

## CHAPTER 46

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### Doctoral Theses

01. BAKSHI (Pooja)  
**State Responses to Sexual Violence in Contemporary India: A Case Study of December 2012 Gang Rape in Delhi.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Navnita C. Behera  
Th 24648

*Abstract*  
(Not Verified)

This study examines the responses of the Indian state to the Delhi 2012 gang rape case and the manner in which it nuances our understanding about the state's deliberations and actions pertaining to the phenomena of sexual violence. It is broadly located at the inter-sections of key debates in the feminist writings on sexual violence, their interrogations of the state and, feminist engagements with law. The focal point of research is a particular socio-political moment in the contemporary history of India, which was triggered by the gang-rape of a paramedic student in December 2012, in Delhi. This incident sparked extraordinary public protests and received unprecedented media coverage, creating a massive impetus to compel the state to respond, albeit in diverse and often divergent ways. By drawing upon the parliamentary debates, reports of the Justice Verma Committee (JVC), the Justice Usha Mehra Commission and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, it offers a comparative analysis of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 and, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013. This thesis argues that the state responded in heterogeneous and paradoxical ways and the logic of this heterogeneity is derived from the social impulses driving the state action were themselves diverse and the internal paradoxes of the state. It is such contestations between the dominant, protectionist masculinist frames vis-à-vis progressive feminist stand points that shape the working of the state actors and the eventual law making process, led to some progressive changes, opened up possibilities for more while foreclosing the others.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Sexual violence and laws in India: A debate 3. December 2012 gang rape in Delhi heterogeneity of social impulses and state actors 4. Contestations between statist and gender sensitive frames 5. The parliament debates: Dominant protectionist masculinities and dissident voices 6. Critical engagements with law making on sexual violence. Conclusion. Bibliography.

02. CHIGURU PRASHANTH KUMAR  
**Telangana Movement and Political Economy of Media: A Critical Study on Noam Chomsky's Propaganda Model.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena  
Th 24650

*Abstract*  
 (Not Verified)

Telangana Movement is one of the contemporary political movement which was under the full scrutiny of the media. The study focused mainly on the socio-cultural and political economy of the communities in the context of Telangana Movement and Media that are linked with each other. Political and social movements need the help of media to broadcast their views and struggles. The research drew the attention to the empirical analysis of the structure of ownership and control of media and the way media market forces operates and influence media content. To prove this, the content analysis of two Telugu newspapers Namaste Telangana and Eenadu has been done. The study is qualitative in nature and used both primary and secondary data. The findings and outcomes of the research work has been presented and analysed through Noam Chomsky's propaganda model, which was very helpful in estimating the role of the media during and aftermath of the Telangana Movement. The findings of the research indicate that the media institution has to be considered as part of the economic system, with close links to the political system. The predominance of what the media products can largely be accounted for different kinds of content, under pressurizing conditions to expand markets and by the underlying economic interests of owners and decision makers. The study concludes that Telugu media gauged the rising sentiments of Telangana citizens and used the arising cultural phenomenon for their materialistic interest. The basic ethics of journalism is to follow truth, fairness and objectivity in the news has been undermined completely.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Telangana movement, media and community 3. Identity and culture: Media imagination of Telangana movement 4. Political economy of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. Conclusion. Bibliography.

03. CHOUDHARY (Priyanka)  
**Politics of Development and Culture: Issues of Progress and Citizenship among the Gadia Lohars of Rajasthan.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Madhulika Banerjee  
Th 24652

*Abstract*  
 (Not Verified)

This thesis is about the conundrums of citizenship in the context of a nomadic community-called Gadia Lohars of Rajasthan. This thesis argues in the context of the Gadia Lohar community that 'sedentary' lifestyle erodes the basic identity of this

nomadic group of citizens and pushes them further towards marginalization. This thesis is premised upon the theory of post-development critique and anarchist perspective on the state, both of which challenges the process of 'modernization', for its linear perceptions and imaginations of 'progress' and 'development' working in favor of capitalist interest. The anarchist theory believes that the modern state tries to expand its control over the untamed territorial spaces and people. Nomads have always remained the foremost target for state's appropriation. In pre-modern times, nomads were used to devising ways to evade the state authority which increasingly became difficult with gradually evolved 'state-subject' relationship. In India, with the coming of the colonial state, conceptions of modern governance transformed the existing social and economic relationships that lead to the demolition of the 'mutual frame of existence' that nomads shared with sedentary populations in pre-colonial agrarian Indian society. In fact, the other traditionally existing yet amiable and flexible caste categories were rather fixated and concretized by the colonial administration for the convenience of governance. The modern state essentially focuses upon 'settling-down' the nomadic population and fails to incorporate an alternative vision of 'development' for the non-sedentary citizens. The thesis concludes that modern state's attempts since independence to mainstream the Gadia Lohars by 'settling them down', has largely failed in the state of Rajasthan.

#### *Contents*

1. Nomadic frontiers to citizenship peripheries: An itinerant journey in Rajasthan 2. Evolution of perceptions: History of nomad studies 3. History through the folklore: Gadia lohar identity beyond the mundane 4. Mobility and criminality in colonial times: A nomad's transition into a case 5. Inclusive citizenship and mainstreaming development: Evolution post colonial state's policies for nomads 6. Exploring the alternatives: Culture sensitive possibilities for the gadia lohars. Bibliography. Appendices.

04. DEEPIKA

**Land Acquisition and State in an Era of Globalization: A Study of Haryana.**

Supervisor: Prof. Sunil K. Choudhary  
Th24902

#### *Abstract (Verified)*

Land has emerged as an all important resource occupying the centre-stage in the new drive for development throughout the world, and especially in India. Unquestionably, land is required for development, be it industrialization, infrastructure building, town planning or some other purpose. But the problem becomes more complex and polarized when a scarce resource like land needs to be allocated to competing and often for conflicting uses. Moreover, what provokes this issue is the active participation of government authority as a taker of land, for providing this scarce resource for industrial development and other uses. The land-losers are inclined, on their part, to feel victimized and marginalized against such organized effort to take land in which the government itself becomes an active party. In this regards, it is interesting to study the role of the state within such changed milieu when at one side the power of the state is decentralized and at the same time the state no longer protects agricultural land as it used to during the Nehruvian period of state led

planned development paradigm. With the opening of the economy and entry of private competitors who are wooing for land acquisition, the issue of compensation and rehabilitation has become a critical task of 'governance' which leads widespread protest all over. Hence, there is a need to comprehend the issues relating to acquisition of land and the complexities associated with it. Therefore, this research examines the issues and challenges of compensation and rehabilitation due to acquisition of land and the role of state within the border culture of development discourse with special reference to Haryana in globalized era.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Land acquisition: Concepts and theoretical debates 3. Land acquisition acts and amendments in India: Theoretical and historical implications 4. Globalization and land acquisition policies of Haryana: A critical analysis. Conclusion and recommendations: The way. Bibliography. Appendix.

05. KAMAL KUMAR

**Environmental Justice and Forest Laws: A Study of India.**

Supervisor: Dr. Subhendu Ranjan Raj

Th24903

*Abstract*  
(Not Verified)

The study has evaluated the Indian forest laws, and more specifically the 'Forest Right Act' (FRA) of 2006 and its subsequent amendment brought in 2012, with the purpose of analysing its environmental justice (EJ) content with a special reference to the state's approach towards traditional knowledge—possessed by the forest communities especially tribals. Adopting the social environmental justice perspective (SEJP), this study demonstrates that the FRA appears to be in sync with the EJ principles like local participation, distributional equity, basic human rights, and social justice. However, much has still to be done to promote specially the patterns of traditional knowledge in the context of forest governance. This thesis argues that a better understanding of local practices and customs based on traditional knowledge is the prerequisite for evolving a sustainable and inclusive forest management structure. It further states that environmental justice, in the Indian context, does not only about providing participation to the locals in the forest management, but it is also about recognizing the significance of traditional knowledge in managing and preserving the natural resources including forests. Also, the assurance of EJ through forest laws may not only empower the marginalised forest communities, but also may help the government to internalise the democratic and social justice values into the forest governance. Lastly, this study stresses upon the need of developing a "mixed knowledge system" encompassing the elements of both traditional and modern knowledge which may enable the state to sustainably manage and conserve the forests. In summary, with apt recognition and inclusion of traditional knowledge into the forest laws and policies, the Indian state may find itself in a better position to ensure EJ to its indigenous communities by promoting the three of its core principles (local participation, social justice, and sustainable development) as suggested by the SEJP.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. History and evolution of environmental justice 3. Understanding the contours of the global discourse on environmental justice developing a model of analysis 4. Forests laws and policies in colonial and post-colonial India 5. Indian forest laws and the question of traditional knowledge: A social environmental justice perspective. Conclusion. Annexure. Bibliography.

06. JAMES (Ks Luckyson)  
**Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) and Human Rights: A Case Study of Manipur.**

Supervisor: Dr. Ajay K. Mehra  
Th 24644

*Abstract*  
*(Not Verified)*

This thesis is to conduct a critical inquiry about the purpose, merits and demerits of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 in Manipur. After the independence of India, the law and order situations in Assam was deteriorated which threatens the territorial integrity of the state. Since neither the police nor the normal legal framework are meant to deal with the emergence of insurgency and armed rebellion in the Naga Hills, the president promulgated the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance in the parliament on 22 May 1958 and came into force on 12 September 1958. The AFSPA is one of the many special laws passed by the parliament which empowers the armed forces in counter-insurgency operations in aid of civil administration in areas declare as 'disturbed'. No wonder, the AFSPA has emerged as one of the most controversial laws in force for the past six decades. During this period, there have been many complaints of misused and abused of this Act by the armed forces. The Act has failed to its real aim of controlling insurgency. The numbers of insurgent groups and their activities have increased in the Northeast over the years. No wonder, in India's Northeast, even in Jammu and Kashmir, there is widespread demand for the repeal of this Act. The comparative analysis of AFSPA and some of the special laws in India and around the world is necessary to find out the best provisions of the law for its effective implementation in the country. Winning the hearts and minds of the people is the most effective doctrine in fighting insurgency. Independent institutional mechanism should be instituted to redressing the grievances of the people.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Manipur 3. The AFSPA: In a comparative perspective 4. The AFSPA in Manipur. Conclusion. Appendices. Bibliography.

07. JHA (Ashutosh Kumar)  
**Comparing the Federal Second Chamber of Canada and India on Provincial Representation.**

Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena  
Th 24644

*Abstract*  
(Not Verified)

Canada in 1867 and India in 1947 adopted Westminster model of government prevalent in England. Both the countries further modified it to add a component of Parliamentary framework. The federal principle could find a place because of regional and ethnic diversities. However in both the countries Parliamentary principle remained predominant over the federal principle. The fundamental rationale for a Second Chamber in a federal theory is its importance in securing and protecting the interests of the units / regions. It is also understood as the house of revision where its wisdom because of a certain profile can lead to better discussions and advice to hasty decisions from the lower house. If regionalism is constitutive of federal political formation then Bicameralism is the institutional device to articulate that function. Federalism is an essential tool to balance diversity. So regionalism can be looked as containing ethnic and cultural dimension and not only territorial dimension and federal constitutional contract is best recourse to control territorial or cultural regionalism. It has been seen that Parliamentary federations give primacy to popularly elected chamber but it in no way means that Federal Second chamber are considered secondary. On the other hand if we analyse we find that except money bill Rajya Sabha in India enjoys co-equal powers to Lok Sabha. An account of Canadian Senate and Rajya Sabha gives two differential accounts of the functioning of the two upper houses in Parliamentary federation. Whereas Rajya Sabha has behaved as a chamber guarding federal interests the Canadian Senate has failed in its duty to be a protector of the regional voice and has behaved as a partisan appointed chamber. There has been rallying cries for reform of the Senate but it is still struggling to find its relevance as a federal second chamber.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Second chamber in federal theory 3. Representation: A theoretical framework 4. Canadian Sabha: Assessment of its federal concern 6. Rajya Sabha: Fulfilling regional obligation?. Conclusion. Bibliography.

08. मंगल देव  
नये राज्यों की मांग एवं क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक आर्थिक आकांक्षाएँ: उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेष संदर्भ में।  
निर्देशक : डॉ. अभय प्रसाद सिंह  
Th 24651

*सारांश*  
(असत्यापित)

इस शोध का प्रमुख उद्देश्य इस तथ्य का अध्ययन करना है कि भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में नए राज्यों के गठन की मांग से सम्बंधित आन्दोलन क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा ही क्यों संचालित किये जाते हैं। साथ ही उस क्षेत्र की ऐतिहासिक सामाजिक राजनीतिक आर्थिक आयामों का अध्ययन भी करना है जिससे ऐसे कारकों की पहचान की जा सके जिससे उन क्षेत्रों के ऐसे आंदोलनों में जनता की सहभागिता रहती है। इस

शोध में केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षाएँ आर्थिक पिछड़ापनएँ असंतुलित विकास का कारण तथा उन क्षेत्रों के क्षेत्रीय नेताओं एवं राजनीतिक दलों की महत्वाकांक्षाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया गया है। इस शोध विषय का कार्य क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश है। विभिन्न प्रकार की विविधताओं से युक्त और 20 करोड़ से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश के चार भागों ;पूर्वांचलएँ हरितप्रदेशएँ अवध और बुंदेलखंडएँ में विभाजन की मांग और समर्थन विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा की जा रही है। यह अनुसन्धान ऐतिहासिकएँ विश्लेषणात्मक और अनुभवमूलक अन्वेषण पर आधारित है। जिसके अंतर्गत फील्ड सर्वे में 200 व्यक्तियों व विभिन्न पक्षों के साक्षात्कार लिए गएँ जिसमें से 57: लोगों ने विभाजन के पक्ष में मत व्यक्त किया। इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त तथ्यों और साक्षात्कार जनित आंकड़ों के आधार पर निष्कर्षतः उत्तर प्रदेश का सुशासनएँ विकास और बेहतर सार्वजनिक सेवा के लिए कम से कम पूर्वांचल और हरित प्रदेश में विभाजन आवश्यक है। लेकिन विभाजन का आधार केवल राजनीतिक व आर्थिक आकांक्षा ही न हो अपितु इस निर्णयन में प्रशासनिक सुविधा और आर्थिक संभाव्यता को भी महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए। शोध के अंतिम निष्कर्ष के रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि संघीय शासन में क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षायें लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति की अभिव्यक्ति है। इससे जहाँ सत्ता में भागीदारी और आर्थिक विकास में साझेदारी बढ़ती है वही संघीय व्यवस्था प्रतिस्पर्धी और सहयोगी बनती है।

#### *विषय सूची*

1.भूमिका 2. भारत में राज्यों के गठन का इतिहास 3. नए राज्यों की मांग में क्षेत्रीय कारकों की भूमिका 4. भारतीय राज्यों के विकास का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन 5. उत्तर प्रदेश: राजनीतिक आर्थिक परिदृश्य 6. उत्तर प्रदेश में नए राज्यों के गठन की मांग. निष्कर्ष. संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची. परिशिष्ट।

09. MEENA (Harsh)  
**Tribal Aspirations and the Party System in Rajasthan.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena  
Th 24646

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Parties and party system: Theoretical framework 3. Indian party system: National and state party systems 4. Rajasthan politics: Factions and alignment 5. Emergence of tribal aspirations and tribal movements in pre-independent Rajasthan 6. Tribal politics and party system in post-independent Rajasthan 7. Conclusion 8. Bibliography

10. PURI (Ellora)  
**Impact of Organized Political Violence on Gender Relations: A Case Study of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Nachiketa Singh  
Th 24653

#### Abstract (Not Verified)

This thesis interrogates the question of whether gender relations change because of organised, and protracted conflict, and, if they do, in what ways. It is an analytical study making use of qualitative methods: ethnography, interviews, oral testimonies, textual analysis, archival work, biographical studies, and discourse analysis. Gender relations are understood to

encompass gender roles that men and women are expected to carry out; gender identities that prescribe specific characteristics to different sexes; gendered power structures which give women and men unequal access to societal resources; and gender ideologies that legitimise these roles, identities, and power structures. The contention of this thesis is that any societal change, in this case, gender-relations, cannot be studied divorced from contexts, history, and narratives. It is long-term historical continuities that determine how the shock to the system like outbreak of political violence affects social changes. It also argues that while gender roles, gender institutions, and gender identities can all be impacted by such a systemic shock, gender ideologies are far too entrenched to change that easily. The thesis uses the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir as a case study to understand this relationship between political violence and gender relations. The amount of diversity that the state presents in terms of communities, terrains, and differing histories, gets reflected in how conflict took shape in multiple fashions in the region. One of the ways the differences get illuminated is in the manner gender relations were affected thereof. After looking at the visible effects of political violence on women in J&K, the thesis concludes that gender relations get reconfigured differently depending upon the contexts in which violence manifests. So mass-based insurgent movements seem to provide more scope for altering gender relations than movements using terroristic means for political ends, especially those that invoke religious distinctiveness as opposed to ethno-cultural symbolism.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Princely of Jammu and Kashmir 3. South Asia, J&K and women 4. J&K: Internal dynamics 5. J&K: Transforming gender ideologies? 6. Postscript. Bibliography. Annexures.

11. ROVISO  
**Politics and Culture in Post-Independent India: A Comparative Study of the Maoists and the Naga Struggle.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Om Prakash  
Th 24647

#### Abstract (Not Verified)

The study intends to understand the Maoist and Naga struggles in India. It explores the relationship of the movements with the Indian state. It foregrounds the nature of politics and the cultural aspects linked with the movements. Arguably, the two movements exhibit revolutionary ideals and are organized on revolutionary lines. The issues in both cases concern the peasantry, land, culture, democracy and neutrality as well as the instrumentality of the state in India. The host societies of these movements are apparently seen as 'plain tribes' of mainland India and "hill tribes" of the Nagas occupying the North-eastern region of India. Interestingly, a distinction is made on the basis of cultural habitat and identity – linking tribes in Jharkhand and Nagaland. Over the period of time both these movement have spiraled into major political and security conflicts and as some argue they represent the aspirations of the people, to stand for their rights; protect their identity and freedom. Therefore, an assessment of their politics within larger framework and understanding of revolution in world historical context as well as particular historical lessons emanating from Indian perspective is undertaken in this study. An attempt has been made to use comparative tools to explore the answers to some of the questions that the research throws up, notwithstanding the limitations. In this study, effort has been made to choose and analyze the nature of State's response to these movements, and also the societal developments that evolved in the context of these two movements. The nature of state in India and debates on democracy are also put to critical scrutiny in this study. In conclusion, it situates the two movements within India's democratic politics. It asserts that the Maoist struggle is a



revolutionary movement while the Naga struggle is an ethnic movement, posed in revolutionary pattern.

### Contents

1. Introduction 2. Culture and revolution: A theoretical view 3. History of revolts 4. State and the civil upsurge 5. Socio-cultural dimensions and politics 5. Democratic processes. Conclusion. Appendices. Bibliography.

12. संदीप

**बजार अर्थव्यवस्था में शिक्षा का अधिकार: दिल्ली राज्य के निजी विद्यालयों के संदर्भ में।**

निर्देशक: डॉ. हिमांशु रॉय

Th 24901

सारांश  
(असत्यापित)

प्रस्तुत शोध का उद्देश्य शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2010 के क्रियान्वयन में निजी विद्यालयों के उत्तरदायित्व की समीक्षा करना रहा है। इस शोध के माध्यम से यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि उभरती हुई नव-उदारवादी आर्थिक-राजनीतिक वातावरण में निजी क्षेत्र समता और सामाजिक न्याय को स्थापित करने में अपनी भूमिका किस सीमा तक पूरा कर रहा है। इस अध्ययन की आवश्यकता का एक पहलू यह भी है कि क्या यह वास्तव में सामाजिक न्याय हेतु प्रयास हैं अथवा राज्य के साधनों का निजी हितों में प्रयोग करना है। इसके साथ-साथ इस शोध का उद्देश्य यह जानना भी है कि आर्थिक अशक्त वर्ग एवं वंचित वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों का निजी विद्यालय द्वारा समावेशन और समंजन का व्यावहारिक पक्ष कितना सुदृढ़ है। जिससे यह विद्यार्थी अपना भविष्य सुधार सकेंगे और समाज समानता की ओर बढ़ेगा। उपरोक्त कारणों की जांच करना ही शोधार्थी का प्रयास रहा है। इसके पक्ष में दिये गए व्यावहारिक कारण ही इसकी महत्ता को स्वयंसिद्ध और सर्वसिद्ध करते हैं। दरअसल जांच की महत्ता उन पक्षों को उजागर करना होता है जो शायद समाज, शिक्षा और राज्य सरकार के सामने नए पहलुओं को रख सकें। इसके साथ-साथ इसकी महत्ता आर्थिक-अशक्त वर्ग के छात्रों की समस्याओं को पहचानना और उनके निराकरण हेतु संस्तुतियाँ करना भी हैं। शोधार्थी का मुख्य रूप से दो तर्क यह हैं कि क्या वास्तव में निजी क्षेत्र सामाजिक न्याय हेतु कटिबद्ध और प्रतिबद्ध हैं या केवल यह राष्ट्रीय साधनों और संस्थाओं का निजी हितों में प्रयोग करने का एक नया मॉडल हैं। इसके साथ-साथ शोधार्थी का मूल तर्क यह भी है कि नए वातावरण में इन आर्थिक-अशक्त वर्ग एवं वंचित वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों का समायोजन बड़ी कठिन चुनौती है।

### विषय सूची

1. परिचय 2. दलितों में चेतनारूपी भारतीय शिक्षा का इतिहास (सन 1835 से 1947) 3. बाजारीकृत औपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था और नवउदारवादी परिप्रेक्ष्य में शिक्षा 4. निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य अधिनियम -2010 इतिहास सरोकार और सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य 5. आर्थिक अशक्त वर्ग एवं वंचित समूह की शिकायतों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन. निष्कर्ष. संदर्भ सूची. परिशिष्ट।

13. SINHA (Pawan)  
**Right to the Child to Education: The Constitutional Mandate and Implementation.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena  
Th 24645

*Abstract*  
 (Not Verified)

Education, as a human right has been considered an essential tool for achieving the goals of Democracy, Equality, Development and Peace at universal level. In the context of the Supreme Court decision on the J. P. Unnikrishnan case in 1993, in the 86th amendment education has been accepted as a fundamental right and included in Article 21(A). Article 21A proclaims: "the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine." The primary purpose of the present study is to explore and analyse the detailed accounts of Human Rights, Child Rights, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) and legal discourse to Right to Education. The study also tries to find out if the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) has been done in true spirits or not by means of a case study of schools of Meerut and Ghaziabad Districts. The financial dimensions involved, administrative Dimensions and Schemes implemented for Right to children to Education and are also studied herewith. The study discusses various provisions & constraints pertinent to implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) in Indian Schools. The present study is primarily qualitative in nature. Thus, the research methods employed for this study are analytical and interpretative. The study revealed that it is a dire need to take the corrective measures, which could cure the education system from all directions. Regular in service trainings of teachers; better infrastructure of schools; proper mid-day meals; appointment of required teachers and availability of text and reference books for all students are the essentials to make the system run successfully.

*Contents*

1. The conceptual framework 2. Constitutional and leagal discourse of right to education 3. Implementation of right to education: A case study of Merrut and Ghaziabad districts & dimensions of finance and scheme 4. Debate regarding administrative: Dimension of right to the child to education 5. Debate regarding schooling dimension of right of child to education. Summary, conclusion and prospects. References. Bibliography. Appendices.

## M.Phil. Dissertations

14. ANJU  
**Justice and Moral Motivation.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Ashok Acharya
15. ASIM ALI  
**China's Engagement in the Middle East.**  
 Supervisor: Dr. Bipin Kumar Tiwari
16. BHATIYA (Reena)  
**Problematizing Linear Borders in South Asia.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Navnita Chadha Behera

17. DABAS (Latika)  
**Study of the Changing Discourses in the Reproductive Health Policies of India.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Bijayalaxmi Nanda
18. DOLMA (Kunzes)  
**Tourism, Agriculture & Water: A Sustainable Livelihood.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Satyajit Singh
19. DUBEY (Barkha)  
**Understanding Public Sanitation in the Context of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA).**  
Supervisor: Prof. Satyajit Singh
20. FELIX (Sneha Sara)  
**Intrusive to Interactive: Re-Examining Surveillance Mechanisms in Modern State.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Ujjwal Kumart Singh
21. जतिन  
भारत और पाकिस्तान में राष्ट्रीय पहचान और स्कूली इतिहास पाठ्यपुस्तकों की राजनीति: एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।  
निर्देशिका : प्रो. वीना कुकरेजा
22. KAITHWAR (Raj)  
**Understanding the Role of Water in International Relations: Perspectives from the Post human Approach.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjeev Kumar H. M.
23. KASANA ( Poonam)  
**From Mobilisation to Mobility: A Case Study of Gurjar Andolan.**  
Prof: Sunil K. Choudhary
24. किरण  
बिहार के पंचायत राज में दलित महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व: पटना जिलों का एक अध्ययन।  
निर्देशक : डॉ. रवि रंजन
25. मुशव्वरी हसन  
वैश्विक शरणार्थी संकट का प्रसार: रोहिंग्या के संदर्भ में एक विषय-अध्ययन।  
निर्देशक : डॉ. विस्वाजीत मोहंती
26. PANKAJ KUMAR  
**Privacy as Celebration of Alienation.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Rajshree Chandra
27. SINGH (Pankaj)  
**State Funding can Curb Money Power in Indian Elections.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Shri Prakash Singh

28. PANWAR (Divyasma)  
**Constitutional and Legal Provisions to Right to Privacy in India.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena
29. PURI (Kartik)  
**Deep State in Pakistan: Understanding Pakistan's Strategic Culture.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Veena Kukreja
30. राजिन्दर कुमार  
पूर्ण स्वराज के संदर्भ में भगत सिंह के राजनीतिक विचार।  
निर्देशक : प्रो. सुनील कुमार चौधरी
31. RASMIL K.  
**Middle Class in India in Past Liberalisation Era: A Socio-Political Perspective.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Nishant Kumar
32. शम्भु कुमार  
समकालीन भारत में राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार की और लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण के विधियों द्वारा एक विश्लेषण।  
निर्देशक : डॉ. देवा प्रसाद नन्दा
33. SHARMA (Niyati)  
**Mapping the Kantian Self and its Relationship with Politics: A Normative Inquiry.**  
Supervisor: Dr. Kumar Rahul and Prof. Ashok Acharya
34. SOYAL (Arti)  
**Understanding Judicial Activism and Judicial Overreach: A Case Study of Indian Judiciary.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sunil Kumar Chaudhary
35. TIWARI (Shashank)  
**Modernist Epistemes and the Discourse on Nationalism in the Indian Context.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Ashok Acharya
36. VINAYAK (Aakriti)  
**China's Soft Power Push-Politics of Representing Chinese Dream and the Belt and Road Initiative.**  
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjeev Kumar H.M.