

Delhi Public School Sushant Lok Session 2017 18 Class

Assam has undergone two significant alterations in its political contours since the 1980s—one leading to the rise of a regional party and the other to a firm foothold by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). The Assam Movement (1979–1985) led to the formation of the main regional party—Asom Gana Parishad. The subsequent decades, however, witnessed a pronounced shift of power from this party to the national parties, marked by intense party competition. The competition has, however, rarely led to better choices and new policies, programmes or institutions, thus perpetuating underdevelopment and economic stagnation besides accentuating deep fault lines within the society. Aided by the unique data sets of National Election Studies, *Assam Politics in Post-Congress Era: 1985 and Beyond* closely analyses the shifting political dynamics in Assam in the context of the state's history and socio-economic situation. It further documents the dynamic political equations in the state, marked by the eclipse of the Congress and followed by the current dominance of the BJP.

Civilian control over the military is widely hailed as one of the major successes of India's democracy. Because it is so rare, especially among post-colonial states, this control is rightfully celebrated. But has this come at a cost? In *The Absent Dialogue*, Anit Mukherjee argues that the pattern of civil-military relations in India has hampered its military effectiveness. Diving deep into understanding the

organization and internal processes within the Indian military, he explains how Indian politicians and bureaucrats have long been content with the formal and ritualistic exercise of civilian control, while the military continues to operate in institutional silos. Yet, there has been little substantive engagement between the two. To support this claim, Mukherjee closely examines the variables most closely associated with military effectiveness-weapons procurement, jointness (the ability of separate military services to operate together), officer education, promotion policies, and defense planning. Further, Mukherjee shows how India's pattern of civil-military relations-best characterized as an absent dialogue-adversely affects each of these processes. While the book focuses on India, it also highlights the importance of civilian expertise and institutional design in enhancing civilian control and military effectiveness in other democracies. Informed by more than a hundred and fifty interviews and recently available archival material, *The Absent Dialogue* sheds new light on India's military and will reshape our understanding of both the history and contemporary dynamics of civil-military relations and recurring problems therein.

Let op dit e-book is NIET geschikt voor zwart-wit e-readers. Arabella Carter-Johnson is professioneel fotograaf en de moeder van Iris Grace, 5 jaar en zwaar autistisch. Carter-Johnson heeft de ontwikkeling van haar dochter bijgehouden in dagboeken en foto's. Iris

communiceert nauwelijks en lijkt volkomen gevangen in haar eigen wereld, maar door haar vriendschap met de kat Thula kruipt Iris uit haar schulp, groeit haar zelfvertrouwen en begint ze de wereld te ontdekken. Dit leidt tot haar kennismaking met de mogelijkheden van verf. Uren per dag schildert Iris met Thula aan haar zijde. Haar gevoel voor kleur en haar Monet-achtige schilderijen zijn fenomenaal.

Much of the discussion of India in the public sphere has focused on economic policy settings and restructuring, annual growth rates, trade relations and the nation's status as an economic and political actor within the international system. This collection considers other dimensions of socio-economic transformation in India and its profound impact on society and nature. While economic and ecological fragility are now very apparently problems of a 'global' scale they are nevertheless grounded and experienced at the local scale where vulnerable and marginal people located in the urban periphery and in rural areas confront these 'crises' most acutely. The studies in this collection encompass many of the most important social and political concerns of India in this age of crisis, namely, the politics of water resources and land acquisition and use; the interaction between food security, markets, and institutions; the politics and strategies of labour movements; narratives and practices of 'development' and contestation over forms of agrarian production in India; the link between urbanisation and local class, caste and political actors; and the potential for civil society to either be co-opted or to contest neoliberal logics and forms of governance. This book was

published as a special issue of the Journal of South Asian Studies.

"Akashvani" (English) is a programme journal of ALL INDIA RADIO, it was formerly known as The Indian Listener. It used to serve the listener as a bradshaw of broadcasting ,and give listener the useful information in an interesting manner about programmes, who writes them, take part in them and produce them along with photographs of performing artists. It also contains the information of major changes in the policy and service of the organisation. The Indian Listener (fortnightly programme journal of AIR in English) published by The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, started on 22 December, 1935 and was the successor to the Indian Radio Times in English, which was published beginning in July 16 of 1927. From 22 August ,1937 onwards, it used to published by All India Radio, New Delhi. From 1950,it was turned into a weekly journal. Later, The Indian listener became "Akashvani" (English) w.e.f. January 5, 1958. It was made fortnightly journal again w.e.f July 1,1983. NAME OF THE JOURNAL: AKASHVANI LANGUAGE OF THE JOURNAL: English DATE, MONTH & YEAR OF PUBLICATION: 16 SEPTEMBER, 1979 PERIODICITY OF THE JOURNAL: Weekly NUMBER OF PAGES: 67 VOLUME NUMBER: Vol. XLIV. No. 37 BROADCAST PROGRAMME SCHEDULE PUBLISHED (PAGE NOS): 4-30, 40-65 ARTICLE: 1. How to Tackle the Housing Problem 2. Some

Memorable Moments 3. New Trends in Music 4. Child Labour in India AUTHOR:
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