

F.Y.B.A. Politics
Guidelines to teach Politics General I –
Government and Politics of Maharashtra

Unit I - Society and Economy of Maharashtra

1. Outline of Maharashtra as a State – Regional Configurations - Districts
2. Profile of Population – a. Growth Rate -How to refer Census, how to use data for political analysis (introduction) b. Caste Profile – Concept of Dominant Caste, Dalits, Bahujan c. Religious Profile – Percentage of various religious populations in Maharashtra d. Literacy Rate – Urban-Rural, Male-Female divide (Outline, importance in understanding political process) e. Urban and Rural population – Nature and problems – Issues related to Urbanization, urban slum-dwellers, rural masses (Outline, importance in understanding political process)
3. Important Economic Indicators having Impact on Political System – Main crops (Cotton, Sugarcane, Grapes, Onion), Irrigation and Politics of Water Distribution), Per Capita Income and State Income, Agricultural Policy (Sub-regional Profile, Imbalance, Class Dominance) – Issues and Problems, Cooperative Sector (Nature and Problems), Industrial Policy (Sub-regional profile, Imbalance, Class Dominance) – Issues and Problems of unorganised sector.

Unit II - Formation of Maharashtra State

1. Marathi Speaking Population in pre-independence India – Formation of Marathi Identity in pre-independent India – Linguistic Movement – Bilingual Bombay State
2. Samyukta Maharashtra Movement – Formation and Nature, Constituents Issues, Strategy, Response of Congress Party, Contribution
3. Relations with neighboring States with special reference to Karnataka
4. Relations with the Center – Congress System –Mumbai

Unit III Government of Maharashtra

1. Structure of Governemnt: Bicameral legislature, Role of Governor, Chief Minister and his cabinet (Not the structural details but features of parliamentary system at the state level)
2. Structure of Local governments: Subjects delegated under 73rd and 74th amendments with special reference to Gram Panchayat (Not the structural details of the local governments)
3. Nature and functions of following Commissions: State Election Commission and State Finance Commission; Women’s Commission, SC and ST Commission, Human Rights Commission, State Information Commission (Not the Structural Details)

Unit IV Elections

1. Lok Sabha elections: 1989 and 1998 elections: Importance, Issues, Changes in the Political Process, Relevance to Maharashtra, Performance of Important Political Parties in Maharashtra

2. Vidhan Sabha elections: 1978, 1995 and 1999 elections: Importance, Issues, Changes in the Political Process, Performance of Important Political Parties in Maharashtra
3. Local Government Elections: 2001-02 and 2006-07 elections: Importance, Issues, Changes in the Political Process, Performance of Important Political Parties in Maharashtra

Term II

Unit 5: Political Parties-I

1. Congress: Characteristics of the Congress party during 1960- 1975 (Maharashtra Specific); split in 1978; Congress (I); Congress after 1990, Congress Organisation, politics and ideological position (Not historical evolution of Congress from 1885)
2. NCP: Legacy of Congress (S) (Organizational and ideological), Relationship with the Congress, Formation of NCP: Issues and strategy, Congress-NCP Alliance

Unit 6: Political Parties-II

1. Shiv Sena: Formation, ideology, organization, electoral performance in Maharashtra, role
2. BJP: Legacy of Jan Sangh, Formation, Ideology, organization, electoral performance in Maharashtra, role
3. PWP, RPI, Bahujan Maha Sangh: Formation, Ideology, organization, electoral performance in Maharashtra, role/Limitations

Unit 7: Regional Backwardness

1. Marathwada: Sub-regional Context, Position at the time of creation of Maharashtra, Issues of Backwardness (Irrigation, Industry and infrastructure), Marathwada Vikas Andolan
2. Vidarbha: Sub-regional Context, Position at the time of creation of Maharashtra, Issues of Backwardness (Irrigation, Industry and infrastructure), Demand for Separate State
3. Regional Development Councils: Constitutional provisions, reasons and timing of creations, Contribution and limitations

Unit 8. Political Movements

1. Dalit Movement: Legacy of Ambedkarite movement, Limitations of RPI, Dalit Panther: Issues, Formation, Strategies, Contribution and Limitations
2. Farmer's Movement: Shetkari Saghtana, Issues, Formation, Strategies, Contribution and Limitations

Note: As per the recommendation of the BCUD, University of Pune, ***Maharashtra Varshiki, Unique Academy, Pune (2008-09)*** is added in the reading list for the FYBA Politics (G I) Syllabus.

**Guidelines for the Teachers for teaching
SYBA Politics (G II)
Constitutional and Political Process in India**

SECTION – I

Unit – I: Making of the Constitution

- a) Constituent Assembly: Brief history of the constitutional development in the colonial period, formation of the constituent assembly, Role and its importance
- b) Philosophical Bases: Basic philosophy of the constitution, preamble, basic values
- c) Issue of Basic Structure: Basic structure doctrine, features of the constitution

Unit – II: Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles

- a) Scope of Fundamental Rights: Fundamental rights; features, importance, relationship with Directive Principles
- b) Scope of Directive Principles: Directive Principles; features, importance, relationship with fundamental rights
- c) Role of Judiciary: interpretation of fundamental Rights and directive Principles, important cases like Keshavandand Bharati and Minerva Mills case, Judicial Activism

Unit –III: Federal Structure

- a) Federation with a Strong Centre: Federal structure - features, issues and problems
- b) Distribution of powers between Centre & State, State Emergency: issue of autonomy and debate on article 356
- c) 73rd & 74th Amendments: importance of amendments, delegation of powers

Unit – IV: Parliamentary Process

- a) Relationship of Legislature with Executive: Features of parliamentary system, legislature and executive relations: strains and coordination
- b) Relationship of Legislature with Judiciary: Changing role of judiciary, relations with legislature, strains with executive and legislature

SECTION – II

Unit – V: Electoral Process in India

- a) Formation of Constituencies & Role of Election Commission: features of elections process in India, composition, role and functions of election commission
- b) 1952, 1967 Elections: Importance, changing dynamics and issues in the political process
- c) 1977, 1989 Elections: Importance, changing dynamics and issues in the political process

Unit VI: Party Politics

- a) Congress Party: Congress system, legacy of independence movement, party structure, organisation, ideology and electoral performance
- b) Rise of BJP: Origin, organisation, ideology and electoral performance
- c) Role of Regional Parties & Emergence of Coalition Politics: Emergence of regionalism, increasing role of regional parties, reasons and impact, Coalition politics: nature, contribution and limitations

Unit – VII: Political Movements

- a) Language Based Movements (with special reference to Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat): historical context of linguistic states, constitutional provisions, issues and importance
- b) Women's Movements: Origins, Major Issues & Contribution
- c) Peasant 'Movements: Origins, Major Issues & Contribution

Unit – VIII: Issues in Contemporary Politics

- a) Politics of Development (Dominant Classes in Agriculture & Industry): Issues and changing dynamics in globalization and liberalization
- b) Caste (Dominant Castes & OBC): role of caste in Indian politics, dominant caste, rise of OBC,; Issues, contribution and limitations
- c) Communalism (in the Post-1990 Period): Historical context, reasons for evolution of communalism after 1990s, critique of communalism.

**Guidelines for the Teachers for teaching
SYBA Politics (S I)
Western and Indian Political Thinkers**

Section – I

Unit I : Aristotle

(Introduction about Aristotle, his period and his Writings)

- a. **Conception of State:** State as a natural Association, Organic Nature of the state, The state as the Supreme Association, Classification of state, Theory of Cyclical Change of State
- b. Views on property : inanimate and Animate Property, Justification, Types of Property
- c. Views on Slavery: indispensability of slavery, justification: Slavery as a natural phenomena, Benefits of slavery, Types of slaves, Criticism.
- d. Views on Revolution: Causes of Revolution – General causes and specific causes, Methods recommended by Aristotle to avoid revolution.

Unit II : John Locke

(Introduction about Locke, his period and his writings)

- a. Theory of social contract : Description about human nature and state of nature, Features of social contract, Criticism.
- b. Views on natural Rights: Individualism of John Locke, Justification of Individual Rights, Right to Revolt.
- c. Views on civil society and state: Justification for civil society, Features of civil society, Value of tolerance

Unit III: J. S. Mill

(Introduction about J. S. Mill, his period and his writings)

- a. Liberty: Mill on ‘Liberty’: Types of Liberty, Mill as a pioneer of liberalism, Freedom of Thought and Expression, Freedom of Action.
- b. Utilitarianism: Theory of utilitarianism, Modifications suggested by J. S. Mill, Criticism
- c. Mill’s views about subjugation of women ; Political rights of women
- d. Mill’s views about representative government and its criticism.

Unit IV : Karl Marx

(Introduction about Karl Marx, his period and his writings)

- a. Historical materialism: Dialectics, Dialectical Materialism, Historical materialism, its features , phases & criticism.
- b. Theory of class & struggle : Marxian concept of class, Theory of class struggle , Critique of Capitalism
- c. Theory of state and Revolution: Views about the state, Theory of Revolution, Views on stateless society.

Section II

Unit V : Mahatma Phule

(Introduction about M. Phule & his writings)

- a. Understanding the British Rule: His views about british Govt.
- b. Critique of caste system : His views about varna system.
- c. Caste-discrimination
- d. Emancipation of shudra, Ati- Shudra and Women

Unit VI: Justice M G Ranade

(Introduction and his writing)

- a. Understanding of British Rule
- b. Ranade as a liberal thinker
- c. Ranade's views about Indian Economy: Causes of poverty in India, Suggestions to eradicate poverty in India.

Unit VII: Mahatma Gandhi

(Introduction about M. Gandhi & his writings.)

- a. Concepts of Satya & Ahimsa
- b. Theory of Satyagraha, its techniques
- c. Critique of western civilization
- d. Critique of Modern state and Doctrine of Sarvodaya – views about state and concept of Sarvodaya.

Unit VIII : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

(Introduction about Dr. B. Ambedkar & his writings)

- a. Critique of Caste System: Views about Varna and Caste System and Annihilation of Caste.
- b. Theory of Social Denocracy' conditions required for the successful working of social democracy.
- c. Doctrine of Dhamma : Critique on Hindu Dharma, Conversion, contribution to Dalit Movement.

**Guidelines for the Teachers for teaching
SYBA Politics (S II)
Modern Political Analysis**

I
Section – I

Unit – 1 Emergence of Modern political Analysis

- a. Features, methods and limitations of traditional political analysis.
- b. Features, methods and limitations of modern political analysis.

Unit – 2 Modern Approaches to Political Analysis.

- a. Behavioural Approach: Rise of Behavioral Approach, Nature of behavioral approach, explained by Easton, Alfred –D-Grazia, Robert Dahl and Truman, Features of Behaviouralism: Regularities, Verification, Techniques, Qualification, Values, Systematization, Pure Science, Integration.
- b. Limitations of Behaviouralism: Critique of Behaviouralism
- c. Post Behavioural Revolution
- d. System Approach: Meaning and importance, Easton’s system model, Functions of system, Critique of system theory.
- e. Structural Functional Approach: Developmental approach towards political system, Almond’s classification of political system

Unit - 3 Political culture and Socialization

- a. Meaning, Definitions, Nature of political culture.
- b. Types: i) Almond and Verba’s classification of political culture.
 - ii) Mix culture.
 - iii) Civic Culture.
 - iv) Integrated and Fragmented culture.
 - v) Subculture
- c. Factors influencing Political culture.
- d. Meaning, Definitions and Process of political socialization.
- e. Agencies of socialization: Family, School, Colleges, Peer Groups, Various communication Medias.
- f. Functions of Socialization
- g. Nature of Socialization: Socialization in totalitarian state, socialization in developing state.

Unit – 4 Political Participation and Recruitment

- a. Meaning and Definitions of Political Participation.
- b. Nature of participation – Participation in Democratic and Totalitarian state.
- c. Types of participation
- d. Factors influencing participation.
- e. Levels of Participation.
- f. Meaning and importance of recruitment
- g. Agencies of recruitment: Elections, Voting, Political Parties, Role of leaders, Public officials.

Section II

Unit – 5- Political Communication and Public Opinion

- a. Meaning, Definitions and nature of political communications.
- b. Types of communications – Formal, Informal, Verbal, Written.
- c. Agencies of communication – various Medias.
- d. Meaning and importance of public Opinion.
- e. Agencies of Public opinion: Print media and Electronic Media.

Unit – 6 Modernization and Development

- a. Meaning and definitions of Political Modernization.
- b. Theories of modernization namely Huntington’s theory, Coleman theory.
- c. Meaning and definitions of Political development.
- d. Theories of Political development namely Almond, Huntington.
- e. Factors influencing Political Development: Political Party Political elites Military.

Unit- 7 Political Change

- a. Meaning, definitions and features of political change.
- b. Causes responsible for change.
- c. Types of political change – Evolutionary and Revolutionary.

Unit – 8 Methods of Political Analysis.

- a. Survey Method.
 - b. Field Study.
 - c. Using Aggregate data.
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