

## CHAPTER 45

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### Doctoral Theses

01. AGGARWAL (Neha)  
**Electoral Incentives, Spatial Politics and Hindu-Muslim Violence : A Case Study of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 2002 and After.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Sohini Guha  
Th 24067

Abstract  
(Not Verified)

Many studies on ethnic violence often search for a mono-causal variable to explain ethnic riots. This dissertation resorts to a multi-layered approach to the study of the Hindu-Muslim violence of 2002 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, and after. The dissertation explores why Ahmedabad has been exceptionally prone to ethnic violence. It argues that the way identities have been constructed over time by multiple agents has led to the emergence of a Hindu-Muslim cleavage (master cleavage), which politicians have exploited to serve their interests. Any deviation from this cleavage is seen as threatening and riots serve as a mechanism to reinstate the master cleavage. The dissertation demonstrates that along with the levels of the state and the town, a relationship between electoral competition and riots also exists at the level of the municipality. Furthermore, this electoral logic is also connected to spatial politics. The dissertation takes issue with "elite manipulation" theories of ethnic violence. Based on fieldwork, the thesis highlights various autonomous motivations guiding the anticipation of crowds. A theory on ethnic violence, therefore, must precisely identify ethnic groups involved in rioting and interests motivating them. The study also analyses intra-city spatial variation in ethnic violence to understand local mechanisms linked to riot production and riot prevention. The dissertation falsifies the claim of a peaceful Ahmedabad and Gujarat after 2002 and examines the kind of peace prevailing here. I argue that while communal incidents continue to occur on a sporadic basis, the state machinery prevents them from transforming into large-scale riots. The prevention of large-scale riots, therefore, is not contingent on minority votes or degree of party competition in a state or absence of electoral incentives alone, but also dependent on the idiosyncrasy of a political leader who may perceive a large-scale riot as being antithetical to his future political ambitions.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. From working class solidarity to Hindi-Muslim polarization: Ahmedabad, from the late colonial period to the decade of the 1980s 3. The Interaction of Hindutva and liberalization and the sharpening of the Hindu-Muslim cleavage in the 1990s 4. The 2002 riots, spatial politics and ghettoization 5. Explaining intra-city variation in ethnic violence: The case of a riot-prone and a peaceful site 6. Conclusion: Explaining the absence of a large-scale riot after 2002. Bibliography.

02. अजित कुमार

दिल्ली की मलिन बस्तियों में अपराधों से संरक्षण करने और कानून का शासन बनाये रखने में पुलिस की भूमिका : भारतीय अनुभव और उसके लोकतांत्रिक शासन के संदर्भ में।

निर्देशक : डॉ. विश्वजीत मोहंती

Th 24236

सारांश  
(असत्यापित)

1 इस अध्याय में दिल्ली की मलिन बस्तियों के स्वरूप का विवेचन किया गया है इसके अंतर्गत मलिन बस्तियों को पाँच भागों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। 2 इस अध्याय में विभिन्न अपराधियों का विवेचन किया गया है। इसके साथ ही विभिन्न तरह के अपराधियों का भी विवेचन किया गया है जिनमें नव अपराधी अभयस्थ अपराधी परिस्थितिकी अपराधी अवसरवादी अपराधी व्यावसायिक अपराधी महिला अपराधी किशोर अपराधी और मनोविक्षिप्त अपराधी। 3 इस अध्याय में हिंसात्मक अपराधों का विवेचन किया गया है जिनमें हत्या बलात्कार दहेज हत्या वेश्यावृत्ति जैसे अपराधों का विवेचन किया गया है। बलात्कार (भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 375), अपहरण और व्यपहरण (भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 363.373), दहेज 4 इस अध्याय में संगठित अपराध को स्पष्ट किया गया साथ ही इस बात को बताने का प्रयास किया गया है कि सफेदपोश अपराध क्या है किस तरह से इसका प्रयोग गैर व गैर मलिन बस्तियों में होता है दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में होने वाले विभिन्न तरह के अपराधों का विवेचन किया गया 5 यह अध्याय मेरे थीसिस का केस अध्ययन है जिसे प्रमुखता से वहाँ की मलिन बस्तियों को तीन भागों में विभाजित किया गया है। जिसमें पक्की कालोनीए अर्ध पक्की कालोनी और कच्ची कालोनी स्थित है 6 अध्याय प्रमुख रूप से पुलिस से सम्बंधित है। पुलिस के अर्थ को बताने का प्रयास किया गया है पुलिस के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों और सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है 7 इस अध्याय में कानून व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट किया गया है जिसमें अपराध पीड़ित के लिए न्यायिक पुनर्स्थापन पर बल दिया गया है। कानून को सर्वोच्च माना गया है कानून के ऊपर कोई भी नहीं है कानून व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का पुलिस हर संभव प्रयास करती

विषय सूची

1. दिल्ली की मलिन बस्तियाँ 2. अपराध एवं अपराधियों का सैद्धांतिक विवेचन 3. दिल्ली की मलिन बस्तियों में हिंसात्मक अपराध 4. दिल्ली की मलिन एवं गैर मलिन बस्तियों में होने वाले अपराध 5. भलस्वा मलिन बस्ती में अपराध का केस अध्ययन 6. पुलिस प्रशासन और अपराध नियंत्रण 7. कानून व्यवस्था खोज एवं निष्कर्ष। प्रश्नावली। परिशिष्ट। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

03. अन्जू  
भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन : एक अंतः-राष्ट्रीय तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।  
निर्देशिका : डॉ. पूर्णिमा रॉय  
Th 24237

*सारांश  
(असत्यापित)*

Issue of Reorganisation of States in India has been a one of the major Challenge for the Indian Federal System. Unlike other federations Indian parliament has unilateral power to decide the future of its sub-federal units. Map of India has been reorganised at various time on different basis such as Language, Ethnicity and underdevelopment. In spite of that there are so many demands for separate statehood in the line. This has made the issue very vital. It is important to have serious discussion on this matter. Therefore i decided to do my research work on the issue of reorganisation of states in India. This research interrogates the questions like- what should be the appropriate basis of reorganisation of states in India? Is there need for Second State Reorganisation Commission in India? What is the relevance of small states in India? As India is multi-lingual and multi-ethnic country so it cannot have can one particular ground for the reorganisation of states. Each region has its own problem and has to be studied case by case. So that better solution can come out. Therefore to have a deep understanding of the issue this research work is based on case study of three states formed on different basis- Andhra Pradesh (language), Jharkhand (ethnicity) and Uttarakhand (underdevelopment).

*विषय सूची*

1. भारत में राज्य निर्माण का इतिहास : एक सिंहावलोकन 2. आंध्र प्रदेश : भाषाई आधार से आगे 3. झारखंड : संजातीयता से विकास तक 4. उत्तराखंड : पिछड़ेपन से विकास की ओर? सार एवं निष्कर्ष। संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची। परिशिष्ट।

04. BORA (Banasmita)  
**A Study of Insurgency in Assam: From Personal Aspirations and Experiences to Collective Mobilisation.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Ujjwal Kumar Singh  
Th 24072

*Abstract  
(Not Verified)*

The goal of this study is a two dimensional approach in understanding the enduring nature of violence in the form of insurgency in Assam. The first question concerns the individual and the structural and cultural factors that motivates a person to join an insurgent group, what inspires one to participate in violence. The second question addresses the role of institutions in triggering some of the instigating moments of one's decision to join an armed group. Thus an academic goal of this research includes a systematic analysis of insurgency, its root causes, and an investigation of its long term trend. Key research question is : What inspires or compels a person to be part of the process of insurgency? Understanding the motivating factors behind insurgency throws light on the original impulses of individuals that leads them to join an armed group. The process tracing an individual's entry point to armed group is also a reflection of the social and political environment from where they come from and the dominating patterns of reactions and responses to some of the existential concerns. Individual insecurity that could be easily related to the larger society is a triggering point in encouraging people to join an

insurgent group. Its justification is further asserted by reflecting on the sense of historical negligence and facts of community backwardness which in a way often legitimizes one's individual struggle with the broader struggle of the community. However the striking personal reasons for joining an insurgent group are always the immediate triggering experiences from the world around, not the historical development of the movement, though the reasons may have been an outcome of the historical journey.

### Contents

1. Study of insurgency in Assam: An introduction 2. Genesis of insurgency in the social and the political 3. Instances in individual moments of entry point to insurgent groups 4. Reflections from the narratives of the insurgent staff 5. Introspection and the learning: Reflections from the past 6. Conclusion. References.

05. चन्दन कुमार

स्थानीय स्तर पर शासन : बिहार के सीतामढ़ी जिले में ग्राम सभा का एक अध्ययन।

निर्देशक : डॉ. प्रकाश चंद

Th 24071

सारांश  
(असत्यापित)

शासन किसी भी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का केंद्रीय विषय होता है। भारत में स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय और राज्य स्तर की राजनीतिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय को स्थानीय स्तर पर स्थापित करने के प्रयास किये गये परन्तु उनका प्रभाव सीमित रहा। तत्पश्चात् भारत के नीति निर्माताओं को एहसास हुआ की संस्थागत शासन के विभिन्न स्तरों में जनता की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नई लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता है। परिणामस्वरूप 1959 में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की स्थापना की गई, जिनके द्वारा अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों की भागीदारी को स्थानीय सरकारों में सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया गया। भारत के नीति निर्माता इन स्थानीय सरकारों को सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के यंत्र के रूप में स्थापित करना चाहते थे। स्थानीय सरकारों में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन उस वक्त आया जब 1993 में 73 वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के द्वारा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को संवैधानिक संरक्षण दिया गया और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को अनिवार्य और प्रभावशाली बनाया गया। इसके द्वारा ग्रामीण भारत के लिए त्रि-स्तरीय सरकार और शासन की अवधारणा को सुनिश्चित किया गया। बिहार राज्य के सीतामढ़ी जिले की 94.42% जनसंख्या अभी भी ग्रामीण और दूर दराज के इलाकों में रहती है। सीतामढ़ी जिले की साक्षरता दर 53.53% है और यह जिला बिहार राज्य में दूसरा सबसे ज्यादा निरक्षरता वाला जिला है। सीतामढ़ी जिले की अत्यधिक निरक्षरता प्रचलित जाति संबंधित मतभेद कठोर जाति पदानुक्रम लिंग के आधार पर पूर्वाग्रहों और शक्तिशाली पितृसत्तात्मक मानदंडों के कारण सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में वांछित परिवर्तन लाना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण काम है। अतः शोध कार्य मुख्य रूप से ग्राम सभा की अवधारणा और उसके कार्यसंचालन में होने वाली कठिनाईयों को समझने और उनके समाधान को खोजने का प्रयास करता है।

### *विषय सूची*

1. परिचय 2. शासन और स्थानीय शासन 3. भारत में स्थानीय शासन 4. बिहार राज्य में पंचायती राज संस्थान 5. सीतामढ़ी जिले में ग्राम सभा का एक अध्ययन। निष्कर्ष। ग्रंथसूची। परिशिष्ट।

06. LOBO (Juliet Susanna)

#### **Indo-US Relations and China as a Factor : A Balance of Power Perspectives.**

Supervisor : Prof. Veena Kukreja

Th 24068

#### *Abstract (Verified)*

The key objective of this study is to analyse the growing relations between the US and India from the dawn of 21st Century and how the China factor is playing a critical role to shape the trajectory of Indo-US relationship against the backdrop of changing dynamics of power. Over the growing ties between India and the US, a substantial amount of research has been carried out by various scholars but the focus of their studies remain over the two democracies increasing defence ties and the nuclear deal or such other issues of bilateral relevance. Some studies, however, have tried to incorporate China's role in the Indo-US relations as well as India's importance in the Asian power balancing, but they have not comprehensively presented the case by developing a theoretical framework which could grasp the concerned states triangular relationship and their impact on the regional and global order. This study is an attempt to fulfill this gap by taking a full-length case study on the changing power dynamics and the realignment of triangular relations, mainly emphasising how the China factor impacts the Indo-US relations, and analyses their policies and interactions from a collective standpoint of 'balance of power' and 'balance of threat' to grasp the global-regional level pressures and linkages associated with their triangular relationship. This study emphasise that the US and India's concerns pertaining to security threats and power disparity influence their choices to balance China. The challenging power's—China— territorial proximity with the regional states and the established off-shore power the US' distance to the Asian region affects the overall Asian balancing strategy. This study argues that China's growing power and threat would bring India and the US closer strategically, but both might not follow the traditional alliance system that involves hard balancing.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Balancing power and threat: Hard and soft balancing strategies 3. India and China: Power, threat and inter-regional linkages in the Asian region 4. The US and China: Power, threat and global-regional linkages 5. The Triangulation of the US, India and China relations: A balance of power perspective 6. Conclusion. References.

07. MANISH KUMAR

#### **Reimagining Sovereignty in IR : A Reflection on the Plural Traditions of Indian History.**

Supervisor : Prof. Navnita C. Behera

Th 24239

#### *Abstract (Not Verified)*

The concept of sovereignty is central to the discipline of International Relations and yet, it has failed to shed its parochial underpinnings resulting in marginalizing, if not, negating all 'other' varied notions of political communities that were subjugated to

Westphalian legal-territorial understanding grounded in European history. The thesis seeks to problematize the core concept of sovereignty by exploring diverse language and practices of political authority existed in 'other' historical traditions to find out how diverse experiences can help in re-imagining the dominant contemporary understandings of sovereignty. In this context, Indian historical experiences have shown plural political formations, which developed a fluid and shared nature of political authority, engaging, contesting as well as overlapping at multiple levels in the society, thereby managing the affairs of the state not solely on the basis of coercive means but through complex negotiations and various socio-economic and cultural interplays in the given context. This thesis is an interdisciplinary endeavor that derives its findings from both disciplines of IR and history. It studies the historical experiences of the Maurya and Chola empires by pursuing a micro historiographical approach for examining both primary and secondary sources to understand their state-society complex and how varied relationships between the multiple authorities engaging, negotiating and even contesting their actions and interactions at multiple levels mostly resulted not into disintegration but cohesiveness of the empire. Such multi-layered engagements of the state in the day-to-day affairs of people's lives in their economic, social or cultural realm or, in foreign policy behavior of those regimes, provides critical insights about the nature and form of political authority of that historical era and better understanding its implications for evolving a more dynamic conception of security in the contemporary context.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Conceptualizing sovereignty : A case of truncated 3. IR meets history : Sources and methods 4. Mauryan Empire : Admixture of centralized and shared political authority 5. Chola empire : A case of diffused and overlapping political authority. Conclusion and bibliography.

08. NEHA

#### **Gendering MGNREGA and Wage Distribution : A Study of Arwal and Bhojpur District in Bihar.**

Supervisor : Dr Moitree Bhattacharya nee Mukhopadhyay

Th 24070

#### Abstract (Not Verified)

My thesis titled 'Gendering MGNREGA and Wage Distribution: A Study of Arwal and Bhojpur District in Bihar' focuses on gender aspect of the programme. The work presents a link between the Act and its impact on social and economic domain of the society in general and the most vulnerable section, i.e., women in particular, marking a paradigm shift in the existing rural milieu. The thesis work is basically empirical in approach making use of lottery method and 'n'th method for sampling. The case study of two districts has been presented to enquire the fundamental question as to what extent MGNREGA has progressed in addressing the gender discrimination and wage distribution in the society. The purpose is to situate the condition and dynamics of relationship of women in the household since the implementation of MGNREGA. The Case Study of Bhojpur district with the focus on two villages, i.e. Suhiya and Sonki and Arwal district with two villages namely Rohai and Bakhtari intends to study the implications of the programme in the lives and livelihood of the rural poor in general and women in particular. The use of unstructured and structured interviews helped in making assessment and recommendations. Inferences were drawn based on the field survey. The Census Report 2011 and the Economic Survey 2014-15 (Bihar) helped in structuring the framework of the chapters. Further the Social

Audit Report for the financial year 2013-14 was also used. Charts and tables were drawn based on gathered data with respect to the status of the work. The field findings have been highlighted to draw attention to the challenges as well as achievements of the programme. The thesis concludes with the remarks pertaining to mainstreaming of gender and its relationship with the economic aspects of MGNREGA along with recommendations.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Gendering MGNREGA and the distribution of wages: An overview 3. Paper tiger approach of empowerment: Case study of two villages of Bhojpur district 5. Conclusions. Bibliography, Appendices & Annexure, and Glossary.

09. RAMNEET KAUR

**Motherhood, Birth Control and Choice: A Feminist Struggle for Reproductive Rights.**

Supervisor : Dr Nasreen Chowdhory and Prof. Krishna Menon

Th 24069

Abstract

*(Verified)*

The aim of this study is to interrogate the question of choice in motherhood and role of son preference in regulating fertility choices and family size decisions. The study aims to understand the notion of motherhood in context of a country like India which follows patriarchal ethos and uphold motherhood not only as a supreme identity but as prime obligation of women which she has to fulfil by procreating heir for the marital home. In such a context it is the desire of having son for which women irrespective of their choice are forced to go either for repeated pregnancies or sex selective abortions. Apart from the desire of son, state plays an equally important role in regulating fertility of women. State through their population management policies often decides the number of children couple can have and this fixing of family size often becomes the reason of sex selective abortions because of the desire of having son. It is for regulating population growth state imposed targets, uses incentives for attracting people, and disincentives for creating fear in the minds of people, coercive sterilization practices used, and in fact harmful long acting injectable contraceptives such as Net-en and Depo Provera were tested on women without even informing them about the harmful side effects of such injectable contraceptive trails. So, it is not only family, society and community but in fact state also plays a pivotal role in regulating fertility choices of women irrespective of considering the impact of such targets, harmful contraceptives, lure of incentives and fear of disincentives on reproductive health of women. Women's bodies are violated by state for attaining their desired size of population and achieving the development and prosperity of nation and by family, community and society for fulfilling the desire of having son.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Historical emergence of the concept of birth control in colonial India 3. The five-year plans: The strategies for family planning in India 4. Feminist engagement with population policies in India 5. Feminist understanding of motherhood and 'reproductive choice' 6. Mapping voices from the field: understanding motherhood 7. Feminist debates on reproductive choice and freedom—theorizing the experiences from the field 8. Conclusion. Bibliography and Appendix.

10. ROY CHOWDHURY (Devarati)

**Politics and Institutions for Food Security: A Study of Araria District of Bihar**

Supervisor: Prof. Satyajit Singh

Th 24073

Abstract  
(Verified)

This work is on food security in India. It tries to explore the ways in which food policy has been shaped and currently implemented in India. The field experiences based in Araria district in Bihar, tells the stories of the people who are engaging themselves at the grass root level in some kind of alternative mechanism to food security other than the Public Distribution System (PDS). This thesis is divided into two parts. First, it understands the performance of PDS in Araria district, Bihar and empirically concludes that it remains an essentially and the most intrinsic food grain delivery mechanism. Second, it highlights people's way of dealing with the food security. It explores the stories of people who live with hunger, addresses gender issues, social exclusion, and it tries to understand the innovative grass root level experiments. It brings out the experiences of the people who are engaging, participating and coping with hunger in their own way, empowering themselves and thus ensuring food security. The objectives of the thesis is to highlight that: a.) food security essentially does not only mean the availability of the food. Food security also means the accessibility of food to the people, as well as utilization and consumption of food. When all these conditions are fulfilled for the long term, food security can be established. b.) though PDS remains the fundamental and essential mechanism to ensure food security, the discourse should consider not just the state but also grass root level experiments like community grain bank (CGBs), anna kosh, concept of 'anna swaraj' as additional mechanisms to ensure food security.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Food security: Meaning, scope and emerging trends 3. Food policy in India: the Political economy of public distribution system 4. Public distribution system as a safety net: Evidences from the study of Araria district in Bihar 5. Faces over figures: Food, social exclusion and gender 6. Voices, agency and the practices of locals for food security: Experiences from the field 7. Conclusion. Bibliography and Appendices.

11. SABA ISHAQ  
**Political will as Driver of Community Participation in Watershed Programme in India.**  
Supervisor : Dr. Nasreen Chowdhory  
Th 24238

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Political will as driver of community participation in state sponsored programme 3. State sponsored watershed programme : From technocratic model to a vehicle of rural development 4. Gaps in commitment to decentralised community participation in policy design 5. Field examination of decentralised community participation in state sponsored watershed programmes. Conclusion and bibliography.

12. SANJEEV KUMAR  
**Politics of Conversion Movement in Post-Ambedkar India: A Study of Deekshabhumi**  
Supervisor: Prof. N. Sukumar  
Th 24076



Abstract  
(Not Verified)

This thesis titled, 'Politics of Conversion Movement in Post-Ambedkar India: A Study of Deekshabhumi' revolves around the understanding of the (dis)continuity of the politics of conversion [Hinduism to Buddhism] movement anticipated by Ambedkar. The theoretical argument of this study is foregrounded, on the one hand, on the distinction between religionists (mostly theologians) and social scientists (mostly sociologists, anthropologists and lately political scientists as well), and on the other hand, the distinction between religiosity principle and political principle of the conversion phenomena. At this juncture, Ambedkar shifted the entire debate on religion and conversion from the sphere of religiosity and spirituality to the sphere of 'the political'. Thus, the current study explores how Ambedkar's philosophy on conversion has actually traversed after his demise both at the individual and public level/collective mobility. This study finds that the central philosophy of Ambedkar on conversion was to 'end the social isolation and inferiority complex' and 'achieve self-worth and self-respect' both in individual (study of four families' three generations) and public life (study of Deekshabhumi). Exploration of these two spheres has been measured through archival sources and field visit to observe multiple activities at the Deekshabhumi as well as studying selected families' mobility in terms of migration, education and occupation. This study primarily uses mix method relying on network analysis, archival method, narrative study, semi-ethnography and exploratory investigations. The findings of the study highlight that Deekshabhumi, despite some criticisms, has emerged as a counter-cultural and historical force against the Hindu social order to provide a sense of self-respect, collectivity and strength to the converts. Secondly, there has been a systematic social, economic and political mobility in the three generations in the selected Buddhist families in which converts have been able to become an autonomous agency.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Debates on religion and conversion in India 3. Ambedkar's perspective on two concepts of conversion 4. Mapping conversion movement: Deekshabhumi from 1956 to 2017 5. Conversion to Buddhism: A transgenerational network analysis 6. Conclusion. Bibliography and Glossary.

13. सीमा  
भूमि सुधार और नारी, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बुलंदशहर जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में।  
निर्देशिका : डॉ. साधना आर्या  
Th 24074

सारांश  
(असत्यापित)

Land has been continues to be the most significant form of property in rural India. It's also considered to be a key factor in determining economic wellbeing, social status and political power , condition of dominance or subjugation are determined on the basis of land ownership. While many of these link are well recognized at the level of household and men's level their important specifically for women has been received little attention and women remain excluded from the land right. The issue of women control and ownership of land are influenced by so many factors social, administrative legal and educational .Lack of ownership of land has been cause for perpetuating gender inequalities. The issue is of special importance in the state of Uttar Pradesh too where approximately 79 percentage of the population live in rural area and depended on land for their livelihood. Uttar Pradesh has taken so many

positive step of adopting a policy requiring government-allocated land to be granted to women but impotent question raise here that what are the implementation side of these policy. This research conducted with the basic objective to analysis different land reform laws enacted by state of Uttar Pradesh inheritance of agricultural particularly in relation to women and extent of ownership of land resource in rural Uttar Pradesh. For this purpose Bulandshar district was selected for case-study and raise some important question in this context Why do women need to own land ? What are the relation between state and patriarchy?

### *विषय सूची*

1. प्रस्तावना 2. भूमि अधिकार और महिलाएँ 3. उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि सुधार : एक विश्लेषण 4. बुलंदशहर जिले में भूमि वितरण कार्यक्रम एवं महिलाएँ 5. सार एवं निष्कर्ष । संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची । परिशिष ।

14. SINGH (Avantika)

#### **Gendering Climate Change Vulnerability: A Case Study of Two Villages in Uttar Pradesh.**

Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena

Th 24066

#### Abstract (Not Verified)

The study provides a useful corrective to the climate change discourse which assumes gender neutrality. The concept of vulnerability and adaptation with its highly technical policy responses glosses over complex gender issues in global responses to climate change, thus making gender omission as a rule. The study is geographically located in two villages of Uttar Pradesh with persistent drought (Village - Malhanpura, District - Jalaun) and recurrent flood (Village - Banbhagpur, District - Gorakhpur). Mixed method, used in this research, has studied gender transformation roles at the unit of household, gendered differential vulnerability and adaptive capacity in the context of the climate change. The study verifies the hypothesis that impact of climate change is not felt akin, rather gender construction plays a pivotal role in determining the different vulnerability attributes impacting men and women differently. With climate stress burdening women more, adding to difficulties and compulsions on work, their social and work conditions have deteriorated. However, the study also confirms to slow transformation in gender roles and adaptive strategies at the household level. The study critically reflects upon masculinities and climate change as functions of power. Thus the study concludes that the gender and climate change discourse needs to move beyond a focus on women's vulnerabilities, which divide the world into two classes: women as victim and men as perpetrators. Instead, the focus should be to grasp the production and reproduction of underlying power manifestations. The study demystifies a myth of common sisterhood among women on the justification of same shared vulnerabilities. Infact, 'inter - gender' concept operates as the vulnerabilities differ based on the access to social, human, physical, economic capital and existing social norms. The study also concludes that, the intra-household interaction is based on cooperation and conflict. The fall back options thus, define the differential climate change vulnerabilities and consequently adapting strategies.

#### *Contents*

1. Defining climate change, vulnerability and adaptation 2. Theorising gender and climate change 3. Research methodology 4. National action plan on climate change and state action plan on climate change: A gender lens 5. A Case study of two villages in Uttar Pradesh. Conclusion, Bibliography and Appendix.

15. SINGH (Gurpreet)  
**The Norms in World Politics : A Study of the Role of 'Socialist' Norms in Post-Soviet Era.**  
Supervisors : Prof. Shri Prakash Singh and Dr Amitabh Singh  
Th 24075

Abstract  
(Not Verified)

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990, one of the significant discourses among the social scientists was to predict the key elements of new world order. The end of ideology debate was also getting currency after the disintegration of Soviet Union. This present thesis has suggested the socialist norms as an important concept in post-soviet era (post cold-war period) in defining the nature of social-welfare policies. The latter concept also helps the study to define and explain the unexplained realities of the contemporary world order, particularly with special reference to the post-soviet states. In other words, the thesis explores the post-soviet welfare patterns in the successor states of the former Soviet Union and other similar cases from the perspective of socialist norms. It further brings light on the contemporary discourses emerging around the state welfare policies, whilst offering some additional theoretical reflections on the key factors that have evolved the new norms of socialism. At the same time, the study explores the central institutional features characterizing the state's welfare pattern in transition. In order to highlight the governmental efforts of ensuring the basic public services to their subjects, the present work discusses the state-sponsored public welfare policies, the historical trajectories and increasing interference of state in the market economies. In this part of the thesis, the study intends to move beyond the existing ideological approaches to explain the contemporary normative nature of post-soviet states' public policies, and, also attract attention towards the importance of socialist norms in designing the welfare policies framework. However before doing so, it is important to briefly recapitulate the main argument made does thus far.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Conceptual framework on socialist norms 3. Understanding the significance of the socialist norms in post-Soviet Russia 4. Socialist norms and its implication on post-Soviet welfare policies in Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) 5. Conclusions. Bibliography.