



CULTURES OF GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN EU AND INDIA

DELHI DISSEMINATION SEMINAR

MEDIA REPORT

The media coverage activity was handled by PRIA along with Communicators India, a development communications agency.

Prior to the seminar, a press release was drafted. The press release briefly described the recommendations from all the policy briefs and included quotes from J. Peter Burgess from Peace Research Institute Oslo and Professor Amit Prakash of Jawaharlal Nehru University, who led the research on Jharkhand and Bihar. The press release was also translated into Hindi. (see Appendix 1.)

An extensive media database of journalists covering conflict and socio-development issues was compiled. The database consisted of senior level journalists representing the print and electronic media in the capital. Senior journalists from Ranchi (Jharkhand), Kolkata (West Bengal) and Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) attended the event.

A press invite was disseminated widely amongst this select group of senior journalists from the national, international, regional and vernacular press in New Delhi.

At the venue, journalists who attended were given a hard copy of the press release and a copy of the concept note.

Following the event, Communicators India disseminated the press release widely among the national, regional and vernacular media. The release was also translated into Hindi to ensure wide coverage.

The event and the research has received coverage in national English language newspapers and vernacular newspapers regionally as well as in online media. A total of 12 news reports have been received in English, Hindi, Gujarati and Assamese.

LIST OF MEDIA COVERAGE RECEIVED

1. *The Hindu*, 07.12.2013, "Panchayati Raj institutions key to resolving issues in conflict area"
2. *India Era*, 28.11.2013, "Resolving conflict through effective governance"
3. *Duniya Khabar*, 27.11.2013, "Resolving conflict through effective governance"
4. *Central Chronicle*, 26.11.2013, "Experts discuss on resolving conflicts through effective governance"
5. *Hindustan Times*, 20.11.2013, "Panchayati raj representatives in Jharkand have no role: Study"
6. *Prabhat Khabar*, 20.11.2013 (In Hindi)
7. *Hindustan Times*, 18.11.2013, "Conflict study finds pact between government, extremists"
8. *Prabhat Khabar*, 18.11.2013 (In Hindi)
9. *Web News Wire*, 14.11.2013, "Resolving conflict through effective governance"
(<http://www.webnewswire.com/node/3548827>)
10. *Gujarat Samachar*, 14.11.2013 (In Gujarati)
11. *Ajir Dainik Batori*, 14.11.2013 (In Assamese)
12. *One World South Asia*, 12.11.2013, "Resolving conflicts through effective governance"
(<http://southasia.oneworld.net/news/resolving-conflicts-through-effective-governance#UoMCIXCBnks>)

(For the news items please see Appendix 2.)



APPENDIX 1

PRESS RELEASE

Resolving Conflicts through Effective Governance

Experts evaluate the interface between conflict and governance in India and Europe and present ways to address them

New Delhi, 14 November 2013: Leading scholars gathered in the capital to share & analyse the issues around conflict & governance in India and some European countries. The 2-day international meeting on “Cultures of Governance and Conflict Resolution in the EU and India” attempted to answer emerging questions around conflict, peace, security, nationalism, identity, development and peace. It witnessed the sharing of the research done in the conflict areas of North East India, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand & Bihar in India and Georgia, Bosnia and Cyprus in Europe.

Over the past three years researchers from India and Europe have jointly been examining the interface between conflict and governance in India and the EU and presented the findings of this three-year research to facilitate reciprocal learning between academicians, researchers and conflict resolution practitioners from Delhi working in the areas of peace, conflict and governance.

Speaking on the occasion, J. Peter Burgess from Peace Research Institute Oslo, said, "The project has contributed new insights into the scope and limit, as well as the overall complexity, involved in understanding peace building as governance. Peace building has become a kind of management of populations through a range of mechanisms of power accomplished as "hard" police-military action. The project has sought to document the premises and consequences of this."

The focal points of the presentations and discussions were issues that researchers grappled with in the course of the project –that emanate from the scale and response of the Indian state to a range of complex conflicts as it seeks to maintain its legitimacy as a democratic state with the capacity to develop; as well as the impact of the EU model of conflict resolution and how this is understood and received by the people in Cyprus, Georgia and Bosnia in a world where the EU is seen as the diplomatic exemplar.

The fact that the conflict contexts are very different is a significant factor that distinguishes the conflicts in India from those in Europe. There is no counterpart of the European Commission – a supranational

body that sets rules and norms on a variety of matters including issues of security and conflict resolution in Europe – in South Asia. These differences posed a challenge in terms of making meaningful comparisons across the board but also presented a set of unique opportunities for cross contextual and cross national learnings.

The project looked at how context can modify the governance initiatives used to resolve conflict situations and also how these very same initiatives can impact (and exacerbate) the conflict. Professor Amit Prakash of Jawaharlal Nehru University, who led the research on Jharkhand and Bihar, said the evidence from this field site suggests that "Institutions of participation, such as panchayati raj institutions, have actually become mechanisms of control, owing their dependence on policy categories for their functioning." Free markets, procedural

democracy and rule of law are not necessarily magic bullets that bring about an emancipatory and sustainable civic peace. The international meeting also included a session on "Thinking beyond Liberal Peace", during which the emerging themes of "Peace as governance", "Economics of peace", "Agency, complicity, autonomy in Conflict Zones" and "State and social justice issues" were discussed. All the findings of this research and the dialogue on liberal peace will be fed into a book to be published in 2014 by the University of Manchester Press.

The second day of the international meeting witnessed a dialogue on future implications in terms of theory building, research, practice and policy. Key policy makers from the Planning Commission, bureaucrats, elected representatives, and policy think tanks exchanged ideas with project researchers on the role of elections and electoral politics; autonomy, dialogue and reconciliation; resistance and protest; and the role of civil society in conflict zones.

The meeting presented latest policy briefs for resolving conflicts through governance initiatives in Jammu and Kashmir, the Maoist sensitive areas of Bihar and Jharkhand and the conflict prone regions of Meghalaya. The policy briefs have looked at bottom-up forms of governance that individuals, communities and institutions could develop in conflict contexts. It lays special emphasis on the forms of governance that people have developed to promote conflict resolution / transformation in different aspects of everyday life (e.g., economic, social or cultural activity).

According to the policy brief on the Naxal conflict in Bihar and Jharkhand, the problem is inextricably linked to existing socio-cultural processes, mediated by various public policy initiatives, which are focused on concerns of both security and social justice. However the limited participation in these initiatives makes them ineffective. The PRIs thus emerge as a key element for any attempts to resolve issues of under-development, corruption, and socio-economic injustice, besides addressing the roots of the Naxal problem as long as they are granted commensurate funds, functions and functionaries.

The J & K brief analysed the 2011 village council elections and its intended and unintended consequences. Recommendations were shared with the state government and administration for improving local governance and building trust among the communities there.

The policy briefs had some important recommendations for Meghalaya as the peace currently prevailing there is fragile & should not be taken for granted within policy circles, observed the document. It further stated that if generic issues of governance

Conflict study finds 'pact' between govt, extremists

Vishal Sharma

LATHAM: A preliminary report of a study focusing on the present Jharkhand situation has revealed that state and the non-state actors have reached an "understanding" in order to keep the ongoing conflict at a "manageable equilibrium".

However, the report does not elaborate on the "understanding" and "equilibrium".

Non-state actors in a form of the NCOs and right groups to attract the state groups, many often with the aim of giving them a better face under their official description as fringe groups. In the case of Jharkhand, Maoists are the non-state actors.

This study is part of three-year long research project on the role of government and resolution of socio-economic and political conflict in India and Europe. The researchers studied the interaction between state and government in India's northeast, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa's Gujarat, West Bengal and Orissa.

All these regions are facing internal or war way or the other due to armed movements and mass uprisings against the authorities.

The researchers from Sonoma State University, Delhi University, Jawahar, Nehru University, Columbia Research Group and Society for Participatory Research in Asia

SHOCKING FACT

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(PRIA) in India and elsewhere from University of Manchester (UK), Central University of Jharkhand (CJU) and others took part in the field work over the past three years.

A team of researchers led by Amit Prakash, a professor of Jawaharal Nehru University led various and extensive survey in Chhota, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts of Jharkhand before giving the primary findings of an international conference held at New Delhi recently.

In the decade-long conflict, the state has witnessed over 1,200 killings including those of 400 security personnel, 300 police and over 80 Maoist cadres of Jharkhand-related incidents.

Prof Prakash, who is also the head of the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance (CSL), revealed, "The study found out that efforts are on to keep the ongoing conflict between the state and the Maoists at a

manageable equilibrium even as development and capacity-related processes are continuing in Jharkhand, lots of people here have an interest in somehow pacifying these conflicts."

The report pointed out that government officials, contractors, middlemen, parties of organisations and others had their own vested interests in letting the conflict fester.

The report said, "Maoists have become a stimulus to employment a bunch of people who have taken to arms and are seen on ideological side and are less loyal, supposed to be fighting for the poor and the oppressed. Some groups of individuals are fragmented on caste lines and have feudal interests."

"The government in Jharkhand has concentrated hard on capacity building of the security forces by providing huge funds for new weapons, buildings and vehicles to these forces in need facilities to come to the table of talk, but the operations continue. There before got momentum 'going' period, our Prakash who has worked extensively in the areas of conflict, government and the state.

It also pointed out that conflict had been part of the way the people of Jharkhand had lived for centuries. "First to the emergence of the Left wing organisations (LWO) in the area, the local people were engaged in fighting for a separate state. There was Jharkhand movement," said Prakash.

Panchayati raj representatives in J'khand have no role: Study

Vishal Sharma

hsharma@hindustantimes.com

LATHAM: A study commissioned by the European Union (EU) has found that Panchayati Raj representatives in Jharkhand have no role at all to play except for approving the selection of beneficiaries at different levels.

The study part of a conflict resolution research project undertaken in India and countries of European Union, pointed out that the representatives cannot function in Jharkhand and neighbouring Bihar in the real meaning of the term.

The findings of the study find an echo in the frequent complaints voiced by elected Panchayati Raj leaders who had been demanding devolution of powers to the elected bodies for a long time.

After conducting surveys in many districts of Jharkhand, the researchers found that even after three years of their existence, Panchayati Raj leaders had no

UNDEMOCRATIC

- The study was commissioned by the European Union.
- Panchayats had stopped the collection of beneficiaries at different levels.
- Electoral Panchayati Raj leaders have been demanding devolution of powers to elected bodies.

effective role to play.

"The role of Panchayati Raj representatives is limited to only approving the selection of beneficiaries as per vacancies available for selection. There may be 50 beneficiaries at the local level, but only a few have to be selected as per the targets (vacancies) given by the official machinery," Professor Amit Prakash of Jawaharal Nehru University (JNU) said.

The JNU researcher added,

"One cannot function as Panchayati Raj representatives unless the block development officers or other officials have any particular interest. Most of the official machinery is using them more as a tool to control the masses."

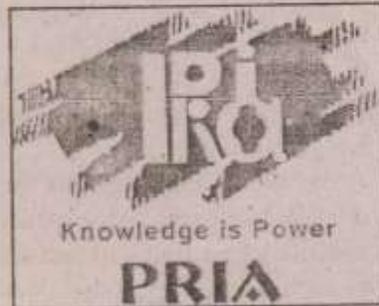
"Despite Jharkhand being a mineral-rich state, no work seems to have been done at the ground level. The official machinery also seems uninterested and incapable of listening about any change. Everyone, including the voters, government officers and Maoists seems to see transformation," Prakash added during deliberations at an international conference held recently at the India National Centre in Delhi.

Rajesh Pandey, the chairman of Society for Participatory Research in Asia, which organised the conference, said, "Before mechanisms for functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions could be more participatory development in the state."

Indian Era

28th November 2013

Resolving Conflicts through Effective Governance



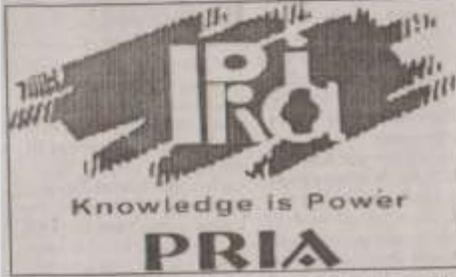
Bhubaneswar, 26.11: Leading scholars gathered in the capital to share & analyse the issues around conflict & governance in India and some European countries. The 2-day international meeting on "Cultures of Governance and Conflict Resolution in the EU and India" attempted to answer emerging questions around conflict, peace, security, nationalism, identity, development and peace. It witnessed the sharing of the research done in the conflict areas of North East India, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand & Bihar in India and Georgia, Bosnia and Cyprus in Europe. Over the past three years researchers from India and Europe have jointly been examining the interface between conflict and governance in India and the EU and presented the findings of this three-year research to facilitate reciprocal learning between academicians,

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DUNIYA KHABAR

27th November 2013

Resolving Conflicts through Effective Governance



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আজিৰ দৈনিক বাতৰি

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e-paper : www.ajrdainikbatori.com

উপহেতু, ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু শিৱসাগৰৰ পৰা প্ৰকাশিত

14 November 2013

উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত স্বায়ত্ত শাসনক লৈ আলোচনা
ভোটৰ স্বার্থত জনগোষ্ঠীৰ মাজত
বিভাজন আনিছে শাসন যন্ত্ৰই

বিশেষ প্ৰতিনিধি, নতুন দিল্লী, ১৩ নবেম্বৰ :
এটা জনগোষ্ঠীক স্বাবলম্বী হোৱাৰ বাবে
কিমান স্বায়ত্ত শাসনৰ প্ৰয়োজন ? কিমান দিন

স্বায়ত্ত শাসন লাভ কৰিবলৈ পালে
জনগোষ্ঠীটো আত্মনির্ভৰশীল তথা দেশৰ আন
প্ৰান্তৰ সৈতে সমানভাবে

■ ৬ পৃষ্ঠাত

बिहार-झारखंड

बदला है नक्सल का चेहरा ग्रास रूट पर फेल संस्थाएं

दिल्ली में जुटे यूरोपीय
भारतीय शोधकर्ता

देश-दुनिया में चल रहे
संघर्षों के आयाम और
सरकार की भूमिका पर
मंथन

भारत में नॉर्थ इस्ट
जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ-
साथ बिहार-झारखंड
की नक्सल समस्या पर
भी अध्ययन

इन विशेषज्ञों और
शिक्षाविदों ने रखे विचार

रजनीत टंडन (डिप्टी के संस्थापक),
अमित इरावा (जेएनयू), अनुराधा एम
विनोद (डीयू), पिटर बरलिंग (पीएल
रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, ऑक्सफोर्ड), रोजन
मैक गिबर्टी (यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ
मैनचेस्टर), रमवीर कल्याण
(कोलकाता रिसर्च ग्रुप), नदीनत खंड
बेहा (डीयू), उमू काल्प भावा
(जेएनयू), सुमीन टान गुमा (प्रिया),
लसलीन मिनानी (असिमिया-मिथिला
इन्स्टीट्यूट), हेन जॉन्स, कैटर
हर्बर्ट (भारतीय योजना आयोग),
थॉमस एन फी (नेहरू मेमोरियल
म्युजियम और लाइब्रेरी), एलिना (सेंट्रल
यूरोपीयन यूनिवर्सिटी)

मैगसेसे अवार्ड विजेता बीजी
दगीस ने भी रखे विचार

सम्मेलन के पहले दिन शिक्षाविद और
मैगसेसे अवार्ड विजेता बीजी दगीस ने
भी अपने विचार रखे. सेंटर ऑन
पॉलिटी रिसर्च में जुड़े बी दगीस ने
सहले जल में नॉर्थ इस्ट, जम्मू और
कश्मीर, बिहार और झारखंड के
संदर्भ में अपने विचार रखे. इन क्षेत्रों
में आ रहे सामाजिक बदलाव को भी
बी दगीस ने बारीकी से रखा. जम्मू-
कश्मीर की समस्या के संस्थापन पर
विस्तृत बातें कीं.

मंडलीक बना भुवने में संघर्षों के
जम्मू-कश्मीर में संघर्ष और पैदावार
बुनाब पर प्रिया की बुनियाद राम गुला
ने अध्ययन रिपोर्ट रखी. उत्तर-पूर्वी
राज्यों में चल रहे संघर्ष और
सामाजिक दह-दिल पर बीएचयू के
प्रोफेसर दिवाकर उपाध्याय ने अलग
शोध पेश किया.

तीन वर्षों की लंबे रिपोर्ट रखी
जली. होमिलर में देश-दुनिया के
अलग-अलग हिस्से में चल रहे

संघर्षों के आयाम और गहराई पर
मंथन हुआ. यूरोप और भारत से भूरे
विश्वविद्यालय और संस्थाओं के
जोड़ों ने तीन वर्षों तक इन इलाकों का
अध्ययन किया. यूरोप के जर्मनी,
बेल्जियम और स्वीडन में चल रहे
संघर्षों और संस्थापन पर अध्ययन
रिपोर्ट रखे गये. भारत के नॉर्थ इस्ट,
जम्मू-कश्मीर और झारखंड-बिहार
में चल रहे संघर्षों का मोह पत्र रखे
गये.

स्वयं गेवो संस्था द्वारा ने पूरे
अध्ययन और अध्ययन में महत्वपूर्ण
भूमिका निभायी. पीएल रिसर्च
इंस्टीट्यूट, ऑक्सफोर्ड, यूनिवर्सिटी
ऑफ मैनचेस्टर, सेंट्रल यूरोपीयन
यूनिवर्सिटी, बुइरफेस्ट (हंगरी) जैसे
विश्व प्रसिद्ध संस्थाओं के प्रोफेसर,
शिक्षाविद और शोध कार्य में अध्ययन
किया. वहीं भारत से जेएनयू,
बीएचयू, जलिया-मिथिला
इन्स्टीट्यूट, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी,
कोलकाता विश्वविद्यालय, प्रिया जैसे

दिल्ली से लौट कर आनंद खैन

सम्मेलनवाद का चेहरा बदला है. 60
के दशक में संस्था के सम्मेलनवादी
चारक वीरभद्रचंद्र अयोध्या के मूल्य
और सामाजिक संरचना को जलज
अध्ययन साहाय्य पर विचारों की
लड़ाई व्यापक है. नक्सलवाद के नाम पर
चल रहे अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए जमीनी
झगड़ पर बदलाव के मामले नहीं रहे हैं.
सरकार और राजन में भी एक
संयुक्त बना कर चलना चाहते हैं.
बिहार-झारखंड के इलाकों में
जलजकृत कर्मज, साकार और
साकारों संस्थाओं के बीच एक
किस्म का मंडलीक चल रहा है.
संस्थाओं के बीच तुरिया बढ़ी है.
संघर्ष के अन्तर्गत भी दिशा में
साकार को भी जलज डम अट पर
नहीं है. सरकार और नक्सल दोनों
केर पर बिहार में विचारों की
लड़ाई है. नक्सली लंबे के नाम पर
बढ़ी मात्रा में धन अर्जित कर रहे हैं.
दिल्ली दिनों 11-12 मंथन को
दिल्ली के इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑन
यूरोपीय और भारतीय शोधकार्य केंद्र.
अध्ययन संघर्ष गेवो संस्था द्वारा के
मैगसेसे अवार्ड विजेता अमित इरावा
संस्था में अयोध्या के नाम का
सम्मेलन में जलजाराज जलज
यूनिवर्सिटी (जेएनयू) के प्रोफेसर
अमित इरावा ने बिहार-झारखंड में
चल रहे संघर्षों और गहराई को
विश्लेषण पर रिपोर्ट रखी. उक्त बातें दो
दिनों तक पहले सम्मेलन में उभार कर
संस्थाने अगली बिहार-झारखंड के
संदर्भ में अपनी बातें रखीं हुए. जो
प्रकाश में कहा कि सरकार को
बिहार के माफूट बदलने होंगे.
केरालापुरी दूर करने के नाम पर जोरों
में बहाली को नक रही है. पला विविधों
के धरोरे इन इलाकों में साकार
संघर्ष पर विचार लाने का उदाहरण
कहती है. स्थानीय झगड़ पर पुलिसिंग
का अभाव है. पुलिसिंग सुधारने को
जलज पुलिस सोइन्टमेंटेशन पर जोर
होना है. जो प्रकाश का कहना था कि
इन इलाकों में काम करने वाली
साकारों संस्थाओं वाली दिशा में काम
नहीं कर रही है. दिल्ली को नक्सल

नवी, पाठक, उत्कलेशपुर, बसावा, केदार, सकेसाल, शिकेशरी, गुजरकापुर, शारकापुर, गवा ने पठनीय

प्रभात खबर

प्रारंभिक नवी शारकापुर

नवी, शारकापुर, 11 अक्टूबर, 2013
www.prahatkhabar.com

झारखंड का सर्वाधिक प्रसारित दैनिक