

# **University of Pune**

## **Department of Politics and Public Administration**

**Syllabus for M. A. (Politics) course under Credit and Semester System**

**(To be introduced from academic year 2012)**

## **Introduction**

This syllabus is revised keeping in view requirements of students appearing for SET/NET and other qualifying examinations. It also takes into account recent developments in political science. The syllabus introduces six sub-fields of political science and prescribes two core courses for each of the six sub-fields. Elective (Optional) courses are also grouped roughly according to the sub-fields.

1. Students will study four core courses (numbered as C1 to C4) for the first semester, three (C5 to C7) in second semester, TWO core courses in the third semester (C8 and C9) and three in fourth semester (C10 to C12).
2. Following Elective (Optional Courses) are available to students of semester 3 and/or 4 only: PO: O2, PO: O13, PO:O14, PO:O18, PO:O 22, PO: O25 and PO:O27
3. Students from other departments can offer only Optional Course for Political Science.

## List of Courses

C=Core/Compulsory /O=Optional

### Compulsory Courses

C1 Political Theory  
C2 Public Administration  
C3 Political institutions in India  
C4 Theory of International Relations

C5 Public Policy  
C6 Issues in World Politics  
C7 Comparative Politics I

C8 Comparative Politics II  
C9 Political Sociology

C10 Traditions of Political Thought  
C11 Political Process in India  
C12 Political Participation

### Optional Courses

O1 Modern Political Ideologies  
O2 Twentieth Century Political Thought\*  
O3 Political Thinking in Modern India  
O4 Political Thinking in Modern Maharashtra  
O5 Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar  
O6 Human Rights

O7 Indian Administration  
O8 Public Policy in India  
O9 Rural Development Administration in India  
O10 Urban Development Administration in India

O11 Politics of International Economic Relations  
O12 India's Foreign Policy  
O13 Conflict and Cooperation in Asia Pacific Region\*  
O14 South East Asia and World Politics\*

O15 Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture  
O16 Inequality and Exclusion  
O17 Social Movements in India  
O18 Indian State\*  
O19 Politics of Masculinities

O20 Politics in the Developing World  
O21 Comparative Governments  
O22 Politics of Non-Democratic Regimes\*

O23 State Politics in India  
O24 Party System in India  
O25 Political Economy of India\*  
O26 Political Process in Maharashtra

O27 Research Methods in Political Science\*

Courses marked \* are available only for students of Semester III and/or IV.

### **PO-C1: Political Theory**

**Objectives:** This Course introduces Political Theory as a distinctive area of inquiry that is integral to the study of politics. It highlights contemporary normative debates and places them in a historical perspective. The Course projects the global and interdisciplinary orientation of Political Theory. It also emphasises the interplay of theory and practice in the political process.

1. Political Theory: Nature, Significance and Resurgence.
2. Contemporary Perspectives: Liberal, Marxist, Feminist and Communitarian.
3. State and Citizen: Political Obligation, Resistance and Civil Disobedience.
4. Key Concepts I: Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
5. Key Concepts II: Justice, Rights and Duties.
6. Theories of Democracy: Liberal, Radical and Cosmopolitan.

### **Readings:**

1. Bhargava Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds.), 2008/2011, *Political Theory/ Rajakiya Siddhanta* (Marathi translation), Delhi, Pearson
2. Goodwin Barbara, 2004, *Using Political Ideas*, Chichester, John Wiley & Sons.
4. Hampton Jean, 1998, *Political Philosophy*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
5. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2011, *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi/Thousand Oaks, Sage
6. Kymlicka Will, 2002, *Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
7. Knowles Dudley, 2001, *Political Philosophy*, London, Routledge
8. Pierson Christopher, 2004, *The Modern State*, London, Routledge.
9. Rege M. P., 2005, *Swatantrya, Samata ani Nyaya*, Mumbai, Shanta Rege.
10. Swift Adam, 2001, *Political Philosophy*, Cambridge, Polity.

## **PO-C2: Public Administration**

**Objectives:** This course seeks to help students understand important concepts, approaches and theories of public administration. The course aims to equip students with understanding of the latest developments in the field of Public Administration. The course will be useful for students who seek to understand and analyze broad transformations in the study of public administration in the course of changes in socio-economic and political life.

1. Public Administration: Nature and Scope, Private-Public Debate
2. Evolution of Public Administration: Classical, Neo-classical, New Public Administration, Development Administration.
3. Major Approaches to the Study of Public Administration: Bureaucratic Approach, Decision-Making, Systems Approach, Public Choice
4. Governance: Good Governance Practices and Reforms, Public Sector in the context of Liberalization.
5. Accountability and Control: Administrative and Financial Accountability, Civil Society and Public Administration.
6. Contemporary Public Administration: New Public Management, Ethics in Public Administration.

### **Readings:**

1. Bhattacharya Mohit, 2008, *New Horizons of Public Administration*, New Delhi; Jawahar Publishers, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.
2. Dhameja Alka (ed.), 2003, *Contemporary Debates in Public Administration*, New Delhi; Prentice-Hall India
3. Goel S.L., 2003, *Public Administration: Theory and Practice*, New Delhi; Deep and Deep Publishers.
4. Maheshwari S.R., 2003, *Administrative Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi; MacMillan
5. Medury Uma, 2010, *Public Administration in the Globalization Era*, New Delhi; Orient Blackswan.
6. Nicholas Henry, 2004, *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, New Delhi; Prentice-Hall India, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition.
7. Shafritz Jay M. (ed.), 2007, *Defining Public Administration*, Jaipur; Rawat Publications, Indian Reprint.
8. Shafritz Jay M. and Albert C. Hyde (ed.), 1987, *Classics of Public Administration*, Chicago, Illinois, The Dorsey Press

### **PO-C3: Political Institutions in India**

**Objectives:** The course introduces the student to the leading institutions of the Indian political system and to the changing nature of these institutions. Apart from explaining the structure and functions of the main institutions the course will try to acquaint students with the idea of institutional balance of power as discussed in the Indian constitution and as developed during the functioning of Indian democracy over the past six decades.

1. Nationalist legacies
  - a. Unity and Integrity
  - b. Democracy
  - c. Active state
2. Federal institutions
  - a. 'Strong centre' framework
  - b. Autonomy and devolution
  - c. Multilevel federalism
3. Executive
  - a. President and prime minister
  - b. Principle of collective responsibility and accountability to the legislature
  - c. Role of governor
4. Legislature
  - a. Composition and powers
  - b. Norms of representation
  - c. Legislative supremacy
5. Judiciary
  - a. Judicial review
  - b. Judicial interpretations of FRs and DPSPs and basic structure doctrine
  - c. Judicial activism
6. New institutional mechanisms of governance
  - a. Central Information Commission
  - b. Central Vigilance Commission
  - c. The National Human Rights Commission

### **Readings:**

1. Austin Granville, 1972, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi, OUP
2. Austin Granville, 1999, *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi, OUP
3. Basu, D.D., 2001, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Nagpur, Wadhwa

4. Chapalgaonkar Narendra, *Rajyaghatanche Ardhashatak*, (Marathi), Mumbai, Mauj Prakashan.
5. Chapalgaonkar Narendra, *Vidhimandale and Nyayasanstha*, (Marathi), Mumbai, Mauj Prakashan.
6. Jayal Nirja Gopal and Pratap Bahnu Mehta (eds), 2010, *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
7. Kashyap Subhash, 2009, *Concise Encyclopedia of Indian Constitution*, New Delhi, Vision Books
8. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta(eds), 2005, *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi, OUP
9. Noorani A G, 2000, (paperback), *Constitutional Questions in India*, New Delhi, OUP
10. Reddy O. Chinnappa, 2010 (paperback), *The Court and the Constitution of India: Summits and Shallows*, New Delhi, OUP
11. Saez Lawrence,2004, *Federalism without a Centre*, New Delhi, Sage
12. Sathe S.P., 2002, *Judicial Activism in India* , New Delhi, OUP
13. Sathe S P, 1999, *Rajyaghatanechi Pannas Varshe* (Marathi), Pune, Continental Prakashan.
14. Shankar B L and Valerian Rodrigues, 2011, *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work*, New Delhi, OUP
15. Sharma Brijkishor,2009, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall

### **PO-C4: Theory of International Relations**

**Objectives:** This course introduces the students to the evolution and important theories. Students need a brief history of international politics to understand why we study the subject and how current scholarship is informed by what preceded it. Theories provide interpretative frameworks for understanding what is happening in the world and the levels of analysis. Competing theories are presented.

1. Introduction: The end of the Cold war, the Classical tradition and International Change
2. Realism, Liberalism, Marxism, International Society and the Neo-Neo debate.
3. Behaviouralism and Systemic explanations, Structure and Polarity.
4. Geopolitical and Conflict Theories
5. Positivist and Post Positivist debates-
  - a. Critical theory, post-modernism
  - b. Constructivism and Normative theory.
6. New Issues – Environment, Gender.

### **Readings:**

1. Brown, Chris and Ainley, Hirstein., 2010, *Understanding International Relations*, New York, Palgrave
2. Burchill, Scott et al 2009, *Theories of International Relations*, New York, Palgrave.
3. Chan, Stephen and Cerwyn Moore, (Eds) 2006, *Theories of International Relations Vol 1 to 4*, London, Sage
4. Dougharty, James E. and Robert L. Pfaltgraff Jr. 2009, *Contending Theories of International Relations*, New York, Longman
5. Doyle, Michael W. and G. John Ikenberry , (Ed) 1999, *New Thinking in International Relations Theory*, Boulder, Westview Press
6. Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen, 2010, *Introduction to International Relations – Theories and Approaches* (IV Edn) New-York, Oxford University Press.
7. Mingst, Karen A and Ivan .M. Arreguin-Toft 2011, *Essential Readings in World Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton and Co.
8. Ray, Ashwini K., 2004, *Western Realism and International Relations- A Non-Western view* Delhi, Foundation Books
9. Viotti, Paul R. and Mark. V. Kauppi , 2011, *International Relations Theory—Realism, Pluralism, Globalism, and Beyond*, Boston, Allyn and Bacon

## **PO-C5: Public Policy**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to provide students an understanding of the basic concepts, theories and process of public policy. The course also seeks to help students understand policy processes and actors involved in it by studying specific policies. It attempts to help students understand and analyze policy making in practical context.

1. Public Policy
  - a. Concept, Nature and Scope
  - b. Evolution of the discipline
  
2. Approaches to the Study of Public Policy
  - a. Group Approach
  - b. Incremental Approach
  - c. Rational Choice Approach
  - d. Policy Networks Approach
  
3. Public Policy Making
  - a. Process: Agenda, Policy Formulation, Adoption
  - b. Institutions and Actors
  
4. Public Policy Implementation
  - a. Implementation and Evaluation
  - b. Institutions and Actors
  
5. Globalization and Public Policy
  - a. Global Policy Process
  - b. Role of Transnational Actors
  - c. Impact of Globalization on policy-making
  
6. Policy Analysis in India
  - a. Education- Right to Education
  - b. Health- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

### **Readings:**

1. Anderson J.E., 2006, *Public Policy-making: an introduction*, Boston, Houghton
2. Birkland Thomas A., 2005, *An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts, And Models of Public Policy Making*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Armonk; M.E. Sharpe
3. Dye Thomas, 2008, *Understanding Public Policy*, Singapore, Pearson Education
4. Gerston Larry N., 2004, *Public Policy Making: process and principles*, Armonk, M.E.Sharpe

5. Hill Michael, 2005, *The Public Policy Process*, Harlow, UK; Pearson Education, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.
6. Parsons Wayne, 1995, *Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis*, Aldershot, U.K.; Edward Elgar
7. Rathod P.B., 2005, *Framework of Public Policy: The Discipline and its Dimensions*, New Delhi; Commonwealth.
8. Stone Deborah, 2001, *The Policy Paradox*, N.Y., Norton
9. Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, *India: Development and Participation*, New Delhi; Oxford University Press.

### **PO-C6: Issues in World Politics**

**Objectives:** This course applies the theories and used to illustrate how each level of analysis- the international system, the state, and the individual- to help in organizing and conceptualizing the issues. The major issues of the twenty first century- security, economics and transnational issues are presented and analyzed.

1. Foreign Policy Decision Making: State, Sovereignty and Territory-The Structure of Domestic politics- Democracy promotion
2. Transnational Actors: Global IGOs and INGOs- Globalization and Interdependence
3. Environment and Population Pressures: Resource Depletion- Energy Security
4. Power and Security -Nuclear proliferation and the new world order, Information Revolution and Soft Power
5. Coercive Diplomacy and Intervention
6. Twenty first century armed conflict: Civil war, Terrorism, nationalism and ethnic conflicts

### **Readings:**

1. Baylis, John and Steve Smith, Patricia Owens, 2011, *The Globalization of World Politics*, New York, OUP.
2. Carlsnaes Walter, Risse ,Thomas and Simmons ,Beth A. (Ed) 2006, *Handbook of International Relations* London: Sage
3. De Mesquita, Bruce Bueno., 2010, *Principles of International Politics*, Washington DC: CQ Press.
4. Goldstein, Joshua.S. and Jon.C.Pevehouse, 2011, *International Relation (VIII Edn)* New – Delhi, Pearson.
5. Jervis, Art., 2009, *International Politics-Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues (IX Edn)* New-York: Pearson.
6. Kegley Jr., Charles W. and Shannon L Blanton, 2010, *World Politics: Trend and Transformation*, Belmont, Thomson-Wadsworth
7. Mingst, Karen A and Ivan .M. Arreguin-Toft, 2011, *Essential Readings in World Politics*, New York: W.W. Norton and Co.
8. Nye Jr., Joseph S. 2007, *Power in the Global Information Age* London: Routedge
9. Nye Jr., Joseph S. 2009, *Understanding International Conflicts- An Introduction to theory and History (VII edn)* New York: Pearson Longman

10. Ray, James Lee and Juliet Kaarbo, 2008, *Global Politics* (IX edn.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.
11. Rourke, John T. 2008, *International Politics on the world stage* Boston: McGraw Hill.
12. Viotti, Paul.R. and Kauppi, Mark.V., 2007, *International Relations and World Politics-Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi, Pearson.

### **PO-C7: Comparative Politics I**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to acquaint the students with the sub-discipline of Comparative Politics with the following objectives

- (i) To understand the trajectory of the sub-discipline.
  - (ii) To understand the significance of the comparative methodology
  - (iii) To understand the dynamics of domestic politics across the countries.
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1. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics
    - a. Systems theory and structural functionalism
    - b. Institutionalism
    - c. Political Economy approach
  
  2. Organizing the state
    - a. Constitutions and Constitutionalism
    - b. Unitary State, Federations and Confederations
    - c. Non-democratic systems
  
  3. Governmental Structures
    - a. Legislatures and Constitutionalism
    - b. Bureaucracy and Military
    - c. Judiciary
  
  4. Parties and Groups
    - a. Electoral Systems and Elections
    - b. Parties and Party – Systems
    - c. Groups in Politics
  
  5. Political Development
    - a. Modernization and Development
    - b. Underdevelopment
    - c. Revolutions
  
  6. Non-state Political Process
    - a. Social movements
    - b. Non-governmental organizations

### **Readings:**

1. Almond G. and B. Powell, 1988, *Comparative Politics Today: A World view*, Chicago, Foresman.

2. Chilcote Ronald H., 1994, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Oxford, Westview Press.
3. Hague Rod, Harrap Martine and Breslin Shaun; 2004, *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, Hampshire, Macmillan.
4. Haynes Jeffery, 2005 *Comparative Politics in a Globalizing World*, Polity Press, Cambridge.
5. O'Neil Patrick, 2004, *Essentials of Comparative Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton and Co.
6. Ray S.N., 1999, *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
7. Landman Todd, 2000, *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction*, London, Routledge.
8. Blondel Jean, 1995, *Comparative Government*, London, Prentice Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.
9. Bara Judith and Mark Pennington, (eds) 2009, *Comparative Politics*, Los Angeles, Sage.
10. Newton Kenneth and Van Deth Jan, 2005, *Comparative Politics*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

## **PO-C8: Comparative Politics II**

### **(Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)**

**Objectives:** This course expects students to understand comparisons in the context of concrete processes. Therefore, four political systems are selected with the common background— influence of India and a shared geopolitical context. Two are Muslim dominated systems with varying responses to the issue of Islam; two torn with internal ethnic claims; one still making a constitution and having got rid of monarchy; all facing the problems of underdevelopment and a liberalized economy. Above all, this course in comparative politics will allow students to understand the nuances of democratic politics and obstacles in democratization.

1. Legacy of the past:
  - a. Colonial Legacy
  - b. Monarchy in Nepal
  - c. Challenges to unity
  
2. Governmental Institutions at Work:
  - a. Constitution making
  - b. Governmental Structures
  - c. Division and devolution of power
  
3. Electoral and Party Politics:
  - a. Party systems
  - b. Trends in Electoral politics
  
4. Social Divisions and Politics:
  - a. Caste, Language and ethnicity
  - b. Issue of minorities
  
5. Social Movements:
  - a. Democracy movements
  - b. Women's movements
  - c. Networks of Voluntary organizations
  
6. Economy and Development :
  - a. Economic growth
  - b. Poverty
  - c. Liberalization of the economy

### **Readings:**

1. Ahmed Ishtiaq, 1996, *State, Nation and Ethnicity in Contemporary South Asia*, London, Pinter
2. Bjorkman James W. (ed.) 1991, *Fundamentalism, Revivalists and Violence in South Asia*, Delhi, Manohar
3. Bose Sugata and Ayesha Jalal, 1998, *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*, New Delhi, OUP
4. Brass Paul R. (ed.), 2010, *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*, London & NY, Routledge
5. Jalal Ayesha, 1995, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
6. Phadnis Urmila, 1991, *Ethnicity and Nation- Building in South Asia*, New Delhi, Manohar
7. SDSA Team, 2008, *State of Democracy in South Asia*, New Delhi, OUP
8. Shastri Amita and Wilson Jayaratnam (eds.), 2001, *The Post-Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Identity, Development and Security*; Richmond, Curzon Press
9. Spencer Jonathan, 2007, *Anthropology, Politics and the State: Democracy and Violence in South Asia*, Cambridge, NY, CUP
10. Thakur Ramesh and Wiggen Oddney (eds.) 2004, *South Asia in the World: Security, Sustainable Development and Good Governance*, Tokyo, United Nations University Press
11. Wink Andre Gunter (ed.) 1991, *Islam, Politics and Society in South Asia*, New Delhi, Manohar
12. Tikekar Maneesha (ed.), 2009, *Bharat ani Bharatache Shejari*, Pune, Sadhana
13. Yadav Yogendra, Suhas Palshikar, Peter R De Souza, 2010, *Lokshahi Jindabad*, Pune, Samakaaleen

### **PO-C9: Political Sociology**

**Objectives:** This Course will introduce the overall scope of the sub-discipline of political sociology. The focus of the course will be on the political sociology of power. The emphasis is on the nature of power in modern societies—more in the form of organizations and social formations than as individual power. Students are also expected to understand different forms of justifications of power and the role of ideology in this regard. State will be studied as a repository of power in society while class and patriarchy are two instances of how the nature of power is shaped by social factors.

1. Meaning and intellectual foundations of political sociology:
  - a. Origins
  - b. Legacy of Marx and Weber
  - c. Behavioural approach
  
2. Power and Authority:
  - a. Meaning and difference between Power and Authority,
  - b. Sources of power and authority
  - c. Nature of power and authority in contemporary societies
  
3. Ideology and Hegemony:
  - a. Role of Ideology
  - b. Meaning of hegemony
  - c. End of Ideology debate
  
4. State, Military and bureaucracy:
  - a. Nature and functions of modern state
  - b. State and Globalization
  - c. Military and Bureaucracy as apparatuses of state
  
5. Class:
  - a. Meaning
  - b. Criticisms of Marx's class model
  - c. Class in cotemporary capitalist societies
  
6. Patriarchy:
  - a. Meanings of the term
  - b. Capitalism and patriarchy
  - c. Caste, Race, Religion and patriarchy

### **Readings:**

1. Christenson R. et al, 1971, *Ideologies in Modern Politics*, Melbourne, Nelson
2. Coser Lewis (ed.), 1967, *Political Sociology: Selected Essays*, N.Y., Harper & Row
3. Dahl R.A., 1977, *Modern Political Analysis*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall
4. Geetha V., 2007, *Patriarchy*, Calcutta, Stree.
5. Krislov Samuel, 1974, *Representative Bureaucracy*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall
6. Milner Andrew, 1999, *Class*, London, Sage
7. Pierson Christopher, 2004, *The Modern State*, London, Routledge
8. Smith, B.C. 2003, *Understanding Third World Politics*, London, Palgrave-Macmillan; 2nd edn.
9. Verma S.P., 1982, *Modern Political Theory*, Delhi, Vikas
10. Wasburn P.C., 1982, *Politics and Society*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall

### **PO-C10: Traditions of Political Thought**

**Objectives:** This Course is meant to serve as a window on the major traditions of thought that have shaped political discourse in different parts of the world over the last three millennia. It stresses the great diversity of social contexts and philosophical visions that have informed the ideas of key political thinkers across epochs. The chief objective is to project the history of political thought as a series of critical, interconnected and open-ended conversations about the ends and means of the good life.

1. Ancient Era: Confucius, Plato
2. Medieval Era: Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Thomas Aquinas
3. Early Modern Era: Niccolo Machiavelli, John Locke
4. Modern Era: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, G. W. F. Hegel
5. Industrial Era: John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx
6. Colonial Era: M. K. Gandhi, Frantz Fanon

### **Readings:**

1. Adams Ian and R. W Dyson, 2004, *Fifty Great Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
2. Benewick Robert and Philip Green (eds.), 1998, *The Routledge Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
3. Boucher David and Paul Kelly, 2003, *Political Thinkers*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
4. Dole N. Y., 2009. *Rajakiya Vicharacha Itihas*, Pune, Continental Prakashan.
5. Jha Shefali, 2010, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, Delhi, Pearson.
6. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar.
7. Nelson Brian, 2004, *Western Political Thought*, Delhi, Pearson Education.
8. Parel Anthony and Ronald Keith (eds.), 2003, *Comparative Political Philosophy: Studies under the Upas Tree*, Lanham, Lexington Books.
9. Rege M. P., 1974, *Pashchatya Nitishastracha Itihas*, Pune, Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha.
10. Sabine G. H., 1971, *A History of Political Theory*, Calcutta, Oxford & I.B.H.

### **PO-C11: Political Process in India**

**Objectives:** The course will introduce to the student the key issues and details of the political process in post independence India. It will also try to develop among students a perspective to understand and analyse Indian politics. The aim is to help students understand the expansive meaning of political process as it shapes in the arena of electoral and party politics, in the form of mass mobilizations and as politics of interests.

1. Overview of electoral politics
  - a. 1951-1967
  - b. 1968-1989
  - c. 1990-2009
2. Nature of party system
  - a. One party dominance
  - b. Competitive multi party system
  - c. Regionalization of parties
3. Politics of Regionalism
  - a. Politics of language
  - b. Issues of autonomy and ethnicity
  - c. Inter- state disputes
4. Role of caste in Indian politics
  - a. Dalit politics
  - b. OBC politics
  - c. Limits of caste politics post1999
5. Political economy
  - a. Mixed Economy Model
  - b. Economic reforms
  - c. Inequalities and redistribution
6. Politics of mass mobilizations
  - a. Naxalite movements
  - b. Farmers' movements
  - c. People's movements and NGOs

## Readings

1. Brass Paul, 1990, *Politics of India since Independence*, New Delhi, Foundation Books ( Indian edition)
2. Bholay Bhaskar Laxman, 2003, *Bhartiya Ganarajyache Shasan and Rajkaran* (Marathi), Nagpur, Pimplapure and Co.
3. Chandra Bipan, Aditya Mukherjee and Mridula Mukherjee, 2009 (second revised edition), *India after Independence*, New Delhi, Penguin Books
4. Corbridge Stuart and John Harriss, 2000, *Reinventing India*, New Delhi, OUP
5. Frankel Francine, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava, Balveer Arora (eds), 2000, *Transforming India*, New Delhi, OUP
6. Guha Ramchandra, 2007, *India after Gandhi*, New Delhi, Picador
7. Hasan Zoya (ed), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
8. Jayal Nirja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds), 2010, *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
9. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Imaginary Institution of India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
10. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Enchantment of Democracy and India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
11. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Trajectories of the Indian State*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
12. Kohli Atul (ed), 2001, *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge, CUP (paperback edition)
13. Palshikar Suhas, 2004, *Samkaleen Bhartiya Rajkaran* ( Marathi), Pune, Pratima Prakashan
14. Shah Ghanshyam (ed), 2004, *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
15. Vora Rajendra and Suhas Palshikar (eds), 2004, *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage

### **PO-C12: Political Participation**

**Objectives:** This course is a continuation of the study of power. Political action is seen as integrally related to search for and justifications of power. Political socialization is the process that shapes the durable set of attitudes and beliefs which affect nature and extent of participation. Public opinion also shapes political activity. The course expects that students will go beyond the study of routine participation and understand the relevance of collective action in the form of social movements and/or collective violence.

1. Political Socialization and Political Culture: a) Meaning b) Socialization as reservoir of support c) Idea of civic culture
2. Public Opinion: a) Meaning and relation with political culture b) Studying public opinion c) Media and Public Opinion
3. Routine Political participation: a) Costs and Benefits of political participation b) Determinants of political participation
4. Women and Politics: a) Extent of women's participation b) Measures for ensuring fair participation of women in politics c) style and content of women's participation
5. Social Movements: a) Meanings b) Typologies c) New Social Movements
6. Collective Violence: a) Violence as participation b) Forms of collective violence c) Explanations of collective violence

### **Readings:**

1. Bennett (1993). Constructing publics and their opinions. *Political Communication*, 10, 101-120.
2. Dahlerup Drude, (ed.) 2007, *Women Quotas and Politics*, London & NY, Routledge
3. Foweraker Joe, 1995, *Theorizing Social Movements*, London, Pluto Press
4. Janoski Thomas, Robert Alford et al (eds), 2005, *The Handbook of Political Sociology*, Cambridge, CUP
5. Kavanagh Dennis, 1983, *Political Science and Political Behaviour*, London, George Allen and Unwin
6. Tilly Charles, 2003, *The Politics of Collective Violence*, Cambridge, CUP
7. Verma S.P., 1982, *Modern Political Theory*, Delhi, Vikas
8. Wasburn P.C., 1982, *Politics and Society*, 1982, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall

### **PO-O1: Modern Political Ideologies**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to acquaint the students with the study of select modern ideologies with the following objectives.

- I. To understand the difference between ideology and thought as well as between theory and ideology.
- II. To understand the relationship between ideas and politics.
- III. To understand the core doctrines of each of the ideologies and to make sense of politics through different ideological perspectives.

1. Liberalism
2. Socialism
3. Nationalism
4. Fascism
5. Feminism
6. Environmentalism

### **Readings:**

1. Adams Ian, 1993, *Political Ideologies Today*, Manchester, Manchester University Press.
2. Goodin Robert and Philip Petit (eds.), 1993, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, London, Blackwell.
3. Graham Gordon, 1986, *Politics in its Place- A Study of Six Ideologies*, Oxford, Clarendon Press.
4. Heywood Andrew, 1992, *Political Ideologies*, London, Macmillan.
5. Vincent Andrew, 1992, *Modern Political Ideologies*, London, Blackwell.
6. Macridis Roy C, 1985, *Contemporary Political Ideologies*, Boston, Little Brown and Co.
7. Bholay Bhaskar, *Rajakiya Siddhanta Ani Vishleshan*, (Marathi) Nagpur, Pimplapure.
8. Hoffman John and Graham Paul, 2006, *Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi, Pearson Education Ltd.

## **PO-O2: Twentieth Century Political Thought\***

**Objectives:** This Course provides an overview of certain prominent intellectual currents that have shaped global political discourse in the twentieth century and beyond. It does so by focusing on major representative thinkers. The chief objective is to project the contemporary resonance and rich diversity of key perspectives, frameworks and agendas articulated by these seminal theorists.

1. Neomarxism: Antonio Gramsci
2. Subaltern Universalism: B. R. Ambedkar
3. Civic Republicanism: Hannah Arendt
4. Social Liberalism: John Rawls
5. Poststructuralism: Michel Foucault
7. Critical Theory: Juergen Habermas

### **Readings:**

1. Adams Ian and R. W. Dyson, 2004, *Fifty Great Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
2. Ball Terence and Richard Bellamy (ed.), 2003, *The Cambridge History of Twentieth Century Political Thought*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
3. Benewick Robert and Philip Green (eds.), 1998, *The Routledge Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
4. Finlayson Alan, 2003, *Contemporary Political Thought*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press.
5. Kolakowski Leszek, 1978, *Main Currents of Marxism*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
6. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2011, *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi/Thousand Oaks, Sage.
8. Mehta V. R. and Thomas Pantham, 2006, *Political Ideas in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage.
9. Parekh Bhikhu and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 1987, *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage.
10. Shirwadkar K. R., 2010, *Apale Vicharvishwa*, Pune, Rajhans.
11. Trivey Leonard and Anthony Wright, 1992, *Political Thought since 1945*, Aldershot, Edward Elgar.

### **PO-03: Political Thinking in Modern India**

**Objectives:** The course introduces the student to the key ideas of political thinking in modern India as it shaped in the colonial context. The course is woven around ideas/ issues and not around individual thinkers. Students will be encouraged to understand and decipher the diverse and often contesting ways in which ideas of nationalism, democracy and social transformation were discussed by leading Indian thinkers.

1. Imagining the Modern: Rammohan Roy, Syed Ahmed Khan, Nehru
2. The idea of the nation : Tilak, Azad
3. Democracy: Ambedkar, Gandhi, Nehru
4. Liberty, Equality, Justice: Lohia, Periyar, Ambedkar
5. Economic Transformation and Development: M N Roy, Nehru
6. Swarajya and Sarvodaya: Gandhi, Jayprakash Narayan

### **Readings:**

1. Appadorai A., 1987, *Indian Political Thinking in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers
2. Bholay Bhaskar Laxman, 2003 , *Aadhunik Bhartiya Rajkiya Vichar*, (Marathi), Nagpur, Pimplapure Publishers
3. Guha Ramchandra, 2010, *Makers of Modern India*, New Delhi, Penguin/ Viking
4. Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, *Marx, Gandhi and Socialism*, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust,
5. Mehta V R, 1996, *Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar
6. Mehta V R and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi, Sage
7. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (eds.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Parekh Bhikhu, 1999, *Gandhi*, OUP
9. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, *The Essential Writings of B R Ambedkar*, New Delhi, OUP
10. Singh Aakash and Silika Mohapatra (eds.), 2010, *Indian Political Thought: A Reader*, New Delhi, Routledge

### **PO-O4: Political Thinking in Modern Maharashtra**

**Objectives:** The course is an introduction to the political thinking in Maharashtra since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It tries to acquaint students with the main issues and concerns in the public life of a regional society as it shaped in the context of colonialism, nationalism and modernity. The course is woven around thematic issues rather than around individual thinkers in order to help students understand the essentially collective and yet diverse nature of political thought.

1. Tradition and Reforms: Chiplunkar, Agarkar
2. Nationalism and Maharashtra Dharma-Ranade , Tilak, Shinde
3. Religion and Society: Savarkar , Vinoba
4. Caste Question- Phule, Ambedkar
5. Gender Inequalities: Agarkar, Phule, Tarabai Shinde
6. Satyagraha and Sarvodaya: Javdekar, Vinoba

### **Readings:**

1. Brown D M, 1964, *Nationalist Movement: Indian Political Thought from Ranade to Bhave*, Berkeley, University of California Press
2. Deshpande G. P. , 2009, *The World of Ideas in Modern Marathi*, New Delhi, Tulika
3. Javdekar S D, 1994, *Adhunik Bharat*, Pune, Continental Prakashan
4. Lederle Mathew, 1976, *Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra*, Mumbai, Popular Prakashan
5. Pandit Nalini, 1972, *Maharashtratil Rashtravadacha Vikas*, Pune, Modern Book Depot
6. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch, (eds.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage
7. Phadke Y D, 1979, *Vyakti ani Vichar*, Pune, Shrividya Prakashan
8. Sumant Yashwant and DD Punde (eds.), 2006, *Maharashtratil Jaatisansthavishyak Vichar*, (Marathi) Pune, Pratima Prakashan
9. Vora Rajendra (ed.), 2000, *Parampara ani Adhunikta*, Pune, Pratima Prakashan

### **PO-05: Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar**

**Objectives:** This course aims at training the students to study one political thinker in depth. It also expects students to know the anti-caste thinking in Indian context. The course is also expected to relate the thinking of Dr Ambedkar to contemporary problems.

1. Intellectual and socio-political Background of Ambedkar's Thought
2. Critique of Indian Nationalism
3. Interpretation and critique of Caste System
4. Interpretation of Buddhism
5. Views on Liberal Democracy and role of State
6. Economic Thought

### **Readings:**

1. Gore M. S. 1993, Social Context of an Ideology: Political and Social Thought of Dr. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Sage
2. Jaffrelot Christophe 2004, Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability, New Delhi, Permanent Black
3. Kasabe, Raosaheb, 1985, Ambedkar ani Marx, Pune, Sugava Prakashan
4. Omvedt Gail, 2004, Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India, New Delhi, Penguin
5. Omvedt Gail, 2003, Buddhism in India', New Delhi, Sage
6. Omvedt Gail 1994, Dalits and the Democratic Revolution in Colonial India', New Delhi, Sage
7. Rodrigues Valerian, (ed.), 2002, The Essential Writings of B. R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, OUP

### **PO-O6: Human Rights**

**Objectives:** This course is aimed at introducing the basic idea of Human rights, equip the student with an ability to distinguish between human rights, fundamental rights and also between individual rights and group rights. The course operates at two levels: it discusses human rights in the context of global political order and secondly, discusses the implementation of human rights in the context of rights movements in India.

1. The Idea of Human Rights
2. Individual Rights and Group Rights
3. Universalist and Relativist Conceptions of Rights
4. Human Rights in the World: Safeguards and Challenges
5. Human Rights in India: Safeguards and Challenges
6. Human Rights Organisations and Movements

### **Readings:**

1. Baxi Upendra, 2002, The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi, OUP
2. Byrne Darren, 2003, Human Rights, Delhi, Pearson Education
3. Campbell Tom, Goldberg David et al., 1986, Human Rights, Oxford, Basil Blackwell
4. Coicaud J.M., Doyle M. W. et al., 2004, The Globalization of Human Rights, Tokyo, United Nations University Press
5. Evans Tony, 2005, The Politics of Human Rights, London, Pluto Press Gupta, Vijay (ed.), 1996, Perspectives on Human Rights, Delhi, Vikas
6. Hawkesworth Mary and Kogan Maurice (ed.), 1992, Encyclopaedia of Government and Politics (Vol. II), London, Routledge

### **PO-O7: Indian Administration**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to provide students with broad understanding of key dimensions of Indian Administration functioning at different levels. The objective of the course is to help students to understand and analyze the administrative reforms introduced recently to make administration people-centric and to what extent that goal has been realized.

1. Evolution
  - a. Colonial Legacy
  - b. Context: Value premises, Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism
  
2. Central Administration
  - a. Prime Minister, Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and Council of Ministers
  - b. Central Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat
  - c. Ministries and Departments
  
3. State Administration
  - a. Governor- Role and Responsibilities
  - b. Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
  - c. State Secretariat and Directorates
  - d. Second Administrative Reforms Commission and State Administration
  
4. Restructuring Indian Administration
  - a. Civil Service Reform in the context of Liberalization
  - b. New Regulatory Institutions
  
5. Citizen Centric Administration- Some Initiatives
  - a. Citizens' Charter
  - b. Right to Information (RTI)
  - c. E-Governance
  - d. Social Audit / Citizens' Report Card
  
6. Challenges Before Indian administration
  - a. Governance challenges
  - b. Socio-economic challenges
  - c. Political challenges

### **Readings:**

1. Ahuja Kanta and A.K. Ojha ( ed.), 2008, *Governance and Reforms*, Jaipur; Aalekh Publishers
2. Arora Ramesh K. and Rajni Goyal, 1996, *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues*, New Delhi; Vishwa Prakashan
3. Das S.K., 1998, *Civil Service Reforms and Structural Adjustment*, New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
4. Debroy Bibek (ed.), 2004, *Agenda for Improving Governance*, New Delhi; Academic Foundation
5. Jain L.C. (ed.), 2005, *Decentralization and Local Governance*, New Delhi; Orient Longman
6. Jain R.B., 2002, *Public Administration in India: 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenges for Good Governance*, New Delhi; Deep & Deep Publications.
7. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.), 2005, *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
8. Maheshwari S.R., 2009, *Indian Administration*, New Delhi; Orient Blackswan, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition.
9. Prasad Kamala, 2006, *Indian Administration: Politics, Policies and Prospects*, Delhi; Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
10. Singh Hoshiar, 2001, *Indian Administration*, New Delhi; Kitab Mahal

## **PO-O8: Public Policy in India**

**Objectives:** The chief objective of this course is to introduce students to substantive policies framed and being implemented by the Government of India to realize overall development of the country. The course has been basically designed to provide broad understanding of these policies to students and help them analyze these policies. It also attempts to assess how these policies have shaped life of Indians in general.

1. Policy Making I: Models and Trends
  - a. Introduction
  - b. Nehruvian / Socialistic Model
  
2. Policy Making II: Models and Trends
  - a. Neo-liberal Model
  - b. Participatory Model
  
3. Regulatory Policies
  - a. Minimum Wages Policy
  - b. Environment Policy
  
4. Distributive Policies
  - a. PDS
  - b. Reservation /MG-NREGA
  
5. Development Policies
  - a. SEZ
  - b. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
  
6. Welfare Policies
  - a. Women Development and Children
  - b. SC,ST, Minorities and OBC

### **Readings:**

1. Dayal Ishwar, et al, 1976, *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India*, New Delhi; Concept
2. Ganapathy R.S. et al (ed.), 1985, *Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India*, New Delhi; Sage Publication
3. Joshi Vijay and I. M. D. Little, 2006, *India's Economic Reforms 1991-2001*, New Delhi; Oxford University Press

4. Kapila Uma, 2010, *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, New Delhi; Academic Foundation, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition
5. Kashyap Subhash C. (ed.), 1990, *National Policy Studies*, New Delhi; Tata McGraw-Hill

### **PO: O9: Rural Development Administration in India**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the field of rural development and its administration in India. The course aims at providing theoretical understanding of the concept of rural development with the help of specific illustrations of rural development strategies and administrative interventions. It also attempts to help students analyze these measures adopted by the governments with the objective of securing planned and balanced development of rural areas.

1. Rural Development
  - a. Concept & Scope
  - b. Political Economy of Rural Development
  
2. Approaches to Rural Development:
  - a. Community Development

- b. Area Development
  - c. Integrated Rural Development
3. Rural Development Strategies\*\*
    - a. PURA
    - b. MG-NREGA
    - c. Bharat Nirman
  4. Instruments of Rural Development\*\*
    - a. Panchayat Raj
    - b. DRDA
    - c. Co-operatives
  5. Experiments in Rural Development\*\*
    - a. Water Resources- Jalbiradari ( Rajendra Singh),
    - b. Village Development- Mendha Lekha / Hivare Bazar
  6. Role of Non-governmental Agencies in Rural Development
    - a. NGOs / Voluntary Agencies
    - b. Community Organizations (SHG)

\*\* Note: Any one sub-theme selected by the teacher from the respective chapters would be taught.

### **Readings:**

1. Das Purnendu Sekhar (ed.), 2005, *Decentralized Planning and Participatory Development*, New Delhi; Concept Publishing Company.
2. Hooja Rakesh and K.K. Parnani (ed.), 2006, *Development Administration and Rural Development*, New Delhi; Aalekh Publishers
3. Jain Gopal Lal, 1997, *Rural Development*, New Delhi; Mangal Deep Publications.
4. Jain S.P. (ed.), 2001, *Emerging Institutions for Decentralized Rural Development Vol. I & II*, Hyderabad; National Institute of Rural Development.
5. Kapoor A.K. and Dharamvir Singh, 1997, *Rural Development through NGOs*, Jaipur; Rawat Publications.
6. Krishnamurthy J., 2000, *Rural Development: Challenges and Opportunities*, Jaipur; Rawat Publications.

7. Lalitha N., 2004, *Rural Development in India: Emerging Issues and Trends* Vol. I& II, New Delhi; Dominant Publishers and Distributors.
8. Manohar K. Murali, K. Seetha Rama Rao & B. Janardhan Rao (ed.), 1994, *Political Economy of Rural Development*, New Delhi; Kanishka Publishers.
9. Saurath Vivek, 2003, *Rural Development: Planning Strategy and Policy Imperatives*, New Delhi; Dominant Publishers and Distributors, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition.
10. Singh Katar, 2009, *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management*, New Delhi; Sage Publication, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.
11. Singh Satyajit & Pradeep Sharma (ed.), 2007, *Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India*, New Delhi; Oxford University Press.

## **PO-10: Urban Development Administration in India**

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to introduce students to emerging concerns of urban development and urban administration in India. The course aims at providing theoretical understanding of the concept of urban development to students with the help of specific illustrations of urban development strategies and administrative interventions. It also attempts to help students to analyze these measures adopted by the governments with the objective of securing planned and balanced development of urban centers.

1. Urban Development
  - a. Concept and Scope
  - b. Urbanization in India
  
2. Approaches to Urban Development
  - a. Area (Place) based Urban Development
  - b. Integrated Urban Development Approach
  - c. Urban Ecosystem Approach
  - d. Sustainable Urban Development Approach
  
3. Instruments of Urban Development\*\*
  - a. Urban Local Bodies
  - b. Development Authorities
  
4. Urban Development Strategies\*\*
  - a. JNURM
  - b. SRA Scheme
  
5. Experiments in Urban Development\*\*
  - a. JANMARG (BRTS project of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation)
  - b. Public-Private Partnership in water supply (Nagpur Municipal Corporation)
  
6. Role of Non-governmental Agencies in Urban Development Administration

**\*\*Note:** Any one sub-theme selected by the teacher from the respective chapters would be taught.

### **Readings:**

1. Bhardwaj R.K., 1974, *Urban Development in India*, New Delhi; National Publishing House
2. Bhatnagar K. K. and K.K. Gadeock, 2007, *Urban Development and Administration*, New Delhi; Rawat Publications
3. Mathur Om (ed.), 1999, *India: Challenge of Urban Governance*, New Delhi; National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)
4. Nishith Raj and Richa Varmani, 2007, *Urban Governance in India: Challenges and Prospects*, New Delhi; New Royal Book Company
5. Rao C. Nagaraj and G.Sai Prasad, 2007, *Accountability of Urban Local Governments in India*, New Delhi; Atlantic Publishers
6. Sivaramakrishnan K.C. (ed.), 2006, *People's Participation in Urban Governance*, New Delhi; Oxford University Press
7. Sivaramakrishnan K.C., Amitabh Kundu and B.N. Singh (ed.), 2007, *The Oxford Handbook of Urbanization in India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.

### **PO-O11: Politics of International Economic Relations**

**Objectives:** The course helps students understand the fundamental importance of the politics of international economy and make sense of current events. Its areas of focus encourages students to connect theory and history with practice, explore domestic and international economic interactions and examine the critical relationship between political, economic and security issues.

1. The end of Cold war and its consequences for the World- The East- West Relations during and after the Cold war- Hegemonic cooperation in the Post-war era
2. From Management to Governance- Bretton Woods, interdependence, Globalization
3. The evolution of the global trade regime
4. The evolution of the international monetary and financial regime
5. North-South System and the possibility of Change, MNCs in the Developing World – The issue of Dependency and economic development
6. Oil and Politics- Oil, Commodity cartels and Power

### **Readings:**

1. Bromley, Simon, Maureen Mackintosh, William Brown and Marc Wuyts (Edited) 2010, *Making the International: Economic Interdependence and Political Order* London: Pluto Press.
2. Cohn, Theodore.H., 2009, *Global Political Economy-Theory and Practice*, New-Delhi: Pearsons
3. Friedman, Jeffrey A. and David. A. Lake, 2009, *International Political Economy- Perspectives on Global Power and Wealth* Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Thomson.
4. Gilpin Robert, 2009, *The Political Economy of International Relations* Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press.
5. Gilpin, Robert, 2010, *Global Political Economy- Understanding the International Economic Order* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
6. Keohane, Robert.O, 2005, *After Hegemony- Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press
7. Oatley Thomas, 2010, (V edn) *International Political Economy- Interests and Institutions in the Global Economy*, New-York: Pearson Education
8. Ravenhill, John, 2011, *Global Political Economy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
9. Spero Joan E. and , Jeffery A Hart., 2010, *The Politics of International Economic Relations*, London, Routledge

### **PO-O12: India's Foreign Policy**

**Objectives:** This paper introduces the student to an in depth analysis account of India's foreign policy. It seeks to probe and ascertain the major issues and debates, the festering problems and the complex relationships, both bilateral and multilateral.

1. Conceptual and Philosophical Origins-The decision making process- challenges
2. India's options in a Changing Asia: India and Asia--Relations with China, Japan. Central-Asia, West-Asia
3. India's relations with USA, Europe and Russia
4. Relations with neighbours: Pakistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan; Indian Ocean- India's growing Maritime power
5. India's Contemporary Security Challenges- Internal and External- Security Concerns: Energy Security, Nuclear threats.
6. India's Economic Interests and evolution of multilateralism, India's initiatives in global politics

### **Readings:**

1. Bajpai, Kanti and Siddharth Mallavarapu, (Ed) 2005, *International Relations in India: Theorising the Region and Nation*, New-Delhi: Orient Longman.
2. Chellaney Brahma, (ed.), 1999, *Securing India's Future in the New Millennium*, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
3. Chellany, Brahma, 2006, *Asian Juggernaut-The Rise of China, India and Japan*, N-Delhi: Harper Collins.
4. Cohen, Stephen.P., 2001, *India: Emerging Power*, New Delhi, OUP.
5. Dixit, J.N., 2003, *India's Foreign Policy [1947-2003]* N.Delhi: Picus.
6. Ganguly, Sumit., 2011, *Indian Foreign policy: Retrospect and Prospect*
7. Harshe, Rajen and K.M. Sethi, (Ed) 2005, *Engaging with the World- Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, New-Delhi: Orient Longman.
8. Kugelman, Michael (Ed) 2011, *India's Contemporary Security Challenges*, Washington DC: Woodrow Wilson Centre.
9. Kumaraswamy, P. (Ed) 2004, *Security Beyond Survival- Essays for K. Subrahmanyam* N.Delhi: Sage,
10. Malone, David M., 2011, *Does the Elephant Dance?- Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford: OUP.
11. Pant, Harsh (Ed), 2011, *India's Foreign policy in a unipolar world*

12. Perkovitch George, 2003, *India's Nuclear Bomb-The Impact of Global Proliferation*, New Delhi, OUP.
13. Raja Mohan, C., 2003, *Crossing the Rubicon –The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Viking.
14. Sharma, R.R., (ed.) 2005, *India and Emerging Asia*, New Delhi: Sage.
15. Sikri, Rajiv, 2009, *Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Sage

### **PO-O13: Conflict and Cooperation in Asia Pacific Region\***

**Objectives:** This course introduces the student to a region which is the centre of the New Cold War, with major players, USA, China, Japan and Russia. Several mechanisms are being put in place for cooperation as well as existing sources of conflict between the major powers as well as with middle powers.

1. Introduction- From Imperialism to the end of the Cold War
2. The New Regional Order- Security and Economic resurgence
3. Conflict Issues- Taiwan, Spartyls, North/ South Korea
4. Japan, China, Russia and USA
5. Asia- Pacific middle and small powers
6. Asia- Pacific Community

### **Readings:**

1. Ayson, Robert and Desmond Ball (Ed) 2007, *Strategy and Security in the Asia- Pacific* , Crows Nest,NSW, Allen &Unwin.
2. Connors, Michael.K.,Remy Davison and Jorn Dosch, 2004 *The New Global Politics of theAsia-Pacific* London, Routledge Curzon.
3. Foot, Rosemary &Andrew Walter 2011, *China, the US and Global Order*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
4. Ikenberry, John G. and Michael Mastanduno ,(Ed) 2003 *International Relations Theory and the Asia- Pacific*, New York, Columbia University Press.
5. McDougall, Derek, 2007 *Asia-Pacific in World Politics*, London, Lynne Rienner Publishers.
6. Mc Graw, Anthony and Christopher Brook [Ed],2005 *Asia Pacific in the New World Order* London, Routledge.
7. Odgaard , Liselotte ,2007 *Balance of Power in Asia Pacific Security- US China policies on a regional order* London, Routledge.
8. Shambaugh, David and Michael Yahuda [Ed] 2008 *International Relations of Asia* London, Rowman and Littlefield Pub. Inc.
9. Tow, William.T. [Ed] 2011 *Security Politics in the Asia-Pacific- A Regional –Global Nexus*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
10. Yahuda,Michael 2011 *International Politics in the Asia-Pacific since 1945* London, Routledge.
11. Zhao,Suisheng [Ed] 2010 *US- China relations transformed-Perspectives and strategic interactions* London, Routeledge.

### **PO-O14: South East Asia and World Politics\***

**Objectives:** This course introduces the student to our immediate neighbourhood, an economic powerhouse and politically different regimes and cultural diverse. It looks at the external powers, their interests, the players in the region, their alignments, issues of conflict and cooperation.

1. Introduction: The Idea of South East Asia
2. Political Economy of South East Asia
3. International Actors
4. ASEAN and Regionalism
5. Conflict and Transnational Violence
6. Human Security- Case study of any one- Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand

### **Readings:**

1. Acharya, Amitav, 2011, *The Making of South East Asia*, New-York: Cornell.
2. Acharya, Amitav, 2011, *The Quest for Identity: International Relations of South East Asia*, New-York: Cornell.
3. Dayley, Robert, 2009, *South East Asia in the New International Era*
4. Gurtov ,Mel .,(Ed), 2009, *Pacific Area: Prospects for Security and Cooperation in East Asia*
5. Neher, Clark D., 2002, *South East Asia in the new International Era* Boulder: Westview Press.
6. Slater,Donald, 2010, *Ordering Power- Contentious Politics and Authoritarian Leviathans in South East Asia* Cambridge University Press.
7. Tan, Andrew T.H. and J.D. Kenneth Boutin (Ed), 2001 *Non Traditional Security Issues in South East Asia*, Singapore:IDSS.
8. Weatherbee,Donald E. 2009, *International Relations in South East Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy* London: Rowmant Littlefield Publishers Inc.
9. Wilson John and Swati Parashar(Ed), 2005, *Terrorism in South East Asia* Delhi: Pearson Longman
10. Yah, Lim Chong., 2009, *SouthEast Asia- The Long Road Ahead* [III Edn], Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte Ltd.

### **PO-015: Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture**

**Objectives:** This course looks into a dramatically changing international system. The vigorous public debate is underway about the nature and historical significance of these changes. It debates the conflicting claims about the extent, form and consequences of contemporary globalization.

1. Understanding Globalization
2. Globalization and the Environment.
3. Globalization and Migration
4. Globalization and Culture.
5. Order and Inequality- Rise of the IV world
6. The expanding reach of organized violence

#### **Readings:**

1. Baylis, John and Smith, Steve, 2010, *The Globalization of World Politics* New-York: Oxford University Press.
2. Brown, William, Simon Bromley and Suma Athreye (Ed) 2009, *Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation*, London: Pluto Press,
3. Held, David and Mc Grew, Anthony et al (Ed) 2009, *Global Transformations* Stanford, CA. Stanford University Press,
4. -----(Ed) 2009, *The Great transformations reader- An Introduction Debate* [II Edn], Cambridge: Polity Press
5. Huysmans ,Jef, 2006, *The Politics of Insecurity- Fear, migration and asylum in the EU* New York: Routledge
6. Pieterse, Jan Nederveen 2004 *Globalization or Empire?* New York: Routledge
7. Polanyi, Karl , 2001, *The Great Transformation- the political and economic origins of our time* Boston: Beacon Press
8. Rosenau ,James N., 1999, *Turbulence in World Politics- a Theory of Change and Continuity* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press

### **PO-O16: Inequality and Exclusion**

**Objectives:** This course expects that the students know about basic ideas of Marx and Weber and are aware of the systems sustaining inequality. The course draws attention to multiplicity (and overlap) of systems of inequality and also focuses on resulting exclusion and effects on political and economic relations within a society circumscribed by various inequalities.

1. The ideas of inequality and exclusion
2. Class
3. Caste
4. Gender
5. Race
6. Ethnicity

### **Readings:**

1. Bhattacharya Harihar and others (eds.), 2010, *The Politics of Social Exclusion in India*, New Delhi, Routledge
2. Byrne David, 2009, *Social Exclusion* ( Indian Edition), New Delhi, Rawat Publications
3. Hutchinson John and Anthony Smith (ed), 1996, *Ethnicity*, Oxford, OUP.
4. Mohanty Manoranjan (ed), 2004, *Caste, Class and Gender*, New Delhi, Sage
5. Oommen T K (ed), 2010, *Classes, Citizenship, Inequality: Emerging Perspectives*, New Delhi, Pearson
6. Shelly Toby, 2007, *Exploited: Migrant Labour in the New Global Economy* (Indian edition), Bangalore, Books for Change.

### **PO-O17: Social Movements in India**

**Objectives:** This course expects students to get introduced to the phenomenon of social movements arising from collective mobilizations. Students are expected to also understand the relationship between competitive democratic politics and the social movements. Movements by different sections are to be studied with specific reference to the experience of social movements that have taken place in post independence India. The course also touches upon the issue of civil society initiatives in contemporary India.

1. Politics of Mobilization
  - a. Nationalist legacies
  - b. Class and caste
  - c. 'New' social movements
2. Labour movements
  - a. Trade unionism, Informalization of labour
  - b. Hamal Panchayat in Pune
3. Agrarian Movements
  - a. Issues of land reform, Naxalite struggles, farmers' movements
  - b. Bhartiya Kisan Union
4. Anti- caste movement
  - a. Dalit movement, OBC mobilizations
  - b. Dalit Panthers
5. Women's movement
  - a. Issues of sexual and domestic violence, Reservations in political offices
  - b. Anti arrack movement
6. Civil Society Interventions
  - a. Challenges to the development agenda of the state, Issues of human rights, NGOs
  - b. National Alliance of People's Movements

### **Readings:**

1. Mohanty Manoranjan (ed), 2004, *Caste, Class and Gender*, New Delhi, Sage
2. Mohanty Manoranjan, Partha Nath Mukherjee and Olle Tornquist (eds), 1998, *People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World*, New Delhi, Sage
3. Omvedt Gail, 1993, *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, New York, ME Sharpe
4. Oommen T K (ed), 2010, *Social Movements (Vol I and II)*, New Delhi, OUP

5. Ray Raka and Mary Fainsod Katzenstein (eds.), 2005, *Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics*, New Delhi, OUP
6. Singha Roy Debal, 2004, *Peasant Movements in Post- Colonial India*, New Delhi, Sage.
7. Shah Ghanshyam (ed.), 2002, *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi, Sage

### **PO-O18: Indian State\***

**Objective:** The objective of this course is to introduce students to the multidimensional nature of the post –independence Indian state and its working. The course identifies key areas of functioning of the Indian state and will take up one case in each area for detailed discussion.

1. The modern nation-state
2. Regulatory state
3. Secular state
4. Democratic state
5. Developmental state
6. Social character of the Indian state

### **Readings:**

1. Byres Terence J. (ed.), 1998, *The state, Development Planning and Liberalization in India*, Delhi, OUP
2. Chatterjee Partha (ed.), 1998, *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
3. Corbridge Stuart and others, 2005, *Seeing the State: Governance and Governmentality in India*, Cambridge, CUP
4. Das Veena (ed.), 2004, *Handbook of Indian Sociology*, New Delhi, OUP
5. Deshpande Rajeshwari, 2005, *State and Democracy in India: Strategies of Accommodation and Manipulation*, Occasional Paper Series III:4, Pune, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune
6. Frankel Francine and M. S. A. Rao (eds), 1990, *Dominance and State Power in Modern India, vols.1 and 2*, New Delhi, OUP.
7. Hasan Zoya (ed.), *Politics and State in India*, New Delhi, Sage
8. Jayal Niraja Gopal, *Democracy and the State*, New Delhi, Oxford India Paperbacks
9. Jayal Nirja Gopal and Pratap Bahnu Mehta (eds), 2010, *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
10. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Imaginary Institution of India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
11. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Enchantment of Democracy and India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
12. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Trajectories of the Indian State*, New Delhi, Permanent Black

### **PO-O19: Politics of Masculinities**

**Objectives:** This Course introduces certain key concepts and debates that have emerged from the recent, transdisciplinary investigation of masculinities. It highlights the ways in which politics – understood as the process that constitutes and contests individual subjectivities as also structures of control – shapes and is shaped by masculinities. The chief objective is to project masculinities as a site for staging a productive encounter between gender studies and political studies.

1. Mapping Masculinities: Hegemonic, Complicit and Subordinate Subject Positions
2. Masculine Sexualities: Heteronormative, Gay and Transgender
3. Political Economy of Masculinities: Class, Capital and Globalization
4. Masculine Cultures: Caste, Race and Religion
5. Masculinities and the State: Violence, Power and Domination
6. Mobilized Masculinities: Profeminist, Conservative and Queer Groups

### **Readings:**

1. Bhasin Kamala, 2004, *Exploring Masculinity*, New Delhi, Women Unlimited
2. Bristow Joseph, 2007, *Sexuality*, New York, Routledge.
3. Chakravarti Uma, 2006, *Gendering Caste: Through A Feminist Lens*, Calcutta, Stree.
4. Chopra Radhika, Caroline Osella and Filippo Osella (eds.), 2004, *South Asian Masculinities: Context of Change, Sites of Continuity*, New Delhi, Women Unlimited.
5. Connell R. W., 2005, *Masculinities*, Berkeley, University of California Press.
6. Digby Tom (ed.), 1998, *Men Doing Feminism*, New York, Routledge.
7. Glover David and Cora Kaplan, 2009, *Genders*, London, Routledge.
8. Kimmel Michael, Jeff Hearn and R. W. Connell (eds.), 2005, *Handbook of Studies on Men and Masculinities*, Thousand Oaks, Sage.
9. Kulkarni Mangesh, 2008, *Social Science Research on Indian Masculinities: Retrospect and Prospect*, Report of a research project sponsored by the Centre for Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Pune.
10. Ravindra, R. P., Harish Sadani, Geetali V. M. and Mukund S. N. 2007, *Breaking the Moulds: Indian Men Look at Patriarchy Looking at Men*, Delhi, Books for Change.

## **PO-O20: Politics in the Developing World**

**Objectives:** This course introduces the student to the transformation in the politics of the developing world and how do we look at these events. It identifies and analyses the processes and events that are changing politics in developing societies and shaping our perceptions of them.

1. The idea of the developing world
2. Theorizing the State
3. Ethno politics and Nationalism
4. Failed state and civil conflict
5. Democratization and Human Rights
6. Policy Issues: Poverty and Hunger; Migration and internal displacement

### **Readings:**

1. Burnell Peter and Vicky Randall, 2005, *Politics in the Developing World*, Oxford, OUP
2. Calvert and S. Calvert., 2003, *Politics and Society in the Third world*, Harlow, Pearson Education
3. Pogge T., 2002, *World Poverty and Human Rights*, Cambridge, Polity Press
4. Payne Anthony, 2005, *The Global Politics of Unequal Development*, Hampshire, Palgrave-Macmillan
5. Huysmans Jef, 2006, *The Politics of Insecurity*, London, Routledge

## **PO-O21: Comparative Governments**

(China, France, Iran, Nigeria)

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to introduce the students to the functioning of different types of government within the context of their respective domestic politics and the changing global scenario. The main objectives are as follows:

- I. To understand the difference between the patterns of government in advanced democracies and communist systems as well as between Islamic and Less Developed Countries
- II. To understand the dynamics of institutional and non institutional politics in these countries
- III. To understand the major issues of conflicts affecting the political process in these countries.
  1. The Legacy of the Past
  2. Constitutional Framework : salient features, rights of the citizens, configuration of power
  3. Government Structures: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
  4. Structure and Role of Bureaucracy and Military
  5. Parties and Groups
  6. Major issues of conflicts.

### **Readings:**

1. December Green and Luchrmann Lanra, 2004, *Comparative Politics of the Third World*, New Delhi, Viva Books.
2. Mahmood M., 2006, *The Political System of Islamic Republic of Iran*, Delhi, Kapaz Publications.
3. Roth David and Frnak L. Wilson, 1980, *The Comparative Study of Politics*, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Prentice Hall, 2nd Edn.
4. Saich Tony, 2004, *Government and Politics of China*, London Palgrave – Macmillan, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.
5. Chakrabarti Shreematee, 2007, *China*, Delhi, National Book Trust,
6. Hauss Charles, 2011, *Comparative Politics: Domestic Responses to Global Challenges*, Boston, Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 7<sup>th</sup> edn.
7. Czelaw Tubilewicz (ed.) 2006, *Critical Issues in Contemporary China*, New York, Routledge.

### **PO-O22: Politics of Non-Democratic Regimes\***

**Objectives:** The purpose of this course is to develop a comparative perspective about functioning of the non-democratic regimes of different types with following specific objectives:

- I. To familiarize the students with the theorization of non-democratic regimes;
- II. To understand these regimes in terms of their sources of legitimacy and actual exercise of political control; and
- III. To offer a comparative perspective by way of comparing policy frameworks of democratic and non-democratic regimes.
  1. Democratic-non-democratic regimes
  2. Theories of non-democratic government
  3. Types of Non-Democratic regimes
  4. Legitimacy and Control in Non-Democratic regimes
  5. Issues of Economic Development
  6. Processes of Democratization

### **Readings:**

1. Brooker Paul, 2000, Non-Democratic Regimes Theory; government and Politics, New York, St. Martin Press
2. Cammack Paul, David Pool and William Tordoff, 1993, Third World Politics, A Comparative Introduction, London, Macmillan
3. Tornquist Olle, 1999, Politics and Development: A Critical Introduction, London, Sage

### **PO-O23: State Politics in India**

**Objectives:** The objective of this course is to introduce students to the varied patterns of politics in Indian states with a focus on key common thematic issues. Each thematic issue will be studied with reference to a few states as mentioned in each topic. With the emergence of state as an important unit in Indian politics over the past two decades the course will be a useful supplementary course for students doing Indian politics.

1. States as units of politics
  - a. Formation of states
  - b. Centre state and inter-state conflicts  
(Andhra Pradesh and Assam)
2. Electoral and party politics
  - a. All India and state parties
  - b. Multiple bipolarities  
(Gujarat, Bihar, Kerala)
3. Regional Identity politics
  - a. Politics of language, religion and ethnicity
  - b. Demands of autonomy and insurgency  
(Punjab, Jharkhand, Nagaland)
4. Caste and politics
  - a. Rise of middle peasant castes
  - b. Dalit and OBC politics  
(Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu)
5. Political Economy
  - a. Regional disparities
  - b. Urban rural divide  
(Orissa, Maharashtra)
6. In- depth study of any one state except Maharashtra

### **Readings:**

1. Frankel Francine and M.S.A. Rao (eds), 1990, *Dominance and State Power in Modern India*, vols.1 and 2, New Delhi, OUP.
2. Jaffrelot Christophe and Sanjay Kumar (ed.), 2009, *Rise of the Plebeians: the Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge
3. Jenkins Rob, 2004, *Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States*, New Delhi, OUP.
4. Narain Iqbal (ed), 1976, *State Politics in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan.

5. Shastri Sandeep, K C Suri and Yogendra Yadav (eds.), 2009, *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, OUP.
6. Weiner Myron (ed.), 1965, *State Politics in India*, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
7. Wood John R (ed.), 1984, *State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity*, Boulder, Westview Press.
8. Economic and Political Weekly, 2009, September 26-October 2

### **PO-O24: Party System in India**

**Objectives:** The course introduces students to the nature of party system in India and to the functioning of main political parties operating in the system. The course will also acquaint students with analytical perspectives on party politics in India.

1. Early phase of party politics
  - a. Nationalist movement and issues of representation
  - b. Party politics up to 1950
2. Congress
  - a. Congress dominance
  - b. Decline of the Congress
  - c. Congress resurgence
3. BJP
  - a. BJS
  - b. Rise of the BJP
  - c. BJP's stagnation post 1999
4. Other all- India parties
  - a. Left parties
  - b. BSP
5. State parties
  - a. Role before 1980
  - b. Rise of regional parties after 1980
6. Perspectives on party politics in India
  - a. Dominant party system
  - b. Convergence party system

### **Readings:**

1. De Souza Peter Ronald and E. Sridharan (eds.), 2006, *India's Political Parties*, New Delhi, Sage
2. Harman Horst, 1977, *Political Parties in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan.
3. Hasan Zoya (ed.), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Delhi, OUP.
4. Prasad Nageshwar, 1980, *Ideology and Organization in Indian Politics*, Bombay, Allied Publishers.
5. Sisson Richard and Ramashray Roy (eds.), 1990, *Diversity and Dominance in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage.
6. Suri K C, 2005, *Parties under Pressure: Political parties in India since Independence*, Delhi, Lokniti-CSDS, working paper I

### **PO-O25: Political Economy of India\***

**Objectives:** This course introduces to the students issues related to the intersection of political and economic processes in India. The purpose is to introduce the idea that political processes are not entirely insulated from economy and vice versa. The course intends to take up specific issues regarding development policies, economic reforms and regional disparities in order to analyze the class structure and class-caste relationship.

1. Planning as strategy for development
  - a. Mixed economy model
  - b. Review of development plans
  
2. Economic Reforms
  - a. Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization
  - b. Political context of Liberalization
  - c. Challenges to the development agenda of the state
  
3. Class structure
  - a. Ruling classes
  - b. Politics of middle class
  - c. In formalization and dispersal of working classes
  
4. Class and caste
  - a. Caste composition of classes
  - b. Class divisions within castes
  
5. Regional Disparities
  - a. Inter- state disputes
  - b. Intra- state inequalities
  
6. The Indian state
  - a. Dominant coalition
  - b. The question of state autonomy

### **Readings:**

1. Bardhan Pranab, 1998, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, Delhi, OUP
2. Byres TerenceJ (ed.), 1998, *The state, Development Planning and Liberalization in India*, Delhi, OUP
3. Corbridge Stuart and John Harris, 2000, *Reinventing India*, Cambridge, Polity
4. Frankel Franicne R, 2004, *India's Political Economy*, Delhi, OUP

5. Hasan Zoya (ed.), *Politics and State in India*, New Delhi, Sage
6. Jenkins Rob, 2000, *Economic Reforms in India*, Cambridge, CUP
7. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Trajectories of the Indian State*, New Delhi, Permanent Black
8. Ray Shovan (ed.), 2010, *Backwaters of Development: Six Deprived States of India*, New delhi, OUP
9. Rudolph Lloyd and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, 1987, *In Pursuit of Laxmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, Orient Longman
10. Vanaik Achin, 1990, *The Painful Transition*, London, Verso

### **PO-O26: Political Process in Maharashtra**

**Objectives:** This course expects the students to study one state in an in-depth manner to understand how the political process evolves at the state level. It will also allow the students to do assignments based on field studies. The study is to be done from socio-historical as well as political economy perspectives. The course seeks to sensitize students to the changes in the political process over the period of over half a century from Congress domination to a bipolar competition and from Maratha hegemony to the crisis of hegemony.

1. Politics before 1960: a) Non-Brahman Movement and its impact on State politics b) Movement for the formation of Maharashtra State
2. Regionalisms and Sub-regionalism: a) Politics of regional and linguistic identity; b) Issue of backwardness and regional imbalances; c) Demand for separate Vidarbha State
3. Caste and Politics: a) Rise of Maratha hegemony; b) Dalit politics; c) Challenges to Maratha hegemony
4. Political Economy: a) The cooperative sector; b) Agrarian interests; c) Rise of urban interests
5. Electoral politics: a) Dominant party system—1957-76; b) Crisis of dominant party system—1977-1995; c) Rise of competitive coalition system—1990 to the present
6. Politics of Local governments: a) Rural local politics after since 1992; b) Politics in Mumbai; c) Politics of urban areas

### **Readings:**

1. Desai Datta, 2010, Maharashtra@50: *Vikasachi Disha ani Paryay, Special Issue of Parivartanacha Watsaru*, Oct 16-31.
2. Frankel Francine R. and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), 1990, *Dominance and State Power in Modern India*, Vol.2, Delhi. OUP
3. Khatu Gajanan, 2011, *Swapnachya Shodhat Maharashtra*, Mumbai, Sahit Prakashan.
4. Palshikar Suhas and Rajeshwari Deshpande, 1999, *Maharashtra: Electoral Politics and Structures of Domination*, Pune, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune
5. Palshikar Suhas and Nitin Birmal (eds.), 2003, *Maharashtrache Rajkaran: Rajakiya Prakriyeche Sthanik Sandarbh*, Pune, Pratima
6. Palshikar Suhas and Suhas Kulkarni, 2007, *Maharashtratil Satta Sangharsh*, Pune, Samkaleen.

7. Palshikar Suhas, Nitin Birmal and Vivek Ghotale, 2010, *Coalitions in Maharashtra: Political Fragmentation or Social Reconfiguration?* Pune, Dept of Politics & Public Administration, CAS Occasional Paper Series: No. 4.
8. Vora Rajendra and Suhas Palshikar, 1996, *Maharashtratil Sattantar*, Mumbai, Granthali

### **PO-O27: Research Methods in Political Science\***

**Objectives:** Systematic inquiry is the basis of good research. This course aims at introducing the issues of research methods and acquainting the students with primary issues of identifying the research question and locating appropriate sources. The focus of this course will be on possible methods of investigation in political science. The course also aims at introducing a culture and ethic of good social research.

1. What is Research?: Framing a Research Question
2. Theories, Concepts, Hypothesis, Variables
3. Ethical issues in Social Research
4. Data Collection for Quantitative and Qualitative research in Political Science
5. Data Analysis
6. Report Writing/ Presentation of Research/ Research Outcomes

### **Readings:**

1. Blackie Norman, 2000, *Designing Social Research*, Cambridge, Polity Press
2. Chatterji Rakahari, 1979, *Methods of Political Inquiry*, Calcutta, The World Press
3. Cole Richard, 1980, *Introduction to Political Inquiry*, New York, Macmillan
4. Johnson Janet and Richard Joslyn, 1987, *Political Science Research Methods*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India
5. Manheim J. B. and Rich R. C., 1981, *Empirical Political Analysis*, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall
6. Neuman Lawrence W., 1997, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Boston, Allyn and Bacon
7. Shively P. W., 1980, *The Craft of Political Research*, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall
8. Trigg Roger, 2001, *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford, Blackwell
9. Vedung Evert, 1982, *Political Reasoning*, Beverly Hills, Sage