

CHAPTER 12

EAST ASIAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. ANJALI KUMARI
Economic, Strategic and Geopolitical Implications of India-Japan Engagement in Africa: 2001-2021.
Supervisor: Prof. Nabin Kumar Panda
Th27435

Abstract

This thesis explores the changing strategic, economic, and geopolitical significance of Africa and analyses the involvement of two prominent Asian nations, India and Japan, in the region. The study focusses on the increasing global rivalry for influence in Africa and the contributions of India and Japan in determining the continent's destiny. It examines their individual policies, methods, and the wider consequences of their engagements with African countries. The thesis begins by analysing Africa's significance within the global power framework, emphasising its economic potential, natural resources, and the associated geopolitical interests. The text examines India-Africa relations by outlining historical connections, current activities, and the impact of India's diaspora on bilateral relations. Japan's involvement in Africa is examined, emphasising its infrastructure projects, development aid via TICAD, and the image of Japan in African nations. The comparative examination of the policies of India and Japan highlights both the synergies and obstacles in their methods, especially considering competition from other countries like China. The thesis concludes by evaluating the prospects for further India-Japan engagement in Africa, focussing on mutual difficulties and partnership possibilities, including trilateral cooperation with African nations. It provides pragmatic suggestions for improving these interactions, highlighting sustainable development, capacity building, and respect for Africa's autonomy. This research offers significant insights into the India-Japan-Africa relationship, although it recognises its limits stemming from the lack of fieldwork and advocates for further investigations to examine public attitudes, soft power, and the extensive engagement of Asian powers in Africa. This research enhances the ongoing debate over Asia-Africa relations and their influence on the formation of the 21st-century global order.

Contents

1. Introduction and literature review 2. Exploring the multifaceted importance of Africa in global power dynamics and economic growth 3. India-Africa relations: examining historical ties and contemporary dynamics 4. Japan's relations with Africa and African perceptions of Japan 5. Analyzing the implications of India and Japan's engagement in Africa: challenges and prospects 6. Conclusion and recommendations. Bibliography.

02. GOKHALE (Sonali Shrikant)
Indo-Pacific Space Security a Case Study of South Korea as a Middle Power.
 Supervisor: Prof. Nabin Kumar Panda
Th 27437

Abstract

This research addresses the growing security concerns and power struggle in the Indo-Pacific driven by the multidimensional rivalry between the United States and China. The competition extends beyond military strength to encompass economic, diplomatic, and technological capabilities, including space policies and governance. The study focuses on the role of South Korea's middle-power diplomacy in navigating this power struggle, analyzing how Seoul balances its strategic alliances and economic interests within the region. By assessing South Korea's potential to contribute to a collaborative space security framework, the research aims to provide insights into policy solutions that promote peace-building and future space governance in the Indo-Pacific. This research therefore analyzes the strategic constraints and opportunities that South Korea faces, highlighting how its middle power diplomacy may contribute to regional stability or exacerbate tensions in the domain of space security. Keywords: Indo-Pacific, Space Security, Defense policies, five-dimensional warfare, and international relations.

Contents

Introduction 1. Space Security in the Indo-Pacific. 2. Contest between US-China. 3. South Korean Space Security: Capabilities, Prospects and the Big Power Contest. 4. South Korean Space Security: Dilemma, Orientation and Limitations. Conclusion. Bibliography

03. KAIN (Jaswant Singh)
India-South Korea Strategic Cooperation Since 1991: Challenge and Opportunities.
 Supervisor: Prof. Unita Sachidanand
Th 27438

Abstract

Post 1991, when the Cold War ended and the world ushered into a multipolar world with the concept of globalization and highly advanced technologies, the developing nations realized the significance of their geo-strategic locations and their contribution to the global politics. Based on the same, they started engaging with each other at bilateral and multilateral levels. Considering similar strategic objectives and challenges, both India and South Korea chose to collaborate instead of competition in the era of 90s and entered into a new phase of strategic partnership. Considering this and the other reasons why India and South Korea came closer since 1991, the study looked in to the topic 'India-South Korea Strategic Cooperation since 1991: Challenges and Opportunities' to explore the key areas of strategic collaboration between the two nations, present challenges and opportunities. The topic was identified based on the research gap found while analysing the available literature on the topic. After a thorough literature review, it was found that a complete assessment of strategic cooperation between India and South Korea since 1991 along with the policies adopted by both the nations in the security domain, preferences, strategies and relationship regarding security cooperation and collaboration, has been lacking in the previous literature available. The scope of the study remains to analyse the strategic cooperation between India and South Korea since 1991 and examine various challenges and opportunities to

come up with the future roadmap. The study has made a modest attempt to analyse the diplomatic history of bilateral relations between India and South Korea, find out how the strategic collaboration established between India and South Korea since 1991, describe the defence capabilities and needs of India and South Korea and the areas of collaboration so far, analyse the challenges in context of China and North Korea and the possible areas that can be considered as opportunities for India and South Korea to develop comprehensive and effective strategic partnership.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Evaluation of Strategic Cooperation and Collaboration between India and South Korea since. 3. Defence Capabilities of India and South Korea: Areas of Collaboration. 4. Impact of the Security Challenges posed by China and North Korea on the Strategic Collaboration between India and South Korea. 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.

04. SINGH (Vikash Ranjan)
A Historical Study of the Role of India and China in the Indian Ocean (5000 BCE to 1500 AD).
 Supervisor: Prof. Abanti Bhattacharya
Th 27443

Abstract

India Ocean is third largest ocean of the world and home to one third population of the world. Indian Ocean covers 27 per cent of the maritime space of the world and covers 14 per cent of the total globe. Ocean is important in the most mythological stories of different religion and civilization such as Sumerian, Hindu, Buddhist and Islam. According to Indian mythology Varuna is vedic deity associated with ocean, hymn 7.86 of Rig Veda talks about Varuna. Indian Ocean was called Sindhu Mahasagara by ancient Indians. It was also called Indic Ocean and Hindu Ocean in various languages. A verse in Vishnu Purana talks about the extent of India: “Uttaram yat samudrasya Himdreschaiva daksinam, Varsham tat Bharatam nama Bharti yatra santati” which means The region spanning in between the Himalayas in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south is called Bharatavarsham and the natives of this region are called Bharatiyas (Indians). In terms of communication Indian Ocean has longest history. Beside history Indian Ocean has a fundamentally different history. Michael Pearson writes that “The Mediterranean has always been dominated by people from its littoral; the North Atlantic is the creation of people from one of its coasts; the Pacific arguably was created by Europeans, but in the Indian Ocean there is a long history of contact and distant voyages done by people from its coasts, and then a brief hiatus, maybe 150 years, when westerners-controlled things”

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1. Introduction: 2. Historical understanding of Indian ocean region–spatial Imagination 3. Indian and Chinese perception on Indian ocean – territorial Imagination 4. India’s role in the Indian ocean 5. China’s role in the Indian ocean 6. Assessing the role Of India and China in the Indian ocean 7. Conclusion. Bibliography.

05. SINGH (Amit Kumar)
Effect of National Innovation System on New Age Information Communication Technology Innovation in Japan from 2002 TO 2012.
 Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Nabin Kumar Panda
Th 27442

Abstract

The present research stems from the glaring problem of static economy of Japan where year after year post the bubble phase of 80s, Japanese economy has been not showing evident growth. Recession and stagnation were evidently visible from 1992 and continued till 2002. From 2003 the Japanese economy either showed modest improvements or stagnation and recession. On the other hand, the global technology was bringing in rapid growth in global economy, but such tech laden growth drivers did not seem to propel Japan like it propelled economies such as South Korea, China, India or even USA. Evolving tech landscape did not translate to growth in Japan which had been priorly known for being global tech capita. Post the lost decade the growth which was to happen in or origin from Japan was not visible and innovations seemed to fizzle out from Japan. Contemporarily Japan is facing a demographic crisis where about 30 percent of population is above retirement age, fertility rate is below sustenance levels and what could help alleviate Japanese economy's woes that is innovation in tech in general and ICT in particular does not seem to be happening in Japan. In the rapidly evolving landscape of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), innovation serves as a vital driver of economic growth and global competitiveness. Japan, renowned for its technological prowess, has consistently placed a strong emphasis on fostering innovation within the sector. This doctoral thesis delves into the intricate relationship between Japanese innovation policy, the National Innovation System (NIS), and their profound impact on ICT innovation, with a particular focus on the role of innovators, politics of patents, and the innovation framework.

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1. Introduction 2. Innovator and his protégé 3. Innovation Economics 4. Policy and Innovation vis-à-vis standards 5. Contemporary Japanese Innovations, innovation centric firms and national Innovation Framework.6. Conclusion. Bibliography.

06. SHIVHARE (Ramdas)
Tracing Historical Trajectories of Disability Movements in India and Japan (1947-2022).
 Supervisor: Prof. Nabin Kumar Panda
Th 27441

Abstract

This dissertation is a historical analysis of the development of the disability movement in India and Japan. The researcher has conducted interviews with scholars and people involved in the disability movement in both countries. The dissertation outlines the activities and events led by institutions that organise the disability movement. These organisations were crucial in lobbying for the rights for the disabled in their respective countries. I argue that though the basic nature of the developments of the disability movement in the early phases was impairment based but it could not be denied that it has also prepared the foundation of modern disability rights movement which has been shaped during 1980s and 1990s due to various domestic and international developments in both countries. the study

shows that how the roots of the disability movements can be traced in the first decade of the second half of the 20th century and the rehabilitation programmes have started much before it. the study outlines the Debates and discussion around the definition of disability and Explores the disability movement and major components of the movement in both countries. the aim of this study is to understand what is the nature of disability movement in both countries? And what is the Constitutional, legislative and policy framework related to the persons with disability in both the countries? The study of legal framework of both countries which includes the constitutional provisions and legislative enactments for persons with disabilities help to excel the understanding of disability movements. The dissertation has located the several characteristics, various milestones, stages of disability rights movement, important events, influential figures and also discussed the relevant sections in the both Constitution which refer to the laws and rights regarding the persons with disability. the analysis of constitutional provisions within the lens of disabilities followed by a historical analysis of welfare laws or the policies for the persons with disabilities presented an overview of legal representation of people with disabilities in both countries. descriptive study of the legal structure of welfare and employment laws pertaining to persons with disabilities in India and Japan is an important aspect to understand how the laws for persons with disabilities were enacted and implemented by the both countries and what are the major differences and the similarities in the legal framework of the both countries.

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Introduction 1. An overview of disability in India and Japan 2. Disability movement in India.3. Disability movement in India. 4. Disability Movement in Japan. 5. Results and discussion. Bibliography.

07. THAPLIYAL (Stuti)

Caught in the Cross-Fire: Women’s Problems as seen in Yoko Ota’s “City of Corpses”.

Supervisor: Prof. Unita Sachidanand
Th 27444

Abstract

As the tragedy of the Atomic bombing hit Hiroshima, many authors wrote about the condition of survivors, known as Hibakusha. Yoko Ota, previously known for her national policy literature in wartime Japan, experienced the bombing firsthand and decided to write about her experiences in the form of Atomic bomb literature. The term “Atomic bomb literature” is used for any piece of literature that is based on the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As Japan recognises itself as “The only country in the world to suffer atomic bombing,” Atomic Bomb literature such as “Black Rain” by Ibuse Masuji is often used in the school curriculum in order to spread awareness about the bombings. However, in most cases, the Hibakusha experiences are often grouped together in a collective tragedy and little attention is paid to the unique challenges faced by women on account of their roles in society. As Ota is herself a Hibakusha who has written several stories on her experiences, and also due to the fact that she lived with three generations of women-

her mother, sister, and sister's daughter at the time of the bombing, her work contains various accounts of issues faced by women. This thesis seeks to analyse her novel "City of Corpses," which was written immediately after the bombing, and attempts to understand women's issues faced before, during, and after the bombings. Additionally, an attempt is made to compare these experiences with those of other Hibakusha through their oral and written testimonies and interviews.

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1. Introduction 2. Atomic bomb literature 3. Ota yoko: life and works 4. Portrayal of Women in "City of Corpses" 5. Conclusion 6. Bibliography.

08. YADAV (Vikash)
Nuclear Policy of Japan And Interest groups: Post-Fukushima Nuclear Policy and Security Analysis.
 Supervisor: Dr. Ranjana Narsimhan
Th 27445

Abstract

Following the catastrophic 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, Japan's nuclear policy entered a period of profound transformation. This dissertation examines the intricate relationship between Japan's evolving nuclear policy and the diverse interest groups that exert significant influence. The research focuses on how the balance of power shifted between pro-nuclear and anti-nuclear factions after Fukushima. Prior to the disaster, pro-nuclear factions within the government and energy sector held considerable sway, emphasizing the economic benefits and safety of nuclear power as a cornerstone of Japan's energy security strategy. However, Fukushima served as a stark reminder of the potential dangers of nuclear energy, leading to a public outcry for nuclear disarmament and a phase-out of nuclear power. Anti-nuclear groups effectively mobilized public opinion, pressuring policy changes. This research delves into the strategies employed by both pro-nuclear and anti-nuclear groups. Pro-nuclear factions countered by highlighting the challenges of transitioning away from nuclear power, such as potential energy shortages and dependence on foreign energy sources. The research also explores the international dimension and regional security considerations that influence Japan's nuclear policy decisions. By analyzing the interplay between interest groups and policy, this study offers a nuanced understanding of the complex factors shaping Japan's nuclear future. The findings contribute to the broader discussion of nuclear energy adoption and policy development, particularly in the wake of major accidents. The research acknowledges limitations and suggests future avenues for exploration, such as the long-term social and economic implications of Japan's evolving nuclear policy and the potential for technological advancements to influence the risk-benefit equation of nuclear energy

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1. Introduction 2. Nuclear Policy of Japan 3. Role of Interest Groups in the Policy Making Process. 4. Interest Groups of Japan: Supporting 'Nuclear-Japan' 5. Interest Groups of Japan: Against 'Nuclear-Japan. 6. Case Study. 7. Interest Groups and Nuclear Policy of Japan.8. Conclusion. Bibliography.