

CHAPTER 2

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

002. KAPOOR (Rashmi)
Social Mobility and the Caste System of Indo-Mauritians.
Supervisor : Prof. Harjinder Singh
Th 14173

Abstract

Attempts to focus on the social mobility of Indo-Mauritians and its impact on the caste-system. The main concern is to understand social mobility through Merton's Reference Group Theory. At the same time the other means of social mobility of Indo-Mauritian society have also been analysed. Then the impact of social mobility on the caste structure and the caste system of Indo-Mauritians is discussed. Indo-Mauritian society is undergoing a continuous process of transformation. Caste as an integral part of Indo-Mauritian society is also changing and modifying. At present the basic concept of the stratification system and status differentiation is based not only on the religious concept of purity and pollution, but also takes into consideration the secular aspects such as economic and educational achievements, occupational status and political power. The Indian caste system could not be transplanted in Mauritius, because full representation of all the castes of a particular region was absent. Some castes were over-represented and some under-represented. In an effort to reconcile, live and internalise multiple cultures there seems to be no clash of cultures. Indo-Mauritians are very proud of their Indian roots, they willingly accept western culture and they decisively call themselves Mauritians, but are called Indo-Mauritians by other ethnic groups. In negotiating these multiple realities, there emerges a strong Indo-Mauritian personality with spirit of Indian culture, essence of western culture and a soul of Mauritian, a real nationalist Mauritian. In accommodating different identities they are evolving into oriental westernized Mauritians.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. The Concept of Caste-Based Social Stratification. 3. Historical Background. 4. Changes in the Caste

System of Indo-Mauritians. 5. Influence of Modernizing Factors on the Caste Structure of Indo-Mauritians. 6. Impact of Changes in the Caste Structure on Cultural and Social Values. 7. Indians in other African Countries. 8. Summary and Conclusion. Bibliography and Appendices.

003. MOHAMMAD (Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem)
IGAD-SAARC : A Comparative Study in Regional Co-Operation and Integration.
 Supervisor: Prof. K Mathews
 Th 14174

Abstract

Explores the potential of regional cooperation and integration as a developmental strategy through a comparative analysis of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) that sought to assess their performance record, strength, weaknesses and future prospects along with policy and structural reforms. While the compatibility of regionalism, in its new forms and characteristics, with globalization, has been highlighted, the theoretical aspects of regional cooperation and integration were examined, and their Euro-centric nature analyzed. And while cautioned against treating issues of regional cooperation and integration as a tariff issue, the study examines the status, history, emerging trends and patterns of regional cooperation and integration in developed and developing countries, including in Africa and Asia, to note that when the case in the developed North is to expand the well-established industrial base, developing regions strive to change production structure, promote industrialization, enhance productive capacity and overcome the problem of equitable distribution of benefits and other technical impediments. That is why regionalism is thought of as accelerating growth and enhancing productivity. Attempts to address some conceptual ambiguities about issues of cooperation and integration. Against the background, the study examined the experiences of both SAARC and IGAD and presented reform proposals as to the path forward. It is noted, that while regional cooperation in both South Asia and the Horn of Africa has not met the desired expectations, the low interest in regional cooperation and integration is seen also against the rise in the profile of regional politics within some member countries, as represented by the recent elections in India. The rising tide of regional politics should not be a cause for a more

isolationist tendencies. It should rather be an incentive for enhanced efforts by the countries concerned to promote regional strategies premised on policies of inclusion at home and abroad to face the common challenges. IGAD and SAARC regions have been a metaphor for man-made and natural disasters; a theatre for longest and most violent inter and intrastate conflicts in which the future has always been hostage to bitter memories and legacies, and has constantly been riddled with rivalries, suspicion and mistrust.

Contents

1. Regional Cooperation in the Era of Globalization. 2. Development of Regional Cooperation and Integration in the Continents of Asia and Africa : An Overview Analysis. 3. Emergence and Evolution of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). 4. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) : Growth and Development. 5. IGAD and SAARC : A Comparative Analysis. 6. IGAD and SAARC : The Way Ahead. 7. Conclusions. Appendices and Bibliography.

004. YADAV (Surya Narain)
India's Relations with Uganda : 1962-1994.
 Supervisor : Prof. Harjinder Singh
 Th 14172

Abstract

The study includes empirical investigations, extensive surveys and critical analyses of the crucial issues involved in India's Relations with Uganda. It aims not merely to provide an entirely new dimension to the understanding of the Indo-Ugandan bilateral relations but rather to immensely help in improving the overall relationship between the two developing nations, especially in the era of economic liberalisation and globalization. It concludes that during the Museveni period, the Indo-Ugandan bilateral trade has multiplied manifold and India can proudly count Uganda among its one of the main trading partners in Africa today. Moreover, India-Uganda economic relations have placed a prominent part in promoting South-South Cooperation, particularly by reducing their critical dependency on the industrialized economy of the North for the Capital, Market and Technology. Thus, the joint efforts by India and Uganda to the economic development must be enhanced within the sprit of South-south Cooperation,. This has become more urgent

especially in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization. However, the prospects of India - Uganda relations depend, to a large extent, not merely upon their political, economic and technological cooperation but also upon the degree of mutual cultural and educational interaction.

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1. Introduction. 2. An Overview of Indo-African Relations. 3. Historical Survey of India's Relations with Uganda. 4. Overseas Indians and India-Uganda Relations. 5. Profile of India-Uganda Political Relations. 6. India-Uganda Economic Relations and South-South Cooperation. 7. Conclusion and Bibliography.

M.Phil Dissertations

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006. ARORA (Anjali)
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 Supervisor : Dr. Jagdish Prasad Sharma
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