CHAPTER 48

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Doctoral Theses

01.　　ANJU
　　　　Moral Motivation and the Obligation to Act in the Interest of Justice: A Comparative Study of Kant and Gandhi.
　　　　Supervisor: Dr. Kumar Rahul
　　　　Th 28469

Abstract

This research intends to examine if the ideas of Immanuel Kant and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi serve as moral resources to motivate persons in their performance of duty in the interest of justice. Both, Kant and Gandhi are moral philosophers. Although departures between their moral philosophies are more stark than similarities, their relative emphasis on performance of duty is philosophically tempting. In both Kant and Gandhi, ends of justice draw from the performance of duty, which is morally-ordained. Both treat persons as moral agents, which is why this work explores metaphysical sources of moral motivation as well that makes the performance of duty moral, rather than existential. It has been interesting to see that the cultural contexts of both these philosophers have also played a role in their relative normative positioning about moral motivation. This research has also explored that if some strands of Westerns and Indian political thinking on motivation, duty in the interest of justice could be catalogued in the entire course of this study. This thesis is divided into six parts. In the first chapter, the central question which this thesis deals with, is introduced along with the method, objective and relevance of thesis. Second chapter of this thesis is about mapping motivations. In this chapter, the motivations for acting justly provided by Plato, Hobbes, Locke, Utilitarians and some traditions of Indian philosophy have been discussed. All these philosophers are divided into three different streams and compared with each order in order to prepare the groundwork for understanding the thought of Kant and Gandhi. In third chapter Kantian ethics and his universal principle of morality is discussed. Fourth chapter examines Gandhi's philosophy on moral motivation for the performance of duty in the interest of justice. Also, the metaphysical sources where he derives his philosophy from is examined. In fifth chapter, on the basis of first four chapters, a comparative analysis of their thought on moral motivation and the metaphysical sources behind their philosophies is done. Lastly in sixth chapter, thesis gets concluded while reflecting on its central question.

Contents

1. Introduction: conceptual framework 2. Mapping moral motivations 3. Immanuel kant on duty and moral Motivation 4. Gandhi on duty and moral motivation: Metaphysical foundations 5. Moral motivation for just action: Comparing kant and gandhi 6. Conclusions bibliography.

02.	अनवर अली
	भारत में सुरक्षा बल के मानवाधिकार : पुलिस बल के संदर्भ में उत्तरप्रदेश का अध्ययन
	निर्देशिका : डॉ. ऋतुषा मणि तिवारी
	<u>Th 28749</u>

सारांश

मानवाधिकार का अभिप्राय उन अधिकारों से है जिसके लिए कोई भी व्यक्ति मानव होने के नाते अपने अधिकारों के संदर्भ में वैधानिक दावा कर सकता है| ये अधिकार व्यक्ति को इसलिए प्राप्त नहीं है कि वह किसी राज्य की सीमा में निवास करता है बल्कि यह उसे उसके जन्म के साथ प्राप्त हुए हैं| लेकिन अधिकारों को लेकर सुरक्षा बलों व आम भारतीय नागरिक के बीच एक भिन्नता देखने को मिलती है| भारतीय सुरक्षा बल राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ हैं| जो उच्च अनुशासन व कानून के अधीन अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करते हैं| सुरक्षा बल प्रत्येक समय न सिर्फ असाधारण परिस्थिति बल्कि साधारण परिस्थिति में भी भारत की सम्प्रभुता, एकता और एकीकरण को बनाए रखते हैं| भारत की सुरक्षा को लेकर सुरक्षा बल का एक मौलिक दायित्व है| यह दायित्व न सिर्फ भारतीय सीमा को बाहरी खतरे से सुरक्षित रखता है बल्कि धरातलीय स्तर पर एक शांतिपूर्ण व्यवस्था को बनाए रखता है| लेकिन सुरक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ होने के बावजूद अधिकार को लेकर वह भारतीय नागरिक से भिन्न है|

विषय सूची

1. प्रस्तावना 2. मानवाधिकार का सैद्धांतिक अवलोकन 3. भारत में पुलिस बल का उद्भव 4. भारत में पुलिस बल के संदर्भ में कानूनी विमर्श 5. सुरक्षा बल के मानवाधिकार :पुलिस बल के संदर्भ में उत्तरप्रदेश 6. निष्कर्ष। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची। परिशिष्ट।

03.	CHITTURI (Suneel Kumar)
	Collaborative Governance, Development and Democracy: A Study of Practices and Possibilities in Andhra Pradesh
	Supervisor: Prof. Manoj Sinha
	<u>Th 28470</u>

Abstract

This Thesis seeks to study the State Connected Model of Collaborative Governance in the state of Andhra Pradesh implemented through two programs, Smart Village Smart Ward Program and Connect to Andhra program. The first program, Smart Village Smart Ward, implemented from October 2015 to April 2019, sought to achieve broader goals which are linked to Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations by engaging a prominent person or institution as general partner for the village development and also through sectoral collaborations. Connect to Andhra Program implemented from November 2019 to June 2024 on the other hand sought to mobilise resources to the tune of ₹1000 crore from the non-state actors for its Navaratnalu, nine priority programs of the state government. Both the programs sought to mobilise resources and competencies from the same set of non-state actors, created organisations in the form of collaborative platforms, Smart AP Foundation and Connect to Andhra respectively. Both the programs were studied following the case study approach relying on documentary data about program goals, Collaborative Platforms, approach towards third sector, memorandum of understandings, government orders, field visits and personal interviews, taking program as whole and select Model Smart Villages in addition in the case of Smart Village Smart Ward program. The study uncovered a theoretical gap in the literature i.e. the absence of a State Connected Model of Collaborative Governance and attempted to provide theoretical insights to build a State Connected Collaborative Governance Model using

Institutional Analysis and Development Framework of Elinor Ostrom as a base. The study, significant for both theory and practice, concludes that scaling of the program goals at the appropriate levels, an effective political authorizing environment at multiple levels, a policy on third sector/collaboration and an effective Collaborative Platform are central to the success of the State Connected Program on Collaborative Governance.

Contents

1. Introduction to The Research Question 2. Review of Literature 3. Theories and Concepts on Collaborative Governance 4. Smart Andhra Pradesh Foundation and Connect to Andhra as Collaborative Platforms 5. Civil Society and Collaborative Governance 6. Case Studies of Model Smart Villages 7. From Smart Village Smart Ward Program to Connect to Andhra. 8. Analysis Findings and Conclusions Recommendations and Future Directions. Bibliography. Appendix.

04.   HANDA (Abhishek)
Power, Market, Knowledge: The Political Economy of Medicinal Plants in India.
Supervisor: Prof. Madhulika Banerjee
Th 28472

Abstract

This research thesis charts a new territory in the study of medicinal plants in India, the basic resource in the traditional medicine manufacturing industry. Applying the theoretical framework of politics of knowledge, this thesis aims to analyse the power structures of the existing market supply chain of medicinal plants in India, from the source to the wholesale market. The framework of politics of knowledge is essentially deployed to understand and bring together the different dimensions, dynamics and economic, epistemic and political contestations that primarily been observed and manifested in existing strategies through which a specific kind of knowledge is being constituted within five specific spaces i.e. in the space of history, market/political economy, state policies, epistemology and civil society. Based on extensive fieldwork in two states that are significant sources of medicinal plants to the industry, I have identified various stakeholders and intermediaries involved. The collectors are crucial in identifying the plants and know how to harvest them, through traditionally- held protocols. Yet, though the industry is a very profitable one, the complex power structures in the supply chain showed that while the profits are reliant almost entirely on the knowledge of the collectors, they receive an insignificant part of it. Additionally, the pressures of large-scale centralised production systems for herbal products required privileging their production targets over the protocols of the collection. Thus the bulk-buying at the end-point markets leads to the harmful transformation of the knowledge and customary practices of collectors and ultimately to the forests of which they are a part. Overharvesting has been recognized now for decades as a major environmental concern. I identify also the concerns for the knowledge of forest dwelling communities; and protecting the health of the forests as the major bulwark against the climate crisis. This study breaks new ground in the discipline as well as for important international concerns.

Contents

1. Introduction to the research question 2. Changing paradigms of collection, trade and distribution of medicinal plants: a historical trajectory 3. The supply chain of medicinal plants in india: how knowledge is constituted in the politicaleconomic space 4. Knowledge, market and medicinal plants: the discourse analysis of the politics and policy of the state 5. Medicinal plants and politics of knowledge in india:

analyzing epistemic contestations and debates within the realms of collection, trade, marketing, and conservation 6. The civil society-based collective action in the realm of medicinal plants in india: the prospects for politics of alternative mobilization and knowledge democracy 7. Conclusions. Bibliography. Annexures. Appendix.

05. HEMA KUMARI
Disability and Education: Analyzing Recognition of Person with disabilities in Delhi.
Supervisor: Dr. Rashmi Gopi
Th 28473

Abstract

Our surroundings and context make us what we are. People with disabilities often feel excluded in society and this exclusion is a result of how they are perceived in the society. Thus, in this research we are exploring the importance of recognition for PwD. We question the fact that inclusion as a basis for solving the disability issues of exclusion. We have to keep the first step as recognition which should be both from a legal point and societal level. This research is exploratory qualitative research using interview methods to understand the role of recognition. This research is located in Higher Education and explores the status of recognition for Students with Disabilities. This research starts from understanding disabilities models and coming with a new perspective and explores the importance of medical, social and critical models. We then set the research into the space of Higher Education, since it's a pioneer work in terms of Recognition and Disability. We are looking not exactly at the law framework but how it affects SwD and their idea of their own selves. This research can be a catalyst to look at why PwD still discriminated even after the canon Right of Person with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Contents

1. Introduction: disability in india 2. Understanding disability in disability studies 3. Recognition, disability and certificate 4. Education policies in india – pre- and post-independence policies 5. Accessibility and inclusion challenges in higher education 6. Role of teacher disability inclusion in higher education 7. Conclusions. Bibliography. Annexure.

06. JAIN (Ashna Vinamra)
Leadership and Political Populism: Decoding Narendra Modi's Political Vocabulary in Elections and Governance.
Supervisor: Prof. Sangit Kumar Ragi
Th 28745

Abstract

This doctoral research investigates the symbiotic relationship between leadership and populism through an in-depth analysis of Narendra Modi's political vocabulary across electoral and governance domains. It seeks to understand how Modi's discourse—rooted in charisma, symbolism, and populist idioms—reconfigures the language of democratic politics in India. By decoding the rhetorical and performative dimensions of his communication, the study illuminates how Modi's leadership constructs a moral, emotional, and cultural bond with "the people," transforming political persuasion into a form of populist governance. Anchored in the theoretical frameworks of political leadership, populism, and mediatization, the research examines the evolution of Modi's political narrative from Gujarat to the national stage. It analyses

his use of slogans, binaries, and imagery to forge a populist grammar that blends nationalism, development, and religio-cultural appeal. The study also investigates how this vocabulary extends beyond elections into governance—manifesting in policy communication, symbolic statecraft, and the personalization of executive authority. Employing an interdisciplinary methodology that integrates discourse analysis, media study, and policy interpretation, the dissertation situates Modi's leadership within broader debates on populist rhetoric and democratic transformation. It argues that Modi's political vocabulary operates as both an instrument of mass mobilization and a mechanism of legitimacy in governance, redefining the contours of political representation in contemporary India. Ultimately, the study contributes to understanding how language, leadership, and populism converge to reshape democratic communication and authority in the twenty-first century.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Political Leadership: Theoretical Foundations and Conceptual Trajectories 3. Leadership, Charisma and the People: Theoretical Foundations of Populism 4. Contours of Political Leadership in India: Historical Trajectories, Institutional Frameworks, and Contemporary Dynamics 5. Charisma, Communication, and Populist Resonance: Narendra Modi's Leadership in Electoral Politics 6. The Architecture of Governance: Populist Narratives, Policy Performance, and Political Authority. Conclusion. Bibliography.

07.   जिया लाल
भारत में भूमि अधिग्रहण की राजनीति: भट्टा पारसौल के विशेष सन्दर्भ में
निर्देशक : प्रो. रेखा सक्सेना
Th 28750

सारांश

भारत में भूमि अधिग्रहण की राजनीति: भट्टा पारसौल के विशेष सन्दर्भ में भारत में भूमि अधिग्रहण लम्बे समय से एक विवादस्पद मुद्दा रहा है| संबंधित शोध कार्य भारत में भूमि अधिग्रहण की राजनीतिक जांच पड़ताल इसके ऐतिहासिक विकास का पता लगाकर करता है| प्राचीन भारत में वैदिक युग से लेकर आधुनिक समय तक के भूमि से संबंधित स्वामित्व, प्रबंधन तथा अधिग्रहण पर व्यापक प्रकाश डाला गया है| मध्यकाल में दिल्ली सल्तनत और मुग़ल काल की भूमि प्रबंधन व्यवस्था की भी चर्चा की गयी है| भारत में अंग्रेजो के आगमन के बाद भूमि अधिग्रहण कानूनों के निर्माण की श्रंखला पर गहन प्रकाश डाला गया है| आजादी के बाद भारत में 2013 में नए भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून का निर्माण किया गया जो जनता के हित में भूमि अधिग्रहण पर अनेक कठोर प्रतिबन्ध लगाता है| स्वतंत्र के बाद भारत में सरकारों के द्वारा देश के विकास के लिए 'सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य' के नाम पर बुनियादी ढांच परियोजनाओं, औद्योगीकरण तथा शहरीकरण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के औपनिवेशिक कानून को बनाए रखा गया जिसके कारण लाखों आदिवासियों, भूमि मालिकों और किसानों को उनकी जमीनों से बेदखल कर दिया गया प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में देश के राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दलों की विचारधारायी प्रतिबद्धता तथा उनके व्यावहारिक कार्य कलाप के आधार पर भूमि अधिग्रहण पर उनके दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण किया गया है| इस तथ्य का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि एक राजनीतिक दल का नजरिया भूमि अधिग्रहण के प्रति सत्तापक्ष और विपक्ष में रहने पर अलग अलग होता है| 2011 का ग्रेटर नोयडा के भट्टा पारसौल गावों का भूमि अधिग्रहण विरोधी किसान आन्दोलन ऐसे संघर्षों के लिए एक आदर्श केश स्टडी है|| इस आन्दोलन ने भूमि अधिकारों और भूमि अधिग्रहण को राष्ट्रीय विमर्श का मुद्दा बना दिया| सारांश रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि भूमि अधिग्रहण एक गहन राजनीतिकरण वाला क्षेत्र बना हुआ है| जहां विकास और सामाजिक न्याय जैसे क्षेत्र आपस में टकराते हैं, जिनके मध्य संतुलन बनाने प्रयास लगातार जारी है|

विषय सूची

08.   KAKKAR (Monika)
        Women in Politics: A Comparative Study of Indian and Canadian Women MPs (1980-2024).
        Supervisor: Prof. Shri Prakash Singh
        Th 28474

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to understand the role of `women` as a separate and legitimate political category and whether there is a recognition and legitimization of gender as a separate political category in Canadian and Indian liberal democracies. It is a comparative investigation of representation and participation of women in Canada and India from 1980-2024 and the key issues and debates around it. Understanding the four major influencing factors of women politics in both states, the Socio-economic status, educational background, Family connections in politics and Community affiliations is central to this research. Also, the purpose is to understand the major factors that influence women's political participation and representation in India and Canada? This study further tries to analyse the number and proportion of women Members of Parliament (MPs) in India and Canada. How does the social background of women MPs in the Indian and Canadian parliaments differ? To what extent the economic backgrounds of women MPs in India and Canada differ, and how does their financial status impact their ability to engage effectively in parliamentary activities, advocate for policies, and address women-related issues? How prevalent are family links in politics among women MPs in India and Canada, and its influence? What role does community affiliation, particularly among Indigenous or Aboriginal women, play in shaping the political engagement of women MPs in India and Canada, and its influence on policy? It also compares the nature of women's participation in the Parliament in the Indian political system and the Canadian political system. It studies the contrasts in the women's participation in the Parliament in the Indian political system and the Canadian political system and the similarities. The comparison of Canadian and Indian women parliamentarians shows that the socio-cultural factors dictate women participation and representation in both states.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Women representation in politics: a theoretical perspective 3. Review of literature 4. Women in indian politics: the affirmative action debate 5. The discourse on women representation in canada: concepts and issues 6. A comparative analysis of women's political representation in india and canada 7. 9. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix

09.   KASHYAP (Jagannath Kumar)
        Role of Self Help Groups in Political Empowerment of Women in Rural India: A Special Reference to Bihar.
        Supervisor: Dr. Biswajit Mohanty
        Th 28475

Abstract

Empowerment must not be misunderstood in a narrow or superficial sense. It is not confined to mere entitlements of a couple of socio-political rights but it also advocate about the capacity building of the individual. Political empowerment is a vital dimension of women`s broader empowerment and is recognized as both an instrumental and intrinsic element in achieving gender justice. It refers to the process by which women gain increased access to political structures, develop the agency to make informed political choices, and assert influence over political decisions that impact their lives and communities. It includes formal mechanisms of participation, such as voting and representation in governance, as well as informal avenues like civic engagement, awareness, and grassroots activism. This study underscores the critical role that Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play in advancing the political empowerment of rural women in India. The study shows that self-help groups are important for helping rural women gain more power in politics. By joining SHGs, women learn more about their rights and how the government works. SHGs also boost their confidence in getting involved in politics and various activities related to it. SHG get them involved in community events and encourage more interaction with government programs and institutions which also make them feel more confident to share their political opinions. These results are important for supporting democracy and making sure women have a voice in politics and elections. The joining together of the SHGs affects the different groups for disabilities in various ways. How much political power women can get from self-help groups also depends on things like their age, education, and social class. Younger, better-educated, and higher-caste women tend to benefit the most from SHG participation, gaining greater political confidence and engagement.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Empowerment through Self-Help Groups: An Analytical Study of India and Bihar 3. Women in the Political landscape of India 4. Analysis of Shelf Help Group impact on Women 5. Conclusion and Recommendations. References. Bibliography. Annexures.

10. KUMAR MAHESH
Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Fiscal Federalism : A Comparative Study of Goods and Services Tax (GST) In India and Canada.
Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena
Th 28746

Abstract

The thesis is an attempt to contribute to the literature on fiscal federalism by exploring the unexplored arena of dispute resolution in taxation within the dynamics of fiscal federalism in India and Canada. The thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter traces the development of fiscal federalism and its enduring implications and impacts on Canadian and Indian federal framework. The chapter examines the "GST" model in both countries, features its applicability, history, and future directions. The second chapter provides a descriptive and analytical dimension of various theories of constitutionalism and their implication on tax administration and reforms. The third chapter provides a comprehensive study of the "GST" in India, covering key aspects such as constitutional provisions, revenue-sharing structures, components and the journey of reforms from VAT to "GST". The fourth chapter explores the introduction of the "GST Council" in India as a true federal body, established through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. The

chapter offers a detailed narrative on how the Council works as a centralised institutional mechanism for intergovernmental fiscal collaboration and dispute resolution between government-to-government. The fifth chapter elaborates on a general theory on "dispute resolution" mechanism in Canada, while also provides for a details explanation of the categories of tax litigation, the stages of tax process and the challenges that usually arise when an appeal system is formulated. The chapter provides a detailed discussion on Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) and its inherent link to intergovernmental agreements and province-based negotiations, exploring how these mechanisms have evolved over the years. The conclusion examines the hypothesis and the arguments that have been raised throughout the thesis. The research questions are answered to explore as to how the different aspects of the thesis revolve around the hypothesis offering comparative and analytical answers to the field of comparative fiscal federalism.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Constitutionalism, Taxation System and Fiscal Federalism 3. Evolution of Taxation in India and Canada 4. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Taxation in India With Reference to "Gst" and "Gst Council" 5. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Taxation Systems in Canada With Reference to "Gst" and Province-Based Bilateral Negotiations 6. Conclusion. References.

11.   MANISH KUMAR
Politics of Representation in India: A Case Study of Scheduled Castes in Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Gaya in Bihar.
Supervisor: Prof. Rekha Saxena
Th 28747

Abstract

The present research, titled "Politics of Representation in India: A Case Study of Schedule Castes in the Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Gaya, Bihar," seeks to present a comprehensive and contemporary understanding of political representation in India, with a specific focus on the Schedule Castes (SCs). It aims to trace the evolution of representational politics in India while critically examining the theoretical frameworks that have shaped this discourse over time. Beginning from the etymological roots of the term "representation," the study explores major theoretical debates, issues, and perspectives from medieval political thought to the modern democratic parliamentary systems. It maintains a distinct focus on the Indian context, offering detailed empirical insights drawn from extensive fieldwork conducted in two constituencies of Gaya district — Bodh Gaya and Sherghati. The research addresses a crucial question: How effective are reserved constituencies in translating political representation into genuine socio-economic and political empowerment for marginalized communities? It also investigates whether members of these communities experience political alienation from their elected representatives or truly feel empowered through the reservation system. Two central hypotheses guide the study: H1: Reserved constituencies contribute to improving the socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste communities. H2: Schedule Caste representatives tend to prioritize policies addressing caste-based inequalities. The work is structured into five chapters covering the theoretical framework, historical background, key challenges, and a comparative analysis of the Sherghati and Bodh Gaya constituencies. The study concludes that while reserved constituencies play a

vital role in empowering Schedule Castes, significant challenges persist in achieving meaningful representation. Gaya exemplifies broader national trends, calling for continuous efforts toward more inclusive and participatory political practices.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Theoretical Framework 3. Representation: Issues and Challenges 4. Historical Background: Constitutional Debates, Pre and Post Independent India 5. Politics of Representation in Legislative Assembly Constituencies of Gaya in Bihar 6. A Comparative Analysis of Case Studies on Bodhgaya and Sherghati Legislative Assembly Constituencies. Conclusion and Recommendations. References. Appendices.

12. मनराज गुर्जर
राजनीति व नीति विश्लेषण : आयुष्मान भारत महात्मा गाँधी राजस्थान स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना का एक अध्ययन
निर्देशक : प्रो. रेखा सक्सेना
Th 28471

सारांश

राजस्थान में आयुष्मान भारत योजना के विशेष सन्दर्भ में स्वास्थ्य ढांचे का अध्ययन करता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति में वहाँ निवास करने वाले लोगो के अच्छे स्वास्थ्य व् शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है,क्योंकि जब लोगो का स्वास्थ्य ठीक होगा तब ही तो वे लोग उस देश के विकास रूपी सीढ़ी को कठिन परिश्रम से मजबूत कर पाएंगे। अच्छा स्वास्थ्य मानव सुख और कल्याण के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। राजस्थान में राजनीतिक गतिरोधों का शिकार रही आयुष्मान भारत जन आरोग्य योजना नाम परिवर्तन के बाद वहाँ लागू की गयी। शोध निष्कर्ष में सामने आया कि राजस्थान में इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद नीतिगत चर्चा में स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर ध्यान दिया गया है। प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना को अधिकांश प्रमुख हितधारकों से व्यापक समर्थन प्राप्त है। ऐसा इसलिए भी संभव हो पाया है क्योंकि यह नीति राजस्थान में पिछली चली आ रही स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली की रूढ़िवादिता को चुनौती देती है। उदाहरण के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना सार्वभौमिक कवरेज के साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र से सेवाएँ खरीदने पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति समुदाय में प्रमुख विचारों को मूर्त रूप देता है। इस शोध में राजस्थान में आयुष्मान भारत योजना के कार्यान्वयन के सन्दर्भ में राजनीति व नीति का विश्लेषण करता है तथा यह इस दौरान सामने आने वाली सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक चुनौतियों का पता लगाने और समझाने का भी प्रयास किया गया है। यह शोध केंद्रीय प्रश्न "आयुष्मान भारत योजना ने राजस्थान की स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था में मौलिक परिवर्तन लाया है या वह केंद्र-राज्य की राजनीति का शिकार हो गयी है "? के अध्ययन के बाद इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि आयुष्मान भारत महात्मा गाँधी राजस्थान स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना ने राजस्थान के स्वास्थ्य ढांचे में मौलिक परिवर्तन लाया है तथा लोगो को स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। इस योजना ने लोगों स्वास्थ्य खतरों के डर से बाहर निकालने के साथ ही उनकी सामाजिक मजबूती को भी आधार प्रदान किया है।

विषय सूची

1. परिचय 2. भारत में स्वास्थ्य नीतियों का ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन 3. राजस्थान में स्वास्थ्य नीतियाँ 4. राजस्थान में आयुष्मान भारत महात्मा गाँधी स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना का अध्ययन 5. निष्कर्ष । सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

13. मीणा (शिव कुमार)
जनजातीय विकास व प्रवास का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन : राजस्थान के दक्षिणी जिलों के संदर्भ में
निर्देशक : डॉ. कृष्ण मुरारी
Th 28477

सारांश

प्राक्कथन जनजातीय विकास एवम् प्रवास का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन : राजस्थान के दक्षिणी जिलों के संदर्भ में वर्तमान जनजातीय समाज के लिए प्रवास दोहरी भूमिका में सामने आया है। एक और जहाँ मूल क्षेत्र की समस्याओं के कारण प्रवास में वृद्धि देखी जाती है वह दूसरी तरफ प्रवास के चलते जनजातीय लोगों के व्यक्तिगत जीवन में सुधार होता है। इसलिए यह समझाना आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जनजातीय प्रवास का जनजातीय लोगों पर व्यक्तिगत रुप से सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है परंतु, इसका ग्रामीण विकास, मूल क्षेत्र व जनजातीयों के सामुहिक विकास पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? प्रस्तुत लेख का आशय इस मुख्य प्रश्न का परीक्षण तथा इस संबंध में राजस्थान के दक्षिण भाग के जनजातीय बहुल चार जिलों का विश्लेषण करना है।

विषय सूची

1. परिचय 2. जनजाति एवं प्रवास की संकल्पना 3. जनजातीय विकास के प्रयासों का विश्लेष्ण 4. जनजातियों में प्रवासव की स्थिति 5. जनजातिय विकास एवं प्रवास का विश्लेषण 6. निष्कर्ष विश्लेषणात्मक परिक्षण एवं सुझावा। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची। परिशिष्ट।

14.   MEENA KUMARI
      Gandhian Approach to Environmental Issues in India: A Case Study of Sikkim.
      Supervisor: Prof. Shri Prakash Singh
      Th 28476

Abstract

Today we are facing an environmental crisis as deep as never before. The natural world got paralysed and diseased due to the chronic torture, mismanagement and our belief in the human supremacy. More or less, it is the result of the human attitude, behaviour and their constant negligence towards nature. It forces us to think upon what human beings have done to the environment. This study is an effort to understand the reason and consequences of the environmental degradation and its potential solution. The ethical and moral consideration to the natural beings and having belief in the principle of sharing this earth with other creators is very much reflected in the Gandhian thought. Gandhi was assured that the unlimited and unending human wants are the root cause of human and environmental problems. Dealing efficiently with it, requires a change in human behaviour and attitude toward 'how we are understanding nature?'. This research is putting Sikkim at the center as a case study to understand the local problems to environment and their local solutions. Sikkim's holistic approach towards the environment in the form of multiple environmental policies on cleanliness, ban on plastic items and most importantly organic farming has set an example before India and the world. Sikkim's success can be attributed to the strong environmental laws and the law abiding and environmentally conscious citizens. Hence, it presents an ideal case of sustainable living in the way Gandhi wanted for its people. Thus, the whole purpose of this study is to understand how can the Gandhian model of environment be a way toward solving contemporary environmental issues through Sikkim's example?

Contents

1. Introduction 2. About the Environment 3. Environmental Degradation and the Unfulfilled Human Desires 4. The Gandhian Approach to Environment 5. Sikkim's Environmental Concern and Policy Initiatives 6. Survey Analysis. Appendix. Conclusion. Bibliography.

15. नरेन्द्र कुमार
झारखण्ड और छत्तीसगढ़ में आदिवासी स्वशासन: भारतीय संविधान की पांचवी अनुसूची का एक अध्ययन।
निर्देशक : प्रो. अभय प्रसाद सिंह
Th 28478

सारांश

झारखण्ड और छत्तीसगढ़ में आदिवासी स्वशासन: भारतीय संविधान की पांचवी अनुसूची का एक अध्ययन' यह शोध निष्कर्ष को मिलाकर पांच अध्याय में विभाजित है। शोध के पहले अध्याय 'संविधान की पांचवी अनुसूची: एक ऐतिहासिक परिचय' में जनजातियों से संबन्धित विद्वत शोध का सर्वेक्षणात्मक विश्लेषण किया गया है । जब परिभाषा की बात आती है तो विभिन्न विद्वान इसे अलग प्रकार से देखते है। शोध का दूसरा अध्याय 'पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996: एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण' है । शोध में इसे पेसा कानून के नाम से सम्बोधित किया गया है । इस अध्याय में औपनिवेशिक और उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक भारत में स्थानीय स्वशासन के लिए बने प्रावधानों की विकास यात्रा का वर्णन शामिल है । सरकार ने जनजाति स्वशासन के लिए 1996 में दिलीप सिंह भूरिया कमेटी की सिफारिस पर पांचवी अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के राज्यों में पेसा कानून लागू किया। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर क्यों इनके विकास के लिए पेसा कानून की आवश्यकता पड़ी । शोधा का तीसरा अध्याय है 'भारत में संवैधानिक अधिकारों को सुनिचित करने के लिए झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ में आंदोलन'। इसमे औपनिवेशिक और स्वतंत्र भारत में आदिवासी आंदोलन की पृष्ठ भूमि पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। शोध का चौथा अध्याय है 'केंद्रीय आदिवासी क्षेत्र (सी.टी.आर) में छठी अनुसूची के लिए बढ़ रही मांग की प्रासंगिकता' इसमें उन कानूनों और प्रावधानों का वर्णन शामिल है जो जनजातियों के विकास और सुरक्षा के लिए बनाएं गए है। सबसे पहले आदिवासियों के लिए बने विभिन्न क़ानूनों (छोटानागपुर टीनेन्सी एक्ट 1908, संथाल परगना एक्ट 1949, पांचवी अनुसूची, पेसा कानून 1996 और वन अधिनियम 2006) का संक्षेप में वर्णन किया गया है । इसके अलावा यह अध्याय झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ में शोध क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण पद्धति द्वारा प्रश्नावली आधारित जानकारियों के आंकड़ों को विश्लेषित करता है । प्रश्नावली में जनजातिय समुदाय का अपने अधिकरों के बारे जागरूकता, आंदोलनों में उठाए जा रहीं मांगों की श्रेणी, पांचवी और छठी अनुसूची की जानकारी, छठी अनुसूची के कुछ प्रावधानों को क्रियान्वित करने की जरूरत और जनजातिय समूहों को विकास की प्रक्रिया में भागीदारी, जैसे प्रमुख आयामों पर आधारित प्रश्न जनित उत्तर को विश्लेषित किया गया है ।

विषय सूची

1. संविधान की पांचवी अनुसूची : एक ऐतिहासिक परिचय 2. पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 के माध्यम से अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में स्वशासनः एक आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन 3. भारत में संवैधानिक अधिकारों को सुनिचित करने के लिए झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ में आंदोलन 4. केंद्रीय आदिवासी क्षेत्र (सी.टी.आर) में छठी अनुसूची के लिए बढ़ रही मांग की प्रासंगिकता 5 निष्कर्ष सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची।

16. PANI (Akankshya)
Comparative Analysis of Public Private Partnership Models in the Healthcare Sector: A Governance Perspective on Gujarat and Kerala.
Supervisor: Prof. Sangit Kumar Ragi
Th 28748

Abstract

Focusing on the period from 2008 to 2025, comparative analysis between two Indian states Gujarat and Kerala examines India`s federal structure and its healthcare system, adopted divergent trajectories based on differing political and institutional

goals. the study employs an interdisciplinary methodology to evaluate how these governance structure impact public private partnership and health outcomes.

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1. Introduction 2. Public Policy and Healthcare Governance in India 3. Evolution of Healthcare Governance in India 4. Healthcare Governance Models of Kerala and Gujarat 5. Comparative Analysis of Kerala and Gujarat Model 6. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendices.

17.   RAJPUROHIT DINESH
Sustainable Environmental Governance: Addressing the Politics of Air Pollution in India.
Supervisor: Dr. Skylab Sahu
Th 28479

Abstract

Air pollution represents a pervasive global crisis, posing significant threats to public health, environmental integrity, and socio-economic stability. Millions of premature deaths annually are attributed to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and other airborne pollutants, highlighting the urgent need for robust and effective interventions. India bears a disproportionate burden, with 1.67 million deaths in 2019 linked to air pollution, accounting for nearly 18% of the country`s total mortality. Delhi, consistently ranked among the world's most polluted cities, experiences hazardous air quality episodes, particularly during winter months, driven by a combination of vehicular emissions, industrial activities, construction dust, and seasonal stubble burning in neighbouring states. The multifaceted nature of air pollution, stemming from diverse sources such as industrial emissions, vehicular exhaust, agricultural burning, and construction activities, coupled with its transboundary characteristics, necessitates comprehensive and integrated governance approaches. The imperative for sustainable environmental governance on air pollution arises from the recognition that traditional command-and-control regulatory models often fall short in addressing the complexity and dynamic variability of atmospheric systems. A shift towards more adaptive, collaborative, and multi-level governance frameworks is essential to foster resilience, integrate diverse knowledge systems, and ensure equitable outcomes. Governance in this context must be proactive and data-driven, incorporating mechanisms such as e-governance platforms for real-time air quality monitoring, public disclosure of pollution data, and citizen engagement in decision-making. This research embarks on an exploration of how such sustainable governance mechanisms can be effectively leveraged to mitigate air pollution, focusing specifically on the critical role played by civil society organizations (CSOs) and how state policies, civil society initiatives, and governance mechanisms which includes e-governance, interact to address and mitigate air pollution in India in general and in the State of Delhi in particular. The study found that civil society in India, particularly in the context of environmental challenges such as air pollution, plays a vital role. Civil society provides a space for citizens, activists, and organizations to articulate demands, mobilize public opinion, and hold both governmental and corporate actors accountable. Effective governance demands a balance between regulatory enforcement, technological innovation, effective participation, anchored in political will, institutional integrity, inter-agency coordination, and sustained funding. The thesis highlights the environmental governance through state institutions, policy formations, and civil society engagement in a coherent and sustained manner.

Contents

1. Introduction: Air Pollution as a Developmental and Political Challenge in India and Delhi 2. State, Governance and AIR Pollution with Special Reference to Delhi 3. Environmental Governance: Concepts, Principles, and Practice 4. Civil Society Organisations and Environment Movements around Air Pollution 5. Conclusion. Bibliography. Annexures.

18.   SATYA PRAKASH
      The Impact of OBC Reservation for OBC and EBC Communities of Bihar in Higher Education: A Study of Selected Central Universities and IITs of North India.
      Supervisor: Prof. Shri prakash singh
      Th 28480

Abstract

This research work gravitated around the impact of reservation on the two distinct backward classes of Bihar, the Extremely Backward Classes and the Backward Classes. The government of Bihar has also defined these two categories as BC-I and BC-II respectively. This research work attempts to analyse the development of castes and their access to the socio-economic and political affairs of society and the state. The proposed study while applying a comparative perspective analyses the development of backward castes with the cases of multiple backward castes from different districts of Bihar. These castes include Yadav, Kurmi, Koeri, Sonar, Suddhi, etc. from Backward Classes, and Nai, Badhai, Momin, Kahar, Kumhar, Teli, Haluai, Mali, etc. from Extremely Backward Classes. This thesis particularly deals with the impact of the Other Backward Classes reservation policy on the backward castes of Bihar in terms of Jobs and Education and their access to the developmental aspects of human beings like politics, economics, social relationships, and dignity.

Contents

1. OBCs Reservation Situating the Discourse: An Introduction 2. Debating the Philosophical Foundations of Reservation 3. Mapping the Development of OBCs and EBCs of Bihar 4. Appropriation or Equal Distribution: Locating the Impact of the OBCs' Reservation 5. Conclusion. Bibliography. Annexures.

19.   शाह (अजय कुमार)
      मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग और राजनीतिक लामबंदी: दिल्ली में भलस्वा के मलिन बस्तियों का अध्ययन
      निर्देशक : प्रो. पवन सिन्हा
      Th 28751

सारांश

भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ा प्रगतिशील लोकतान्त्रिक देश हैं | जहाँ प्रत्येक नागरिक को समान संवैधानिक अधिकार प्रदान किया गया है | परंतु व्यवहारिक स्तर पर प्रत्येक लोग एक समान नहीं हैं | भारत गत कई दशकों से विकास के नए-नए शिखर की प्राप्ति की ओर बढ़ रहा हैं, परंतु इस विकास की प्रक्रिया में कई ऐसे वर्ग उभर कर आए हैं, जो हाशिये की ज़िंदगी जी रहे हैं | वैश्वीकरण के बदलते दौर में भारत उदारीकरण की ओर बढ़ रहा है, जिस कारण शहरीकरण का विस्तार लगातार हो रहा है, और लोग शहर की तरफ खीचे चले आ रहे है | इस प्रक्रिया के दौरान एक ऐसा जन-समूह बड़े स्तर उभर रहा है, जिसकी जनसंख्या लगातार बढ़ रही हैं वह है मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग | यह जन-समूह अस्वास्थय स्थितियों में अप्रर्याप्त स्वच्छता और पेयजल सुविधाओं से रहित अस्थाई कमजोर और सघन रूप से बने घरों में रहने वाले समूह को मलिन बस्ती कहा गया| मलिन बस्तियों की संख्या

अधिक होने के कारण मलिन बस्ती के मतदाता दिल्ली की राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है | इस शोध से यह अध्ययन किया गया की मलिन बस्ती में रहने वाला मतदाता वोट क्यों करते हैं? |चुनाओं के दौरान मलिन बस्तियों के मतदाता का लामबंदी होने के क्या आधार थे, उसका वर्णन डेटा के माध्यम से किया गया है | यह अध्ययन इसलिए जरूरी था क्योंकि लगभग दिल्ली विधानसभा के आधे से अधिक सीटों से अधिक पर 20 प्रतिशत मलिन बस्तियों के मतदाता है इसलिए हर राजनीतिक दल इस समूह को अपने चुनावी वादों के माध्यम से अपनी ओर लुभाने व लामबंदी करने की भरपूर कोशिश करते है | इस प्रकार मलिन बस्तियाँ राजनीति करने का गलियारा भी बन गया हैं | प्रत्येक दल इसे लामबंदी कर अपना वोट बैंक बनाना चाहती हैं |यह शोध दिल्ली की भलस्वा मलिन बस्तियों का अध्ययन किया है जो सूक्ष्मदर्शी रूप से मलिन बस्ती के लोग समाज की राजनीति, अर्थव्यवस्था, और सामाजिक जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को प्रभावित करता है| बेरोजगारी, जनसंख्या समस्या, संसाधन, राजनीतिक दल को मलिन बस्ती के निवासियों के अध्ययन के आवश्यक इनपुट के रूप में समझने की में मदद किया। यह शोध मलिन बस्तियों पनपी गरीबी, संसाधनों की कमी आदि केवल उनके सामाजिक विवरण का नहीं, बल्कि लामबंदी के वैज्ञानिक समझ और प्रयास के लिए आवश्यक जागरूकता के आधार पर किया है| इस शोध की यह सीमा है की यह दिल्ली के सम्पूर्ण मलिन बस्ती में जाने का दावा नहीं करता है साथ यह एक समय सीमा के मध्य किया गया शोध कार्य है।

विषय सूची

20.   SHAM LAL
Examination of Stigma of Dalit-Bahujan Students in the Context of EWS Reservation: A Case Study of Jawaharlal Nehru University.
Supervisor: Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Th 28481

Abstract

This thesis looks at the ongoing issue of caste and reservation-based stigma in Indian higher education, especially after the introduction of the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2019 added Articles 15(6) and 16(6) to the Indian Constitution, allowing a 10% reservation for economically weaker sections in government jobs and educational institutions, including private ones, but not minority institutions. While the EWS reservation aims to promote equality, it has sparked debates about merit, privilege, and caste-based stigma. Historically, students from Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have faced severe discrimination, often being labeled as "quota students." This has led to serious consequences like dropouts and even suicides, as seen in cases like Rohit Vemula, Payal Tadvi, and Muthukrishnan. This research explores how perceptions of reservation have changed after the EWS policy, focusing on the experiences of Dalit-Bahujan students compared to forward-caste EWS students at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). Although JNU is considered inclusive, the study finds that caste-based prejudices still exist in subtle ways, such as through language barriers, groupism, and biases from peers and professors. The study argues that while the EWS reservation could help create a more equal academic environment, it has not yet erased deep-rooted caste divisions. The findings highlight the need to better understand how economic and social identities shape student experiences in higher education. This research adds to the ongoing discussion about reservation policies by showing that caste-based stigma remains, even in progressive places like JNU, and calls for broader reforms to address these systemic issues.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Theoretical exploration: contextualizing key concepts 3. Challenges and triumphs: navigating the academic odyssey of dalit-bahujan students 4. Beyond the lecture halls: dalit-bahujan students' socio-cultural saga in the campus 5. Unveiling privilege and paradox: the lived experience of socially forward but economically weaker students 6. Redefining outlooks: perception on reservation system. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix.

21.   Shamna T. P.
Abandonment and Techno-Politics of Exclusion: Statelessness and the Digitised Belonging of Rohingyas.
Supervisor: Prof. Nasreen Chowdhory
Th 28482

Abstract

This dissertation interrogates the production and perpetuation of Rohingya statelessness through a critical reading of postcolonial nation-building, legal exclusion, and techno-political governance. Taking India as the empirical site and Myanmar as the genealogical origin of the crisis, the research locates Rohingya statelessness not as an aberration or administrative failure, but as a historically sedimented, politically instrumentalised, and technologically mediated condition of abandonment. The central contention is that the stateless condition of the Rohingya is actively constituted and maintained by an ethno-cultural and racialized citizenship regime that operates across multiple aspects like legal frameworks, spatial governance, and digital infrastructures. The study reconceptualizes statelessness as a form of technopolitical abandonment, highlighting the role of the state not only in the denial of citizenship but in the orchestration of regimes that sustain their exclusion across time and space. Second, it introduces the concept of digitised belonging to describe the paradoxical emplacement of stateless persons within digital networks that simultaneously offer connection and deepen marginality. Third, it advances a critique of humanitarian biometric governance, arguing that such systems, far from being neutral tools of aid, create a s situation of digital dispossession that reproduce the very exclusions they purport to mitigate. By reframing Rohingya statelessness through the prism of abandonment, this dissertation shifts the analytical focus from legal status to the political and technological practices that constitute—and sometimes contest—the boundaries of membership in a postcolonial state. In doing so, it contributes to broader debates on citizenship, migration, and digital sovereignty, while offering a grounded and politically urgent account of what it means to live as a stateless person in the twenty-first century.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Situating State Constructed Abandonment Within Citizenship 3. Becoming Rohingya: Ethno-religious Identity and NationBuilding in Post-colonial Myanmar 4. Exile and Refugeehood: Topologies of Abandonment within Spatialities of Camps in India 5. The Digitised Rohingya: Technological Engagement of Rohingyas and 'Digitised Belonging' 6. Techno-politics of Exclusion: digitised Identity & Digital Dispossession. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendix.

22.   SINGH (Mannu)
Environmental Sustainability and the Ethics of Care: An Alternative Approach to Global Ethics.
Supervisor: Prof. Rajshree Chandra
Th 28483

Abstract

Environmental Sustainability and the Ethics of Care: An Alternative Approach to Environmental Sustainability Abstract The proposed doctoral research is a humble attempt to address the issue of environmental sustainability through the framework of care ethics, which has largely been ignored by the dominant Western model of global ethics, deeply rooted in the conception of justice and rights. Having discussed the limitations of global ethics, the proposed research argues for a more relational and context-sensitive idea of caring, not based on abstract principles only but rather emerging from lived experiences and cultural memories of communities. For this, I have picked up case studies of the Bishnoi community and the Mangar Bani Hill Forest (largely a Gujjar community). The primary research question that seeks our attention is, "How can the ethics of care provide a more context-sensitive and relational framework for addressing challenges of global environmental sustainability, and in what ways does it offer an alternative ethical framework capable of addressing issues of global environmental governance?"

Contents

1. Introduction: Environmental Sustainability and Global Ethics: An Exploration 2 Mapping Out Theoretical Debates: The Ethics of Care vs. the Ethics of Justice 3. Ecological Guardianship and Ethical Caring: A Case Study of the Bishnoi Community 4. Preserving Sacred Groves: The Ethics and Politics of Conserving the Mangar Bani Hill Forest 5. Conclusion. Appendices. Bibliography.

23. SINGH (Shalini)
Agrarian Populism: A Study of Policy Formulation with Special Reference to Kisan Credit Card.
Supervisor: Prof. Sunil K Choudhary
Th 28484

Abstract

Democracy functions through a representative government committed to the welfare and prosperity of its people. Political parties serve as the voice of the populace, whether in power or in opposition, by articulating public demands in their manifestos and translating them into policy frameworks. Under the neoliberal economic order, the development narrative has shifted toward issue-based governance paving the way for alternative ideologies and approaches to counter the dominance of globalization. The articulation of these voices is reflected in the wide array of policies designed to structure and institutionalize their demands. Populism is inherently tied to representation, amplifying the perspectives of specific groups, often driven by political mobilization. It has the potential to bring marginalized voices to the forefront and effectively incorporate the concerns in policy making discourse. The rationale for selecting agriculture as a focal point lies in its critical role in India's economy. Agriculture remains the backbone of the nation, employing over half of the workforce and sustaining nearly three-fourths of rural households. This sector addresses fundamental challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and food security. This Thesis is an in-depth exploration of the intricate relationship between populism and policy formulation, with a particular emphasis on Indian agricultural policies. It examines the internal dynamics of these forces within the broader democratic framework, shedding light on how populism shapes governance and decision-making. The thesis locates India's experience within a wider context, offering valuable insights into the diverse manifestations of populism. A case study serves as the focal point to unpack the complexities of populism's influence on policymaking. It undertakes a

nuanced study of Kisan Credit Card, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and explores the forces instrumental in the way the policy has evolved. The thesis interrogates the changing nature agrarian policies in a neo-liberal world order, assessing its impact on agrarian distress. Additionally, the research traces the evolution of policy studies in India, illustrating how populist tendencies have historically shaped agricultural policies. Emphasizing the role of public participation, it analyzes shifts in policy approaches over time. The thesis aims to provide a holistic understanding of the interplay between populism, democracy, and policy formulation in the Indian context.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Decoding Populism: A Theoretical Framework 3. Contextualizing Populism: A Case of India 4. Understanding Public Policy: A Welfare Orientation 5. Political Economy of Agrarian Distress: Credit Outreach 6. Analyzing Kisan Credit Card: A Case Study of Uttar Pradesh. Conclusion. Bibliography. Appendices.

24. विकास कुमार
समकालीन भारत में जल अभिशासन: कानून, नीतियों और प्रशासन के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश का एक व्यावहारिक अध्ययन।
निर्देशक : प्रो. ऋतेष भारद्वाज
Th 28485

सारांश

देश में जल संसाधन प्रबंधन और विकास से जुड़ी प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ/मुद्दे विविध और जटिल हैं। पहला, प्राकृतिक स्थिति (उष्णकटिबंधीय मानसून जलवायु) - जल उपलब्धता में बड़े पैमाने पर स्थानिक और लौकिक भिन्नता जैसे, बार-बार सूखा और बाढ़ का आना। दूसरा, मानवीय, प्रबंधकीय और विकासात्मक चुनौतियाँ – जल की बढ़ती माँग और प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में गिरावट, उपयोग और गुणवत्ता में गिरावट, ऊर्जा दक्षता और उपलब्ध संसाधनों में गिरावट (सतही भंडारण की हानि), क्षेत्रों के भीतर बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा/संघर्ष, सिंचाई क्षमता में कमी और अकुशल उपयोग, भूजल संसाधनों का अत्यधिक दोहन और कमी, सिंचित भूमि में जल-जमाव और मिट्टी की लवणता, जल प्रबंधन/साझा संसाधनों के प्रबंधन का विखंडन। पिछले कुछ दशकों में भूमि उपयोग/भूमि कवर, जनसांख्यिकी और जल उपयोग के तरीको में बदलाव से पुरानी अवसंरचना नकाफ़ी साबित हो रही है । इसलिए देश में बड़ी मात्रा में जल अवसंरचना की ज़रूरत है जिससे जनमानस की वर्तमान ज़रूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके । अंततः नीतियों के माध्यम से संसाधनों और उसके उपयोग के मूल्यांकन का विश्लेषण आवश्यक है । वैश्वीकरण ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जल की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक माँगों में अप्रत्याशित बढ़ोतरी की है जिससे भारतीय उप-महाद्वीप के विभिन्न हिस्सों मे संघर्ष उठ खड़ा हो गया है जिससे निपटना आधुनिक समाज और सरकारों के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण है । लेकिन यह चुनौती अपने साथ कई प्रकार के सवालो को रेखांकित भी करती है । जैसे, इस समस्या से बाहर निकलने के लिए किस प्रकार की संस्थाओ का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए ? इससे सबंधित कानूनों और नीतियों का स्वरूप कैसा होना चाहिए? साथ ही इसके उद्देश्यों को बहाल करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा किन परिस्थितियों का निर्माण करना होगा जिससे आम जनता उसमे अपना सहयोग दे सके और उसका विश्वास संवैधानिक संस्थाओ की तरफ लौट सके ।

विषय सूची

1. परिचय 2. भारतज में जल अभिशासन का ऐतिहासिक परिपेक्ष्य 3. उत्तर प्रदेश में पेयजल समस्या, कानून और उसका निर्माण,1952–1990 4. जल प्रबंधन में नागरिक और उपयोगकर्ता की भूमिका 1990–2024 5 जल, समुदाय एवं राज्य: अंतर्विरोध और विमर्श (कानपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में) 6. उपसंहार एवं भविष्य की रूपरेखा। सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची। परिशिष्ट।