CHAPTER 48

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

530. चीवे (कमल नयन)
भारत में आविष्कारियों के वन भूमि अधिकारों का अध्ययन।
निदेशक : प्रो. उन्जवल कुमार सिंह तथा प्रो. नवदीप सुन्दर
Th 16894

सारांश

आविष्कारियों द्वारा किए जाने वा संग्रह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस पूरे अध्ययन में यह देखा कि वन अधिकार कानून के निर्माण में आविष्कारियों के संग्रह का महत्व योगदान रहा। खेतीपीहर के अलावा हर गाँव में आविष्कार अपनी रोजगार की जिज्ञासा में अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखने के लिए संग्रह कर रहे हैं। स्पष्ट किया गया है कि आविष्कारियों को अपनी रोजगार की जीविका की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के कलए और अपने गाँव अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा संग्रह करना पड़ता है। वन अधिकार कानून जैसे कानूनों से आविष्कारियों के जंगल के जमीन और इसके संसाधनों पर हक को वैधता मिलती है। यदि इस तरह के कानूनी संग्रह से मूँह मोड़ लिया जाए तो राज्य के लिए अपनी मनमानी करना ज्यादा आसान हो जाएगा।

विषय सूची

1. जंगल में आविष्कारियों के अधिकार : कानूनी स्पर्श और बदलाव का संग्रह
2. आविष्कारियों का वन भूमि अधिकार और वन नीति : इतिहास के आईने में 3.
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निर्भरता 5. जंगल की जमीन पर : केजा कबा’ और आविष्कारी जीवन 6. संदर्भ
ग्रन्थ सूची
Abstract

Deals with a theoretical understanding of the basic concept like community identity, notion of boundary, justice and their linkages with gender justice. Posts the problem of uniform civil code and personal law reform in India, post independence. Tries to understand the repercussion of a gendered citizenship on gender justice. With reference to India, the absence of the uniform civil code has created a situation of a contradictory equality. Deals with the dilemma that was faced by the women's movement after the sharpening of the community identity in India following the ‘dilemma events’ of the 1980's, and opened new challenges to the movement. It tries to deal with the rising division amongst the feminist cadre and identity crisis, regarding the issue of community identity, uniform civil code and personal law. Takes a look into how personal laws are highly discriminatory against women and it analyses the possibility of a UGC in India, some of its problems and finally the debate
surrounding the UGC and its options. Tries to answer the question, that if community identity and personal law has not only had a detrimental effect on women, but also has led to fatal and totally avoidable consequences should it be given priority over a UGC? It looks into the arena of legal reform and sensitized adjudicating system to give women a better chance at defending themselves.

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JAIN (Nikhil)
Empowerment of Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions: With Special Reference to Dalit Women: A Case Study of Faridabad.
Supervisor: Dr. Inderjeet Kaur
Th 16748

Abstract

Deals with Empowerment, Women, Dalit and Panchayatiraj Institutions. Traces of Evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. With survey of theBalwant Rai Mehta committee report, Ashok Mehta Committee Report, Singhvi Committee Report analyzes the 73rd amendment act and compare the various state acts, passed in consonance with the 73rd CAA. An effort has also been made to trace the evolution of reservation of seats for women in PRIs and their participation therein before 73rd amendment act. Explores the level of participation of women and its interrelation with socio-economic variables in the two blocks of district Faridabad: block Faridabad and the block Ballavgarh. Shows that without socio-economic empowerment of the women in general and dalit women in specific, political empowerment, thereof, cannot be realized through PRIs.

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Abstract

Deals with the meaning and the concept of coalition. It involves a study of various stages of coalitions, viz, coalition formation, maintenance and termination and also the prerequisites of successful coalitions. Deals with the theoretical framework of various coalition situation. Deals with the study of various coalition situation that have occurred in the Indian political system at the federal level till the 14th Lok Sabha elections. Analyzes the compulsions and reasons behind coalition situations in India, which have led to some significant changes in the nature of Indian federalism. Draws a qualitative understanding of the greater 'federalizing' and 'democratizing' tendencies of the Indian polity.

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Abstract

Attempts to understand the city of Chandigrah as one of the harbingers of the arrival of modernity in the 'new' India with reworked notions about the ideas of state, society and citizenship. Raises certain crucial questions about the 'modern' city as a space of exclusion and inclusion in the context of Dalits. Engages with the theoretical debates around caste and nation, caste
Attempts to record and recover the lost narratives of the Dalit experience during the anti-Mandal protests in the city of Chandigarh. Seeks to argue that Anti-Mandal protest was not simply about protesting against reservations but was about coining a fresh casteist language in the modern times. Studies two modern institutions— a university and a hospital in Chandigarh. Attempts to understand the modern institutions as a site for emergence of caste in unusually novel forms. Looks at the emergence of work-practices in a hospital and a university and how these are essentially defined by caste. How in everyday life of these institutions, the practices of caste go hand in hand with the process whereby institutions systematize the exclusions of Dalits. Seeks to understand how the Valmikis through reformulating the ideas about their past seek to renegotiate their present which is rooted in their everyday experience of being a ‘lower caste’.

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536. SARKAR (Jayabrata)
Supervisor: Dr. Ashok Acharya
Th 16749

Abstract

Attempts to identify the socio-political ideological currents of thought which could provide us with a broad framework to engage in an argumentative exposition on the genesis of dalit-based struggle in modern India. Deals with the understanding of the concept of social justice argued persuasively in Rajeev Bhargava (Ed), ‘Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution’. 2008 and its associated legal-constitutional provisions of affirmative action through reservation in the context of marginalized sections of society and its political ramifications in Indian democracy. Focuses on the rise of the BSP and covers the first phase (1984-92) of the dalit-bahujan party as an emerging political force in the
conservation politics of UP in the background of the waning of the Congress system and the alienation of its traditional support base-dalits, MBCs and Muslims - with significant electoral consequences.

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1. Introduction. 2. Lanscaping dalit politics: Politics, representation and power. 3. The political architecture of social justice. 4. In the forecourt of political power. 5. Remarks the ethnic calculus. Conclusion. Bibliography.

537. SHARMA (Chetna)
Supervisor: Dr. Ashok Acharya
Th 16751

Abstract

Attempts bring together arguments for minority rights and the scope for its extension to internal minority groups. Scholarly work of social scientists has been used as a yardstick to put forward the argument and insights of the research. Delves into the historical and political background of emergence of these issues in the Indian context and the response of the state towards them. Discusses the demand of Ladakhi Buddhists for the recognition of their distinct identity. brings forth the fears of the internal minority group and their response in that situation. Analyzes the role of Autonomous Council. Deals with the historical genesis of the demand of internal minority group, and their claims on land and language. Throws light on how the demand of Bodos have been handled by the state that provoked the unrest among them further.

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538. SWAIN (Gyanaranjan)
Addressing Inequality: The Capability Approach.
Supervisor: Dr. Ashok Acharya
Th 16892
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Abstract

The thesis is a theoretical venture to probe the effectiveness of capability approach and the debate within the discipline of capability approach. The debate takes place between Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, two leading figures in capability approach studies. One is concerned about human diversity and the other one is concerned about the universal requirements of human beings. The thesis intended to probe the debate between Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum.

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539. TIWARI (Sanjeev Kumar)
Sardar Patel and the Constitution Making Process.
Supervisor: Prof. Subrata Mukherjee
Th 16891

Abstract

Analyzes views and the role of Sardar Patel regarding Indian polity, his role in constitution making, his stand on Hindu-Muslim unity and secularism, his role in integration of Indian States and stand on Kashmir, Hyderabad, Junagarh and privy purses and to assess him as an organizer, leader and stern pragmatist.

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540. TRIPATHI (Vandana)
Gender-Equity and Social Justice in the Restructured Panchayati Raj System in Uttar Pradesh: Policy and Practice with Special Reference to Ambedkar Nagar District.
Supervisor: Dr. Malathi Subramanian
Th 16753
Abstract

Focuses on the policy and practice of gender-equity and social justice in the restructured Panchayati Raj system in UP, with special reference to a case study of its Ambedkar Nagar district. Provides the historical background of the Panchayats and the system of local self-governance in India since inception to the end of the pre-Independence period as well as an overview of the evolution of the Panchayats and Panchayat Raj during the post-Independence period culminating into the establishment of the three-tier Panchayati Raj in 1959. Deals with the political process leading to the Seventy-Third Amendment, a critical review of this Amendment including its objects, significant features and inadequacies, the Provisions of panchayats, Act and the process of decentralization and devolution to enable the three-tier PRIs to function as effective institutions of self-government at the respective levels. Deals a brief background and assessment of gender-equity in Indian society and polity and moves on to discuss its various dimensions, its conceptual framework, Constitutional obligations for it and its evolution during the post-Independence period. Discusses the policy and practice of gender-equity and social justice in the restructured Panchayati Raj system in UP. Covers the historical background of the Panchayats in UP, a critical assessment of the policy and practice of gender-equity and social justice in the Panchayati Raj system restructured.

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