

CHAPTER 2

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. ANAND (Shambhavi)
Women's Role in Struggle for Equality in Post-Apartheid South Africa.
Supervisor: Prof. Gajendra Singh
Th 26543

Abstract

I am pleased to present my thesis on women's role in struggle for equality in post-apartheid South Africa, with a focus on the role of women in the political, social and economic realms. Completed as part of my degree programs at Delhi University, this work aims to examine the various factors that contribute to the ongoing struggle for equality in South Africa, with a particular focus on the experience and perspectives of women. Through a review of literature and case studies, I will explore the ways in which cultural, economic and political systems intersect to shape the lives and opportunities of women in post-apartheid South Africa. I will examine the barriers and challenges faced by women as they seek to participate fully in these areas and advocate for their own rights and those of others.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Women's struggle in the development of South African constitution 3. Gender equality: the next great fight in post-apartheid South Africa 4. Gendered livelihood and economic change in post-Apartheid South Africa 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

02. DUBEY (Saurabh)
Nigeria- Russia Relations Under Globalisation (1991-2018).
Supervisor: Prof. Sanjeev Kumar Tiwari
Th 27199

Abstract

Nigeria and Russia have had a long history of diplomatic relations dating back to the Soviet era. During the period of globalization from 1991-2018, the two countries continued to maintain diplomatic ties, albeit with some fluctuations. In the early years of globalization, Nigeria and Russia continued to cooperate in various areas, such as trade, energy, and defense. Russia was one of Nigeria's major arms suppliers, and the two countries signed several agreements to boost economic cooperation. In 2001, Russia wrote off Nigeria's debt of \$12 billion, which helped to strengthen the relationship between the two countries. However, the relationship between Nigeria and Russia faced some challenges during this period, particularly in the areas of trade and investment. Despite signing several agreements to boost trade between the two countries, the volume of trade remained low. Also, Russian investments in Nigeria were limited, compared to other major economies. In addition to the economic challenges, there were also some diplomatic tensions between

Nigeria and Russia during this period. In 2014, Nigeria abstained from a United Nations vote on the annexation of Crimea, which Russia viewed as a betrayal of their relationship. However, both countries continued to maintain diplomatic relations, and Russia remained an important partner for Nigeria in the areas of defense and security. Overall, Nigeria and Russia had a mixed relationship during the period of globalization from 1991-2018. While the two countries maintained diplomatic ties and cooperation in certain areas, there were also challenges and tensions, particularly in the areas of trade and investment.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Nigeria-Russia Political and Diplomatic Relations 3. Nigeria-Russia economic cooperation 4. Nigeria Russia security relations. Conclusion.

03. KHEM CHAND

Regional Cooperation and Development: A Comparative Study of SADC and ASEAN.

Supervisor: Dr. Chandrakanta K. Mathur
Th 26540

Abstract

Abstract Theory of regionalism describe the all efforts of regionalism; it has different kind of behaviour to serve for the states. The states cannot work itself and it need the cooperation for the states. The only regionalism can make a different kind of way for development for the developing or developed states. Chapter 1, In the first chapter, there is a brief introduction on regional cooperation and integration. How, this regional cooperation and integration has become the most immense tools for the development. Chapter 2, The regional cooperation was started first in the Europe, after that it was spread in Asia and in the East Asia. After it was moved to African states. The regional cooperation is it kind of a tools for the developing and third world states. Chapter 3, The all fifteen members of SADC states are under deprived situation, as we know that, the SADC regional cooperation can make batter condition of member's states. The states are suffering from lack of education, food, water, agriculture, environmental issues, and more things are there to develop. Chapter 4, The ASEAN, regional cooperation had worked on every path for states. This regional cooperation is very successful in between ASEAN states. The ASEAN fulfil the whole requirement of material for development in states. Chapter 5, In the world all states have been suffering from different kind of problems. Whether, it is economic, political, social and cultural. All states want to provide good nutrition in own states people. And want to give better life to own citizen. In the same way, the SADC and ASEAN, these two regional cooperation wants to develop their economic, political, social and cultural status in the world Chapter 6, in the conclusion, the ASEAN regional cooperation is successful in the East Asia, on other side, the SADC regional cooperation states are not growing in proper way, even though, they have much natural resources in the world, the ASEAN was growing because, the America was supporting to the ASEAN, in same way, the SADC also required, one supper power states, who support the SADC.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Regional cooperation and development: a conceptual understanding 3. Evaluating socio- economic integrational process in SADC 4. Regional cooperation as a key for development in ASEAN 5. Comparison issues and challenges of SADC and ASEAN

04. KUMAR SAURABH
Land Reforms in Kenya and Zimbabwe: A Comparative Study.
 Supervisor: Dr. Sandipani Dash
Th 26541

Abstract

Traditional structure like customary laws were swiftly replaced by statutory law as a result of colonial influence and attempts at modernity. New adaptations remained detached from the cultural substratum, which was much older and far more deeply rooted, while old structure of legality and relationships binding norms perished. In addition, the connection between influential parties, “have’s classes,” and institutional biases rarely contributed to the establishment of clarity and equity regarding rightful land ownership. These modifications created uncertainty, which discourages land investment; The most common justification for current land reforms is that land is held without long-term security, without clear land title, there is no clear ownership or access to the land, so there is no latent security and the land’s ability to function is compromised. The goal of this thesis is to provide an in depth analysis of land reforms in both independence Kenya and independent Zimbabwe as well as a historical perspectives on these reforms. The impact of land reforms in the two nations has also been compare in the work. In this study, both generic and specific constraints has been emphasized.

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1. Introduction 2. Land reforms in Kenya 3. Land reforms in Zimbabwe 4. Comparative appraisal of land reforms in Kenya and Zimbabwe 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

05. RAGHVENDRA KUMAR
China’s Engagement with Western Indian Ocean Island States of Africa: Implications for India.
 Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 27198

Abstract

The Indian Ocean has transformed into a geostrategic heartland, forecasting new challenges and opportunities. It has become the new geographical centre of power, where global power dynamics are being unveiled. At the core of this geostrategic heartland are emerging powers, China and India —strategically located in the Indian Ocean — shaping much of this geostrategic transformation. The rise of China as a dominant economic and military power has been a significant geopolitical development in the 21st century. Its progress is closely linked to maritime trade and strategic interests in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Over the past decade, China has significantly increased its maritime power projection, particularly in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. China seeks to further expand its sphere of influence in strategically important East African island nations, providing China with strategic depth in the region. India, another rising power, attaches significant importance to the IOR in general and the WIO in particular, considering it as its ‘strategic backyard’, crucial for its security as well as regional and global stability. India is concerned about China’s expansionist and aggressive power projection in its extended maritime

neighbourhood, including the African Island States in the WIO, driven by a strategic aim to undermine India's influence in the region. Meanwhile, the East African Island States in the WIO leverage their strategic geography to navigate traditional and non-traditional security threats and strategically engage with both China and India. In this light, the research titled "China's Engagement with Western Indian Ocean Island States of Africa: Implications for India" explores the various dimensions of geostrategic engagements in the region. It examines the WIO region within the context of global power dynamics, where the intersection of geopolitics, geo-economics, and geo-security profoundly impacts the balance of power.

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1. Introduction 2. Strategic Significance of Island States of Africa in the Western Indian Ocean 3. China and Island States of East Africa: Strategic Engagement in the Western Indian Ocean 4. India's Engagement with the Island States of East Africa in the Western Indian Ocean: The China Factors 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

06. SATYAM KUMAR

Women and Political Economic Development in Sudan since Independence.

Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Yaruigam

Th 26542

Abstract

The work will deal with theory and conceptual formation of women and political-economic development of the society. Through a review of literature and case studies, it will be discussed about the traditional position of women in Sudanese society and their role in political economic development. Further it talks about the difficulties to enter into the political system or parliament, what are the quota and provisions supporting them to participate actively. This research will talk about the economic aspects of Sudan in which women play an important role and marked with challenging development process with their potential to transform the economy of Sudan. In this context it describes that how women are transforming their economic prosperity and make herself socially and economically powerful, and challenges faced by them to get these rights will be discussed further. In this thesis it will be discussed about the problems and challenges faced by women in taking active part of development process of the nation. This will further talk about the civil wars, crimes, conflicts and various form of violence by which women in Sudan are getting affected directly or indirectly. It will also examine that how it gives negative impact on the women's condition in order to see the political-economic development of the nation. In the final analysis as a whole discussion of women and political-economic development in Sudan will be concluded by asking some questions and presenting a vivid image of development process and role of women into it. In the conclusion it will be also talked about the impact of Covid-19 on women. Finally some suggestions and recommendations regarding the welfare of women and betterment for their active participation of development process of the Nation will be discussed in this thesis. Keywords: Women, Political, Economic, Development, Sudan, Gender, Inequalities

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1. Introduction 2. Women and political development in Sudan 3. Women and economic development 4. Problems and challenges, crimes conflicts and violence 5. Conclusion. Appendix. Bibliography.

07. SINGH (Ajeet)
African Diaspora in Western India: Origin and Experiences.
 Supervisor: Dr. Sandipani Dash
Th 26544

Abstract

The African diaspora in western India refers to the communities of African descent living in various parts of western India, such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. The origin of this diaspora can be traced back to historical connections between Africa and India, particularly through maritime trade routes. The African diaspora in western India has a diverse background, including individuals who arrived as traders, soldiers, sailors, or servants during different time periods. Some Africans came to India as early as the 7th century, while others arrived during the Portuguese colonial era in the 16th century. The majority of these Africans were brought to India through the Indian Ocean slave trade, which was characterized by the exchange of goods, including enslaved individuals, between Africa, India, and other regions. The experiences of the African diaspora in western India varied depending on factors such as their social status, occupation, and the historical period in which they lived. Some Africans achieved prominent positions and integrated into Indian society, while others faced discrimination and social marginalization. One notable community of African descent in western India is the Siddis. The Siddis are believed to be descendants of Africans who arrived in the region as slaves, soldiers, or merchants. They have a distinct cultural identity and have preserved their African roots through their language, music, dance, and religious practices. The Siddi community has made significant contributions to Indian society, particularly in the fields of music, sports, and the military. Overall, the African diaspora in western India reflects the historical connections and interactions between Africa and India. Despite facing challenges, these communities have played a vital role in shaping the cultural fabric of the region and have contributed to the diversity and multiculturalism of India.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Political experiences of Siddis 3. Economic position of Siddis 4. Social and culture status.

08. VAIBHAV VISHAL
Conflict Dynamics and Human Security in South Sudan.
 Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Yaruvingam
Th 26545

Abstract

International politics and actors must be concerned with the issues that have become too complex for a single to address alone. Humanitarian crises, military conflicts between and within states, climate change and economic volatility pose serious threats to human security in all societies ; therefore, a variety of actors and expertise is necessary to properly frame threats, devise pertinent policy, implement effectively results accurately to alleviate such threats. Although international

institution and actors sometimes appears fragile and ineffective. In response to current challenges, the trend of globalization and the demand for global governance approaches have already passed the point of no return. This research will try to investigate into the human security framework of international organisations and others involved in the process and identify and identify the shortcomings of various approaches used to solve the prolonged crisis in the region. Further, this research will make an attempt to arrive at a conclusion proposing future actions needed to promote regional peace and Human security in South Sudan.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Human security framework 2. Historical legacies of conflict in south Sudan 3. South Sudan after independence 4. Role of external actors 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.