

CHAPTER 48

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

530. चौबे (कमल नयन)

भारत में आदिवासियों के वन भूमि अधिकारों का अध्ययन ।

निर्देशक : प्रो. उज्ज्वल कुमार सिंह तथा प्रो. नंदिनी सुन्दर
Th 16894

सारांश

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

विषय सूची

1. जंगल में आदिवासियों के अधिकार : कानूनी रूपरेखा और बदलाव का संघर्ष
2. आदिवासियों का वन भूमि अधिकार और वन नीति : इतिहास के आईने में
3. वन अधिकार कानून : बहस और आन्दोलन
4. आदिवासी जीवन और जंगल पर निर्भरता
5. जंगल की जमीन पर : बेजा कब्जा' और आदिवासी जीवन
6. संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची ।

531. दहिया (प्रकाश वीर)
भारत में चुनाव सुधार : निर्वाचन आयोग के विशेष सन्दर्भ में ।
 निर्देशिका : डॉ. विजय लक्ष्मी पण्डित
Th 16893

सारांश

भारत में चुनाव सुधारों की आवश्यकता का गहन अध्ययन किया है । इस संदर्भ में निर्वाचन आयोग के कार्य उसकी स्वायत्तता और समस्याओं का विवरण है। कुछ चुनाव सुधार भी दिए गए हैं ।

विषय सूची

1. लोकतन्त्र एवं भारत में निर्वाचन व्यवस्था 2. निर्वाचन आयोग : संविधान सभा में परिचर्चा 3. निर्वाचन आयोग : व्यावहारिक संदर्भ 4. निर्वाचन आयोग की स्वायत्तता एवं सतही प्रयास 5. चुनाव सुधार प्रयास । निष्कर्ष । सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची एवं परिशिष्ट ।

532. GANGOPADHYAY (Sroddha)
Gender Justice and Community Identity.
 Supervisor : Prof. Neera Chandhoke
Th 16752

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.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Personal law and community identity : A critical analysis of post-independence reforms in India. 3. Democratic state and gendered citizenship : A feminist analysis. 4. Women's movement and law reform : The dilemma. 5. Uniform civil code and personal law : The debate. 6. Conclusion : Gender justice and community identity. Bibliography.

533. 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 the Balwant 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 Faribadad and the block Ballavgarh. Shows that without socio-economic empowerment of the owmen in general and dalit women in specific, political empowerment, thereof, cannot be realized through PRIs.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Parameters of Study. 3. Evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. 4. Empowerment of Women : A factual analysis. 5. Conclusions and suggestions. Bibliography and Annexures.

534. NAVLANI (Kavita)
Politics of National Coalitions in India : Growing Trends Towards Regionalization and Federalization.
 Supervisor : Prof. Bidyut Chakrabarty
Th 16747

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 situations. Deals with the study of various coalition situations 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.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Coalition Politics and Government : An Introduction. 3. Approaches to and Theories of Coalition Politics [The suitability of their application in the case of India]. 4. Experience of coalition Governments at the National level in India till the fourteenth Lok Sabha elections. 5. Coalition politics and reconceptualizing Indian federalism. 6. Unfolding of the federal coalitions in India. 7. The political economy of reforms against the backdrop of federal coalitions. 8. Conclusion. Bibliography.

535. NAVPRIT KAUR
Dalits and the Politics of Exclusion : Caste, Class and Gender in Chandigarh.
 Supervisors : Prof. Nivedita Menon and Prof. Gopal N Guru
Th 16750

Abstract

Attempts to understand the city of Chandigarh 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

and modernity and caste and gender in contemporary scholarship. 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'.

Contents

1. Myth, idea and reality : Unveiling the modern city. 2. Dalits and contemporary debates on caste. 3. Anti-reservation protests and the construction of caste in a 'modern' city. 4. Demystifying modernity through its avatars : modern institutions and caste in Chandigarh. 5. Resisting co-option, inventing selfhood : Adi-Dharm Samaj and Valmikis in Chandigarh. Conclusion. Bibliography.

536. SARKAR (Jayabrata)
Dalitisation of Social Justice : The Bahujan Samaj Party Perspective.
 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.

Contents

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)
Identity Politics and Recognition of Minorities in Indian States : A Study of Bodos and Ladakhis.
 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.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Internal minorities : A theoretical exploration. 3. India : A complex case of minority representation. 4. Ladakhis: Internal minority in Jammu and Kashmir. 5. Bodos : Internal minority in Assam. 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

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

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.

Contents

1. Addressing inequality : Divergent approaches. 2. An introduction to capability approach. 3. Capability approach : Debate between Sen and Nussbaum. 4. Capabilities, institutions, patterns of deprivation. Conclusion. Bibliography.

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.

Contents

1. Making of Sardar. 2. Evolution of India's constitution. 3. Sardar Patel's role in constitution making. 4. Sardar Patel and the Indian Muslims. 5. Intergration of Indian states with special reference to Hyderabad. Conclusion. Bibliography.

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

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.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Scope, questions and methodology. 3. The context and rationale. 4. Why gender-equity and social justice? 5. Gender-equity and social Justice in the Restructured Pachayati Raj System in Uttar Pradesh : Policy and Practice. 6. Ambedkar Nagar District : Gender-Equity and social Justice in practice. 7. Findings and conclusions. Bibliography and Appendices.

M.Phil Dissertations

541. अन्जु

अनुच्छेद 356 : दशक 1990 के बाद के दौर का विश्लेषण ।

निर्देशक : डॉ. रेखा सक्सेना एवं प्रो. महेन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह

542. BISOYI (Madhaba Kumar)
Disability, Employment and Livelihood : Policies and Programmes in India.
 Supervisor : Dr. Saroj Giri
543. CHOLICHEM SANGTAM (T)
Ethnofederalism and the Accomodation of Ethnic Nationalism in India.
 Supervisor : Dr. Saroj Giri
544. REDDY (Ranjan Kumar)
Role of National Rights Commission in the Protection of Human Rights in India.
 Supervisor : Prof. Ujjwal Kumar Singh
545. ROVISO
Naga Struggle for Freedom : A Theoretical Perspective.
 Supervisor : Dr. Sarij Giri
546. SAGAR (Mani)
Higher Education in India After New Economic Reforms.
 Supervisor : Dr. Purnima Roy
547. सीमा
दलित अस्मिता में नारी : पहचान का प्रश्न ।
 निर्देशक : डॉ. गजेन्द्र नाथ त्रिवेदी
548. SHARMA (Tripta)
Politics of Film Censorship in India.
 Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Madhulika Banerjee
549. SINGH (Garima)
Theories on Social Exclusion : Speciaql Reference to Caste and Gender.
 Supervisor : Dr. N. Sukumar
550. विकास कुमार
विकासशील समाज में विधि का शासन: भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य ।
 निर्देशक : प्रो. प्रदीप कुमार दत्ता