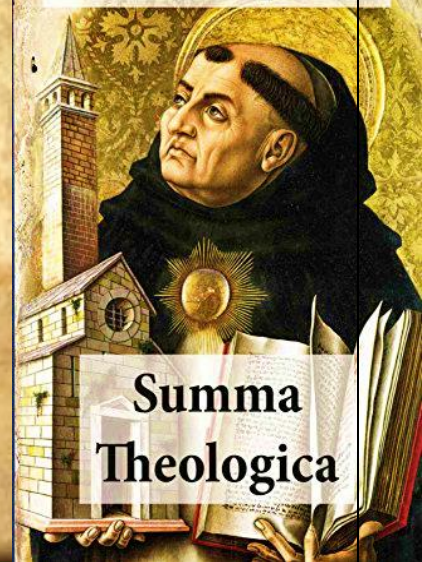
"A spectre is haunting Europe – the spectre of communism," begins Karl Marx's 1848 exposition on communist belief. History, asserts the manuscript, is all about class struggle between those who own the means of production and those who toil to produce for wages, and one day the latter would overthrow the former.

Self-interest and exploitation are the chief currency of capitalism and among proposed measures to vanquish these were a confiscation of private property, progressive income tax, free education and nationalisation of transport, credit and communication. However destructive the political results, Marx's analysis contains social truths still relevant today.



Thomas Aquinas, one of the fathers of western theology (1225-74) describes the circumstances under which a just war may be declared. This, he says, requires: a legitimate authority, ie a legal ruler; a just cause and a right intention. A second set of criteria were traditionally added, relating to the conduct of war. These emphasise proportionate use of force and immunity for non-combatants. Modern events, in particular the war in Iraq, have raised the question of what constitutes a legitimate authority, while many have questioned whether, by these criteria, any war can be justified.

Thomas Aquinas



CYRUS CYLINDER



One of the world's first charters of human rights, or cynical propaganda, depending on how you look at it: it's a fat clay cylinder detailing the virtues and achievements of the Persian ruler Cyrus the Great following his conquest of Babylon in 539BC.

Whereas most invaders took pride in detailing their destruction of conquered lands, Cyrus curries favour by pointing out how he has restored peace to Babylon, repaired his subjects' houses and temples, restored their cults and allowed displaced peoples to return to their homelands

Iranian human rights lawyer Shirin Ebadi hailed the charter as "one of the most important documents that should be studied in the history of human rights".

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Ist Prize

Future Politician
Debate

Mariya Shaji
VI BA JPsEng



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Dharneshwer
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Congratulation.....

Representing
India - Model
United
Nations,
Indonesia

Bishwa
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- VI BA HEP

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Ist Prize - Quiz
Christo & Sheryl



IInd & IIIrd Prize -Paper
Presentation
Pooja & Nidhil

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Strengthening of Indian Democracy

India is the world's largest and one of the most vibrant democracies. India has successfully adopted democracy and its principles in its politics. Considering the vast landscape and the rich diversity it possesses, democracy provides an equal playing field for everyone to play an important role in the decision-making process. The democracy accommodates different ideologies, caste, ethnic groups, regions, different socio-economic backgrounds harmoniously.

When India got independent, many feared that the democratic experiment would fail, considering its vast landscape, the ever-present illiteracy and poverty. As during the time of Independence, democracy was successful in rich, smaller and educated, industrialized European nations. Never before was democracy tried at such a large scale and in a diversified setting.

India proved everyone wrong by successfully positioning itself as a strong liberal democracy. It had undergone many changes, challenges in its run but never was the democratic fabric threatened. The seeds of strengthening of democracy and its institutions were laid when it successfully conducted its first election post-independence in 1951. Since then there has been no looking back. We were able to strive towards development, progress successfully using democracy as a method of governance. The pace of progress may be subjected to debate. One thing that has to be accepted is that never were we stagnant, stuck as a nation. The wheels of the nation were always moving. We proved our doubters wrong who suspected the Indian democratic experiment would crumble, collapse soon and will come under authoritarian rule. India has progressed to be one of the world's fastest growing economies through its democratic methods.

Now we are in the 72nd year as an independent democratic nation. The country's landscape has undergone a lot of changes, be it social, economic, cultural, political, etc. Democracy has also evolved in order to adapt to these changes. One thing that is important to know is as long as there is an amount of political awareness among all of its common masses, no matter what so ever happens, the threats to democracy will be easily handled. There may be attempts by the governments to run the country in a way that is suited to them for their political aims. It is the success of democracy that people have shown the door whenever such kind of politics tend to take over the democratic rule. It will continue to do the same thing when people are being imposed with a rule that takes away the very power, rights, responsibilities and privileges that the constitution guarantees us. People have taken to the streets when they feel their rights are endangered, when things are not going well in the society. It is no secret that such mass popular movements, masses have always led to a reform or a change in the society. This is the real success, the strength of Indian democracy.

Although, there is always a scope for improvement. Indian democracy is not perfect; it has its own set of challenges, which it has to battle time and again towards an even better tomorrow. Thus here are some of the ways by which democracy can be strengthened, improved.

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- **Participation of youth in electoral politics**

Swami Vivekananda once said, "Give me 100 young energetic men, and I shall transform India." My faith is in younger generations, modern generations. They will work out whole problems like lions." This quote is relevant in today's context. It's highly important that educated, sincere, diligent, enterprising youths take the public life to take the country forward. A youth with sound education background, modern thinking risk taking abilities would be more apt to face the new age challenges of democracy. Youth symbolizes rationality. He won't be bounded by the silly age old barriers of caste, creed, color etc. An open mind is what country needs to march towards better society. He would be open to innovation in way of governance thus leading to progress.

- **Electoral politics has to rise above caste, religious identity etc.**

For a better democracy, it's highly important that Indian people do away with the politics of caste, religious identity etc. such politics is highly toxic and it could harm the democratic fabric of the country. It's sad that politicians often woo voters in the name of caste or religious identity. Many politicians or political parties make a people of certain caste or religious group as their vote bank. They polarize their vote bank for electoral victory. This kind of people needs to be curbed.

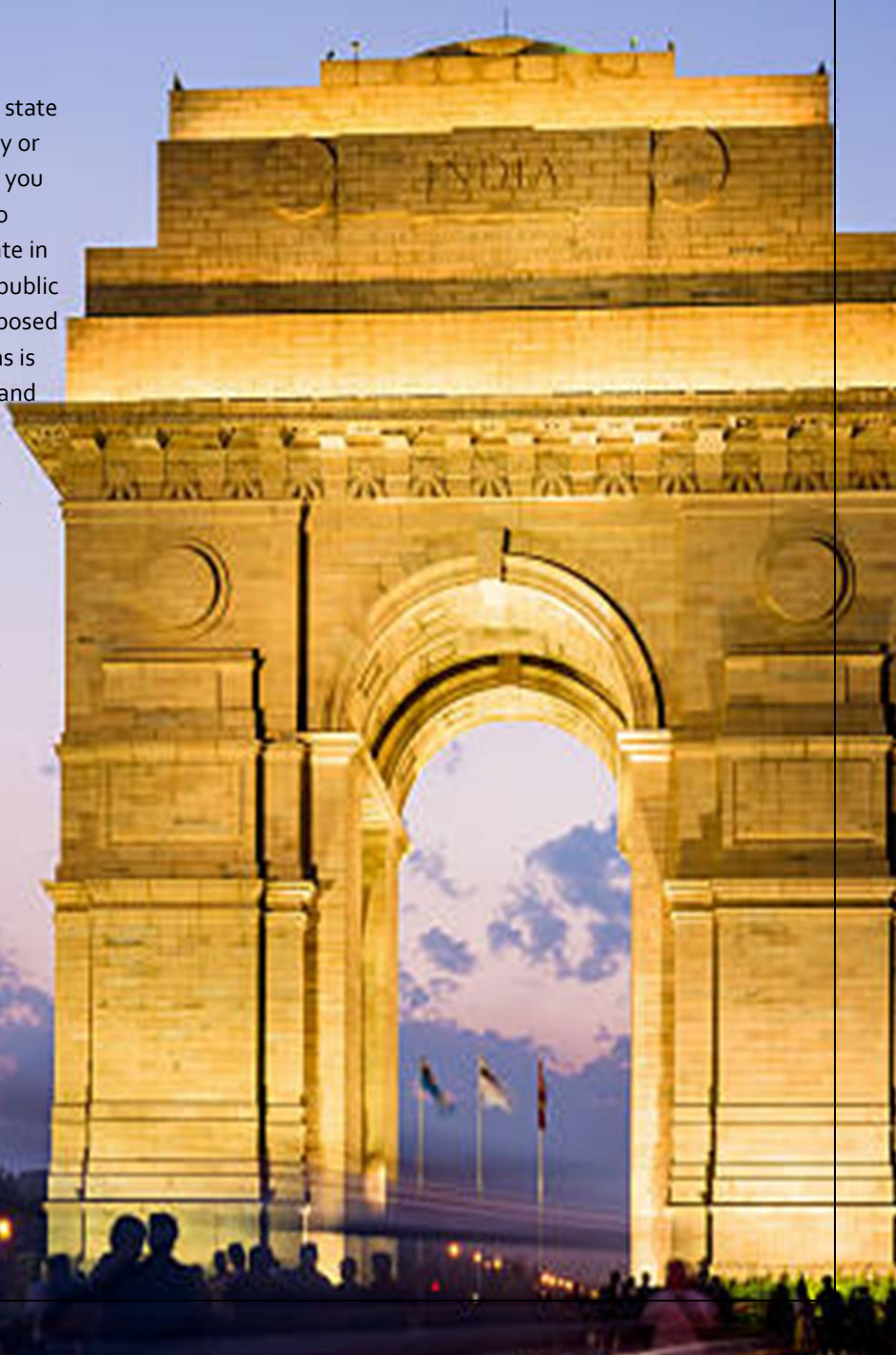
There should be practicing of developmental politics for better democracy. People should cast votes to particular parties, politician judging the welfare or development work done by them. People should be elected based on their administration, governance rather than the caste or religion which they belong or ideology they are affiliated. Such politics ensures that right, deserving, diligent people get into public office.

- **Corruption has to be eliminated**

Corruption is the cancer to the Indian polity which will slowly result in the country's doom. It's a very pitiable state that people can make anything done by bribing money or property etc. to public authorities. In other countries, you need to pay a bribe to do something unethical or to do something against law. Whereas, it's really unfortunate in our system that a common man has to pay a bribe to public officials so that they do the duties which they are supposed to discharge for public service or welfare. If corruption is rooted out, the public funds which goes into big neta and their associates bank accounts or pockets is utilized towards developmental projects, schemes etc.

Political parties spend huge amount of money, liquor etc. to buy the poor voters. Parties spend humungously in elections which has to be effectively monitored by poll authorities so that money does not engulf the people wishes or choices leading to coming of corrupt unethical people to power. There is a dire need of strong anti-corruption laws to eliminate corruption. People should fear taking as well as giving bribes. When corruption is eliminated, good governance is facilitated. Fund that is there in public treasury is justly used for public welfare.

These are some of the ways by which Indian democracy could be made stronger, better, effective. It's high time that politicians, civil groups, common man etc. come together and work for creating a even stronger, better democracy.



SOCEITY, SECULARISM, GENDER

The Bermuda Triangle



In political terms, secularism is the separation of state and religion; but in India, state being neutral to every religion in the society irrespective of its dominance or social norms is the idea of secularism. Religion is a very sensitive topic in 'secular' India. It doesn't require much time for it to engulf the whole nation into flames under the popular term 'riots'. Dominance based on sex, accusing religion to be a patriarchal institution, Women striving to 'project' themselves as victims of patriarchy and those who are actual victims of this system who are overshadowed by the attention seekers who remain sidelined and unnoticed comprise our society.

Issues concerning discrimination or gender inequality has to be dealt strictly by the state but when age old religious beliefs practiced since centuries causing no harm to any side of society comes into picture, emotions are to be given more importance than rationality with due consideration to humanity. "Religion" is a sensitive topic and hence must be dealt sensitively and sensibly. "By faith and faith alone embracing where we cannot prove" is religion.

Pure religious sentiments must be distinguished from superstitions that tamper the dignity of individuals. It is the responsibility of the state to protect age old beliefs that are the building blocks of their faith. State has to ensure both individual and community rights in a way that it doesn't become a nuisance to society and at the same time ensuring empowerment. Not just "one" individual but a "community" constitutes a religious institution, hence the state must take double the efforts on discussions involving religion. When the balance between the above mentioned sides of the triangle is shattered, it resembles the Bermuda triangle which leads to chaos and riots as its attracting magnetic centre drowns a precious feeling called 'HUMANITY'; leaving the world to be just a shallow sphere in the end. Every system in our society aims only at universal brotherhood and welfare which is eclipsed by violence and inequality destroying every inch of beauty of society. State and society has to work collectively to achieve this common goal.

One pushing the other for its own uni-dimensional benefits will harm both the parties which many flag-bearers of the state and society fail to understand. The educated youth has to take over and correct the flaws of the society, respecting every pillar of the society and ensuring a welfare state. Let's look forward to a place where humanity is valued more than any sentiment and people live in harmony. Let's make the world a better place to live in.

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Third Eye

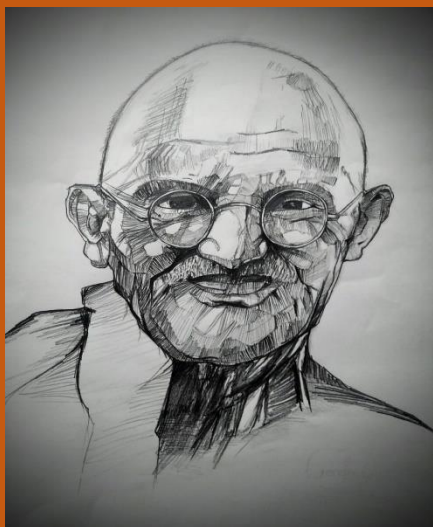


Third Eye





“We are @ the top”



**Remembering
Mahatma**

**By
Krishna
BA IInd SEM HEP**



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"If I can't make it through one door, I'll go through another door - or I'll make a door. Something terrific will come no matter how dark the present."

-Rabindranath Tagore

"We are made wise not by the recollection of our past but by the responsibility for our future."

-George Bernard Shaw