

CHAPTER 1

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. MISHRA (Sapna)
Tourism, Development and Environmental Challenges: A Comparative Study of Mauritius and Andaman-Nikobar.
Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Yaruingam
Th 27275

Abstract

Tourism has appeared as an important economic driver for many countries, contributing significantly to development. This comparative study explores the tourism, development, and environmental challenges faced by two study regions: Mauritius and the Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Mauritius and Andaman-Nicobar, though geographically distinct, share similarities as island nations dependent on tourism for economic growth. Both have witnessed a surge in tourist arrivals, leading to infrastructural development, economic prosperity, and environmental concerns. Understanding the parallels and disparities between these destinations offers valuable insights for policymakers, environmentalists, and stakeholders. The study delves into the social and economic impacts of tourism on study area, emphasizing the positive contributions to GDP, job creation, and infrastructure development. However, it also scrutinizes the potential negative consequences such as cultural commodification, social inequalities, and strains on local resources. Environmental challenges in Mauritius and Andaman – Nicobar are highlighted, focusing on issues like coral reef degradation, biodiversity loss, and waste management problems exacerbated by the influx of tourists. The study discusses policy measures adopted by Mauritius to address these challenges, including sustainable tourism initiatives, environmental regulations, and community engagement programs. In summary, both Mauritius and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have experienced significant economic impacts from tourism. Tourism contributes to GDP, foreign exchange earnings, job creation, infrastructure development, and income distribution in both regions. It is noteworthy to mention that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the tourism industry but recovery is observed with positive growth. Additionally, tourism has promoted cultural preservation and environmental conservation efforts. Tourism's impact on development and the environment is multifaceted, requiring a nuanced understanding of the local context and proactive measures for sustainable management. This comparative study sheds light on the intricacies of balancing economic growth with environmental preservation, providing valuable insights for regions grappling with similar challenges in the global tourism landscape.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Tourism Development in Mauritius and Andaman-Nicobar 3. Opportunity and Challenges of Tourism on Environment 4. Policy Measures and Planning Action 5. Results and Discussion. Bibliography.

02. NEHA NIKITA
Geopolitical Engagement of India in South-Western Indian Ocean.
 Supervisor: Dr. Suresh Kumar
Th 27276

Abstract

The globalisation process has opened new opportunities to revisit foreign relations. All neighboring nation becomes the immediate concern for reorienting the national interest. The nations of the Indian Ocean under the African continent appeared to be the most focused area. Particularly The South West Indian Ocean region having Mauritius, Seychelles, and Madagascar are the neighborhood states in proximity and connectivity with India. Thus, the relevance of this topic is to elaborate on the emerging opportunities and policy initiatives India has in the Indian Ocean region. The geopolitical and geostrategic policy of India and African nations has taken a new shape in the post-1990 period. In this context, revisiting the economic relations socio-cultural and educational linkages appeared to be top priority. The diasporic dimensions become the relaying point to create a pool among both regions. Many new Initiatives have been taken in this regard by locating new areas of strategic socio-cultural and educational cooperation. Trade, commerce, and capacity-building process have been focused at the center of their initiatives. The thesis is centered on India's engagement with African island nations to address the changing geopolitical and geostrategic context. Geopolitics has continuously changing characteristics in the course of historical developments. Since 1990, geopolitics has acquired new dimensions with the emergence of globalisation. Geostrategic factors emerged as the prime concern. Other economic issues also appeared to be the core issues in international relations. India and the African island nations change their tactics to reorient their foreign policy conduct. Pragmatism became the course of action where all the possible historical linkages were taken into consideration. This thesis may help in developing many more visions which can help in emerging new ideas to rethink and orient the foreign policy in the future.

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1. Introduction 2. Geopolitical Engagement of India in African Islands 3. Geo-Economics engagement of India in African Islands 4. Socio-culture of India in African Islands 5. India's maritime security engagement in African Islands 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

03. PUNEET KUMAR
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Post Genocide Rwanda.
 Supervisor: Prof. Sunita Pareek
Th 27277

Abstract

Abstract Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Post Genocide Rwanda
 Introduction Rwanda is located in the great lakes region of Central East Africa, an area of political fragility. The devastating effects of 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, destroyed not the physical infrastructure but the very fabric of the government builded a society that is socially cohesive and tried to make the good life possible for all communities. Due to this approach of government, the country has marched onto be relatively stable and peaceful. The empowerment of women entails empowering them access four inequality mechanisms; the inequality of being constructed as different, of being excluded, of being subordinated and of being exploited. The key

mechanisms are positive discrimination (catching up), rules (laws) against discrimination, empowerment and redistribution of resources. It entails giving women self-belief and self-esteem so that they can make changes in their lives. They need the power to act individually and collectively so that they can challenge male power in their households and communities. They require the strength to organize with others to enhance their rights, to engage in political activities and to take on political roles, and they need power and resources including income-generating ones patriarchy is assumed to be the sole arbitrator of the women which is deeply embedded in social relations and social practices, it is part of the everyday part and parcel of social structure.

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1. Introduction 2. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Rwanda 3. Government's Role towards Gender Equality since Post Genocide 4. Regional and International Response towards women Empowerment 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

04. RAI (Shivani)
Role of South Africa Under Brics in Africa: An Analysis.
 Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Yaruigam
Th 27279

Abstract

Title of PhD Thesis- "The Role of South Africa under BRICS in Africa: An Analysis"
 Abstract- This thesis has done by Shivani Rai, a PhD scholar under the supervision of Prof. A.S. Yaruigam from Department of African Studies in University of Delhi. The thesis is about role of South Africa in Africa as BRICS country. The objective of this research was to know the role of South Africa as a BRICS country in the development of Africa, be it political, economic, and socio-cultural. The entire research is divided into six chapters regarding the conclusion. First chapter is introduction chapter, second chapter is discuss about Inclusion of South Africa into BRICS, third chapter discuss about South Africa and BRICS role in Africa's political development, fourth chapter is all about South Africa's role in economic developments, fifth chapter is focused on socio-cultural development of Africa.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Inclusion of South Africa into Brics 3. South Africa, Brics and Africa's political development 4. South Africa, Brics and Africa's Economic development 5. South Africa, Brics and Africa's Socio-cultural development. 6. Conclusion and Suggestions.

05. रजक (राकेश कुमार)
सामाजिक न्याय के सन्दर्भ में नेल्सन मंडेला और डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर की विचारधारा तथा रणनीतियां: एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन.
 निर्देशक: डॉ. रश्मि कपूर
Th 27863

सारांश

न्याय की संकल्पना प्राचीन काल से ही राजनीतिक चिन्तन के केंद्र में रही है, लेकिन समय-समय पर इसमें भौतिक परिवर्तन भी हुए हैं। कहना न होगा कि परंपरागत दृष्टिकोण मुख्य रूप से न्यायपूर्ण व्यक्ति के स्वरूप

पर विचार रखता है, जहां उसमें उन सदगुणों की खोज की जाती थी जो मुख्यतः व्यक्ति को न्यायसंगत बनाने में सहायक होते थे। यह दृष्टिकोण इस बात की अपेक्षा रखता है कि समाज व्यक्ति से क्या चाहता है। जबकि दूसरी ओर आधुनिक चिंतन के गर्भ में प्रतिष्ठित समाजवादी चिंतन यह विचार करता है कि न्यायपूर्ण समाज कैसा होना चाहिए। इसका तात्पर्य यह बिल्कुल भी नहीं है कि जड़ एवं रुढ़ हो चुकी व्यवस्था को ही बनाए रखने की पहल होती है अपितु यह परम् सत्य है कि समाज की गति कभी अवरुद्ध नहीं होती। समाज में निरंतर परिवर्तन होता रहता है। आधुनिक चिंतन प्रणाली उन्हीं परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन करती है। उल्लेखनीय है कि जहाँ परंपरागत चिंतन पद्धति व्यक्ति के चरित्र का अनुशीलन करती है तो वहीं आधुनिक चिंतन पद्धति के केंद्र में प्रतिष्ठित सामाजिक न्याय का अध्ययन करती है। इस संदर्भ में गाबा (2014, पृ. 70) ने लिखा है, “सामाजिक न्याय की संकल्पना स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बन्धुता के आदर्शों के समन्वय पर आधारित है। सामाजिक जीवन के अंतर्गत विभिन्न व्यक्तियों या समूहों के प्रति वस्तुओं, सेवाओं, लाभों और सम्मान के साथ-साथ दायित्वों और बाध्यताओं के आवंटन का उचित आधार क्या होना चाहिए?” वर्तमान समय में न्याय के संबंध में केवल ऐसी संकल्पना को स्वीकार किया जा सकता है, जिसका निर्माण जीवन के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक यथार्थ को सामने रखकर किया गया हो। इस प्रकार न्याय की संकल्पना इस तथ्य की पुष्टि करती है कि समाज में सबको गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने का अधिकार है। इसमें समस्त व्यक्तियों को अवसर की समानता प्राप्त होनी चाहिए।

विषय सूची

1. भूमिका 2. दक्षिण अफ्रीका तथा भारत में समाज एवं राजनीति 3. सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में नेल्सन मंडेला की पद्धतियाँ एवं रणनीतिया 4. सामाजिक न्याय एवं समानता की दिशा में आंबेडकर की पद्धतियाँ एवं रणनीतिया 5. उपसंहार. सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

06. RAMA

China and India in Africa: A Comparative Study.

Supervisor: Prof. Yaruvingam Awungshi

Th 27280

Abstract

India and China are the two fastest developing economies in the present day scenario. With this, these two Asian giants are striving out all the aspects of their prowess to manifest their global agenda. Considering their global agenda, Africa provides immense opportunities not only with its human capital and natural resources but also with its huge diplomatic leverage. Among the fastest-growing economies globally half of them come from the African continent. Hence both Asian giants are delineating new contours of engagement with African countries. The topic of study becomes more relevant in the rise of protectionist trends also referred to as ‘Protectionism’, across the globe. The term attempted prominence in the previous few years after the then US President Donald Trump attained power and with the event of ‘Brexit’. Henceforth being the largest developing economies India and China have the onus to safeguard the globalized patterns of engagement. Considering the nature of international relations today and the revival of African relevance it is of utmost priority to understand the nuanced debates on the African growth trajectory. This study will look upon the myriad layers of African development shaped by India and China and subsequently the factors that induced Asian giants to settle their footprints across the continent

Contents

1. Introduction 2. India in Africa 3. China in Africa 4. Comparing India and China in Africa 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

07. SHUKLA (Sidheshwar Prasad)
Beginning of Agriculture and Settlement Pattern in India and South & Eastern Africa: An Archeological Perspective.
 Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 27283

Abstract

The Thesis On The Beginning Of Agriculture And Settlement Pattern In India And South & Eastern Africa: An Archeological Perspective, discusses about the Beginning Of Agriculture In India And African Continent form earliest times to the evolution of agriculture. Man has evolved and has progressed ever since he originated on earth and for this progress he heavily depended on his environment. In the earliest part of his existence, man subsisted on animal meat and the edible parts of the plants. This long period of evolution of man is not easy to phase out the periods of transition or to divide the whole into parts but for the convenience of study, it may be divided as: 1. Primitive food collecting stage; 2. Advanced food-collecting stage; 3. Transition of incipient food production stage; 4. Settled village community's stage; 5. Urbanization stage. The prehistory in Africa on the basis of Potassium Argon dating technique and also deep study of primate ecology suggest approximately following stages of stone-age developments: Early Stone Age: from the time of the earliest stone tools (say, 3 million years ago) till about 100000 years ago. Middle Stone Age: from around 100000 to 150000 years ago Late Stone Age; from about 15000 years ago until the beginning of the Iron Age (which occurred in most regions 2000 years ago. As far as the beginning of agriculture is concerned, it can be pursued through the numerous cradles which emerged in different parts of Africa. In India also, there is a possibility of similar kinds of situations. In African contexts, following cradles could be visualized: 1. The Afro-Mediterranean cradle, stretching from Egypt to Morocco, which influenced the development of agriculture and pastoralism in the Sahara and which also acted as a channel of exchange with the Near Eastern cradle throughout Egypt. (a) The West African cradle, with its tropical and sub-equatorial sectors (b) The Nile-Abyssinian cradle in the east, with two sectors: the Nilotic and the Abyssinian 2. The Central African cradle. 3. The East African cradle to the east of the Central African cradle and extending west to Angola. THUS the beginning of agriculture has been deeply delved in india and south and Eastern Africa The Settlement Pattern of these to two study areas are also researched

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1. Introduction 2. Beginning of Agriculture in India 3. Beginning of Agriculture in South and Eastern Africa 4. Beginning of Settlement Pattern in India 5. Beginning of Settlement Pattern in South and Eastern Africa. 6. Comparison and Conclusion.

08. SHUKLA (Smriti)
Geostrategic Engagement of India and France with the African Island States in the Western Indian Ocean Region.
 Supervisor: Prof. Gajendra Singh
Th 27284

Abstract

In the contemporary era, the more the world is closely interconnected, the faster it will be disrupted by issues across borders. While the fight for territory dominates

Geopolitics, Geostrategy need not be restricted to only war amongst nations. Sooner or later, tragedies of global nature like climate change, terrorism, organized crimes, and aggressive States, strike one and all. These fights necessitate unity, and unity is possible only when all parties are given equal space. In this thesis, the attempt is to bring forth the issues faced by the African Island States into the mainstream. These issues can be tackled only with the support of those who 'have'. In this light, India and France can be such partners for the Island States. Bigger nations like India and France have hard and soft power tactics at play in the Indian Ocean. Together these actors can tackle traditional and non-traditional threats in the Indian Ocean region to develop it as a prosperous, sustainable maritime zone for all the parties involved. The thesis looks forward to developing an international platform for ensuring critical global commons like Ocean remain free, sustainable, and inclusive for all. Further, the synthesis of these actors is to assure that not only does humanity survive and thrive with unity and equity but stands against the alternative i.e. subjugate and suffocate.

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1. Introduction 2. A Study of African Island States 3. Geostrategic Engagement of India with the African Island States 4. Geostrategic Presence of France in the Western Indian Ocean Region 5. Implications of Converging Geostrategic Interests of India and France on the African Island States 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

09. SINGH (Narender)
Nitrate Emission and its Impacts on Human Health and Environment: A Comparative Analysis of Bihar (India) and Limpopo Province (South Africa).
 Supervisor: Dr. Ranjeet Kumar
Th 27281

Abstract

Ensuring clean drinking water is crucial for public health and the right to safe water. We need to understand the risks of nitrate pollution from intensive agriculture. Unfortunately, government agencies like Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) in India and Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS) in South Africa have failed to address this issue, prioritizing short-term economic growth over long-term consequences. The remediation of such contamination may require several decades, if not centuries. South Africa too been facing contamination from various sources, including industrial waste, sewage, acid mine drainage, inadequate infrastructure, livestock grazing, and agricultural waste runoff. Additionally, the challenge is exacerbated by differing levels of consciousness, socioeconomic disparities, low literacy rates, widespread poverty, cultural customs, and traditional practices. Adverse birth outcomes raise significant concerns due to their short-term exposure but long-lasting effects, particularly on prenatal health. India and South Africa face a crucial challenge as our current permissible limit for nitrate in drinking water is no longer associated with colorectal cancer, thyroid ailments, or neural tube defects. Instead, it is solely based on Methemoglobinemia. Estimating accurately is difficult due to the lack of a unified data collection system. Suppliers of drinking water are not obligated to consistently monitor or report nitrate levels below MCL, especially in rural areas with limited access to municipal water supplies. The Environment has been neglected by global freshwater regulations for too long. Instead of addressing polluted rivers and declining ecosystems, we've prioritized our own desires, like swimming in

pristine waters. The alarming increase in pollution, especially nitrate levels, in groundwater, rivers, and lakes demands urgent action. The study aims to analyze our current condition and assess its seriousness. The findings are crucial for groundwater researchers, policymakers, and the local public health department. This is my approach to contribute to the ongoing discussion.

Contents

1. Introduction and Conceptual Discourse 2. The Current Scenario of Nitrate & Its Emission in the Study Area 3. Nitrate & Potential Human Health Hazards in the Study Area 4. - Nitrate & Potential Environmental Hazards in the Study Area 5. Institutional Policies, Programs & Remediation's 6. Findings, Suggestions & Conclusions. Bibliography.

10. SINGH (Pawan)

Conflict Resolution in North Africa: The Role of African Union in Egypt and Libya

Supervisor: Dr. Sandipani Dash

Th 27282

Abstract

North Africa has been a region marked by political instability and conflict, particularly evident in countries like Egypt and Libya. The African Union (AU) has emerged as a significant actor in facilitating conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts in the region. This abstract aims to examine the role of the African Union in managing conflicts in Egypt and Libya, highlighting its strategies, challenges, and contributions to peace and stability. In Egypt, the African Union has played a diplomatic role in mediating political tensions and promoting dialogue between the government and opposition groups. With its emphasis on non-interference in member states' internal affairs, the AU has worked to support Egyptian-led initiatives aimed at reconciliation and democratic transition. Challenges in this context include balancing the principles of sovereignty and human rights, navigating complex geopolitical dynamics, and addressing the root causes of conflict, such as economic inequality and social grievances. In Libya, the African Union has been involved in efforts to resolve the protracted civil war and establish a sustainable peace process. Despite facing obstacles such as fragmented political factions and external interventions, the AU has endeavored to promote inclusive dialogue, ceasefire agreements, and national reconciliation initiatives. The AU's Peace and Security Council has deployed peacekeeping missions and mediation teams to support conflict resolution efforts and strengthen institutional capacity in Libya. However, challenges persist, including the proliferation of armed groups, the presence of foreign actors, and the need for coordinated international engagement. Overall, the African Union's role in conflict resolution in Egypt and Libya underscores the importance of regional organizations in addressing complex security challenges and promoting sustainable peacebuilding efforts. By leveraging its diplomatic, mediation, and peacekeeping capabilities, the AU has contributed to mitigating conflicts, fostering dialogue, and advancing stability in North Africa.

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1. Introduction 2. African Union in North Africa: A Regional Approach to Conflict Resolution 3. Role of African Union in Egypt 4. Role of African Union in Libya 5. Conclusions. Bibliography.

11. SINGH (Ashish Ranjan)
India-Tanzania Trade Relations: With Special Reference to Zanzibar (1850-1950).
 Supervisor: Dr. Ajeet Kumar
Th 27861

Abstract

This thesis analyses the trading links between India and Tanzania with focus on Zanzibar from 1850 to 1950, highlighting their socio-economic and cultural effects. Zanzibar, founded as an important trading centre in the Indian Ocean, experienced the vibrant interaction of Indian traders, who undoubtedly impacted local economies in the process of trading valuable goods like cloves, ivory, and textiles. The study also analyses the demographic shifts induced by Indian migration, analysing how these traders used social and economic advantages to prosper within colonial social, economic and political frameworks. It shows the change from a slave-dependent economy to one centred around agricultural exports, transforming social hierarchies and economic frameworks in Zanzibar. This thesis also examines the cultural exchanges caused by these connections, showing how Indian traditions, languages, and culinary practices have been incorporated into Swahili culture. It further explores the lasting impact of these trade linkages, noting their vital function in shaping the historical narratives of both regions and continuing on a legacy of interconnections that survives to impact cultural and economic dynamics in East Africa even in contemporary times.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. History of Trade between India and Zanzibar in the Nineteenth Century 3. Major Commodities of Trade in the Nineteenth Century 4. Significance of the Trade in between India and Zanzibar in the Nineteenth Century 5. Conclusion. Annexure. Bibliography

12. TELILA (Solomon Tesfaye)
African Solutions for Conflict and Refugee Crisis in Horn of Africa.
 Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Kapoor
Th 27862

Abstract

The primary drivers of forced displacement and the influx of refugees remain to be armed conflicts, civil wars, and political instability in the Horn of Africa. Due to the continuous violence and unrest on its borders, Ethiopia has grown to be a major destination for refugees, taking in a large number of people who were compelled to escape their homes. Refugees often face poverty, marginalization, and limited opportunities for integration, leaving them dependent on humanitarian help for an extended period. The refugee crisis has also sparked debates and conflicts among the host countries because of concerns about security, the crisis's effects on the economy, cultural differences, and donor fatigue. This research analyzes and discusses refugees' experiences within the framework of the CRRF and the merits and demerits

of the international approaches to solving the refugee crisis. The conventional approach to resolving the refugee crisis prioritized multilateral international interventions and was believed to be the best. These earlier efforts were based on Western models, but they were not very successful. The research argues that the local approach and that an African solution is more effective and hence, African solutions are preferable for forging peace in the Horn region. The thesis concludes that the African solutions to the refugee crisis are the most effective but not the only ones. This study prioritises secondary research. Relevant and recent sources are used exhaustively to substantiate facts. The research offers a model, CRCM-Model, to tackle the crisis in the refugee camps hosted by Ethiopia. To support refugees in Ethiopia and abroad, policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders should benefit from the results and recommendations presented in this study when creating and implementing more inclusive initiatives.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Socio-Economic Background of the Horn of Africa 3. Conflict in the Horn of Africa: Its Causes and Impacts 4. Refugee Crisis in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia 5. African Conflict Resolution and African Solutions 6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

13. UMA

Determinants of Female Participation in the Labour Force: A Comparative Study of South Africa and India.

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Kapoor

Th 27285

Abstract

Female participation in the labour force is essential for the inclusive development of any economy in the world and for women's empowerment. The present study on female participation in the labour force is based on primary data and secondary data. The primary data is taken from the ILO website and through the survey method in the form of a questionnaire. Secondary data is taken from previous literature and documents on the topic. Therefore, the approach has been a mixed method approach using both quantitative and qualitative methods. A Google form was created for administering the questionnaire and was shared through E-mail and WhatsApp among the working females from the 15 to 64 age group across different states in India and provinces of South Africa. The data so obtained was analysed using factor analysis and regression analysis using the SPSS Package. The study discusses employment availability in different sectors for females in India and South Africa. It tries to examine the rural-urban divide in the context of female labour force participation based on sectoral distribution, status-based distribution, and occupation-based distribution. Various determinants of the female labour force in both countries have been listed and elaborated on. It analyses different geographic, demographic and socio-economic factors, such as education-based distribution and marital status-based distribution of the female labour force in the rural and urban areas in India and South Africa. The present research draws on the push and pull factors of FLFP in both countries. South Africa and India have implemented a wide range of policies to increase and sustain FLFP by reducing problems related to gender-based inequality and discriminatory work environments. Still, appreciable

outcomes are not visible. The study proposes that the support mechanism needs to be strengthened to be able to pull females toward the labour market.

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1. Introduction 2. Female Labour Force Participation in India 3. Female Labour Force Participation in South Africa 4. Labour Market Policies and Regulations in South Africa and India 5. Conclusions. Bibliography.

14. VIKAS KUMAR

Gandhian Paradigm: The Role of Masses in South Africa and India- Resetting the Discourse.

Supervisor: Prof. Gajendra Singh

Th 27286

Abstract

Gandhian Paradigm: The Role of Masses in South Africa and India- Resetting the Discourse The Gandhian paradigm reshaped how the masses participated, indeed redefined the role of the masses in political and social movements, and made the common people centre of resistance against oppression. According to Gandhi, real change was possible only if the masses, those that were marginalized by society, played a part in it. Satyagraha or non-violent resistance in the hands of his concept of Satyagraha was finally the instrument used to empower the masses to resist injustice without resorting to force by transforming the passive subjects into active agents of change. He realised millions of people—farmers, laborers, women, and the poor—brought together in one common cause to demolish systems of colonial exploitation and social inequality. He showed that the masses could be mobilized into such large scale movements as the Non Cooperation and the Salt Marches, that they were mainly force that counted, and not their physical power. But the mass mobilization which this was, it was not only protest, it started to be a spiritual and ethical awakening and people went in there acting in the truth, not because they had to, but because they thought it was the right thing to do. In the case of movements led by Gandhi in South Africa and India, mass mobilization was a central feature of colonial resistance, given the necessity for such actions to undermine imperial domination. In contrast to elite driven political negotiations, Gandhi’s method was to empower the ordinary man — the peasant, the worker, the woman and the least fortunate section of the people — to take to the field and join the battle for freedom herself. It was significant because it brought changes in both the countries India and South Africa. The present thesis is a study of this paradigm and aims to reset the discourse through various themes covered in the chapters of this study.

Contents

1. Introduction, Historiography and Survey of Sources 2. Gandhi Ji's Arrival in South Africa: The Formative Years 3. Mahatma Gandhi and the Struggle Against Social Discrimination 4. Gandhi's Arrival in India: Initiating the Movement for Freedom 5. The Rise of Gandhi as a Mass Leader 6. Conclusions. Bibliography.