

## CHAPTER 2

### AFRICAN STUDIES

#### Doctoral Theses

01. NARZARY (Manila)  
**Constitutional Development in Egypt (1991-2014): Towards Democracy and Good Governance.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Suresh Kumar  
Th 24328

*Abstract*  
*(Verified)*

Modern Egypt has seen many ups and downs in its journey to democracy. The process of establishing a democratic system backed by a strong constitution and legislature has been an ongoing project. Located in the African continent but drawing ideological and spiritual influences from Arab world, the politics of Egypt has been inflicted with regimic turmoils since middle of 20th century. The fact that Egypt failed to consolidate itself as a successful republican state despite having all the necessary ingredients for a functional democracy, informs about the authoritative character of its leadership and the lack of political willingness to empower the citizens for Egypt's greater good. The political crisis in Egypt has its roots in the failure to empower an unbiased judiciary to safeguard the constitutional rights of the civilians. Egypt also lacked in nationalist leaders with a vision, and the unchecked power of the military became the biggest threat to the survival of any democratically and constitutionally elected government. The ruling elites of Egypt continue to be concerned with maintaining the status-quo of not letting common citizen to participate in the decision making process for good governance. The tendency to follow and practice the monarchical structural hierarchy in its modern form is also visible in the political behavior of the ruling class. The thesis covers the period from 1991 to 2014, a period that saw Egypt being ruled for the longest time in the modern history of the country by one party, under the leadership of one individual, which also witnessed frequent amendments of the constitution. Through this thesis an attempt is made to understand whether it is due to the constitutional endemic that Egypt's democracy became dysfunctional or because of the individual leaders' aspirations to maintain total control over the state machinery which led to regimic turmoils.

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1. Introduction 2. Egypt on threshold of democracy 3. Party system democracy and governance 4. Social dimension democracy and governance 5. Economic resource distribution and good governance 6. Economic recourses distribution and good governance 7. Conclusion and Bibliography.
02. Randhir Kumar  
**Corporate Social Responsibility in Coal Mining Region and Rural Development: A Comparative Study of Witbank Region (South Africa) and Region (India).**  
Supervisor : Prof. Tribhuvan Prasad  
Th 24326

*Abstract*  
(Not Verified)

In the 21st century Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) should be viewed as a way of conducting business which enables the creation and distribution of wealth for the betterment of its stakeholders through the implementation and integration of ethical systems and sustainable management practices. CSR is the company's commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical. Rural Development is a process of bringing change among rural community from the traditional way of living to progressive way of living. It is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities in the villages. Coal mining is one of the oldest industries in South Africa and India. In South Africa coal provides the energy to other mining industries. In India coal is contributed significantly to the rapid industrialization of the country. Mining operations damage the environment and ecology to an unacceptable degree. Coal mining raises a number of social and environmental challenges like displacement of people, loss of agricultural land, source of income, soil erosion, dust, noise and water pollution and bad impact on local biodiversity. Coal companies in Witbank and Dhanbad are committed to achieve sustainable development. Coal companies endeavors to expand its CSR footprint in the rural communities that it serves and generate wider benefits for them. CSR performance has received wide recognition at the grass root level across project affected regions. Coal companies aspire to integrate CSR and rural development programs further into the business processes of the organization to create greater value for all stakeholders. Coal mining companies does a lot of things through CSR programs to mitigate the problems created by mining activities. So, the research is focused on CSR programs and Rural Development programs in Witbank and Dhanbad mining regions.

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1. Introduction 2. Conceptual discourse of CSR and rural development 3. Coal mining regions in Witbank and Dhanbad 4. CSR and rural development in coal regions of Witbank and Dhanbad 5. Conclusion. Bibliography and Appendix.

03. SWAIN ( Biswabasu)  
**Political and Economic Engagements of India and China in Africa (1991-2012).**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Arvind kumar Yadav  
Th 24329

*Abstract*  
(Not Verified)

Both India and China, are leading emerging economy in the world. In the age globalisation, they are competing with each other to build a stronger relationship with Africa. Both the emerging powers have contributed to increase the volume of African exports by generating more revenue to seek their best interest in the resource-rich African continent. Consequently, India and China have provided Africa with cheaper imports, investments and low-cost technology. The two Asian power now are the most important trading partner of the African continent. With the changing of time, India's foreign policy moving forward to catch up with the Chinese, who have achieved strongholds in Africa over the past two decades. China and India have evolved their policies under different political systems. China adopted 'centralized state directed' and India pursued a 'democratic' structure. China's marketisation policy was initiated in the year of 1978 while India's took off its stand

in the year of 1991 with more open financial engagements. China and India have evolved their policies under different political systems. China adopted 'centralized state directed' and India pursued a 'democratic' structure. China's mercerisation policy was initiated in the year of 1978 while India's took off its stand in the year of 1991 with more open financial engagements. This thesis figures out certain differences and similarities by comparing Indo-African with Sino-African relations between the year of 1991 to 2012. This thesis finds out motives behind India and China's presence in Africa. This thesis analyzes the India and China's role in Africa after the Cold War period. This thesis critically evaluates the India and China's engagements with Africa. This thesis tries to explore the African perspective of India's and China's engagements in Africa.

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1. Introduction 2. India's political and economic engagements in Africa 3. China's political and economic engagement in Africa 4. Trends and patterns of engagements: a comparative studies 5. Africa responses towards Indian and Chinese engagements 6. Conclusion and Bibliography.

04. UMESH KUMAR

**Political Stability and Economic Relations between India Eastern Africa from 8<sup>th</sup> CE to 15<sup>th</sup> CE.**

Supervisor : Dr. Gajendra Singh

Th 24325

#### *Abstract (Not Verified)*

One of the important issues in the realm of India's relations with the rest of the world during the historical past may be considered to be her relations with the eastern African countries. It is in this context that this proposed research seeks to unravel the contexts and contours of the India-East African relations between the 8th century of the Common Era and 15th century of the Common Era. This research gains importance in the view of the fact that these two ancient civilizations have had very long relations in terms of mutually beneficial interactions between the people of the two regions. For instance, taking full advantage of the maritime route connecting the two culturally and commercially rich parts of the world, traders; cultural ambassadors, adventures, and representatives of the enlightened sections of the two regions embarked upon long and difficult journeys of exploring the riches and beauties of the respective regions which further strengthened their age old ties. In other words, this has produced a long trail of various kinds of relations between the two regions ranging from social and political to economic and religious as well. In this regard, another aspect which the present work has tried to look at is the political stability in the two regions which had provided the much needed fillip to the growing ties between the two regions. Thus, the present hypothesized that the political stability in the two regions had been at the forefront of ensuring a close economic, social, political and cultural relations between the rulers and people of India and the eastern Africa.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Political stability in India and Eastern Africa 4. Economic relations between India and eastern Africa 5. Socio cultural relations between India and eastern Africa 6. Conclusion. Bibliography and Annexure.

05. YOGESH KUMAR  
**Political Transition in Egypt since 2011.**  
 Supervisor : Dr. Vidhan Pathak  
Th 24327

*Abstract*  
*(Not Verified)*

Political Transition is an interval between one political regime and another. Generally, it starts usually from an authoritarian regime that for several reasons becomes unable to live up to its institutional tasks and culminates in another breakthrough. The political transition in Egypt over the decade witnessed authoritarian rule, had taken a complex trajectory. After a period of relative moderation, Egyptian authoritarian rule deepened, civil and political rights restricted, press freedom significantly limited and repression was used against political opponents. The growing mass discontent arising from extreme wealth disparities, rising unemployment, unchecked systematic corruption, a deteriorating infrastructure and a political system that left little room for citizens to determine their political fate. Electoral fraud and constitutional reforms had resulted in a political deadlock in 2011 that further deepened the cleavage between the government and its opponents. On 25 January 2011, thousands of Egyptians poured into the Cairo's streets and demanded an immediate step down of the president. As a result, on 11 February 2011, the longest-serving president had to step down from his position. In post-Mubarak period, the Muslim Brotherhood and its affiliated Freedom and Justice Party had got victorious after the Mubarak resignation and Mohammed Morsi became the president of Egypt. During transitional period, the elections had held twice where initially Islamists achieved plurality and decided not to share power with secular parties. Secondly, Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi succeeded to the presidency who hail from the military background. However, despite the several reforms within the Egyptian political system, one again the military succeeded to rule the country and keep occupy under their control of Egyptian resources. Nevertheless, the Arab Spring had altered the authoritarian landscape in Egypt but the transitions to democracy are yet not completed.

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1. Introduction 2. Literature review and theoretical framework 3. Political transition in Egypt 4. Domestic response towards political transition 5. Regional and international response towards political transition 6. Conclusion and Bibliography.

## M. Phil Dissertations

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**Role of Africa in global climate change negotiations: issues and strategy.**  
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07. MAYANK RANJAN  
**Political Development in Zimbabwe Since 1965.**  
 Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad

08. Parocha (Anksuh)  
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09. RAMA  
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16. YADAV ( Ravi Lal Singh)  
**India-East Africa Trade Relations During 19<sup>th</sup> Century.**  
Supervisor : Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad