

CHAPTER 47

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

517. AWANISH KUMAR

Kautiliya's Thought and Administration : A Critical Analysis.

Supervisor : Prof. P K Datta

Th 18144

Abstract

Kautiliya's Arthashastra presents many ideas regarding administration which are very useful and applicable in the modern day administration it nevertheless has some limitations. Kautiliya's theory justified territorial expansion, imperial conquest and colonial exploitation which cannot be accepted in the modern democratic state. In the appointment of higher post, Great reliance and faith was laid on Brahms than others, but there is no evidence that other castes or religions were considered in the appointment of the higher post. The text does not provide us a wide description of provincial, dronmukh or sthaniya courts. There was no place for advocate. Judges themselves investigate the whole facts. The justice was based on the caste system. Civil and criminal laws largely discriminated between one socio class and another. The ruler was ultimate source of justice in the administration of Kautiliya. In the modern democratic state, justice is based on rule of law. We get little description regarding local administration. Kautiliya;s main aim is to divide the whole land into villages as a scale of unite for revenue collection and women are also not involved in the administration of Kautiliya. However, it can be concluded that Text, with some limitations, presents picture of good administration. The whole administrative system is designed with a view of develop the prosperity, power and welfare of the state. Kautilya not only paid attention to the state interests but also paid attention to the welfare of the people, too. All administrators, including the King, were considered servants of the people. Kautilya has defined the responsibilities, duties, characteristics and abilities in civil services, in a meticulous and sequential way. There is none important aspect of administration that is not dealt by Kautilya

in his 'Arthshastra'. It is very natural to find a difference in between the administration in a monarchy and democracy. However, his views sound modern in the context of present day administrative set-up. The administrative modals in Arthshastra are presented a such a way that they, also, serve as inspirational models for the modern administration.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. The state. 3. Administrative system. 4. Personnel administration. 5. Fiscal and economic policy and administration. Conclusion, appendix and bibliography.

518. MISHRA (Amit)
**United Nations Peacekeeping in the Post Cold War Period :
 From Peacekeeping to Peacebuilding.**
 Supervisor : Prof. Achin Vanaik
 Th 18145

Abstract

This thesis deals with the effectiveness of U. N. operations at the end of the Cold War period in creating peace in areas of conflict. It also analyses the successes and failures of peacekeeping operations. It also presents a chronological scrutiny of the performance of the U. N. peace mechanism. It has analysed the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations in the post Cold War in maintaining sustainable peace.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Evolution of U. N. Peacekeeping in the Cold War Era : A historical analysis. U. N. Peace-keeping in the post cold-war era : Expansion of scope. 4. Analysis through case studies-I (Rwanda and Mozambique). 5. Analysis through case a studies -II (*Un Peacekeeping role in sierra leone and east timor). 6. Conclusion and bibliography.

519. PANDEY (Punam)
**Environmental Security : Water Conflicts in West Asia and
 South Asia.**
 Supervisors : Prof. Navnita Chadha Behera and
 Prof. Achin Vanaik
 Th 18143

Abstract

Environment has become a mainstream subject in the present time. Deliberations on environment are no longer confined to four walls of the conference room amidst intellectuals; it is being debated and discussed across all levels and has become everybody's concern all over the world. The present thesis :Environment Security : Water Conflicts in West Asia and South Asia: deals with the changing concept of security and how water has a defining role in ensuring environment security. Security has acquired much wider connotations and is no longer understood in the limited sense of protecting the territorial integrity of a state. Environment occupies a predominant position in the discourses on security. Overarching generalizations in this realm are not useful due to the widely varying specificities of environmental problems as well as their solutions, which in turn, emphasize the need to understand their local context. It calls for an area and issue-based approach because environmental security is contextual and must take into account the peculiar circumstances of countries and regions. The management of intensity as well as pace of the environmental change depends on the capacity of particular states, either singly or collectively. With increasing population and climate change seems imminent, the possibility for water Conflicts at the inter-state level is predicated to be increasing in number because at least two hundred forty rivers are shared by two or more countries at the moment. The inter-state river disputes have been discussed with the help of two case studies-Indo-Bangladesh Ganges and Israel-Palestine dispute in relation to the Jordan River.

Contents

1. Environment security : A theoretical construct. 2. Understanding water conflicts. 3. Farakka barrage dispute : Case study of India and Bangladesh. 4. Water sharing between Israel and Palestine : An iniquitous Bargain. 5. Conclusion.

520. PRAGYA PARMITA
Japan's Policy Towards South Asia in the Post-Cold War Period.
 Supervisor : Prof. Veena Kukreja
 Th 18281

Abstract

Study started with the hypothesis that Japan's foreign policy orientations towards South Asia after the end of the Cold War,

following the collapse of Soviet Russia in 1989, is marked by signs of a shift from a passive reactive stance by the Japanese State to a proactive one. Though only twenty years have elapsed since the demise of the bipolar world, which was the defining feature of the international relations of the second half of the twentieth century, and it may be premature to discern major shifts in the foreign policy orientations, but an attempt has been made, in this study, to discern trends and patterns which may have appeared in these twenty years, and which may shape, in time to come, the course of international relations in general, and Japan-South Asia relations in particular.

Contents

1. Japan's policy towards South Asia : Theoretical framework.
 2. Japan's foreign policy and the Asia factor : A historical overview.
 3. South Asia in Japan's foreign policy during the cold war period: Politico-strategic and economic dimensions.
 4. South Asia in Japan's foreign policy in the post cold war period: Politico-strategic dimensions.
 5. Japan's economic policy towards South Asia in the post-cold war period. Summary and conclusion. Bibliography.

521. SACHDEVA (Mona)
US as a Factor in India's Foreign Policy in the Post Cold War Period.
 Supervisors : Dr. Vipin Malhotra
 Th 18226

Abstract

Deals with theoretical aspects of foreign policy like what is a foreign policy, approaches to the study of foreign policy, concepts of national interest, power view of politics, etc. Definitions of foreign policy by George Modelski, Hartman, Padelford and Lincoln, C.C Rodee and Brookings institution are quoted and explained. Both domestic factors like geography, economic development, historical tradition, culture and public opinion, governmental structure, great power structure and external factors i.e. the international environment affecting the foreign policy of nation are examined. Provides a brief historical analysis during cold war era and its impact on Indo US relations (1945-1990). Highlights the end of cold war era and beginning of a new chapter in Indo-US relations during post cold war era (1991-1997). Along with economic issues, the nuclear issue has been an important one and forms an important and central part of this thesis as these developments had a direct impact on Indo-US

relations. Issues of convergence of interests between India and US have been discussed. These issues of common interest brought India and US close to each other.

Contents

1. Theoretical interpretation. 2. Historical roots of Indo-US relations. 3. The era of globalization and liberalization and Indo-US economies ties. 4. Part I - Nuclearisation and India, Part II - Indo-US nuclear deal. 5. Terrorism and environment. 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

522. SINGH (Abhay Prasad)
Political Economy of Child Labour in India : A Study of the Brassware Industry of Moradabad.
 Supervisors : Dr. N Sukumar and Dr. Ashish Ghosh
 Th 18142

Abstract

Some of the major political - economic causes of child labour are - market imperfections and the higher Cost of Education, nature of global trade and Labour standards, Opportunity Cost and liquidity Constraints. The general causes of child labour are understood in terms of demand and supply factors. Major supply factors are : poverty, family breakdown, attitude to girls and discrimination against minority groups. The chief demand side factors are : cheap and obedient labour, nimble fingers, inadequacy of laws and infrastructure and poor quality education. The process of globalization has intensified informalisation and casualisation of labour force. As a result, concentration of child labour in the informal home-based industries has become a serious cause of concern. The brassware industry in Moradabad is unique in terms of its linkage with the global value chain in which artisans/workers and child labour rank the lowest. The intensification of globalization process has further entrenched control of exporters on the entire production chain. In the process vulnerability and casualisation of home-based workers has been exacerbated. In India, there is an intense debate between abolitionists and alleviationists about the best possible ways of overcoming the problem of child labour. The state policies however believes in alleviation as much important as abolition of child labour, and hence the policies emphasise on health and nutrition of child as much as ban on child labour.

1. Introduction. 2. Child Labour : Issues of debate in national and international perspective. 3. Child labour in India : Nature, magnitude trends and policies. 4. The social and political economic contexts of child labour in Moradabad : A survey of literature. 5. Child labour in Moradabad brassware : A study in the home based industries. 6. Child labour in the framework of globalisation and liberalisation. Conclusion and bibliography.

M.Phil Dissertations

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Women Making Peace : A Case Study of the Struggle for Peace by Women in Manipur.
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524. AJIT KUMAR
Role of Bahujan Samiti Party in Coalitionpolitics in China.
 Supervisor : Dr. Bipin Thakur
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Islamic Resurgence and Its Challenge to the Secularization Thesis : Taking a Snapshot of Pakistan.
 Supervisor : Prof. Achin Vanaik
526. ANCHAL
Impact of Forest Politics on the Ecology of Uttarakhand (1815 to 1980).
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 निर्देशिका : डॉ. रेखा सक्सेना

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Supervisor : Dr. N Sukumar
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534. NISHANT KUMAR
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Supervisor : Prof. P K Datta
539. VERMA (Rahul)
Parties, States and Party System Trajectories and Processes of Electoral Competition in India from 1989 to 2009.
Supervisor : Prof. Neera Chandhoke