University of Pune

F. Y. B. A. Political Science

G-1 General Paper
Government and Politics of Maharashtra
OR
Social and Political Movements in Maharashtra

(80. 20 pattern to be Implemented from 2008-2009)

Objectives

1) The purpose of this course is to introduce to the student the basic information and analytical frameworks for studying Politics in Maharashtra.
2) The emphasis should not be not structural details. The structure of the government provides only the institutional framework within which politics takes place.
3) Emphasis should be given on collecting more updated and locally relevant information as part of assignments.
4) The students should be encouraged to understand basic concepts such as percentages, averages, skills of reading census tables, and comprehend the importance of basic economic parameters like GDP, State Income, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors etc.
5) The students should be encouraged to collect and crosscheck information about aggregate and official data from official websites.

Term I

Weightage

Topic 1: **Society and Economy of Maharashtra**   **10**

    a. Main regions, number of districts; census data about population, population growth, religion, SC and ST population, Urban-Rural population, Literacy; Caste Profile of the State
    b. Share of different sectors in the economy, main crops, irrigation, poverty levels, proportion of slum dwellers, per capita income, state income, Foreign Direct Investment, Industrial policy, Agriculture policy, Co-operative Sector; Informal sector.

Topic 2: **Formation of Maharashtra State**   **13**

    a. History of Marathi speaking areas and the Bombay state and Bilingual Bombay State
    b. Samyukta Maharashtra Movement
    c. Relations with other states and the central government

Topic 3: **Government of Maharashtra**   **13**

    a. Basic features of the structure: parliamentary form and role of Governor; Bicameralism;

b. Structure of Local governments: Subjects delegated under 73rd and 74th Amendments; Gram Panchayats; State Election Commission and State Finance Commission;

c. Women's Commission, SC & ST Commission, Human Rights Commission, State Information Commission;

Topic 4: **Elections** 12

a. Lok Sabha elections: Importance of 1989 and 1998 elections
b. Vidhan Sabha elections: Importance of 1978, 1995 and 1999 elections
c. Local Government Elections: Importance of 2001-02 and 2006-07 elections

Term II

Topic 5: **Political Parties-I** 10

a. Congress: Characteristics of the Congress party during 1960- 1975; split in 1978; Congress (I); Congress after 1990
b. NCP: History of the Congress (S)

Topic 6: **Political Parties-II** 13

a. Shiv Sena
b. BJP
c. Other parties: PWP, RPI, Bahujan Maha Sangh

Topic 7: **Regional Backwardness** 13

a. Backwardness of Marathwada: Infrastructure, Irrigation; Industry; Marathwada Vikas Andolan
b. Backwardness of Vidarbha: Infrastructure, Irrigation, Industry; Demand for a Separate Sate;
c. Regional Development Councils

Topic 8. **Political Movements** 12

a. Dalit Movements after 1957 and Dalit Panthers
b. Farmer's Movement

Readings

1.   Frankel Francine R. and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), 1990, *Dominance and State Power in Modern India*, Vol.2, Delhi. OUP
2.   Palshikar Suhas and Rajeshwari Deshpande, 1999, *Maharashtra: Electoral Politics and Structures of Domination*, Pune, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune

3.   Palshikar Suhas and Nitin Birmal (eds.), 2003, *Maharashtrache Rajkaran: Rajakiya Prakriyeche Sthanik Sandarbh* (Marathi), Pune, Pratima
4.   Palshikar Suhas and Suhas Kulkarni, 2007, *Maharashtratil Satta Sangharsh*, Pune, Samkaleen.
5.   Thakkar Usha and Mangesh Kulkarni (eds.), 1995*, Politics in Maharashtra*, Bombay, Himalaya
6.   Vora Rajendra and Suhas Palshikar, 1996, *Maharashtratil Sattantar*, Mumbai, Granthali

General Paper
G-1 (OR)
Social and Political Movement in Maharashtra

General Paper
G-1 (OR)
Social and Political Movements in Modern Maharashtra

Objectives :

1) Study of social and political movements is widely recognized as an integral part of the discipline of Political Science. The purpose of this course is to introduce the basic understanding of political movements as part of political process in given society.
2) While social teaching these movements the emphasis is more to be placed on organisational, ideological and structural dimension as well as socio economic context of the movement rather than the role of individual leaders of the movements.
3) Movements reflect the competition as well as the conflict interest in a given society. By studying various political movements in Maharashtra, the students are expected to understand the configuration of interests in the region and how the competition as well as clash of interests determines of politics in Maharashtra.
4) Movements are non-state actors in the realm of politics. They represent and articulate a variety of interests of different of groups and classes. They identify and raise vital issues of public concern, mobilize and organize the people, exert decisive influence on shaping the public policies and above all they expand the space for democratic politics. By knowing about their movements the students will certainly understand the significance of these movements as non-state political actors shaping the political agenda, structuring the pattern and processes of change, determining the course of political development and democratizing the polity general.

	Term I	Weightage
Topic 1.	**The 19th Century Social Reform Movements**	**10**

(a) Religious reform movements
(b) Movements for women's upliftment

Topic 2.	**Anti- Caste Movements**	**13**

(a) Satyashodhak Movement
(b) Non- Brahmin Movement

Topic 3.	**Samyukta Maharashtra Movement**	**13**

(a) Integration of Marathi-speaking areas
(b) The issue of Bombay

Topic 4.	**Dalit Movement**	**12**

(a) Dalit Movement under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(b) The Post- Ambedkar Dalit Movement

Term II

Topic 5.	**Working Class Movements**	**10**

(a) Organized Sector
(b) Unorganized Sector

Topic 6.	**Farmer's Movement**	**13**

(a) Issues of Remunerative Prices for Agricultural Product
(b) India Vs Bharat : As arguments of shetkari sanghatna

Topic 7.	**Movement of Tribals and Landless Labourers**	**13**

(a) Tribal Movement
(b) Landless labourers' movement

Topic 8.	**Women's Movement**	**12**

(a) Movement against the practice of Devdasi
(b) Anti-liquor movement after 1990

<u>Readings</u>

1. Cashman Richard, 1975, *The Myth of Lokmanya Tilak and Mass Politics in Maharashtra,* Berkely, University of California Press

2. O'hanlan Rosalind, 1985, *Caste, Conflict and Ideology, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Low Caste Protes*t *in Nineteenth Century Western India*, Bombay, Orient Longman

3. Omvedt Gail, 1976, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society*, *the Non- Brahmin Movement in Western India*, 1873-1930, Bombay, Scientific Book Agency

4. Omvedt Gail, 1993, *Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India,* New York, ME Sharp

5. Phadke Y.D., 1979, *Politics and Language*, Bombay, Himalaya

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University of Pune

Syllabus for F. Y. B. A.

Public Administration

G-1 General Paper
Indian Administration

(80. 20 pattern to be Implemented from 2008-2009)

Indian Administration

Objectives :

1. To provide the fundamental information of the evolution and structure of the system of administration at the Central & State level in India.
2. To make students aware of the system of decentralization of the district level.
3. To provide comprehensive in the process of development.
4. To make students read widely the systems of public administration in its larger milieu, and relate it with information technology.

Term I

                                                                                   Weightage

1.   Historical Background of Indian Administration   10
        a.) Pre- Independence
        b.) Post- Independence

2.   Union Government   13
        a)   The President and Vice President
        b)   The Prime Minister and Council of Minister
        c)   General Framework of Ministers- Home, Finance, External Affairs and Defence Ministries,
        d)   The Cabinet Secretariat and Central Secretariat

3.   Legislature-   13
        a.) Loksabha – Structure, Powers and Functions
        b.) Rajyasabha- Structure, Powers and Functions
        c.) Judiciary- Supreme Court- Structure, Powers and Functions

4.   Statutory Bodies   12
        b)   Union Public Service Commission,
        c)   Election Commission
        d)   Planning Commission
        e)   National Development Council.

5.   State Government   10
a) The Governor
b) The Chief Minister
c) The State Secretariat.

6.   Legislature & Judiciary   13
a.) Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)
b.) Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)
c.) High Court

7.   **Local Governement & District Administration   13**
a.) Rural- Grampanchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad
b.)Urban- Muncipal Council, Muncipal Corporation and Contonment Board
c.) District Collector- Power and Functions

8.   Center- State Relations   12
a) Legislative
b) Financial
c) Administrative

Readings

1.)   Maheshwari S.R. Indian Administration
2.)   Bhambhari C.P. Public Administration In India
3.)   Avasthi and Avasthi, Indian Administration
4.)   Ramesh K. Arora, Indian Public Administration
5.)   Sharan, Parmatma: Modern Public Administration
6.)   Dr. B. B. Puri- History of Indian Administration
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