

CHAPTER 2

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. ARCHANA KUMARI
Social Security of Ageing People of Indian Origin in South Africa : A Historical Study.
Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th 25822

Abstract

In modern times social security has emerged as one of the major concerns for modern states. The British colonization across the globe entered with a claim of civilizing mission and care to their subject. Nonetheless the racist colonial state in South Africa remained ill equipped, rather disinclined to manage ageing of the non-white population. As per my preliminary findings, that was the main inspirations behind my current research proposal, the case of old age workers of Indian origin in South Africa. In the recent decades, growing old age homes in South Africa compel us to understand and explore the issue of state social care. Even today there are few and in many cases no state sponsored social care program for old age Indians. My thesis, while focusing centrally on the issues of old age, explores the provisions related to it under the British colonial administration in South Africa. My principle case study would be the question of ageing of Indian emigrants in South Africa. Focusing on the meager, nearly absent colonial state policies for aged Indians, my study moves on to explore the notions and practices related to old age and social self-help among the Indian communities in South Africa. My thesis examines the roles of various socio-humanitarian institutions that have a need based and contextual origin among the people of Indian origin in South Africa at the turn of twentieth century. Some scholars have described old age in terms of 'social suffering' a concept well developed in the field of psychology, sociology and anthropological studies. In this study I explored into the idea of social suffering in the context of aged Indians in South Africa who had been the backbone of the economic development of the colonial and post-colonial South Africa. Hence, my thesis looks into the old age and social suffering of Indians in South Africa, during the colonial

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1. Introduction 2. Ageing People of Indian Origin in South Africa 3.Hindu Social and humanitarian and social security 4. Muslim Social and Humanitarian Institutions and social security 5. Christian and Other Social and Humanitarian Institutions and social security 6. Government Policy and Strategy for Social Security 7. Conclusion. Bibliography

02. BAIRWA (Lalit Kumar)
Democratic Transformation in South Africa Since 1994.
Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 25820

Abstract

The End of the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa leads to emergence from global separation parallels its political and economic reorganization. It works to abolish residue of the notorious system of apartheid, an interim constitution of South Africa Which was first time implemented in April 1994 to rule the political change later on it was replaced by a new constitution in 1996 with intended to protect legal equality for individuals regardless of racial identity. Since the transition has but fact that many political and Social issues until remain unresolved. This research study is an attempt to highlights the issues concerned with empowering such as historical, social, economic, political, and national aspects of contemporary South Africa . since 1994, the ways of living of people in South Africa is being changed and the concept of Human rights and protection of them also highly recognized. South African people are Getting their basic rights such as right to participation in politics, rights to freedom, assembly and speech along with right to equality.

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1. Introduction 2. Political Development of South Africa 3. Democratic Transformation in south Africa 4. The Role of ANC 5. Conclusions 6. Bibliography

03. BANERJEE (Sampa)
Skill Technique and Economic Development: A Study of India and South Africa Since 1990.
 Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th 25825

Abstract

India and Africa shared a close, interment and multidimensional relationship since time immemorial. The relations between India and South Africa as well as their skill development programs are closely associated with the historical and cultural links the two countries have shared over the years. Skills demand is a phenomenon that involves the analysis of four inter-related areas: the state of the economy, the profile of the labour force, the demand at present, and the demand in future. Three types of mismatches that have been highlighted in my study are demand mismatch, education supply mismatch, and qualification-job mismatch to understand the skill mismatches of both the countries. In this contemporary age of globalization and technological volatility, skill building and skill Development techniques have become an important instrument to increase the efficacy and quality of labour for improved productivity and economic growth. Skill Development techniques are powerful tools to empower individuals and improve their social acceptance. I have tried to establish a link between economy and skill development techniques in India and South Africa. A nation's prosperity depends on the number of skilled and productive employees at work. There are three major objectives which a skill policy needs to target in order to successfully link skills to productivity and employment generation, matching supply to current demand for skills, upskilling workers, and innovating and delivering new and different skill that may be needed in the future. The Govt. of India has taken a number of initiatives to meet the objectives of the Skill policy. There are reasons that necessitate the innovation of skill development techniques in India. A study by the National Skill Development Council indicates that India needs about 500 millions of skilled man power by 2022 across 24 key sectors. In South Africa, besides Government departments, there are as many as seven different types of institutions that share responsibilities at the national level for skill development.

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1. Introduction 2. Theoretical Discourse and Research Methods 3. Relationship between Economy and skill Development technique in India and South Africa 4. Policies, Programmes and techniques for skill development in South Africa and India: Major Initiatives 5. Challenges and Prospects of skill Techniques in India and South Africa. Conclusion. Bibliography. Photos/Annexures.

04. BHARDWAJ (Sweta)

Trade, Commercial Networks and Indian Merchants in the Red Sea & Arabian Sea during Pre-Colonial Times.

Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad

Th 25821

Abstract

In pre-colonial times, there was a well established trade relation between the merchant of the Red Sea and Arabian Sea. By discussing the Red Sea and Arabian Sea, this study primarily focuses on the trade and commercial networks between Egypt and India. The merchants from both countries were actively participating in the pre-colonial trade. Indian merchants such as Bania, Jain, and Muslims were actively of the Red sea run. Similarly, their Egyptian counterparts including the Jewish and Karimi merchants were also trading in the Indian commodities, and had their agents spread all over. Several Indian vessels were on the Red Sea run. Certain precautions were also taken in this trade, for example, monsoon winds were helpful for navigation in the Arabian Sea, while light vessels were taken on the Red Sea run in order to avoid weather hazards. The trade between India and Egypt was growing with occasional disturbances, but such disturbances were short lived. However, with the arrival of the Portuguese, there regularly occurred disturbances in trade as the Portuguese tried to divert the Red Sea trade and introduced coercive methods, the Portuguese piracies were also disturbing the trade. As a result both the combined forces of Egypt and Gujarat fought naval battles against the Portuguese, but in the end the Portuguese emerged victorious. The Portuguese arrival permanently damaged the Red Sea and Arabian Sea trade, and prepared ground for colonization. This thesis, therefore, attempts to analyze the trade, commercial networks between the Red Sea and Arabian Sea during pre-colonial times, and the disturbances and changes that occurred in the trade and commercial networks with the arrival of the Portuguese. For this purpose, the thesis is divided into six chapters including introduction and conclusion. Chapter one introduces the work, and chapter two elaborates on the trade and commercial networks in pre-colonial times. Chapter 3 mentions about the merchant groups of India and Egypt, while chapter 4th is about the important components of trade that include middlemen, currencies, saraf, and officials. The 5th chapter is about the Portuguese arrival and their efforts in establishing their monopoly over trade. Conclusion concludes all the work and discusses findings. Both primary and secondary sources are used in this thesis

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1. Introduction 2. Trade and Commercial Networks in the Red Sea and Arabian Sea 3. Indian and Egyptian Merchants in the Red Sea and Arabian Sea 4. Maritime Trade, Middle Men, Exchanges and Currencies 5. Portuguese, Piracy in the Red Sea and Arabian Sea 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

05. CHALHANG (Khachungla)
Indian Diaspora in South Africa: From Alienation to Assimilation.
 Supervisor: Dr. Anju Aggarwal
Th 25824

Abstract

The sun never sets in the Indian diaspora', said Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Chairman, High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora, and former High Commissioner to Great Britain. This is evidenced by the fact that the Indian Diaspora, wherever they have been placed, be it Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa, etc. have done remarkably well in all walks of life and has earned goodwill, respect and a good name for itself in their country of adoption and for their mother country- India. The study attempts to situate the Indian diaspora in South Africa, majority of whom are descendants of the indentured labourers who migrated from India to South Africa from 1860 onwards from the Indian states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The central argument of this study is that Indians in South Africa have assimilated and integrated into the South African way of life. They are South Africans of Indian descent as much as the White South Africans are South Africans of European descent. The study attempts to outline how and why Indians migrated to an unknown land, thousands of miles away from their birthplace by crossing the dark waters or *kalapani* which was considered a taboo and defiling to one's soul. The study will shed light on the dynamics of the Indian diaspora with its rich and vibrant cultural heritage which they have preserved for more than one and half centuries. The significance of this study lies in the fact that the Indian diaspora in South Africa is a class in itself as is evidenced by the fact that in spite of the white authority's various designs to alienate Indians and the antagonistic attitude of the Blacks, South African Indians have persevered, triumphed, and massively contributed to the overall development of the country. It is a story about their courage, grit, resilience, and determination of the immigrants in the midst of all the hardship.

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1. Introduction 2. Genesis of Migration of Indian Indentured Labourers to South Africa 3. Socio –Cultural and Religious Practices of the Indian Indentured labourers in South Africa 4. Political Behaviour of the Indian Diaspora in south Africa 5. Situating Indians in the South Africa Landscape 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

06. CHARAN (Gajendra Singh)
Water Sharing Issues of the Nile River: A Case study of Egypt.
 Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Kapoor
Th 25814

Abstract

This research work presents a detailed discussion of the water sharing issues among the countries of the Nile River basin with special reference to Egypt. The Nile River is an international river that joins the Mediterranean Sea after passing through eleven countries of East Africa. The Nile river is very important for the entire East Africa, but for Egypt, the Nile river is its lifeline. The place of the Nile in the life of the people of Egypt was limited not only as a water resource, but the Nile provided a context to the social and cultural development of the people of Egypt since ancient times. The colonial background of water-sharing issues has created such a gap of

aquatic differentiation that the Nile basin has become a focal point of water politics in contemporary times. Major agreements regarding the allocation of Nile waters since the colonial times established Egypt as a hydrohegemon state. The Nile Water Agreement in 1959 provided maximum benefits to Egypt. After creation of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam by Ethiopia the hydrohegemon position of Egypt has also undergone a radical change. Egypt sees the dam built by Ethiopia as an obstacle to the free flow of Nile waters, citing water agreements of the past. Now Egypt has also felt a strong need to ensure water sharing through a dialogue as its economy has been seen as synonymous with the waters of the Nile. Now both Egypt and upstream Ethiopia want to ensure water sharing with a decisive and sustainable formula, whereas in all the important agreements in the past, Ethiopia was completely ignored. The Renaissance Dam by Ethiopia has certainly given a new direction to the water sharing values of the Nile. The priority of both the countries should be to resolve the possibilities of dispute through dialogues and discussion.

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1. Introduction 2. Egypt and the Nile River: Historical Perspective 3. Nile River and the Economy of Egypt 4. Water Sharing of Egypt with the other Riparian Countries 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

07. DEEPAK PRASAD
Chinese Investment in Africa a Case Study of Nigeria.
 Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Yaruigam
Th 25823

Abstract

Construction of hypothesis as in case of Chinese investment, China tries to positioned itself as a country to reckon with in today's world economy is no longer contestable. This reflects in the influx of economic activities as form of various foreign investment and dispatch to the existence of a market as to product and services (Ayantunji,et,al.2009). As far as Investments is Concern, especially foreign direct investment, a desired level of guarantee to employment, economic growth and development, also to reduce the difference between the desired gross domestic investment and domestic savings. Other benefits are in the form of externalities and the adoption of foreign technology. Externalities here can be in the form of licencing, imitation, employee training and the introduction of new processes by the foreign firms

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1. Introduction 2. Chinese Investment in Africa 3. Chinese Investment in Nigeria 4. Impact of Chinese Investment in Nigeria 5. Conclusion. Bibliography

08. Lokesh Kumar
India's Foreign policy towards the Horn of Africa Since 1990's.
 Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th 26514

Abstract

In this Research, an Attempt has been made to know the India's Foreign Policy Towards in Horn of Africa Region. It explored the Political, Economic and Cultural ties between the two regions using various resources. It is in context that before proceeding to evaluate the initial hypothesis of this work, It is helpful to briefly state the established relationship between the two fields, as well as to summarize the

conclusions of the various chapters of this work and the relevant subjects areas. Apart from identify the future prospects of the research; Some Limitations of this research are also discussed.

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1. Introduction 2. Conceptual Discourse of Foreign Policy and Decision Making 3. Foreign Power Intervention in the Horn of Africa Region: Its Geostrategic Importance 4. India's Foreign Policy towards the Horn of Africa Region Under Cold War 5. India's Foreign policy towards the horn of Africa During Globalization and afterwards 6. Conclusion and Bibliography.

09. MISHRA (Abhishek)
India's Maritime Cooperation with Africans Countries in Western Indian Ocean Region.
 Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th 25816

Abstract

The Indian Ocean has been the Primary Transit route for fostering cultural, Religious cultural, religious, and linguistic Proliferation for Centuries, and has been at the heart of oceanic activities. In recent years, Natural resources have drawn global maritime communities into the Indian Ocean, Making it an important global maritime highway for trade and commerce. A Significant Portion of world's oil Production is transported through the Indian Ocean, especially through its three straits of hormuz, Malacca, and Bab-el-Mandeb. However Widespread Proliferation of Transnational security threats Poses severe challenges. These threats, combined with misuse of new technologies are resulting in a whole new spectrum of sub-conventional security threats.

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1. Introduction 2. Overview of India-Africa Relations in Contemporary Times 3. Evolution of African Maritime Security: Imperatives Governance and Challenges 4. Maritime Security Building in the Western Indian Ocean Region 5. India's Partnership and role in Western Indian Ocean Littoral Countries 6. Role of External Players in the Western Indian Ocean and its Implications for Indian Interests. Conclusion. Annexure. And Bibliography.

10. RAJKUMAR
Affirmative Actions of Ambedkar and Mandela against Caste and Colour Discrimination in India and South Africa.
 Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 25815

Abstract

It is said that the roots of Ambedkar's philosophy were not in politics but in religion, particularly the Hindu religion which laid the foundation of caste system. His socio-political thought began with his criticism of Hindu religion because of its evil practices of caste system and seeking (or presenting) solutions for untouchables to free from this evil practice. Ambedkar himself was an untouchable and faced many humiliations as one. As such, the liberation of „depressed classes“, the awakening and organization of untouchables, and safeguarding their rights and interests centered to his political and social ideas. The political and social thoughts of Ambedkar therefore are found in his fight to uplift the untouchables, the „depressed

classes". It is aptly described that the political philosophy of B. R. Ambedkar was often shaped by the politics of social reform and by India's special brand of minority politics. *Caste is not merely a division of labour but a division of labourers*. The most evil practice in the society is the practice of caste system and the categorization of certain sections of people as Untouchables. Gandhi defended caste system on many grounds, the first being the division of labour as necessary for a civilized society. However, Ambedkar said that caste system as such is not merely division of labour, but it is also a division of labourers. Moreover, it is a hierarchy in which the divisions of labourers are graded one above the other. Religion, social status, and property are all sources of power and authority in which one group has to control the liberty of others, so believed Ambedkar. In his opinion, if the source of power and domination is at any given time or in any given society social and religious, then social reform and religious reform must be accepted as the necessary sort of reforms. The emancipation of mind and soul is the necessary preliminary for the political expansion of the people. Otherwise, no right, no liberty, no equality and no justice would prevail in a society where the mind of the people is darkened by caste dogmas. One cannot have political or economic reform unless one does not abolish caste system.

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1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Law Enactment During Colonialism in India and South Africa 4. Reconciliatory Methods of Ambedkar and Mandela 5. Affirmative Action Program of Reconciliation in India and South Africa 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

11. SINGH (Vijay Narain)
Socio-Economic and political system in Egyptian Civilization.
 Supervisor: Dr. Gajendra Singh
Th 25817

Abstract

Ancient Egypt is one of the most thrilling and appealing of the early civilizations. In the pre-ancient times, before civilizations were established human beings wander upon the land as hunters and nomads. This was the scenario of pre-existence of proper set up of agriculture and other activities. The ideal location to root any civilization ran by river side, due to abundant availabilities of water and better arable land for irrigation. Four such civilizations took birth in four different parts of the world and proved to be precursors to the vast civilizations of future times. They were- The Mesopotamian civilization (on the bank of the Tigris-Euphrates) , The Egyptian civilization (on the bank of the Nile), the Indus valley civilization(on the bank of Indus) and the Ancient Chinese civilization (on the bank of the Yellow). They not only hold great historical value , but also have an account to contribute to the posterity in innovations and other significant developments. The Nile valley civilization was comprised of ancient Northeastern Africa, concentrated along the lower riches of the river Nile, at which place modern day Egypt can be traced. This civilization arose five thousand years ago and thrived for almost two thousand years. In general historical terminology ,The ancient Egypt broadly refers to The Nile Valley Civilization. It was a series of stable kingdom in the Nile's deltas occurred in this period (3300 -332 BCE) of time, separated by relative instability periods known as intermediate period. Politics followed the system of early old kingdom (2686-2181 B.C.) of middle bronze age and the new Kingdom (c.16th B.C. -c.11th B.C.) of last Bronze Age and late period (684-332 B.C.) the political system of Egypt was a monarchical and theocratic. The people believed their king was a God.

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1. Introduction 2. Socio-Cultural Aspects of Ancient Egypt 3. Economic and Trade Activities 4. Politics and Religions 5. Conclusion and Findings of the Study. Bibliography and Last of Photographs.
12. TIWARI (Kaushlendra Kumar)
Penal Transportation in India and South Africa with Special Reference to Andaman & Robben Islands from 18th to 20th century.
 Supervisor: Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th 25819

Abstract

Penal transportation was a form of punishment in which convicts were transported to distant lands where in the beginning natural settings were often used as escape barriers. Prior to penal transportation exile and banishment were the form of punishments which were practiced in ancient Rome and Greece. However, penal transportation is a much more elaborate and complex form of punishment, for it is also combined with other punishments including, harsh labour and corporal punishment. Penal transportation differs from exile and banishment, for exile and banishment were the punishments that were reserved for elites, and elites were allowed to choose their desired destination provided that it falls outside Rome and Greece proper. In penal transportation, convicts were transported to different colonies of the European powers. Penal transportation helped to serve many purposes of the European powers including, expansion of territories, management of population, use of convict labour as substitutes of slaves and indentured labourers. Later, penal transportation was also used to crush the anti-colonial resistance. Portugal was the first to use its convicts in the capture of Ceuta. The system of using convict labour was also borrowed by Britain. In the beginning, Britain transported its convicts to serve in forts dotted around West Africa, but a few of them died, some escaped and some joined rivals. Britain was also transporting its convicts to America, but after the American Revolution, the transportation of convicts to America ceased. As a result, the jails of England were overcrowded.

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1. Introduction 2. Penal Transportation and the British Empire 3. Penal Transportatopm and Settlement in the Andamans, India 4. Robben Island: The Penal site of South Africa 5. Prisoners of Andamans and Robben Island: Biographical Analysis 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.
13. ZIMIK (A.S. Rawokmi)
Zimbabwe and Politics of Robert Mugabe.
 Supervisor: Prof. A.S.Yaruingam
Th 25818

Abstract

Twenty years after attainment of national independence, in the year 2000, Zimbabwe experienced what can only be termed a major setback in its transition to democracy. In March of that year, the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) organised and mobilised hundreds of thousands of war veterans,

unemployed youths and landless peasants to invade white-owned commercial farms throughout the country. The ruling party had been shocked by the public rejection of a government-sponsored draft constitution in a national plebiscite in February 2000. With parliamentary elections scheduled for June 2000, and the emergence of a highly popular opposition political party, the Movement for Democratic Change, the ruling party quickly realised that it was headed for a humiliating defeat at the polls and consequent loss of political power. In March 2008, history repeated itself when Robert Mugabe and his ZANU-PF were beaten by the MDC in the so-called harmonised elections. However, presidential election results were delayed by the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) for some six weeks, raising strong suspicions that they were being manipulated in order to save Mugabe from outright defeat by the MDC's Morgan Tsvangirai. Indeed, when the results were finally published, they showed that although Tsvangirai had received more votes than Mugabe, he had not attained the stipulated majority of 50 per cent plus one vote. A run-off election was therefore called for 27 June, 2008. In the run-up to the run-off, ZANU-PF unleashed a wave of countrywide violence, which resulted in the deaths of nearly 100 MDC supporters displacement of more than 50000 people from their rural homes, and the burning of many homes by the ZANU-PF militia working in cahoots with elements of the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA), the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), the Zimbabwe Prison Service (ZPS), and the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

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1. Introduction 2. Transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe 3. Socio-Economic changes in Zimbabwe 4. Political Development and subjugation under Robert Mugabe 5. Conclusion. Bibliography and Appendix.