

M.A. (Political Science)
Semester and Credit System
Rules and Regulations
2013-14

I. General Information

- The M.A. degree will be awarded to students who complete a total of 64 credits in a minimum of two years taking four courses per Semester (4 X 4 = 16 Credits). Each course will be of 4 credits.
- For the students doing M.A. degree in Politics the courses are divided into compulsory and optional. Every student has to take one optional course in each semester along with the three compulsory courses.

II. Evaluation

- Each course will have 50% marks as semester end examination and 50 % marks for in-semester assessment.
- The student has to pass in the combined total of internal assessment and semester end examination.
- In order to pass a student shall have to get minimum 40% marks (E and above on grade point scale) in each course.
- The system of evaluation will be as follows: Each assignment/test will be evaluated in terms of marks. The marks for separate assignments and the final (semester end) examination will be added together and then converted into a grade and later grade point average. Results will be declared for each semester and the final examination will give total marks, grades and grade point average.
- If a student misses an internal assessment examination he/she will have a second chance subject to permission of the teacher concerned.
- Students who have failed for the entire course may reappear at the semester-end exam. Their internal marks will not change. They can also repeat during the 5th /the 6th semester whichever is applicable.

Marks/Grade/Grade Point

| Marks | Grade | Grade Point |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| 100 to 75 | O: Outstanding | 06 |
| 74 to 65 | A: Very Good | 05 |
| 64 to 55 | B: Good | 04 |
| 54 to 50 | C: Average | 03 |
| 49 to 45 | D: Satisfactory | 02 |
| 44 to 40 | E: Pass | 01 |
| 39 to 0 | F: Fail | 00 |

The formula for conversion of Grade Point Average (GPA) into the final grade

05.5 - 06 - O

04.5 - 05.49 - A

03.5 - 04.49 - B

02.5 - 03.49 - C

01.5 - 02.49 - D

00.5 - 01.49 - E

• Grade point average will be calculated as per the following formula : GPA

= Total No. of Grade Points X 4

Grades

O : Outstanding Excellent analysis of the topic, Accurate knowledge of the primary material, wide (75% and above) range of reading, logical development of ideas, originality in approaching the subject, neat and systematic organization of content, elegant and lucid style.

A : Very Good Excellent analysis of the topic, Accurate knowledge of the primary material, (65 to 74%) acquaintance with seminal publications, logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, effective and clear expression.

B : Good Good analysis and treatment of the topic, Basic knowledge of the primary material, (55 to 64%) logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, effective and clear expression.

C : Average Some important points covered, basic knowledge of the primary material, (50 to 54%) logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, good language or expression.

D : Satisfactory Some point discussed, basic knowledge of the primary material, some organization, (45 to 49) acceptable language or expression.

E : Pass Any two of the above
(40 to 44%)

F : Fail None of the above
(O to 39%)

There will be an evaluation of each course by students at the end of every semester

The teacher would evaluate a student towards a course through interaction throughout the semester which would include one or more (but not less than 4 including compulsory written Test/s) of the following mechanisms with their maximum weightage out of 50 marks and this essentially enables the teacher to get positive feedback about a student's overall understanding/ability and in nutshell enhances the teaching learning process.

- Written test – Max 2 with not more than 15 marks for each

- Assignment – Max 2 with not more than 5 marks for each
- Seminar presentation – 5 marks (not for all the students)
- Group discussion – 5 marks (not for all the students)
- Extension work – 5 marks (not for all the students)
- An open book test – 10 marks (to be conducted in a classroom for not more than 3 questions)
- Report/Note on research paper/s or study tours – 5 marks (not for all the students and to be presented in the respective class)
- Term Paper -5 marks (not for all the students)
- . Journal/Lecture/Library notes -5 marks (not for all the students)
- . Short Quizzes -5 marks (not for all the students)

All the CA written test papers/assignments will be made available to the students. A teacher may propose any other mean towards CA that may suit for a particular course and implement only after the approval of the Departmental Committee constituted by the Principal of the college.

UNIVERSITY OF PUNE

Political Science Syllabus for M. A. Part II

**Credit and Semester System to be implemented from 2013-14 at
college centers
M. A. Part II Semester III**

List of Compulsory Courses (C = Compulsory)

Paper No.

Paper title

| | |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| PO-C7: | POLITICAL THINKING IN MODERN INDIA |
| PO-C8: | POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY |
| PO-C9: | THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS |

List of Optional Courses (O = Optional)

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| PO-O9: | COMPARATIVE POLITICS II |
| PO-O10: | INDIAN ADMINISTRATION |
| PO-O11: | POLITICS OF NON-DEMOCRATIC REGIMES |
| PO-O12: | RESEARCH METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE |

M. A. Part II Semester IV

List of Compulsory Courses (C = Compulsory)

| Paper No. | Paper title |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| PO-C10: | TRADITIONS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT |
| PO-C11: | POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA |
| PO-C12: | POLITICAL PARTICIPATION |

List of Optional Courses (O = Optional)

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Po-O13: | POLITICAL THOUGHT OF DR.AMBEDKAR |
| PO-O14: | PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA |
| PO-O15: | CO-OPERATION IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION |
| PO-O16: | POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIA |

PO-C7: 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, Nehru
2. The idea of the nation : Tilak, Azad
3. Democracy: Ambedkar, Gandhi
4. Liberty, Equality, Justice: Lohia, Periyar
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 20th Century*, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers
2. Mahendra Pratap Singh, 2011, *Indian Political Thought and Thinkers*, Pearson Education
3. Bholay Bhaskar Laxman, 2003 , *Aadhunik Bhartiya Rajkiya Vichar*, (Marathi), Nagpur, Pimplapure Publishers
4. Guha Ramchandra, 2010, *Makers of Modern India*, New Delhi, Penguin/ Viking
5. Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, *Marx, Gandhi and Socialism*, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust,
6. Mehta V R, 1996, *Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar
7. Mehta V R and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi, Sage
8. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (eds.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage.
9. Parekh Bhikhu, 1999, *Gandhi*, OUP
10. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, *The Essential Writings of B R Ambedkar*, New Delhi, OUP
11. Singh Aakash and Silika Mohapatra (eds.), 2010, *Indian Political Thought: A Reader*, New Delhi, Routledge

PO-C8: 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
2. Power and Authority:
 - a. Meaning and nature of Power and Authority,
 - b. Sources of power and authority
3. Ideology and Hegemony:
 - a. Role of Ideology and End of Ideology debate
 - b. Meaning of hegemony
4. State, Military and bureaucracy:
 - a. State and Globalization
 - b. Military and Bureaucracy as apparatuses of state
5. Class:
 - a. Meaning and nature
 - b. Criticisms of Marx's class model
6. Patriarchy:
 - a. Meanings of the term
 - b. Caste, Race, Religion and patriarchy

Readings:

1. Samir Dasgupta, 2013, *Political Sociology*, Pearson Education
2. Christenson R. et al, 1971, *Ideologies in Modern Politics*, Melbourne, Nelson
3. Coser Lewis (ed.), 1967, *Political Sociology: Selected Essays*, N.Y., Harper & Row
4. Dahl R.A., 1977, *Modern Political Analysis*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall
5. Geetha V., 2007, *Patriarchy*, Calcutta, Stree.
6. Krislov Samuel, 1974, *Representative Bureaucracy*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall
7. Milner Andrew, 1999, *Class*, London, Sage
8. Pierson Christopher, 2004, *The Modern State*, London, Routledge
9. Smith, B.C. 2003, *Understanding Third World Politics*, London, Palgrave-Macmillan; 2nd edn.
10. Verma S.P., 1982, *Modern Political Theory*, Delhi, Vikas
11. Wasburn P.C., 1982, *Politics and Society*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall

PO-C9: 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
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. Aneek Chatterjee, 2012, *International Relations Today: Concepts and Applications*, Pearson Education
3. Burchill, Scott et al 2009, *Theories of International Relations*, New York, Palgrave.
4. Chan, Stephen and Cerwyn Moore, (Eds) 2006, *Theories of International Relations Vol 1 to*, London, Sage
5. Dougharty, James E. and Robert L. Pfaltgraff Jr. 2009, *Contending Theories of International Relations*, New York, Longman
6. Doyle, Michael W. and G. John Ikenberry , (Ed) 1999, *New Thinking in International Relations Theory*, Boulder, Westview Press
7. Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen, 2010, *Introduction to International Relations – Theories and Approaches* (IV Edn) New-York, Oxford University Press.
8. Mingst, Karen A and Ivan .M. Arreguin-Toft 2011, *Essential Readings in World Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton and Co.
9. Ray, Ashwini K., 2004, *Western Realism and International Relations- A Non-Western view* Delhi, Foundation Books
10. Viotti, Paul R. and Mark. V. Kauppi , 2011, *International Relations Theory—Realism, Pluralism, Globalism, and Beyond*, Boston, Allyn and Bacon

PO-O9: 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
2. Governmental Institutions at Work:
 - a. Constitution making
 - b. Governmental Structures
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
6. Economy and Development:
 - a. Economic growth
 - b. Poverty

Readings:

1. Gabriel Almond, 2010, Comparative Politics Today 9/e, Pearson Education
2. Prabir Kumar De, 2011, Comparative Politics 1/e, Pearson Education

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

PO-O10: 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
3. State Administration
 - a. Governor- Role and Responsibilities
 - b. Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
 - c. State Secretariat and Directorates
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
6. Challenges Before Indian administration
 - a. Governance challenges
 - b. Socio-economic challenges
 - c. Political challenges

Reading

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: 21st 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, 6th 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-O11: 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-O12: 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

M. A. Part II Semester IV

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
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 post1999n
5. Political economy
 - a. Economic reforms
 - b. Inequalities and redistribution
6. Politics of mass mobilizations
 - a. Naxalite movements
 - b. Farmers' movements
 - c. 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) 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
5. Social Movements:
 - a) Meanings
 - b) Typologies
 - c) New Social Movements
6. Collective Violence:
 - a) Violence as participation
 - b) Forms of collective violence

Readings:

1. Bennett (1993). Constructing publics and their opinions. *Political Communication*
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-O13: 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-O14: 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-O15: 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-O16: 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
- 56
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
