POLITICAL SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

546. अजय कुमार
नेपाल में माओवादी विप्लव : 1990 से 2006 तक।
निर्देशक : प्रो. वीना कुकरेजा
<u>Th 22446</u>

सरांश

नेपाल, भारत एवं चीन के बीच घोर गरीबी, आर्थिक वंचितपन, सामाजिक दमन एवं राजनीतिक संकटों की विरासत को लेकर स्थित है। नेपाल एक बहुसांस्कृतिक एवं बहुप्रजातीय देश है जिसमें लगभग 102 प्रजातीय समुदाय हैं, जो 92 के करीब भिन्न भिन्न भाषाएँ बोलते हैं। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में नेपाल का माओवादी विप्लव वाकई आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अद्भुत है। यह विप्लव उस समय शुरू हुआ जब सोवियत संघ का विघटन हो चुका था और सारी दुनिया में अमेरिका द्वारा साम्यवाद के सफाये का प्रचार चल रहा था, यह किसी भी कम्युनिस्ट क्रांति के लिए बेहद प्रतिकूल महोल था। नेपाल का विप्लव लगभग एक दशक तक फरवरी 1996 से लेकर नवंबर 2006 तक चला जिसमें लगभग 13000 लोगों की जानें गईं। इन दस वर्षों में नेपाली माओवादियों एवं सरकारी शाही नेपाली सेना का कई बार आमना सामना हुआ लेकिन वर्ष 2005 में राजा ज्ञानेन्द्र ने जब सारी शक्ति अपने हाथ में ले ली और संसद भंग कर दी तो संसदीय पार्टियां नाराज हो गईं, तब सात पार्टियों का गठबंधन बना जिसने माओवादियों से हाथ मिला लिया और एक समझौते के कारण इस राजनीतिक हिंसा का अंत हुआ। तब माओवादी और नेपाली सरकार दोनों ही अपनी जीत का ऐलान करने लगीं और विश्लेषक असमंजस में पड़ गए कि जीत किसकी हुई। यह शोध नेपाल में उदित विप्लव के कारणों का पता लगाते हुए इस विप्लव में माओवादियों और नेपाली सरकार की कार्यवाहियों का विश्लेषण करता है और इस विप्लव में माओवादी कहाँ तक सफल रहे इसका पता लगाता है।

547. AVNEET KAUR
Building Capabilities of Women Through E-Governance at the Grassroots : A Case Study of Ghaziabad District, U.P.
Supervisor : Dr. Sangita Dhal
Th 22306

Abstract

The empowerment of women is a crucial issue that influences the governance process. The non-participation of women in social and political affairs, lack of autonomy to take independent decisions and their sexual subjugation to men provided them with inferior position in the society. The prime cause of women subordination and oppression is embedded in the patriarchal structure that has resulted in gender inequality. It is in this context capability building as an enabler of empowerment is very important in women's life. The work is undertaken to understand the relevance and impact of electronic governance in the lives of rural women. The research has focused on the gender responsive governance that demands participation of women at all level of governance. In order to test the hypothesis and to examine the objective of the study , an empirical detailed field investigation was undertaken to study the impact of electronic governance on rural women in Ghaziabad District. Some samples of urban areas are also taken up to bring out the qualitative research and to make it more representative in nature. The study adopted historical, descriptive and analytical method . In order to develop an overall understanding of the problem, an archival work was done by consulting academic libraries as well as individual research of the scholars. The entire study is divided into six chapters. First chapter deals with detailed summary of theoretical aspect of the study. Second chapter presents a picture of the research methodology that is adopted for the study. Third chapter discusses the capability approach of Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum. Fourth chapter discusses the historical origin of electronic governance . Fifth chapter reviews and analyses the empirical data collected during the field study and finally last chapter concludes with policy suggestions.

Contents

1. Theoretical framework of the study 2. Research design 3. Gender perspectives on capability approach : Contributions of Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum 4. Empowerment of women through electronic governance : A case study of Ghaziabad, U.P. 5. empirical analysis and critical evaluation 6. Conclusion and policy suggestions. Annexures and bibliography.

548. झा (पंकज कुमार)

राज्य और बाढ़ नियंत्रण की राजनीति, बिहार के कटिहार जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में।

निर्देशक : प्रो. उज्ज्वल कुमार सिंह

<u>Th 22305</u>

सरांश

My thesis identifies two main perspectives on flood control, the traditional and the modern. My objective here is to look at the dichotomy between them, from the point of view of the politics of knowledge. I also intended to explore the possibility of a dialogue between the two, one that could lead to an alternative flood management policy. The traditional perspective views floods as a part of their life-cycle and responds accordingly.The hydrological approach, on the other hand, is mostly concerned about taming a river, viewing floods as a disaster that ought to be controlled and possibly eliminated. This perspective dominates the policy of the post-colonial state in India. Both perspectives have their own problems as far as dealing with the flood situation is concerned. While the two approaches do not interact and the traditional approach romanticizes the relationship of flood with people a bit too far, the hydrological approach mostly ignores the strengths of participation and wisdom of commons. Along with this I analyse the politics of flood control in post-colonial India, beginning with the Development debates, the policy statements and reports on flood control. My study is based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork in the Katihar district of Bihar, over two years (2011-13), in which I collected extensive narratives (based on interviews, local songs). So this study is based on a combination of different methodologies borrowed from social science disciplines. It offers both a fresh set of interdisciplinary insights on the politics of knowledge, which is a new and emerging field and to the traditional discipline of public policy. The intention of this kind of work is to point towards different ways I public policy can be framed, by listening to and incorporating the voices of people on the ground, rather than a top-down approach.

विषय सूची

1. प्रस्तावना : ज्ञान की राजनीति का निर्माण 2. विज्ञान, तकनीक व बाढ़ नियंत्रण की राजनीति : विकास व आपदा के गाहे–बगाहे 3. राज्य, नीति और बाढ़ : उपनिवेशकाल से उत्तर उपनिवेशकाल तक 4. परंपरा, संस्कृति व ज्ञान : बाढ़ नियंत्रण व नज़रिया 5. कटिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की राजनीति बनाम लोकजीवन 6. महानंदा बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना व बाढ़ से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दे 7. निष्कर्ष । सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची। विवरण-तालिका।

549. झा (भवनाथ)

संसद और न्यायपालिका के बदलते संबंध और इसका भारतीय संसदीय संघवादी व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव : 1990 के पश्चात् की प्रवृत्ति का अध्ययन।

निर्देशिका : डॉ. रेखा सक्सेना

<u>Th 22451</u>

550.   KUMAR RAHUL
Reconceiving Autonomy in the Light of gandhian Idea of Swaraj.
Supervisor : Prof. Ashok Acharya
Th 22309

Abstract

The thesis aims at fulfilling an intellectual ambition at hand, i.e. "reconceiving autonomy in the light of Gandhian idea of Swaraj". Preliminary inkling to work on this title came from the etymological and semantic similarity between th etwo terms: autonomy and Swaraj, meaning 'self-rule. Ronald J. Terchek's book, 'Gandhi: Struggling for Autonomy', has been a great fillip in furthering deep academic interest and bolstering the thesis that a notion of Swaraj is at the heart of Gandhian idea of Swaraj. Terchek's text tries to arrest impulses in Gandhi for a theory of autonomy. This work has not intended to critique Terchek, nor has it tried to invent a research-gap in his text. Rather, this work has received a great measure of intellectual fillip from Terchek in terms of research material and research motivation. The thesis builds on impulses arrested by Terchek and develops them into a Gandhian theory of autonomy. Chapters contained in thesis map some of the conventional and contemporary theories of autonomy. The thesis postulates a framework of Gandhian ethics and situates at its heart a notion of autonomy, as is the case with Kantian ethics. It explores and intercalates important common grounds and departures between Gandhian ethics and Kantian ethics, a suggests how Gandhi would reconceive Kantian autonomy by a reversal of equation between morality and autonomy. It develops a cognitive structure of and methodology for Gandhian theory of autonomy and constructs a Gandhian theory of 'self-knowledge' as a pre-requisite for a theory of autonomy. In so doing, it harps on the metaphysics of Advaita vedanta and the cosmology of the Bhagavad-gita. Finally, the thesis argues for a case of 'cosmopolitan self' and 'cosmopolitan dharma' embedded in Gandhi's cosmology of the 'self-other relationship'.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Mapping conceptions of autonomy 3. Moral Autonomy : Kant and after 4. Understanding Gandhian Idea of swaraj 5. Gandhi : Sources of the self, self-other relationship, and cosmopolitan self 6. Theorizing Gandhi, reconceiving autonomy. Bibliography.

551. मुरारी (कृष्ण)
भारतीय राज्यों में दलीय पद्धति : तीन प्रतिमानों – मध्य प्रदेश, केरल एवं गुजरात – का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।
निर्देशक : डॉ. हिमांशु रॉय
Th 22450

विषय सूची

1. भारतीय राज्यों में दलीय पद्धति के विभिन्न प्रतिमान : सैद्धान्तिक अवधारणा एवं व्यवहारिक प्रतिरूप
2. मध्य प्रदेश : द्वि-दलीय व्यवस्था 3. केरल : द्वि-ध्रुवीय बहु-दलीय व्यवस्था 4. गुजरात : एक-दलीय प्रभुत्व की व्यवस्था 5. निष्कर्ष : उभरती प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण। परिशिष्ट। संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची।

552. SATAPATHY (Bishnu Charan)
Politics and Culture in Tribal Mobilization : A Study of Manoharpur Orissa.
Supervisor : Prof. Sunil K. Choudhary
Th 22448

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Religion and culture in political mobilisation : A theoretical understanding 3. Socio-economic profiles of Manoharpur 4. Manoharpur carnage : The event and the   process 5. Studing Manoharpur carnage through the lens of state, civil society and ethnic identity 6. Hinduzation and the Jagannath Cult. Conclusion and bibliography.

553. SENGUPTA (Gargi)
Governance of Delhi : A Study of the Bhagidari Approach with Special Reference to Savda Ghevra - Development and Livelihood Issues.
Supervisor : Dr. Nasreen Chowdhory
Th 22447

Abstract

Like any other megacity Delhi also witnesses the constant increase in migrant population from various nearby areas of Delhi. These people come to Delhi for better job opportunities and livelihood, but primarily get involved into unoragnised sector. Lack of financial resource force these people to settle down in odd and vacant land, where they build their jhuggi jhompris. When the Government and the agencies require lands for any development related projects, then programmes and policies of relocation and resettlement are adopted for the slum dwellers. The present study deals with the population of those slums which were relocated to Savda Ghevra. This policy of resettlement completely reshuffled the lives and livelihood. A city development should be an organic one and infrastructural developments and city beautification should not be at the cost of the poor, the development project cannot compartmentalise and divide the people within the same city. But the reality is development of one's imposes conditions for the underdevelopment of the other (poor people). The present era is the era of governance, where both Government and people are equal participants. Under the process of governance both political and non-political actors are present and work together. The present understanding of governance has transformed the vertical ordering to a horizontal relation. Under

horizontal linkages both political and non-political actors and agencies are aligned with each other, work on the principle of sharing or as the then Government of Delhi's approach of Bhagidari. The present study, in this background is an attempt to examine how much the migrant poor, who over a period of time have become citizens of Delhi are the real bhagidar of the governance process or is their participation is only up to electoral level or in procedural sense, along with whether their lives are conditioned or not.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Understanding governance, human development and sustainabl liveihood and their interlinkages 3. Bhagidari Approach : Participation an indicator of progress 4. Urban governance and housing settlements in Delhi 5. The case study of Savda Ghevra : the resettlement colony. 5. Conclusion. Annexure and bibliography.

554.   SHARMA (Tripta)
Politics of News : Alternative Readings of the Print Media in the Hindi Belt Since 1980.
Supervisor : Dr. Madhulika Banerjee
Th 22304

Abstract

The thesis 'Politics of News: Alternative Readings of The Print Media in The Hindi Belt Since 1980', discusses the relationship between social movements and print media in the Hindi Belt. By taking the cases of women's and farmers' movements this study explores how social movements are presented or reflected upon in the mainstream as well as alternative print publications. This work interrogates two major issues; first, how the social movements are represented in the mainstream news media, and second, how alternative media and social movements as alternative politics relate to each other. Since mainstream print media in India is one of the most powerful opinion shapers, the thesis studied most circulated English and Hindi Dailies (Times of India and Navbharat Times) between a thirty year time span (1980 to 2010). Along with the mainstream print media, the thesis also studies a small alternative publication - 'Samayik Varta' - to explore the difference of opinions both media present regarding social movements. This research finds that the relationship between social movements and mainstream print media is of antipathy. Mainstream news media does not give more than two percent space to women and farmers in all. Within this two percent most of the news stories do not even mention the agenda of these movements. The study questions the popular assertion of the mainstream media as the 'fourth estate' of democracy, especially when it comes to social movements. On the other hand, in alternative print publication more than half of the space is given to both the movements to present the perspectives and agenda of these movements, while presenting analysis of great depth. This publication also served as an important interlocutor to the participants of these movements, hence establishing a symbiotic relationship with them, that continues till date.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Democracy and media social movements and alternative media : Reclaiming democratic space 3. Reflection of women's issues in mainstream media 4. Reflection of Farmers' issues in mainstream media 5. Samayik varta : A case from alternative print media 6. Conclusion. References.

555.   SINGH (Anushka)
   Sedition and Democracy, a Comparative Study of Liberal Democracies.
   Supervisor : Prof. Ujjwal Kumar Singh
   Th 22449

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Political offences, speech crimes and free speech : A comparative study of legal regimes 3. The liberal   democracies of England, USA and Australia : A comparative study of the social history of the law of sedition 4. Resistance, Dissent and patriotism : Sedition in colonial India 5. Chronicling sedition in post-colonial India: journey within the courts and beyond 6. Caste, class, community and sedition. Conclusion and bibliography.

556.   SINGH (Priyabala)
   Resurgence of Militant Islam in Pakistan : Challenges and Implications.
   Supervisor : Prof. Veena Kukreja
   Th 22308

Abstract

RESURGENCE OF MILITANT ISLAM IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS Pakistan has today become the epicentre of the global jihadi movement and the principle breeding ground of Islamic radicalism. The threat of Pakistan being Talibanised is one challenge that Pakistan faces today. The study has taken upon the reasons and developments both internal and external play of politics which have led to the rise of fundamentalism and militant Islam in Pakistan. The resurgence of militant Islam in Pakistan, the study has found out, has led the state not only to a crisis of identity but it's very survival is at stake. The political turmoil in Pakistan especially in the tribal areas has created a dangerous and chaotic environment in which the influence and following of the radical groups has increased greatly. The study argues that the perpetuation of radicalization, extremism,sectarianism and violence, especially since the 1970s gradually transformed Pakistan into a 'Tinderbox.' The nexus between state-military and mullah has led to the Islamization of Pakistan especially since General Zia's regime. Besides, the study has found out that several external factors like Iranian Revolution of the 1979, Pakistan's Afghanistan Policy, complexity of relationship between Pakistan and the US, the US policy of containment and its hegemonic project in Afghanistan and its ambitions in the region especially since 9/11 and its 'War on Terror' etc, has made matters worse for Pakistan.The study sees that there are political, social, economic implications of this mess in the post 9/11 scenario. Thus, the study has mused upon various future prospects that Pakistan in its concluding remarks. Pakistan ,study argues ,will survive like it has over many crises in the past as well but its real strength and picture would be clear only after the US withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Contents

1. Conceptual framework 2. Islam and politics in Pakistan : From Islamic republic to Islamic sate (1947-1988) 3. Pakistan's drift into Islamic extremism 1988 onwards 4. Spread of militant Islam in Pakistan : Post-9/11 scenario 5. Pakistan in war with itself : Challenges and implications of the resurgence of militant Islam in Pakistan. Conclusion, glossary and bibliography.

557.   TYAGI (Silky)
Protective Discrimination in India : A Radical Egalitarian Critique.
Supervisor : Dr. Ashok Acharya
Th 22307

Abstract

The dissertation is an attempt to delve deep into one of the critical issues that affects Indian politics—protective discrimination—and of unraveling the important theoretical debates behind it. From the time of its inception to its current dilemmas, one thing that stands out in all its manifestations is the dissatisfaction behind the arguments that seek to justify protective discrimination. Even if there is an acceptance for such a policy, an utter lack of satisfactory approval for such a policy seems missing. This disapproval creeps in time and again through people's resentment. I seek to clear some of the dilemmas that hover around such a policy. Over the years, many arguments revolving around the policy have focused on the state's concern and role with regard to the list of beneficiaries. Very little has been discussed on the normative aspects of this policy, which is calling it into deeper scrutiny. Although some political theorists and scholars such as Marc Galanter, André Béteille, Dipankar Gupta, Gurpreet Mahajan, Bhiku Parekh have offered useful insights, they needed to be supplemented with a bit more on the normativity of radical arguments that I find missing in their arguments. Taking a cue from Wolff's idea, I embark on a left liberal egalitarian approach and try anew to look at the problem between fairness and respect as a source of a serious conflict of values that feeds into the growing resentment against policies like protective discrimination. My central argument is that the state has to engage in the task of changing its language, from being a paternalistic beholder of justice to an agent and participant in ensuring 'respect' across sections and without inviting the social vices of oppression, exploitation and/or humiliation.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Protective discrimination : Existing Justifications and their problems 3. Caste system and rationale behind   protective discrimination in India 4. Protective discrimination in India : A historical overview 5. Protective discrimination in India : Provision,politics and dilemma 6. An alternative justification of protective discrimination in India. Conclusion and bibliography.