

CHAPTER 2

AFRICAN STUDIES

Doctoral Theses

01. BHATNAGAR (Juhi)
Working Women and Issue of Human Rights in South Africa and India.
Supervisors : Prof. Suresh Kumar and Dr. Sunita Pareek
Th24951

Abstract
(Not Verified)

South Africa and India share a common colonial past and experienced various forms of exploitation and humiliation. Since mid-1970s the women have started employing themselves and accepting new occupations both in the private and the government sector. The concept of working women emerged in the 19th century and paved way for development of women. The rising human rights abuses against women acts as a barrier in the path of development of women. The chapter 1 explains the general concepts of the nature of human rights. This chapter focuses on the issues related to working women in South Africa and India. It gives a bird eye's view of the policies implemented for the development of working women in South Africa and India. The chapter 2 offers related works of various scholars and analysts pertaining women and human rights in South Africa and India. It also offers literary works of scholars dealing with various forms of violation against women especially the violations faced by the 'working women' in different fields. Chapter 3 focuses on the issue of working women in the organized sector in South Africa and India. Chapter 4 focuses on the issue of human rights of working women in the unorganized sector in South Africa and India. The chapter 6 discusses the need of protecting and promoting human rights of working women in South Africa and India. This chapter discusses an analytical approach in summing up the various perspectives and contributions made by the government, non-state actors in the pursuit of human rights protection. It critically analyses the Governmental functionaries of South Africa and India and suggest action plan to strengthen the practices of human rights of working women.

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02. MANISHA
Sustainable Development of Biomass Resources in India and South Africa.
Supervisor : Dr. Gajendra Singh
Th24952

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The motivations for the study are the incongruities that I saw, heard, and read vis-à-vis regarding two facets of bio-waste. One face displays the problems regarding hills of garbage on scarce land, sanitation and aesthetic issues, bad air quality due to burning of fossil fuel and biomass, other pollution issues, increasing respiratory and other diseases due to it all, and increasing global temperature due to greenhouse gas emissions. The other face presents its increased capacity to contribute towards resource recovery due to technological advancements. As an ineluctable fact, bio-waste resources are managed either way. However, how these are managed make the difference. At one side, its proper use is important for primary merit motives of problem solving concerned to the first facet. Another side, it presents an opportunity for resource recovery of very important products regarding second facet. Hence, bio-waste resources are very important in contemporary scenario. Bio-waste resources are in abundance in India and South Africa. Agricultural, industrial, and municipal bio-waste are very important and almost perennial sources of abundant bio-waste. The abundant resource displays the above mentioned two contrasting aspects in both the economies. Despite of its handling necessity for basic subsistence living, and its worthiness for resource recovery; bio-waste resources seem to be wasted and creating problems. Mostly, traditional way of handling is being practiced. It has created a situation in which the problem solving goods are functioning as problem making goods. New techniques are introduced but are in introductory phase. This thesis has worked toward finding the answers that how these two facets can be streamlined to achieve the sustainable development in India and South Africa. The study answers the question by deciphering the meaningful patterns of bio-waste generation and their uses in the studied categories (Agricultural, industrial, and municipal bio-waste).

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03. PRASHANTKUMAR
Geopolitical Dimensions of IBSA-BRICS-BASIC Triangle : The Role of South Africa.
 Supervisor : Prof. Tribhuwan Prasad
Th24953

Abstract
(Not Verified)

Geographically situated in the “Global South” as the geological extension of the Afro-Eurasian land mass, AFRICA is centrally situated at the very intersection of global strategic dynamics. The Africa’s position in the international system has experienced a significant shift in the last two decades, from The Hopeless Continent to The Rising Star. It describes a recent shift from ideological differences to economic differences between developed and developing countries. Furthermore, the Contemporary geopolitical and economic dynamics have shifted the focus of the international order into REGIONAL GROUPS. It also looks at the rise of the SOUTH AFRICA as the Regional Hegemon and the Continental Giant. The world community considers South Africa to be one of the most important representatives of Africa. Similarly, South Africa is often regarded as a LEVER OF PROGRESS that could lift the continent and also serve as an enlightened and crucial voice speaking on behalf of the developing world. South Africa’s membership in the IBSA-BRICS-BASIC forum (comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) entails both opportunities and challenges for the country, the continent, and global governance level. A decisive element that illustrates this rising profile is the country’s membership of IBSA-BRICS-BASIC an institution comprising five major developing or emerging economies whose aim, among others, is to

change the architecture of global Political, Economic and Eco-politic governance. As the only African country in the IBSA-BRICS-BASIC, South Africa is expected by other countries in the continent to endeavor to use its participation in these groupings to promote a pan-African agenda. In South Africa, however, membership of these “elite clubs” has been touted (from a national-interest perspective) to project South Africa as the “gateway to Africa”, the “continent’s voice” at the global level, and the regional leader.

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04. SHARON (Songamla A.)
Subsistence Farming and Food Security in South Africa.
 Supervisor : Prof. YaruigamAwungshi
Th25529

Abstract (Not Verified)

Agriculture is indispensable in ensuring food security and for attainment of sustainable developmental goals. The sector is the key driver for economic development not just for Africa but in many developing countries around the world, providing employment opportunities and a source of food and sustenance. The outlook picture of agriculture in SSA countries however, presents many challenges and uncertainties which is the result for low production. In fact the constraints that arise from agriculture has become more extreme over the years owing to climate change. There is also technology-constraint in many of the agriculture farmlands and limiting farm production effectively. Linking smallholders with markets facilities and would indeed help them to be more productive, reduce risks and vulnerabilities. Population pressure, deforestation and overgrazing together with the possibility of a long term dry farming lands further exacerbated food insecurity in the region. Land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, pollution, inadequate access to clean water and sanitation services, continues to be the major threat facing the continent. These challenges is directly linked to high levels of poverty. Climate change adaptation and mitigation policies has become an integral part of the development agenda for fighting poverty and hunger in the region. The damaging effects of economic development on environmental degradation can be reduced by a judicious choice of economic and environmental policies and environmental management. Africa needs to work more friendly with the environment, not exploiting the benefits of genetic modification but paying more attention to water conservation, the maintenance of soil quality and the use of information technology to improve efficiency. In order to improve people’s livelihood and eliminate poverty, governments must devote much of their portion of wealth in education, especially women, for better living conditions.

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1. Introduction 2. Women participation and technology application in subsistence agriculture 3. Globalization and its impact in South Africa agriculture and economy 4. Prospects and challenges of adopting subsistence farming 5. Conclusions. Bibliography.