

CHAPTER 13

EAST ASIAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

- 01 HEMA
Teaching Korean Causative-Verb form to India Learners of Korean Language: A Contrastive Analysis of Korean and Hindi Causative –Verb Form.
Supervisors: Dr. Unita Sachidanand and Prof. Vyjayanti Raghavan
Th 24892

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The aim of this study is to present an effecting teaching methodology of Korean causative verb forms for the Indian Korean learners based on contrastive analysis of Hindi and Korean causative. In order to achieve the aim of this study, this study provides theoretical and practical insights for the teaching of grammar of Korean causative verbs. This study discusses the rules and limitations of morphological, syntactic, and lexical causatives verb construction in Hindi and Korean languages. On the basis of contrastive analysis this study contrasts the morphological, syntactic, and lexical causative verb constructions of both languages and present the possible positive as well as negative transfer of Hindi knowledge in the process of learning of Korean causatives. This study shows that Korean and Hindi causative have many similar and different features (semantically, syntactically, and lexically). Through systematic comparison of Korean and Hindi causative construction, we can find a useful data to tackle the many difficulties. After predicting the level of difficulty based on the framework of 'Hierarchy of difficulty', this study, also confirm from that whether the level of difficulties that was predicted in this study is problematic for Indian Korean learners or not through questionnaire. This study conducted a survey from Korean language teachers who are teaching in Indian Universities in order to get their opinion about the level of difficulties and current situation of teaching of Korean causatives in their Korean language classroom. Based on the result of contrastive analysis and questionnaire result, this study presents teaching content and practive activities of Korean causative verb forms for Indian Korean learners. This study has proposed several activities for teaching Korean causative to Indian Korean learners.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Theoretical background 3. Causative verb form in Hindi 4. Causative verb form in Korean 5. Contrastive analysis of Korean and Hindi causative verb form 6. Teaching methodology of Korean causative verb form. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendices.

02. राही (अविनाश चन्द्र)
इनोउए यासुशि के लेखन में चीन की छवि: तेमयो नो इराका के सन्दर्भ में।
निर्देशिका: डॉ. उनीता सच्चिदानंद
Th 24436

*सारांश
(असत्यापित)*

जापान की संस्कृति, सभ्यता एवं साहित्य की बुनियाद में चीन की अहम भूमिका है। ६वीं सदी में बौद्ध धर्म जापान पहुँचा। जिसने जापान के संविधान, समाज, संस्कृति, भाषा, साहित्य को एक नया रूप दिया। धीरे-धीरे जापानी समाज में बौद्ध धर्म बढ़ता गया और बाद में कन्फ्यूशीवाद ने प्रशासन को प्रभावशाली तो बनाया ही साहित्य की जड़ें भी मजबूत कीं। आज जब हम चीन-जापान की बात करते हैं तो हमारे सामने युद्ध और द्वन्द की आकृति उभर कर आती है। चीन तथा कोरिया से होते हुए बौद्ध धर्म जापान पहुँचा। ऐसा कहा जाता है जापान में बौद्ध धर्म की शुरुआत 6वीं सदी (लगभग 538 ई.) में हुई थी। इनोउए यासुशि की 'तेम्यो नो इराका' उपन्यास एक ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास है जो जापान में बौद्ध धर्म के महत्व को दर्शाता है। युद्धोपरांत जापानी समाज में अनेक विकृतियाँ देखने को मिलती हैं। जैसे- अकेलापन, मानवीय संवेदना और अशांति। जापानी समाज की बिगड़ी हुई परिस्थितियों को सुलझाने के लिए इनोउए यासुशि एक बार फिर से जापान में बौद्ध धर्म को स्थापित करने की बात अपने इस उपन्यास 'तेम्यो नो इराका' के माध्यम से करते हैं। इनोउए यासुशि एक प्रसिद्ध उपन्यासकार, कहानीकार और कवि हैं। उनके लेखक बनने के बाद, उनके कार्यों में विशेष रूप से चीनी इतिहास का वर्णन मिलता है, उन्होंने अपने ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासों में चीनी संस्कृति को विशेष महत्व दिया है। उन्होंने दो संस्कृतियों के बीच बेहतर समझ और संचार के लिए उस समय महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया जब दो देश एक दूसरे के विरोधी थे और उनके बीच सांस्कृतिक संचार की बाधाओं की कठिनाइयों को दूर करना मुश्किल था। इनोउए ने अपना जीवन दो भिन्न संस्कृतियों के बीच बौद्ध धर्म के माध्यम से समाज में फैली अशांति और समस्याओं को समाप्त होने की इच्छा रखते हुए बिताया है।

विषय सूची

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03. ROY (Angana Guha)
South Korea's New Asia Initiative: Search for Regional Power Status.
Supervisor: Dr. Janardan Sahu and Prof. Shanta Nedungadi Verma
Th 24891

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Announced in March 2009, by South Korean President Lee Myung-bak, the 'New Asia Initiative' policy aimed to improve South Korea's relations with all Asian countries and promote common interests on the global stage. The new doctrine projected Seoul's resolve to expand the scope of its diplomacy beyond big players and upgrade relations with other regional partners in Asia. This Initiative focused on the following regions - Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Middle East, and South Asia. The policy direction was a novelty in South Korean foreign policy as it represented a shift from its conventional foreign policy allies. The horizon of its 'diplomatic endeavor underlined two-pronged objectives (a) Expanding South Korea's foreign policy focus from Northeast Asia to other regions of Asia. (b) A diverse scope of engagement including economy, security, culture, energy, and other sectors. The thesis looks through South Korea's relations with its Asian counterparts in the areas of engagement as mentioned above. The timeline overlaps Lee Myung-bak's term to trace the impact of the policy in a longer term after he left office. Hence, it will also cover President Park Geun-hye's tenure of Presidency. New Asia Initiative coincides with the period when South Korean foreign policy reflected the middle power values of the country. The research work explores various facets of South Korea's 'New Asia Initiative' to check whether it has helped South Korea in improving its status quo in the realm of power, eventually making a substantial impact at the regional level. The thesis aims to test the following hypothesis: 1. The New Asia Initiative is central to South Korea's search for regional power status quo. 2. The emergence of South Korea as a regional power is intricately linked with its expanding interactions with different countries in the region.

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04. SHEIKH (Tariq)
Periphery Writes Back: Central Periphery in Tokugawa Japan and the Oeuvre of Suzuki Bokushi.
 Supervisor: Dr. Unita Sachidanand
Th 24890

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Japan does not come across, in popular perception, as a very snowy country, even though the snowiest places in the world are not in Alaska or Siberia, but in Japan. This perception is the result of centuries of under-representation of the so-called 'Snow Country' of Japan in literary and popular imagination. Urban centres with moderate climate, like Nara, Kyoto, Osaka and Edo, have hegemonized cultural production since ancient times, resulting in a perception that Japan is a homogeneous country with similar and moderate climatic conditions and four equal seasons. Suzuki Bokushi (1770-1842), was a peasant-entrepreneur, essayist and amateur haikai poet who lived in the Echigo province of Tokugawa period Japan, a region now designated as a "severe snowfall region". In this study, an analysis of Bokushi's works will show how provinciality was used as a literary tool, how anti-centre arguments from the periphery were articulated in a way that appealed to urban readers, how a new aesthetic sense was developed that was in sharp contrast to urban sensibilities, and eventually, how receptive the urban readers of the time were of such

provincial, anti-centre aesthetic. It would also lead to a broader understanding of how rural literature, however marginal in its stature, can be a powerful counter-discourse to the dominant discourse shaped by urban literature. Bokushi's works are read through the theoretical framework of rural/urban divide and analysed to find out if the works make a convincing case for the periphery that Bokushi tried to represent. This thesis argues that the mission that modern readers of Suzuki Bokushi have assigned him, which is the mission of being the voice of his home region of Echigo, is partially successful. The periphery did write back, but with limitations that were beyond the control of the individual called Bokushi.

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1. Introduction 2. Suzuki Bokushi and the periphery 3. Hokuetsu seppu: Production of an early modern blockbuster 4. Akiyama Kiki: An account of the periphery within the periphery 5. Fiction from the periphery: Suzuki Bokushi's unpublished works of fiction. Conclusion. Bibliography.

05. VERMA (Alpana)
Internet in China: Online expression and its Political and Social Consequences.
 Supervisor: Dr. Ravni Thakur
Th 24893

Abstract (Not Verified)

The cyberspace is a highly contested platform in China. Examines the practice of freedom of expression and its extent over the Internet platform in China. The state control on the Internet media is very nuanced and intricate. This thesis discusses about the political, social and economic usages of the Internet i.e. by the State, for their official purposes; what role the e-commerce play; and how the netizens use it. It brings into light the demographic characteristics of the netizens, like their age, sex, education, monthly income to name a few. The Internet has become an important constituent of the Chinese environment; hence unplugging it from the network is no more an option. This thesis discusses in detail about the 'panopticon' as a modern technique of surveillance and control. It also discusses about Lawrence Lessig's 'four modalities' of control and its counter-measures. It sheds light on the reasons of the seemingly contradictory attitude of the Chinese government towards Internet and the widely practiced self-censorship among Chinese citizens. This thesis tries to draw a parallel between traditional offline communities and online communities taking into account Jürgen Habermas's notion of 'public sphere'. It focuses on discussion of issues such as, do the Chinese netizens use the Internet to voice their opinions on social and political issues online, what is the attitude of the government while responding to these online expressions. Through analyzing three cases and a face-to-face survey, it examines the situation of netizens' participation in online expression in China. It addresses existing issues faced by the Chinese netizens in relation to free practice of their right to freedom of expression and its limitations. In the end, it provides suggestions for further research in related fields.

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1. Introduction: The information revolution 2. The growth and development of the internet in China 3. The state and the internet in China 4. The internet: People and the market in China 5. The control and anti-control of the internet 6. Online public sphere: A possible civil society 7. Online expression: Its social and political consequences. Conclusion: Analysis and reflections. Appendix. Bibliography.