

CHAPTER 1

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. ANIL KUMAR
Impact of Culture on Strategic Planning and Operations of Indian Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in South Africa.
Supervisors: Prof. Gajendra Singh and Prof. Rajiv Chopra
Th 28143

Abstract

In an era of increasing globalization, cultural dynamics play a pivotal role in shaping the strategic planning and operational effectiveness of multinational corporations (MNCs). This research investigates the impact of South African cultural contexts on the strategic decisions and operational practices of Indian MNCs operating in the region, with a specific focus on companies such as Tata, Mahindra, and Infosys. South Africa's multicultural environment, marked by diverse ethnic groups, languages, and socio-political history, presents both opportunities and challenges for Indian firms accustomed to hierarchical and collectivist corporate cultures. Through an analytical framework grounded in strategic management theories including Porter's Five Forces, Resource-Based View (RBV), Balanced Scorecard, and PESTLE analysis, this study evaluates how Indian MNCs navigate the complexities of cultural integration, workforce diversity, and regulatory compliance. The research emphasizes the significance of localized strategic planning, inclusive leadership, and adaptive operational models in ensuring sustained performance and market relevance. Key findings reveal that cultural adaptability, participative management styles, and consumer-centric strategies significantly influence the success of Indian firms in South Africa. Moreover, alignment with local legal frameworks and engagement in socially responsible initiatives enhance corporate reputation and stakeholder trust. The study also highlights the role of international organizations such as UNCTAD, OECD, ILO, and BRICS in facilitating cross-cultural integration and promoting ethical, sustainable business practices. Ultimately, this thesis offers valuable insights for policymakers, corporate leaders, and scholars by illustrating how strategic foresight, cultural sensitivity, and operational agility are critical for Indian MNCs aiming to thrive in culturally distinct markets. It underscores the need for a holistic approach that balances global objectives with local realities to foster inclusive growth and long-term success in international business environments.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Literature review 3. Research methodology 4. Findings and discussion 5. Recommendations and strategic framework 6. Conclusion and executive summary. List of tables and list of figures.

02. APOORVA

Human Rights in Kenya Since Independence Special References to Kenyan Women.

Supervisor: Prof. Geeta Sahare

Th 28144*Abstract*

Human rights in their simplest sense enclose ideal of respect for the human person-regardless of his or her race, colour, sex or other attributes-as possessing intrinsic worth and deserving rights that cannot be taken away. These are general rights that are fundamental in making sure that justice and equity is maintained in societies these are universal rights that are recognized globally as the basic tenets of democracy. In this comparative study about Human Rights Protection Institutions in Kenya, therefore the researcher is considering two different but significant national body; gender equality & political participation in Kenya 12 nalyising how these institutions in their countries are working to protect human rights. The rationale for this comparative study is underscore the significance of comparing the ways in which two different countries and consequently political systems, histories, socio-cultural realities, human rights. The current research provides a comprehensive analysis of the UDHR and outlines their mandates, problems, and success in promoting human dignity. This thesis commences with an introduction to lay the groundwork for this comparative analysis of the efficiency of gender human rights protection institutions in any democracy. It underlines the importance of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in the process of incumbent tracking of violation of human rights, offering defense for victims and to ensure accountability of the government. The Kenyan Human Rights Commission (KHRC) with a view to assess their performance in promoting, protecting and improving and/or recommending improvement of human rights in Kenya and India respectively. The following chapter considers the ways in which these rights have been incorporated into the legal and constitutional structures of both Kenya.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Women law & political development in Kenya 3. An overview of women's human rights in Kenya 4. Human rights and women in Kenya 5. Conclusion. Bibliography and appendix.

03. BANSHIWAL (Beena)

Issue of Corruption and Role of Political Parties in South Africa Since 1994.

Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar

Th 28145*Abstract*

The PhD research work titled "The Role of Political Parties and Corruption in South Africa Since 1994" highlights that, the concept of corruption is commonly defined as the abuse of public office for personal gain. Corruption involves not only the abuse of public office, but also the abuse of power and influence. Corruption erodes trust, weakens democracy, hampers economic development and further intensifies inequality, poverty, social division and the environmental crisis. Three decades after its transition to democracy, South Africa's political party system is characterized of high levels of representative democracy. But due to the corrupt practice of the political parties and its leaders the values of democracy and trust of public on ruling party ANC has been declined. The hypothesis of this research is that the Party system competitiveness and electoral competition plays a critical role in conditioning

the scope for governmental corruption. The main objectives of the study are to examine issue of political corruption and role of political parties in South Africa. The thesis is divided in six chapters. The first chapter highlights the meaning, definition, theories and types of corruption and nature of political parties in South Africa. The chapter second focuses on the parliament to curb corrupt funding to political parties. The chapter third discusses party in power and issues of corruption in the perspective of political parties in South Africa starting from 1994. The chapter fourth analyses the role of bureaucracy, political parties and its nexus which leads to corrupt activities. The chapter five provides an overview of the judiciary's role in addressing corruptions of political party in South Africa by highlighting its functions, mechanisms, reforms, successes, and challenges. The concluding chapter six suggests recommendation to curb political corruption in South Africa along with findings of the research.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Parliament to curb corrupt funding to political parties 3. Party in power and issues of corruption 4. Bureaucracy, political parties and corruption 5. Judiciary in countering corruption of political parties in south Africa 6. Conclusion and Bibliography.

04. BATWAGINE (Kezaala Mohammed Baswari)
Cash crops of Uganda: Sale Competitiveness and Global Positioning.
 Supervisors: Prof. Gajendra Singh and Prof. Nidhi Bagariya
Th 28146

Abstract

This research investigated factors affecting the sale of Uganda sugar on the global market, so attractive to buyers around the world. In doing so, it hoped to accomplish the following:(1) identify the impact of economic and political variables on sugar sales in Uganda;(2) assess the role of global competitiveness in sugar sales in Uganda; and (3) establish a relationship between target market size and sugar sales in Uganda on the global market. A positivist philosophical framework and a cross-sectional survey methodology were utilized in the study. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data was carried out. Using methods such as convenience, simple random sampling, and purposive sampling, 196 participants were chosen. Questionnaires, interviews, and direct observation were used to gather the data. At the one percent level of significance, the Pearson correlation coefficient between global competitiveness and sale of Uganda's sugar indicators was 0.535**, which was positive considering the probability value ($p = 0.000$), which was less than a $= 0.01$, suggesting a positive correlation. Similarly, for political factors and sale of Uganda's sugar, the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was 0.072, which was significant positive with a probability value $p = 0.000$, which was less than $a = 0.01$, suggesting a significant positive correlation. At the 1% level of significance, worldwide competitiveness correlates strongly with sugar sales in Uganda, and at the 0.000 level of significance, there is a very strong linear negative association between the size of the target market and sugar sales in Uganda.

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1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodology conclusions, contribution and recommendations of the study 4. Analysis and interpretation 5. Discussion and findings of the study 6. Bibliography and Appendices.

05. BHASKAR KUMAR
Changing Voting Behavior in Nigeria and India Since 1990s: A Comparative Study.
 Supervisor: Dr. Arvind Kumar Yadav
Th 28147

Abstract

The comparative study of changing voting behavior in Nigeria and India since 1990s reveals significant differences shaped by their distinct colonial legacies, nationalism, and socio-political dynamics. The electoral systems have been emerged in both the nation-states from British colonial rule, share a history of diverse populations and political fragmentations. However, Nigeria's political landscape has been marred by overlapping ethnic and religious cleavages, leading to a party system heavily influenced by regionalism and identity politics. In contrast, Indian electoral framework has evolved to accommodate its pluralistic society through more inclusive political institutions that facilitate cross-cutting cleavages among various social groups. Since the 1990s, Indian voters have increasingly prioritized economic performance and governance issues over traditional identities markers such as caste and religion. This shift reflects a growing political consciousness among voters who now assess leaders based on their ability to deliver public goods and manage economic challenges. The rise of social media and digital platforms has further empowered voters, enabling them to access diverse political information and hold their leaders accountable. Conversely, Nigeria's voting behavior remains significantly influenced by primordial factors such as ethnicity and religion, with political parties often exploiting these divisions for electoral gain. The persistence of clientelism and patronage politics complicates the emergence of issue-based voting, as many citizens continue to align with candidates who represent their ethnic or religious affiliations. This study highlights how the interplay of colonial legacies, nationalism, and socio-cultural factors has shaped the trajectory of voting behavior in both countries. It underscores the importance of understanding these dynamics to foster democratic accountability and enhance electoral participation in Nigeria and India as they navigate their unique political landscapes.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Evolution of democratic process in Nigeria and India 3. Changing voting behaviour in Nigeria 4. Changing voting behaviour in India 5. Comparative study of changing voting behaviour in Nigeria and India 6. Conclusion. Bibliography, appendix and questionnaires.

06. DAHIYA (Priya)
Economic Parameters of Sustainable Development Goals: The Case of Western Cape (South Africa) and Haryana (India).
 Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Th 28148

Abstract

Sustainable development aims to balance economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection to ensure the well-being of both current and future generations. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 provide a global framework to address pressing challenges like poverty, inequality and climate change. These 17 interconnected goals cover a broad spectrum of issues, from eradicating extreme poverty and ensuring quality education to

promoting gender equality and fostering climate action. The SDGs are universal, ambitious and inclusive, calling for the collective effort of governments, businesses, civil society and individuals to create a fairer, more sustainable world. However, achieving these goals requires strategies tailored to the unique contexts of different regions. This thesis focuses on the implementation of SDGs in two distinct regions: Western Cape in South Africa and Haryana in India. Though differing in economic structures and developmental priorities, both regions offer valuable insights into integrating SDGs into regional development plans. The research examines how socio-economic factors, such as human development indicators, resource allocation and policy frameworks, shape SDG implementation. While both regions have made progress, their approaches are influenced by local socio-economic realities. The study explores challenges such as resource constraints, governance issues and socio-economic inequalities, while also identifying opportunities for growth and innovation within the SDG framework. By comparing these case studies, the thesis highlights the complex relationship between economic growth and sustainable development, emphasizing the need for localized strategies that address specific regional needs. It provides insights for policymakers and practitioners on adapting SDG implementation to local contexts while aligning with global sustainability goals.

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1. Introduction 2. Implementations of SDGs in Western Cape 3. Implementation of SDGs in Haryana 4. Parameters of SDGs in western cape and Haryana 5. SDGs 2015 onwards: Target for sustainable development 6. Conclusion and Bibliography.

07. DAHIYA (Rinki)

Role of India and South Africa in BRICS: A Critical Analysis.

Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar

Th 28149

Abstract

Emerging economies have increasingly shaped the global order, with BRICS- Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa serving as a key example. These nations collectively challenge the historical dominance of Western powers by advocating for a more inclusive multipolar world. As global power dynamics shift, BRICS focuses on economic cooperation and addressing key global issues like poverty, inequality and climate change. Among the bloc, India and South Africa hold critical roles due to their economic, geopolitical and strategic significance. India, with its rapidly growing economy, technological advancements and regional security influence, is central to global trade. Meanwhile, South Africa, as the gateway to Africa represents the continent's aspirations for sustainable development and increasing political clout. Together, these nations strengthen BRICS legitimacy as a platform for emerging economies, promoting a fairer global governance system that counters Western dominance. Their collaboration fosters a broader dialogue on global issues, contributing to a shift in international relations. The thesis examines how India and South Africa contribute to BRICS objectives, focusing on economic cooperation, infrastructure development and South-South relations. It explores how both countries advance their national interests while supporting the bloc's goals of equitable growth and global representation for emerging economies. Ultimately, the study highlights BRICS as a transformative force reshaping global governance and the contemporary international system.

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1. Introduction 2. South Africa, India & global challenges and BRICS 3. BRICS understanding towards South- South Cooperation 4. South Africa-India and new development bank 5. South Africa & India & role towards BRICS in 2020. Conclusion and Bibliography.

08. ELIYA (Edward Frank)
Military Strategies during the Tanzania-Uganda War, 1978-1979 and It's Impact on Non-Combatant Vulnerable Groups.
 Supervisor: Prof. Gajendra Singh
Th 28657

Abstract

This study examines military strategies and their impacts on civilians, especially women, children, and the elderly, as well as their coping strategies during and after the war. Four theories guided the study: Just War Theory, Just and Unjust War Theory, Empathetic War Fighting Theory, and Clausewitzian theory. Data were gathered from primary and secondary sources. The study highlighted issues with Amin's strategies during the Tanzania-Uganda War in Misenyi District, Kagera Region. His troops used intimidation, invasion, killings, torture, and looting. On October 27, 1978, Katuuto forces crossed the border, seizing about 850 square miles north of the Kagera River. Findings showed Amin's troops killed, tortured, raped civilians, and took people and livestock to Uganda. He employed scorched earth tactics, destroying homes, farms, factories, places of worship, and infrastructure like Kyaka bridge to hinder Tanzanian forces. The Tanzanian army responded with counterattacks involving civilians and institutions, who contributed money and blood. Civilians volunteered for short-term training, and intelligence was conveyed secretly. The TPDF adopted a civil-military, people's war approach, working with UNLF and UNLA to defeat Amin in April 1979. Women, children, and the elderly suffered most from the war, facing killing, abuse, rape, and abduction. Families were displaced, children separated, and psychological trauma increased. Some women gave birth in the bush; one woman even carried a dog in fear. Hunger was widespread, and scorched earth destroyed food and belongings. Many elderly died without assistance until the TPDF liberated Missenyi. Civilians, especially women, children, and the elderly, fought to survive, carrying food, farming, and building huts in new settlements. Women gathered grass, cut trees, and built shelters. Mothers like Yudita Jeremia, who gave birth while fleeing, protected their children under difficult conditions. Many tactics used by Amin's forces were destructive and risky for vulnerable groups, despite efforts to keep them safe.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. The geography and history of Tanzania and Uganda: an overview 3. The Tanzania-Uganda war: an overview 4. Military strategies and tactics during the Tanzania-Uganda war 5. The impact of Idi Amin's military strategies and tactics during the war on noncombatants 6. Summary and conclusion. References and published papers and conferences certificates.

09. Shashank Shekhar
Commercial and Geo-Strategic Implications of Sino-Indian Contestation in Africa (1991-2021).
 Supervisors: Prof. Sudhir Kumar Singh and Dr. Chander Mohan
Th 28780

Abstract

This thesis analyses the commercial and geo-strategic ramifications of Sino-Indian rivalry in Africa from 1991 to 2021, a timeframe characterised by post-Cold War changes, intensified globalisation, and the increasing significance of Asia in the global political economy. Africa is positioned as a strategically important region where the growing interactions of China and India have manifested via commerce, investment, development cooperation, diplomacy, and international organisations. The thesis contends that Sino-Indian engagements in Africa cannot be simplified to a zero-sum competition but instead illustrate distinct and changing power dynamics that integrate economic goals with overarching geo-strategic aims. The introductory chapter delineates the conceptual framework, study aims, and methods, highlighting the necessity of integrating political economics with geo-strategic analysis to comprehend Asia-Africa interactions in the post-1991 period. The second chapter examines the power dynamics between India and China in Africa, highlighting the transition from postcolonial solidarity to pragmatic economic strategies. It underscores China's state-directed, infrastructure-oriented paradigm and India's relatively decentralised model focused on private industry, capacity enhancement, and historical connections, while acknowledging a convergence in strategic objectives such as resource security and diplomatic leverage. The third chapter provides a comparative analysis of the economic presence of China and India in Africa, focussing on trade, investment, sectoral involvement, and financial strategies. It illustrates that although China's involvement is more extensive, India's participation is more specialised per sector, resulting in unique developmental and strategic consequences for African countries. The fourth chapter broadens the research to encompass non-state actors and international organisations, illustrating how companies, diaspora networks, and multilateral institutions diffuse influence and alter views locally. The last chapter contends that the Sino-Indian rivalry in Africa from 1991 to 2021 exemplifies a multifaceted interplay of cohabitation, asymmetry, and selective competition.

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1. Introduction 2. India-china power trajectories in Africa: influence and the competing visions 3. Comparing economic footprints of china and India in Africa 4. Indian and Chinese engagement in Africa through the lens of non-state actors and international organizations 5. Conclusion. Bibliography and annexure.

10. YADAV (Vikas)

Counter-Terrorism in West Africa: A Study of ECOWAS.

Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Kapoor

Th 28151

Abstract

Numerous terrorist groups, such as Boko Haram, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and the ISWAP, have had a significant impact on peace and security in West Africa. Although each group has its own origins, ideas, and tactics, taken as a whole, they have destabilized the area. This study has explored the dynamics of terrorism and counterterrorism initiatives in West Africa, with a focus on the responses and roles of ECOWAS in the fight against terrorism. The results of the study shows that although ECOWAS has successfully carried out a number of strategic initiatives, a number of issues limit its efficacy. Despite being thorough, ECOWAS's counterterrorism efforts are hindered by regional instability, a lack of funding, and

the intricate sociopolitical structure of West Africa. The study confirms that ECOWAS's approaches align with its objectives, focusing on regional cooperation, security, and stability to curb terrorism. However, issues with resource allocation and policy enforcement point to areas that need more work. It's also critical to recognize that ECOWAS's role may not be the only one capable of tackling the enormous issue of terrorism's constant evolution. Other elements like foreign funding, foreign actions, the political will of the nation, etc., are also significant. For a more thorough understanding of the counterterrorism initiatives in the West African region, future research might examine the interactions between these and other elements not covered by the study.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Trends of terrorism in West Africa 3. Counter-terrorism mechanisms and approaches in west Africa 4. Role and strategies of ecowas 5. Conclusion. Bibliography.