

CHAPTER 2

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. DEEPAK KUMAR
Centre Province Relations in Morocco with Special Reference to Sahara Province.
Supervisor : Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 23229

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Morocco constitution 2011 has adopted the autonomy arrangement for the Western Sahara under the provision of a federal state. The constitution provides centre and province relations in the development of the Morocco. Centre province relations are the part of the federalism. that means the constitutional distribution of power between a national government and a number of states/provincial governments particularly suitable for divers' societies. Morocco federal system. With the implementation of Morocco's new Constitution after the referendum held on 1 July 2011, a considerable step towards democratization was taken. The study examines the federal structure, constitution and the distribution of power towards of Sahara province of the Morocco. Morocco has provided great powers in all provinces in general and Sahara province in particular. To meet the demands for regional autonomy, Morocco switching to a bicameral legislature appears to be improving the goal to increase representation in the Parliament. It strengthen the principle of separation of powers and solidified the rule of law by broadening the legislative powers of Parliament and mandating an independent Judiciary. The 9 Section of the Moroccan Constitution is devoted entirely to the regional authorities. Along with the regions, this term also includes the middle level of the Provinces (rural) and Prefectures (urban), as well as the lower municipality level. The three Sahara regions (Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira, Laayoune- Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra and Guelmim-Es Semara) are getting special attention with regard to the discussion of decentralization. The population of the Sahara autonomous region is represented in Parliament and in all the other national institutions. The centre state relation of the Morocco shows the federal structure of the Morocco and its present concern for Southern province. It shows the constitutional division of power and practice the real democratic system of governance.

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1. Introduction 2. Literature review 3. James Baker status of Sahara 4. Distributions of constitutional power in Sahara 5. Economic resources and revenue sharing 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.
02. SINGH (Anupam Kumar)
Climate Change, Vulnerability and Adaptation in the Livestock Sector : A Case Study of Ethiopia.
Supervisor : Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th 24090

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Livestock is a significant contributor to economic and social development in Ethiopia at the household and national level. Hence, Livestock play a significant role in Ethiopian economy and the adverse impact of climate change directly and indirectly affected the local people. Study shows that annual temperature has increased by 1.4 C and the average daily precipitation in Ethiopia quantity will lie around 1.97 mm in coming time that show the decrease the rainfall amount. Due to climate change induced hazards like recurring of drought leads the pastoralist's livestock's in to death and makes the pastoralist's to be more vulnerable. Women, children are also vulnerable due to less capacity to have resilience from the incoming diseases, drought. The elderly people are old, physically weak and face some health problems due to their Ageing. So, they also considered in vulnerable groups. In Ethiopia, the farmer's as well as pastoralist's capacity to adapt to the changing climate is very limited due to lack of scientific knowledge, economic capacity and their dependency on natural resource. The majority of people adopted tree planting and water conservation as a response to climate change. Herd as well as diversification of livelihood is also use as an adaptive measures in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government itself and with the help of international organizations initiate lots of policy and planning related to climate change. The adaptation strategies they involved in are determined by the household's adaptive capacity and asset base in addition to their poverty, lack of access to basic services, poor infrastructures, natural resource depletion, drought, and conflict. If these constraints or challenges have been solved by government with the help of international, regional and local institutions, the study areas have also potentials for the better adaptation to climate change in Ethiopia.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Climate of Ethiopia 3. Impacts of climate change on livestock 4. Climate change and adaptation in livestock 5. Institutional efforts on climate change 6. Results and discussion. Bibliography and Appendix.