

## CHAPTER 41

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### Doctoral Theses

351. AGARWAL (Ritu)  
**Rural Reforms and Their Implications for Women in China.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty  
Th 14695

*Abstract*

Explores the nature of institutional changes and the ways in which they redefine women's question in post reform China. Studies process of market reforms that has reinforced patriarchy in rural society in general and household in particular and examine whether the indicators of development such as employment, political participation and legal rights especially to landed property have indeed expanded the rights of women in these spheres in the course of reforms. Attempts to analyse the implications of the rural reforms on women in the light of the empirical investigations conducted in two rural areas in Yunnan province.

*Contents*

1. Development discourses, feminists perspectives and the Chinese experience. 2. Social and economic profile of Yunnan. 3. Rural reforms and women's labour in China. 4. Women, law and property rights in rural China. 5. Women's political representation in rural China. Conclusion. Annexure. Bibliography.

352. ALKA KUMAR nee ALKA SAGAR  
**Relation Between the Parliament and the Judiciary Since 1950.**  
Supervisor : Prof. M. P. Singh  
Th 14686

*Abstract*

Examines the mutual relations between the judiciary and parliament in the light of different doctrines of eminent domain,

due process of law, basic structure of the constitution, judicial activism and the integration of fundamental right and directive principles of state policy pronounced so far. The judiciary has relied upon these doctrines to decide the cases brought before it from time to time and has given its own versions. While taking shelter under the doctrine of eminent domain, due process of law and non-amendability of fundamental rights the judiciary favoured the conservative and the well entrenched sections of the society, and thus created rift between itself and the parliament. But in due course of time the judiciary understood the new socio-economic trends and the plight of the poorer sections of the society, and under the garb of basic structure of the constitution, integration of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy and above all judicial activism supported a host of legislation enacted by the parliament, and in fact directed the government to do more. This improved the relation between the judiciary and the parliament a great deal. The main purpose of the study in hand is to examine this relation as revealed in the various judgements of the supreme court and the high courts and the varied laws enacted by the parliament and state legislatures.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Framework of the Indian constitution. 3. Parliamentary sovereignty in India. 4. The broad concept of judicial review and judicial activism. 5. Parliamentary privileges and contempt of the house. 6. Conclusion and Bibliography.

353. DHARMENDRA KUMAR  
**Impact of Globalisation on the Working Class Politics : A Case Study of Chhatisgarh Region.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty  
 Th 14690

#### *Abstract*

Attempts, to understand the impact of globalisation on the lives and struggle of working class. The study of globalisation and its impact on the working class politics has been carried out at two levels, one working class politics in general and second with special reference to Chhattisgarh region. Thus it is both a theoretical and empirical exercise. The impact of globalisation is examined in general and with reference to a specific region, i.e. Chhattisgarh. The study of general process of globalisation has been carried out at theoretical level while the study of

Chhattisgarh region is carried out at empirical level. Globalisation is both systemic and strategic process inherent in capital. But this general process takes specific form at a particular historical juncture. At the current historical juncture globalisation has taken place dominantly through the extension of the circuit of finance capital. The spatial extension of capital serves dual purposes. On the one hand, it contributes in the process of extended reproduction while through it capital integrates the larger part of human society under its dominance. This process of integration forces the human society, particularly dispossessed masses to lead a particular lifestyle with a particular worldview. This ultimately leads to massive proletarianisation. On the other hand, the complexity and specificity of the current phase of globalisation has reduced and fetishised the perspectives of workers. As a result globalisation is perceived as a 'thing' instead of as a process. This fetishised understanding limits the cognition to a part such as process of liberalisation or entry of a foreign capital and consequent increase in competition. This ultimately leads to the nationalist tendencies among the working masses. The second tendency which has been observed in this study is the trade unionist tendency, which is also the product of the processes of globalisation on the one hand and the existence of particular revolutionary environment on the other. These two tendencies result in the fragmentation of working class politics.

#### *Contents*

1. Understanding globalisation. 2. Capitalism and working class politics. 3. Globalisation and working class politics. 4. Socio-economic profile of Chhattisgarh region. 5. Globalisation and working class politics : Organised labour in Chhattisgarh. 6. Globalisation and working class politics : Unorganised labour in Chhattisgarh.

354. DOGRA (Arti)  
**Administrative Restructuring of the Union Government Since Liberalisation.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Bidyut Chakrabarty  
 Th 14692

#### *Abstract*

Deals with the administrative restructuring of the union government sine liberalisation, and analyses the functioning of the government of India before the introduction of the policy of

liberalisation. Various efforts were made to improve the functioning of administration by forming various commissions. Focuses on the restructuring of administration in India after the introduction of the policy of liberalisation. During this phase a lot of administrative restructuring is required as now the bureaucracy is required to cope with the new emerging challenges. India needs to improve a lot if she desires to compete with the whole world in the era of liberalisation. Administrative reform is a continuous process and can be brought about only if both the politicians and the bureaucrats strive hard in this direction.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Role of state and bureaucracy in the era of liberalisation. 3. Administrative restructuring in India before liberalisation. 4. Administrative restructuring of the union government liberalisation. 5. Comparative study of the department of industrial policy and promotions and the department of commerce. 6. Conclusion. Bibliography. Annexure.

355. DWIVEDI (Jawahar Lal)  
**Federal System in India : A Study of Centre-State Relations.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. R. C. Pradhan  
 Th 14696

*Abstract*

Cooperative federalism is a panacea for all Centre-State ills in India. The so-called cooperative federalism is actually a federalism of functions rather than of powers. It does not replace the legal frame-work of federalism. Rather, it supplements and corrects the bad points of federalism. Classic federalism is a static notion which takes the relationship between the national government and the states something fixed for all times. The cooperative federalism is dynamic which takes the intergovernmental relationship one of constant change in response to social and economic forces, as well as to changes in such significant political factors as the party and electoral systems.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Bases of demand for state autonomy. 3. Demands of states : recent trends. 4. Role of governor in centre-state relations and state autonomy. 5. Demands of states for greater fiscal autonomy : Justification of demands. 6. Summary and Conclusions and Bibliography

356. MISHRA (Vandana)  
**Politics of Coalition Government in India.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. M. P. Singh  
 Th 14694

*Abstract*

Examines the recent history at the centre, international comparisons and coalition theory to analyse what one could expect from coalition politics in India. Also, there arises a tremendous need to provide a deep insight into the causes and cures of successive breakdowns in governance due to unstable coalitions, changing governments and volatile politicians known as 'defectors'. It is equally necessary to endeavour towards laying down certain principles which could provide valuable guidelines in the process of the formation and maintenance of future coalition governments. The study seeks to examine these very problem-areas and provide pragmatic answers. Also examines whether and how the theories of coalition are applicable to Indian coalitions. Analysis of the last four coalition governments at the centre shows that each case lends qualified support to one or more of coalition theories.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Approaches to coalition politics. 3. Coalition governments : A cross national study (Case study of Italy and Japan). 4. Indian experience with coalition government. 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

357. NIRAJ KUMAR  
**Role of the State in Developmental Process : A Study of the South Korean Experience.**  
 Supervisors : Prof. Subrata Mukherjee and Prof. Kamal Nayan Kabra  
 Th 14688

*Abstract*

Deals with the role of the state in developmental process. An attempt has been made to understand the changing role of the state. To make it more comprehensive, a discussion of the phases of capitalist state, marxist state and the failure of communism, and the role of the state in developing countries, has been dealt with.

1. Introduction: The emergence of the development state. 2. Developmental state in concept : Theory and historical experience. 3. Post-war evolution of developmental state : The case of South Korea. 4. Case of unsuccessful/distorted/lopsided development : Where the state could not become a developmental state : The case study of India. 5. Summary and conclusion. Bibliography.
358. PRAKASH CHAND  
**Environmental Protection and People's Rights : A Study of the Judicial Decisions Relocating Polluting Industries in Delhi.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Bidyut Chakrabarty  
 Th 14693

*Abstract*

The Government of India has developed a policy framework of environmental protection and developed a number of environmental legislations to meet the challenge of environmental degradation including industrial pollution. In fact, India has among the finest bodies of environmental legislation in the world. But in the Indian political system environmental laws are distorted or flouted by the powerful interest like the industries. They manipulate the government, politicians and bureaucrats, or sometimes, the government or its agencies itself are either dithering or found wanting in taking stern or effective measures in fixing the culprits and stopping the damage caused to the health of the people and quality of environment as a result of neglect of environmental laws. On the one hand, the supreme court order of industrial relocation has tried to preserve the environment of Delhi and protect the right of the citizens to take clean air but on the other hand it has had unfortunate repercussions on the workers and their families. Thus the proposed study aims at looking into the role of the supreme court as a preserver of the rights of the citizens of the capital city to breathe clean air and to analyze the socio-economic consequences of the judicial decisions for the workers of the relocated industries.

*Contents*

1. Introduction. 2. Socio-economic and environmental profile of Delhi. 3. Judicial response to environmental problems. 4. The

supreme court judgment on polluting industries in Delhi. 5. Impact of industrial relocation on workers. 6. Dynamics of industrial relocation. 7. Conclusion. Bibliography.

359. VARMA (Ritu)  
**Food Crisis in the Developing Countries : A Case Study of Bangladesh.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. A. S. Shahid  
 Th 14689

*Abstract*

Focuses on the nature and role of state in the process of development. The period under study has highlighted mainly the nature of regime, as the period between 1974 and 1991, that constitutes the major part, has been held by the military. Development is to be seen as a process that brings about qualitative changes in people's life which is facilitated by the nature of governance. Governance as in case of Bangladesh, for most of the period under study, remained in the hand of dictatorial unrepresentative, elitist power elite which was appeasing the external forces and internally remained sectarian. Bangladesh under military regime suffered growth of genuine democratic institutions. This was however achieved in 1991, when democracy was restarted though the new civilian regime continued the practice of following policies from the past, yet it made a distinct mark. Their definitely was creation of a responsive healthy environment which further boasted developmental activities of both state and society. The study also critically examines various theoretical concepts associated with food crisis. Concepts like food aid, food security, food self-sufficiency, food policy, entitlement and most important poverty and poverty alleviation. These were interpreted in the process of study to gain a theoretical perspective. In terms of tackling food crisis at one level and alleviating poverty at the other, Bangladesh can certainly be taken as a model for developing countries.

*Contents*

1. Food crisis in developing countries. 2. Towards impoverishment for the East : West Pakistan's discriminatory policies. 3. Liberation and legacies of the past. 4. Bangladesh a state of instability and underdevelopment. 5. Bangladesh : An agrarian economy. 6. Bangladesh : Food crisis. 7. Bangladesh : Tackling the food crisis. Conclusion. Bibliography.

360. VISWANATH (Anurag Mohanty)  
**Role of the State in the Context of Reforms : A Study with Reference to Poverty Alleviation Programmes in China.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty  
 Th 14691

*Abstract*

As the study is of the post-reform period, it analyses the important changes that accrued as a result of reforms: Deng's reform strategy, 'one focus, two points' (economic construction: reforms and open door) was introduced at the historic third plenum of the 11th central committee in 1978. Gives an overview of the national framework of poverty alleviation strategy and investigates the poverty alleviation strategies in the two provinces of Gansu and Yunnan. These two states belong to the lagging western region of China. This helps illustrate how the two case studies, abide by the parameters as well as chart out their own path, which complements the national strategy. The case studies also help delineate similarities and variations in poverty strategy in two different provinces of China.

*Contents*

1. Reforms and open door in China. 2. Understanding poverty : Approaches and strategy. 3. Developing China's Western region. 4. Poverty alleviation in the Western region : Field findings from Gansu and Yunnan. 5. Local state and poverty alleviation. 6. State and poverty in China : An assessment. Bibliography.

## M.Phil Dissertations

361. BHATT (Wasudha)  
**Development Ethics : A Theoretical Inquiry.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Neera Chandhoke
362. CHAKMA (Bindu Ranjan)  
**Chittagong Hill Tracts Political Crisis and its Impact on India's National Security.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Shanta N. Varma
363. CHAUBE (Kopal)  
**Decentralization and Public Delivery of Educaiton Services in Madhya Pradesh.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Satyajit Singh



364. DAS (Kalpita)  
**Poverty Resource Interlinkages-issues on Resource Management and Poverty in Kalahandi District of Orissa.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Satyajit Singh
365. KAMAL  
**Indo-US Relation Since 1998 to 2004**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Seema Narayan
366. KHER (Kanika)  
**Evolution of Panchayati Raj in India: A Historical Perspective.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. Bidyut Chakrabarty
367. PATTANAYAK (Purabi)  
**People's and Democratic Rights : With Case Studies of KSSP and BGVS Experience.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Malathi Subramanian
368. PRASAD (Rachna Kumari)  
**Special Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Dalits) - A Case Study of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act-1989.**  
 Supervisor : Prof. N. Sukumar
369. PREMANANDA (Hidam)  
**Truth and Subjectivity : A Study of Michel Foucault.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Nivedita Nenon
370. संजीता कुमारी  
**पंचायती राज में महिला सरपंचों की भूमिका 1993-2003ए राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश : एक अध्ययन ।**  
 निर्देशक : प्रो. एम. पी. सिंह
371. SOLANKI (Pratik)  
**Affirmative Action, and Representation of Women Through Political Quotas.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Ashok Acharya
372. SAINI (Saroj)  
**Native Women and the Politics of Difference in Canada.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Ashok Acharya