

CHAPTER 41

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

294. GOYAL (Ritu)
Gandhi and the Discourse on Liberalism in India.
Supervisor : Prof. Subrata Mukherjee
Th 14332

Abstract

It is a study in the theory and practice of liberalism in India. The Indian liberals, whether early or later, were the seniors of Gandhi. They were committed liberals and believed that Gandhi was not a liberal of their kind. The relationship that existed between Gandhi and liberalism in India was that of criticism of each other and collaboration with each other which was necessary in India's struggle for Swaraj. The such collaboration both were willing partners. The study is engaged in this collaboration and critique. Includes english liberals, the right to resist the state and Gandhi.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Rise of liberalism. 3. Early Indian Liberals. 4. Ranade (1842-1901). 5. Gokhale (1866-1915). 6. Gandhi (1869-1948). 7. Sastri (1869-1946). 8. Sapru (1875-1947). Conclusion. Bibliography.

295. MALHOTRA (Vipin Kumar)
Evolution of the Ideology of Hindu-Rashtra in Post-Independence India.
Supervisor : Dr. Parmanand
Th 14300

Abstract

Analyses the process of gradual change, which could cater to the rampant social complexities in the ongoing socio-economic and political development of India for more than a century or so. The word 'ideology' signifies an intellectual quest for the body of ideas reflecting the social needs and aspirations of an

individual, group, class or culture, which aspires to evolve a set of doctrines or beliefs that form the basis of a political, economic, or other system in line with its thoughts and feelings. The concept of Hindu Rashtra as it is accepted and understood by the majority had been and is in existence within the secular parameters practised in India. The kind of 'Hindu Rashtra' preached and propagated in line with other religious enthusiasts elsewhere in the world can never be a reality in India, though this kind of ideology could vitiate the atmosphere and make life difficult for its subjects and objectives. As Jawaharlal Nehru once pointed out that majority communalism is more dangerous than the minority communalism. In my opinion both the communities have equal responsibility for making the concept of Hindu Rashtra a living entity. Those who claim themselves to be secular have a greater role to play in order to keep the uniqueness of this country. Uncalled pacification of any community whether belonging to the majority community or the minority.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Roots of the ideology of the Hindu-Rashtra. 3. Ideology and ideologues of Hindu-rashtra : A vision of a Glorious Nation. 4. Navigators of the ideology of Hindu Rashtra : Vision in action. 5. Hindu Rashtra, A Myth or Reality : An appraisal. Bibliography.

296. MISHRA (Jita)
NPT and the Developing Countries : A Case Study of India, Pakistan, North Korea and Iraq.
 Supervisor : Dr. Shanta Nedungadi Varma
 Th 14348

Abstract

Incorporates a general critique of the NPT from the viewpoint of developing countries, its scope is delimited to perspectives of four developing nations namely, India Pakistan, North Korea and Iraq towards the Non-Proliferation Treaty. These four countries are taken as case studies for important reasons. First there has been an attempts examine the perspectives of India and Pakistan, two south Asian countries that are not signatories to the NPT. Secondly from the Korean Peninsula the specific North Korean case is taken that was a signatory to the NPT and has recently withdrawn from the treaty. Thirdly the work attempts to study the perspectives of Iraq in the Middle

East that has remained a signatory of the NPT. Finally these developing nations have been subject to tremendous and varying degrees of international pressure, in the case of Iraq extreme punitive measures to conform to the norms of the NPT. The western debates over the nuclear issues in the developing world have rarely taken into account the psychology underlying the resistance of India and Pakistan to the NPT.

Contents

1. The NPT : conceptual Basis and Historical Evolution. 2. India and the NPT. 3. Pakistan's Perspectives on the Non-Proliferation Treaty. 4. The North Korean Case. 5. Iraq _ A Prisoner of the NPT. 6. Conclusion. Bibliography and Appendix.

297. RAGI (Sangit Kumar)
BJP's Concept of Nationalism.
 Supervisor : Prof. Subrata Mukherjee
 Th 14312

Abstract

Tried to document the entire debate on BJP concept of nationalism in a critical framework in order to have an objective understanding of the underlying meaning of nationalism as espoused by the party. The work is based on both the primary and secondary sources of information. The research has relied on published materials such as books, party documents, newspaper clippings, etc. It is also based on interviews with the top ranking leaders of BJP, RSS and VHP. The research is historical, descriptive, analytical and critical. It has broadly sought to avoid the prescriptive premises.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Discourses on Nationalism. 3. Cultural Nationalism and BJP. 3. Campaign for cultural nationalism : Quest and contest for identity. 4. BJP and Minority questions. 5. Empowerment and assertion of the self : The idea of Swadeshi. Conclusion. Bibliography.

298. RAY (Suranjita)
Politics of Hunger : A Case Study of Kalahandi.
 Supervisor : Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty
 Th 14336

Despite being a resource rich region, Kalahandi has become synonymous with terms like hunger, starvation and poverty. It is always the marginalized landless tribals, the lower castes and women amongst them who are vulnerable to the process of famishment and impoverishment. Examines these processes and try to understand the underlying causes of hunger in Kalahandi, with the help of a structural-political approach. The underlying causes of hunger can be comprehended by looking at the structures of inequality, domination, exploitation, oppression and underdevelopment. The structures of power relations that exist in the feudal economy of this region have a deep relation with the persisting phenomenon of hunger. In an agrarian economy particularly in the feudal structures land rights and relations of production determine the power relations. But the economic structure also largely converges with the caste structure. In fact those who are at the bottom of the caste hierarchies are generally also marginalized in terms of their economic status. In addition to caste and class it is gender and ethnicity, which are equally critical to our understanding of power relations. It is the women who are vulnerable to the exploitations inherent in a patriarchal society. Similarly the tribals are most marginalized and become victims of poverty, hunger and destitution. The changing dimensions of political economy therefore provide a historical explanation to the systemic deprivations of basic human rights. The work tries to understand the multidimensionality of the problem of hunger from the vantage point of the victims of hunger and starvation. Examines why even after fifteen years of state's intervention in Kalahandi including the launching of the Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) in the KBK (Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput) region, poverty persists in such a large magnitude. In fact, elements in the contemporary democratic state and civil society play a major role in defending the existing structures. The structural-political approach attempts a methodological departure by seeking to identify the multiple causes of hunger which define the power relations having a deep effect on the conditions of poverty, hunger and deprivation.

Contents

1. Introduction.
2. Political economy of hunger : Theoretical dimensions.
3. Kalahandi's political economy : A historical explanation for under-development.
4. Food crisis in Kalahandi.
5. Structural Intervention: Land relations, poverty and hunger.

6. State action : KBK and After. 7. Role of non-state organisations: NHOs, media, political parties and social movements. 8. Role of panchayats in eradication of hunger and poverty. 9. Hunger : The gender dimension. 10. Reflections on political economy of hunger. Bibliography.

M.Phil Dissertations

299. अजय कुमार
उत्तरशीतयुद्ध काल में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ व्यवस्था के समक्ष नई चुनौतियाँ।
 निर्देशिका : डॉ. वीना मार्गदर्शक
300. ANAND SAURABH
Deliberative Democracy : An Appraisal.
 Supervisor : Prof. Rajeev Bhargava
301. चौबे (कमल नयन)
मार्क्सवाद और गाँधीवाद में पारिस्थितिकी : तुलनात्मक अध्ययन ।
 निर्देशिका : डॉ. निवेदिता मेनन
302. गीता
भारत में निर्वाचन एवम् निर्वाचन-सुधार ।
 निर्देशक : प्रो. महेन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह
303. JOON (Navneet)
International Terrorism : Perspectives of the US and India.
 Supervisor : Prof. Subrata Mukherjee
304. JOSEPH (Vinod)
Implementation of the Citizen's Charter : With Reference to India.
 Supervisor : Dr. O P Sharma
305. KANOJIA T (SUMITA)
Maoist Insurgency in Nepal.
 Supervisor : Dr. Veena Kukreja
306. KINRA (Anisha)
America's War on Terror : A Critique.
 Supervisor : Dr. Navnita Chadha Behera

307. MATHEW (Jaby)
Nationalism and Emancipation : A Study of their Relationship.
Supervisor : Prof. Rajeev Bhargava
308. NAVALANI (Kavita)
Coalition Politics in India : Nature and Prospects.
Supervisor : Prof. Bidyut Chakrabarty
309. PANT (Shubhra)
Politics of Representation and Women Reservation Bill Issue, India.
Supervisor : Prof. Neera Chandhoke
310. प्रदीप कुमार
वर्ण व्यवस्था और सामाजिक न्याय ; महात्मा गाँधी और डॉ. अम्बेडकर के दृष्टिकोणों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।
निर्देशक : डॉ. महेश्वर दत्त
311. PRANJNA PARAMITA
Ecofeminism : A Theoretical Enquiry.
Supervisor : Dr. Nivedita Menon
312. PUSHPA KUMARI
Political Economy of Human Rights.
Supervisor : Prof. Rajeev Bhargava
313. RAI (Dhannjay Kumar)
Dalits and Globalization.
Supervisor : Mr. N Sukumar
314. RAO (Ritu)
Public Perception of Democracy : An Indian Perspective.
Supervisor : Prof. Gopal N Guru
315. RAY (Sanchita)
Urban Poverty : A Case Study of National Capital Territory of Delhi.
Supervisor : Mr. N Sukumar
316. SAXENA (Mayank)
The Political Economy of India-China Relations Since 1980s.
Supervisor : Dr. Pramod Kumar Mishra

317. SHARMA (Anjali)
Proposals to the Resolution of Kashmir Issue and its Appraisals.
Supervisor : Dr. R Manivannan
318. SHARMA (Sanjay)
The Role of UN in State Reconstruction with Special Reference to East Timor.
Supervisor : Mrs. Manjeet Singh
319. शोभा
गठबंधन राजनीति-उपयुक्तता और निष्पादन : भारत में केन्द्रीय सरकारों के विशेष संदर्भ में।
निर्देशक : प्रो. महेन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह
320. सुनीता
समकालिक दलित नारी और शिक्षा।
निर्देशिका : डॉ. निवेदिता मेनन
321. SWAIN (Gyanaranjan)
Understanding Empowerment : The Capability Approach.
Supervisor : Dr. Ashok Acharya
322. TYAGI (Silky)
Interpreting Concept of Social Justice in the Context of India (With Special Reference to Dalits)
Supervisor : Prof. Neera Chandhoke