REFERENCES
Europe to abolish Articles 147 and 148 of the criminal code, which make a journalist criminally responsible for defamation. Television serves as the chief media source in Azerbaijan. Since the formal banning of censorship in 1998, the print media in Azerbaijan have remained freer than television and radio outlets, although they too are generally biased in their coverage.

Newspapers such as Yeni Musavat and Azadliq serve as the political mouthpieces of certain opposition parties and are generally faulted for unprofessional reporting. The pro-government, state-funded newspapers Xalq Gezeti and Azarbaycan cover only the ruling party’s position on issues. Opposition journalists continue to face legal and other troubles in the country. OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Miklos Haraszti told President Aliyev in April 2007 that the country has the highest number of arrested journalists among all 56 members of the OSCE.

The political set-up in Azerbaijan today has been implanted from above. The push has not come from the below. It is the responsibility of the civil society to provide the impetus for political development from below. But civil society cannot spring up from thin air. It is the responsibility of the elites there to cultivate and develop space for civil society. And the first step in that direction will be taken when ‘civic’ nationalism is promoted instead of ‘ethnic’ nationalism. Ethnic nationalism promotes narrow ‘us’ versus ‘them’ approach, while civic nationalism lays the foundation of a communitarian approach of ‘us’ and ‘us’.
PRIMARY SOURCES

REFERENCES

CHAPTER - 1


Riggs W. Fred (1964), *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society* Boston, Houghton.


Rocker Rudolf (1939), *Nationalism and Culture*, Los Angeles, Rocker Publication Committee.


**CHAPTER-II**


Kinross, Lord (1977), The Ottoman Centuries: The Rise and Fall of the Turkish Empire, New York: Morrow Quill.


**CHAPTER- III**


CHAPTER-IV


220


CHAPTER-V


221


