

**Department of Politics and Public Administration
Savitribai Phule Pune University**



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

March 2016

(Introduced from academic year 2016-17)

Introduction

This syllabus is revised keeping in view requirement of students appearing for SET/NET and other qualifying examinations. It also takes into account recent developments in Political Science.

Note:

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. Students from other departments can offer only Optional Courses.
3. For Optional Courses the concerned teacher will announce requisite eligibility.

List of courses

C= core/ compulsory O = optional

Core Courses

Semester I

PO-C1: Traditions of Political Thought

PO-C2: Public Administration

PO-C3: Theory of International Relations

PO-C4: Political Institutions in India

Semester II

PO-C 5: Public Policy

PO-C6: Comparative Political Analysis

PO-C7: Issues in World Politics

Semester III

PO-C8: Modern Indian Political Thought

PO-C9: Politics and Society

Semester IV

PO-C10: Fundamentals of Political Theory

PO-C11: Political Process in India

PO-C12-Comparative Government

Optional Courses

PO-O1-Modern Political Ideologies

PO-O2-Twentieth Century Political Thought

PO-O3-Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar

PO-O4-Political Thought in Modern Maharashtra

PO-O5-Indian Administration: Structure and Organization

PO-O6-Indian Administration: Process and Issues
PO-O7-Development Administration
PO-O8-Administrative Thinkers
PO-O9-Public Policy in India
PO-O10-Politics of International Economic Relations
PO-O11- India's Foreign Policy
PO-O12-Globalization and the State
PO-O13- Inequality and Exclusion
PO-O14- Social Movements in India
PO-O 15 Indian State
PO-O16-Politics of Masculinities
PO-O17-Migration
PO-O18-Politics of Non-Democratic Regimes
PO-O19- Politics of South Asia
PO-O20-State Politics in India
PO-O21- Party System in India
PO-O22-Political Economy of India
PO-O23- Political Process in Maharashtra
PO- O24 -Election Studies-Methods and Issues
PO-O25-Research Methods in Political Science
PO-SCA- Seminar Course (2 Credits)
PO-SCB- Seminar Course (2 Credits)

PO-C1: 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. Hellenic Idealism: Plato.
2. Hindu Statecraft: Kautilya.
3. Islamic Philosophy: Abu Nasr Al-Farabi.
4. Renaissance Realism: Niccolo Machiavelli.
5. Critique of Enlightenment: Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
6. Dialectics of Emancipation: Karl Marx.

Readings:

1. Adams Ian and R. W Dyson, 2008, *Fifty Great Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
2. Boucher David and Paul Kelly, 2009, *Political Thinkers*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
3. Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2000, London & New York, Routledge.
4. Cooper David, 2003, *World Philosophies: An Introduction*, Malden, MA, Blackwell.
5. डोळे. ना. य., २००९, *राजकीय विचारांचा इतिहास*, पुणे, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन.
6. Haddock Bruce, 2012, *A History of Political Thought*, Cambridge, Polity.
7. जैन.एन .एम, २००५, *भारतीय राजकीय विचाराची पार्श्वभूमी*, नाशिक, यशवंतराव चव्हाण मुक्त विद्यापीठ.
8. Jha Shefali, 2010, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, Delhi, Pearson.
9. Klosko George, 2012, *History of Political Theory*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
10. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar.
11. Misra R. K., 2012, *An Introduction to Political Thought*, Delhi, Pearson.
12. Nelson Brian, 2004, *Western Political Thought*, Delhi, Pearson Education.
13. Parel Anthony and Ronald Keith (eds.), 2003, *Comparative Political Philosophy: Studies under the Upas Tree*, Lanham, Lexington Books.
14. रेगे.मे. पु., १९७४, *पाश्चात्य नीतिशास्त्राचा इतिहास*, पुणे, समाज प्रबोधन संस्था
15. White Michael, 2012, *Political Philosophy: A Historical Introduction*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

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
 - a. Nature and Scope
 - b. Private-Public Debate
2. Evolution of Public Administration
 - a. Classical and Neo-classical Public Administration
 - b. New Public Administration and Development Administration
 - c. New Public Management
3. Major Approaches to the Study of Public Administration
 - a. Bureaucratic Approach
 - b. Decision-Making
 - c. Public Choice
4. Principles of Organization
 - a. Bases of organization
 - b. Principles of organization
5. Accountability of Public Administration
 - a. Administrative Accountability: Meaning and Mechanisms
 - b. Financial Accountability: Meaning and Mechanisms
 - c. Democratic Accountability: Meaning and Mechanisms
6. Governance
 - a. Historical Context and Meaning
 - b. Instruments of Governance
 - c. Administrative Reforms and Regulatory Administration

Readings:

1. Basu Rumki, 2012, *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
2. Bhattacharya Mohit, 2008, *New Horizons of Public Administration*, New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers, 5th Edition.
3. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya (eds.), 2005, *Public Administration: A Reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
4. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Mohit Bhattacharya (eds.), 2008, *The Governance Discourse: A Reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
5. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Prakash Chand, 2012, *Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage
6. Chakrabarty Bidyut, 2007, *Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience*, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan.
7. Denhardt Robert B. and Janet V. Denhardt, 2010, *Public Administration*, New Delhi, Cengage Learning, (Rawat), Indian Edition.
8. Dhameja Alka (ed.), 2003, *Contemporary Debates in Public Administration*, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall India.
9. Goel S.L., 2003, *Public Administration: Theory and Practice*, New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publishers.
10. Maheshwari S.R., 2003, *Administrative Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi, Macmillan.
11. Medury Uma, 2010, *Public Administration in the Globalization Era*, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan.
12. Nicholas Henry, 2004, *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall India, 8th Edition.
13. Shafritz Jay M. (ed.), 2007, *Defining Public Administration*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications, Indian Reprint.
14. Shafritz Jay M. and Albert C. Hyde (ed.), 1987, *Classics of Public Administration*, Chicago, Illinois, The Dorsey Press.

PO– C3: Theory of International Relations

Objectives:

This course introduces the students to the evolution and importance of theories of international relations. Students need to understand why we study the subject and how current scholarship is informed by what preceded it. Theories provide interpretive frameworks for understanding what is happening in the world and the levels of analysis. Competing theories of international relations are discussed as part of the course.

1. Introduction: Approaches, Historical context, the post Cold War era.
2. Realism, Liberalism, Marxism, International Society and the Neo-Neo Debate, International Political Economy (IPE).
3. Behavioral and Systemic explanations, Structures and Polarity.
4. Geopolitical and Conflict Theories.
5. Social Constructivism
6. Positivist and post -positivist debates, Critical theory, post-modernism, Constructivism, Ecological concerns, Gender and Foreign Policy.

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*, Vols 1-4, 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 Isenberg, (eds), 1999, *New Thinking in International Relations Theory*, Boulder, Westview Press.
6. Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen, 2010, *Introduction to International Relations– Theories and Approaches*, New York, Oxford University Press, (4th edition).
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, 2007, *International Relations and World Politics – Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi, Pearson.

PO-C4: Political Institutions in India

Objectives:

The course introduces the student to the leading institutions of India's 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 seven decades.

1. Nationalist legacies
 - a. Unity and Integrity
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Development and Social Transformation
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. Composition
 - b. Judicial review and judicial activism
 - c. Judicial interpretations of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policies; basic structure doctrine
6. Welfare, Regulation and Security
 - a. UIDAI
 - b. TRAI
 - c. AFSPA

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. चपळगावकर नरेंद्र, 2002, *राज्यघटनेचे अर्धशतक*, मुंबई, मौज प्रकाशन.
5. चपळगावकर नरेंद्र, 2008, *विधिमंडळे आणि न्यायसंस्था*, मुंबई, मौज प्रकाशन.
6. Jayal Niraja 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. Manor James (ed), 1994, *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*, London: Hurst and Company.
10. Noorani AG, 2000, (paperback), *Constitutional Questions in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
11. Reddy O. Chinnappa, 2010 (paperback), *The Court and the Constitution of India: Summits and Shallows*, New Delhi, OUP.
12. Saez Lawrence, 2004, *Federalism without a Centre*, New Delhi, Sage.
13. Sathe S.P., 2002, *Judicial Activism in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
14. साठे एस.पी, १९९९, *राज्यघटनेची पन्नास वर्षे*, पुणे, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन.
15. Suri K. C (ed). 2013, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume II*, Indian Democracy, New Delhi, OUP.
16. Shankar B. L. and Valerian Rodrigues, 2011, *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work*, New Delhi, OUP.
17. Sharma Brijkishor, 2009, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

PO-C 5: 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 institutions and actors involved in public policy by studying specific policies. It attempts to equip students with policy analysis skills.

1. Public Policy

- a. Concept, Nature and Scope
- b. Evolution of policy studies

2. Approaches to the Study of Public Policy

- a. Group Approach
- b. Incremental Approach
- c. Rational Choice Approach
- d. Policy Networks Approach

3. Policy Making

- a. Process: Agenda Setting, Policy Formulation, Adoption
- b. Institutions and Actors

4. Policy Implementation

- a. Process of Policy Implementation
- b. Institutions and Actors

5. Policy Evaluation

- a. Meaning and Types of Policy Evaluation
- b. Methods of Policy Evaluation

6. Globalization and Public Policy

- a. Impact of Globalization on policy-making
- b. Role of Transnational Actors

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*, 2nd Edition, Armonk, M.E. Sharpe.
3. Dayalshwar et al, 1976, *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India*, New Delhi, Concept.
4. Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, *India: Development and Participation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
5. Dye Thomas, 2008, *Understanding Public Policy*, Singapore, Pearson Education.
6. Ganapathy R.S. et al (ed.), 1985, *Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India*, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
7. Gerston Larry N., 2004, *Public Policy Making: Process and Principles*, Armonk, M.E.Sharpe.
8. Hill Michael, 2005, *The Public Policy Process*, Harlow, UK; Pearson Education, (5th Edition).
9. Joshi Vijay and I. M. D. Little, 2006, *India's Economic Reforms 1991-2001*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
10. Kapila Uma, 2010, *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, New Delhi, Academic Foundation, (10th Edition).
11. Kashyap Subhash C. (ed.), 1990, *National Policy Studies*, New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
12. Mathur Kuldeep, 2013, *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
13. Parsons Wayne, 1995, *Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis*, Aldershot, U.K., Edward Elgar.
14. Rathod P.B., 2005, *Framework of Public Policy: The Discipline and its Dimensions*, New Delhi, Commonwealth.
15. Sapru R. K., 2011, *Public Policy: Art and Craft of Policy Analysis*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall Learning.
16. Stone Deborah, 2001, *The Policy Paradox*, N.Y., Norton.

PO-C6: Comparative Political Analysis

Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with the sub-discipline of comparative politics. It expects the students to understand the comparative methodology and dynamics of domestic politics across countries.

1. Nature of Comparative Analysis
2. Approaches
3. Parties and Pressure Groups
4. Political Development
5. Violence
6. Military

Readings:

1. Lawrence Mayer, Dennis Patterson & Others (Ed.), 2009, *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics*, Washington DC, CQ Press.
2. Ray S.N., 1999, *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
3. Drogus Carol Ann & Others, 2012, *Introducing Comparative Politics*, Washington D C, CQ Press.
4. O'Neil Patrick, 2004, *Essentials of Comparative Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton & Co.
5. Samuels David J., 2013, *Comparative Politics*, Delhi, Pearson Education.
6. Mahler Gregory, 2008, *Comparative Polity*, Delhi, Pearson Education.
7. Hague Rod, Harrop Martin & Others, 2004, *Comparative Government & Politics*, Hampshire, Macmillan.
8. Blondel Jean, 1995, *Comparative Government*, London, Prentice Hall.
9. Bara Judith & Mark Pennington (Ed.), 2009, *Comparative Politics*, Los Angeles, Sage.
10. Haynes Jeffrey, 2005, *Comparative Politics in Globalizing World*, Cambridge, Polity Press.
11. Chilcote Ronald H, 1994, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsider*, (Ed.) Oxford, West View Press.
12. Almond G., B.Powell & Others, 2004, *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, Chicago, Foresman.
13. Tilly Charles, 2003, *the Politics of Collective Violence*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

PO-C7: Issues in World Politics

Objectives:-

This course aims to help students to identify and conceptualize the major issues in the twenty first century world politics. It also intends to enable students to identify the major national/transnational actors engaged in dealing with these issues at various levels in international politics.

1. State, Sovereignty and Territory – the Structure of Domestic Politics; Democracy Promotion.
2. Transnational Actors: Global IGOs and INGOs; Globalization and Interdependence, IVth World, Inequality.
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 Humanitarian Intervention.
6. Twenty first century armed Conflict: Civil War, Terrorism and Ethnic Conflicts, Migration and Refugees.

Readings:

1. Art Robert and Robert Jervis, 2009, *International Politics – Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, New-York, Pearson. (9th Edition).
2. Baylis John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, 2014, *The Globalization of World Politics*, New York, OUP.
3. Carlsnaes Walter, Thomas Risse and Beth A Simmons (eds.), 2006, *Handbook of International Politics*, Washington DC, CQ Press.
4. De Mesquita Bruce Bueno, 2010, *Principles of International Politics*, Washington DC, CQ Press.
5. Goldstein Joshua S. and Jon C. Pevehouse, 2011, *International Relations*, New Delhi, Pearson. (8th Edition).
6. Kegley Jr Charles W. and Shannon L Blanton, 2010, *World Politics: Trend and Transformation*, Belmont, Thomson-Wads worth.
7. Mingst Karen A. and Ivan M. Arreguin- Toft, 2014 *Essential Readings in World Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton and Co.
8. Nye Jr. Joseph, 2007, *Power in the Global Information Age*, London, Routledge.
9. Nye. Jr. Joseph S. 2009, *Understanding International Conflicts – An Introduction to Theory and History*. New York. Pearson Longman, 7th edition.
10. Ray James Lee and Juliet Kaarbo, 2008, *Global Politics on the World Stage*, Boston, McGraw Hill.
11. Viotti Paul. R. and Mark. V. Kauppi, 2007, *International Relations and World Politics – Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi, Pearson.

PO-C8: Modern Indian Political Thought

Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to introduce to the student political ideas, views and concerns of leading Indian thinkers. The course encourages students to understand and decipher the diverse and often contesting ways in which the ideas of nationalism, democracy and social transformation were discussed in pre and post-independence India.

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
3. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
6. Ram Manohar Lohia

Readings:

1. Appadorai A., 1987, Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers.
2. भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, २००३, आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार, नागपूर, पिंपळापुरे प्रकाशन.
3. Guha Ramachandra, 2010, Makers of Modern India, New Delhi, Penguin/Viking.
4. जावडेकर शं.द. , १९९४, आधुनिक भारत, पुणे, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन.
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 (ed.), 1986, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage.
9. Parekh Bhikhu, 1999, Gandhi, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
10. Rodrigues Valerian (ed.), 2002, The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
11. Singh Aakash and Silika Mohapatra (eds.), 2010, Indian Political Thought: A Reader, New Delhi, Routledge.
12. Vajpeyi Ananya (2012), *Righteous Republic: the Political Foundations of Modern India*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.

PO-C9: Politics and Society

Objectives:

This Course expects students to understand the interface of politics with social structures and processes and how the nature of power is shaped by social factors.

1. Political Culture and Socialization
2. Class
3. Elites
4. Ethnicity
5. Gender
6. Social Movements

Readings

1. Almond G., B. Powell & Others, 2004, *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, Chicago, Foresman.
2. Best Shaun, 2002, *Introduction to Politics and Society*, New Delhi, Sage.
3. Drogus Carol Ann & Others, 2012, *Introducing Comparative Politics*, Washington DC, CQ Press.
4. Foweraker Joe, 1995, *Theories of Social Movements*, London, Pluto Press.
5. Geeta V, 2007, *Patriarchy*, Calcutta, Stree.
6. Haynes Jeffrey, 2005, *Comparative Politics in Globalizing World*, Cambridge, Polity Press.
7. Hislope Robert & Others, 2012, *Introduction to Comparative Politics*, New York, Cambridge.
8. Kavanagh Dennis, 1983, *Political Science & Political Behaviour*, London, Allen and Unwin.
9. Milner Andrew, 1999, *Class*, London, Sage.
10. Newton Kenneth & Others, 2005, *Foundations of Comparative Politics*, New York, Cambridge.
11. Samuel David J., 2013, *Comparative Politics*, Delhi, Pearson Education.

PO-C10: Fundamentals of Political Theory

Objectives:

This course explores some of the central concerns that have stemmed from an enduring philosophical inquiry into the ends and means of political life. It deploys certain crucial concepts as lenses to focus on contemporary normative debates in a critical, historical perspective. The main objective is to project the plural, interdisciplinary orientation of political theory and to emphasise its deep engagement with the political process.

1. Political Theory: Nature, Significance and Diversity.
2. Civil Society, Political Society and the State.
3. Power, Authority and Legitimacy.
4. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.
5. Justice, Rights and Duties.
6. Democracy, Citizenship and Cosmopolitanism.

Readings:

1. Bhargava Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds.), 2008/2011, *Political Theory/ Rajakiya Siddhanta*(Marathi translation), Delhi, Pearson.
2. Chatterjee Partha, 2006, *The Politics of the Governed*, Ranikhet, Permanent Black.
3. Christiano Thomas and John Christman (eds.), 2009, *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy*, Malden, MA, Wiley-Blackwell.
4. Delanty Gerard and Stephen Turner (ed.), 2011, *Routledge International Handbook of Contemporary Social and Political Theory*, London & New York, Routledge.
5. Goodin Robert, Philip Pettit and Thomas Pogge (eds.), 2007, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Blackwell.
6. Goodwin Barbara, 2014, *Using Political Ideas*, Chichester, John Wiley & Sons.
7. Hammond Scott John, 2010, *Political Theory: An Encyclopedia of Contemporary and Classic Terms*, Jaipur, Rawat.
8. Hoyeda Abbas and Ranajay Kumar, 2012, *Political Theory*, Delhi, Pearson.
9. Knowles Dudley, 2001, *Political Philosophy*, London, Routledge.
10. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2011, *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi/Thousand Oaks, Sage.
11. Kymlicka Will, 2007, *Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
12. Miller David, 2003, *Political Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
13. Pierson Christopher, 2011, *The Modern State*, London, Routledge.
14. Raphael D. D., 2003, *Problems of Political Philosophy*, Basingstoke, Macmillan.

15. रेगे मे.पु., २००५, *स्वातंत्र्य, समता आणि न्याय*, मुंबई, शांता रेगे.
16. Sheldon Garrett Ward, 2005, *Encyclopedia of Political Thought*, New Delhi, Viva.
17. Swift Adam, 2014, *Political Philosophy*, Cambridge, Polity.
18. Vincent Andrew (ed.) 1997, *Political Theory: Tradition and Diversity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

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. Elections and Political parties
 - a. Congress system
 - b. Challenges to Congress system
 - c. Rise of multi- party system
2. Politics of Regionalism
 - a. Politics of reorganization of states
 - b. Issues of autonomy and ethnicity
3. Role of caste in Indian politics
 - a. Politics of Dominant castes
 - b. Dalit Politics
 - c. OBC politics
4. Religion and Politics
 - a. Secularism and Indian State
 - b. Politics of Religious Identities
5. Political Economy
 - a. Mixed economy model
 - b. Economic Reforms
 - c. Inequalities and redistribution
6. Politics of mass mobilizations
 - a. Maoist movements
 - b. Farmers' movements
 - c. People's movements and civil society activism

Readings:

1. Brass Paul, 1990, *Politics of India since Independence*, New Delhi, Foundation Books (Indian edition).
2. Bhargava Rajeev, 1999, *Secularism And Its Critics*, New Delhi, OUP.
3. भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, २००३, *भारतीय गणराज्याचे शासन आणि राजकारण*, नागपूर, पिंपळापुरे.
4. Chandra Bipan, Aditya Mukherjee and Mridula Mukherjee, 2009 (second revised edition), *India after Independence*, New Delhi, Penguin Books.
5. Corbridge Stuart and John Harriss, 2000, *Reinventing India*, New Delhi, OUP.
6. Das Samir Kumar (ed.), 2013, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume I*, Indian State, New Delhi, OUP.
7. Frankel Francine, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava, Balveer Arora (eds.), 2000, *Transforming India*, New Delhi, OUP.
8. Guha Ramchandra, 2007, *India after Gandhi*, New Delhi, Picador.
9. Hasan Zoya (eds.), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
10. Jayal Nirja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.), 2010, *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
11. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Imaginary Institution of India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
12. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Enchantment of Democracy and India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
13. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Trajectories of the Indian State*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
14. Kohli Atul (eds.), 2001, *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge, CUP (paperback edition).
15. पळशीकर सुहास, २००४, *समकालीन भारतीय राजकारण*, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.
16. Shah Ghanshyam (ed), 2004, *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
17. Suri K. C. 2013 (ed), *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume II*, Indian Democracy, New Delhi: OUP.
18. Vora Rajendra and Palshikar Suhas (eds.), 2004, *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage.

PO-C12-Comparative Government

Objectives:

This course aims at introducing the students to concrete examples of comparison of governmental institutions and processes. The course will be taught by taking up examples as listed in the course outline. While discussing the examples, students need not go into all socio-historical details of the countries mentioned but instead, understand how a particular type of structure operates in the given instances.

1. Constitution:
 - a) Constitution making
 - b) Constitutionalism
2. Distribution and devolution of powers:
 - a) Federalism
 - b) Decentralization
3. Legislature and Executive:
 - a) Parliamentary system
 - b) Presidential system
4. Judiciary:
 - a) Independence of Judiciary
 - b) Judicial Review
5. Electoral Systems:
 - a) Plurality systems
 - b) Proportional Representation
6. Public Policy:
 - a) Public policy in advanced countries
 - b) Public Policy in developing countries

(The course will take up case studies of countries like USA, U.K., Canada, France, South Africa, Russia, Brazil, Pakistan, Sweden, Germany, Nepal, China and Indonesia)

Readings:

1. Almond Gabriel A., etal, 2004, *Comparative Politics Today A World View*, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley (India).
2. Ball Alan R., 1993, *Modern Politics and Government*, London, The Macmillan Press.
3. Beloff Max and Gillian Peele, 1988, *The Government of The United Kingdom*, London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
4. Clerk William Roberts, Matt Golder and Sona Nadenichek Golder, 2013, *Principles of Comparative Politics*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
5. Hauss Charles, 2011, *Comparative Politics: Domestic Responses to Global Challenges*, Boston, Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
6. Johari J.C., 2010, *New Comparative Government*, New Delhi, Lotus Press.
7. Khan Hamid, 2001, *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*, Karachi, Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press.
8. Knapp Andrew and Vincent Wright, 2006, *The Government and Politics of France*, London and New York, Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
9. Mahler Gregory S., 2008, *Comparative Politics: An Institutional and Cross-National Approach*, South Asia, Dorling Kindersley.
10. Mishra Navin , 2006, *Nepal Democracy in Transition*, Delhi, Authors Press Global Network.
11. Johnson Claudius O., 1955, *American Government National, State, and Local*, New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company.
12. Palekar S.A., 2009, *Comparative Politics and Government*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
13. Ray S. N., 2011, *Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods, and Issues*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
14. Saxena Rekha, 2006, *Situating Federalism: Mechanisms of Intergovernmental Relations in Canada and India*, New Delhi, Manohar Publishers and Distributors.
15. Wright Vincent, (Ed.), 1993, *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, London, The Macmillan Press.

OPTIONAL COURSES

PO-O1-Modern Political Ideologies

Objectives:

This Course is meant to acquaint students with the character and trajectory of modern political ideologies. It seeks to clarify the key differences between ideological and other modes of thought, and to introduce debates such as End of Ideology and End of History. More specifically, the course serves as an introduction to the distinctive doctrines and variants of ten ideologies, and to the role the latter play in contemporary politics.

1. Origin, Nature and Significance of Ideologies.
2. Liberalism and Libertarianism.
3. Socialism and Communism.
4. Nationalism and Conservatism.
5. Fascism and Fundamentalism.
6. Feminism and Environmentalism.

Readings:

1. Adams Ian, 1993, *Political Ideologies Today*, Manchester, Manchester University Press.
2. बापट राम, २०१३, *राज्यसंस्था, भांडवलशाही आणि पर्यावरण*, मुंबई, लोकवाङ्मय गृह
3. Eccleshall Robert (eds.), 2003, *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, London and New York, Routledge.
4. Eatwell Roger and Anthony Wright, 2003, *Contemporary Political Ideologies*, New Delhi, Rawat.
5. Freedon Michael, 1996, *Ideologies and Political Theory: A Conceptual Approach*, New York, Oxford University Press.
6. Freedon Michael (ed.), 2001, *Reassessing Political Ideologies*, New York, Routledge.
7. Goodin Robert and Philip Petit (eds.), 1993, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, London, Blackwell.
8. Graham Gordon, 1986, *Politics in Its Place - A Study of Six Ideologies*, Oxford, Clarendon Press.
9. Heywood Andrew, 2012, *Political Ideologies*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
10. Hoffman John and Paul Graham, 2015, *Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi, Pearson Education Ltd.
11. कुलकर्णी ए.एन, १९९७, *आधुनिक राजकीय विचारप्रणाली*, नागपूर, विद्या प्रकाशन
12. McLellan, David, 1998, *Ideology*, Delhi, World View.
13. Srivastav Smita, 2012, *An Introduction to Political Ideology*, Delhi, Pearson.
14. Sargent Lyman Tower, 1999, *Contemporary Political Ideologies*, London and New York, Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
15. Vincent Andrew, 2014, *Modern Political Ideologies*, London, Blackwell.

PO-O2: Twentieth Century Political Thought

Objectives:

This Course provides glimpses 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 and schools of thought.

1. Philosophy of Praxis: Antonio Gramsci.
2. Civic Republicanism: Hannah Arendt.
3. Political Liberalism: John Rawls.
4. Phenomenology of Colonialism: Frantz Fanon.
5. Post structuralism: Michel Foucault.
6. Critical Theory: Juergen Habermas.

Readings:

1. Adams Ian and R. W. Dyson, 2008, *Fifty Great Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
2. Ball Terence and Richard Bellamy (eds.), 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. Boucher David and Paul Kelly, 2009, *Political Thinkers*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
5. Finlayson Alan, 2003, *Contemporary Political Thought*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press.
6. Kohn Margaret and Keally McBride, 2011, *Political Theories of Decolonization*, Oxford and Oxford University Press.
7. Kolakowski Leszek, 1978, *Main Currents of Marxism*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
8. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2011, *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi/Thousand Oaks, Sage.
9. मालशे मिलिंद आणि अशोक जोशी, २००७, *आधुनिक समीक्षा सिद्धांत*, मुंबई, मौज.
10. McLellan David, 2007, *Marxism after Marx*, London, Macmillan.
11. Parekh Bhikhu, 1982, *Contemporary Political Thinkers*, Oxford, M. Robertson.
12. Parekh Bhikhu and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 1987, *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage.
13. शिरवाडकर के. रं., २०१०, *आपले विचारविश्व*, पुणे, राजहंस.
14. Trivey Leonard and Anthony Wright, 1992, *Political Thought since 1945*, Aldershot, Edward Elgar.
15. Zuckert Catherine (ed.), 2011, *Political Philosophy in the Twentieth Century*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

PO-O3-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. Problems of Hindu Society : Caste System and Philosophical Foundation
2. Views on Social Reconstruction/Social Change
3. Interpretation of Indian history
4. Economic Thought : Nationalist and Socialist Orientations
5. Views on State: Liberal Democracy, Constitutionalism and Republicanism.
6. Idea of Religion: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Justice and Interpretation of Buddhism.

Readings:

1. Ambedkar B.R., 1987, *Philosophy of Hinduism*, Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-3, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
2. Ambedkar B.R., 1979, *Annihilation of Caste*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-1, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
3. Ambedkar B.R., 1989, *Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-5, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
4. Ambedkar B.R., 1979, Mr. Russel and the Reconstruction of Society, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-1, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
5. Ambedkar B.R., 1987, *Revolution and Counter revolution in ancient India*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-3, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra
6. Ambedkar B.R., 1979, *States and Minorities*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-1, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
7. Ambedkar B.R., 1992, *The Buddha and His Dhamma*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-11, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
8. Ambedkar B. R., 2003, *The Buddha and the Future of His Religion*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-17(2), Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
9. Ambedkar B.R., 1987, *The Buddha and Karl Marx*, in Dr. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol-3, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra.
10. Gore M S., 1993, *Social Context Of An Ideology : Political And Social Thought Of Dr. Ambedkar*, New Delhi, Sage
11. Jaffrelot Christophe, 2004, *Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
12. कसबे रावसाहेब, १९९२, *डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि भारतीय राज्यघटना*, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
13. कसबे रावसाहेब, १९९२, *आंबेडकर आणि मार्क्स*, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.

14. Omvedt Gail, 2004, *Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India*, New Delhi and Penguin.
15. Omvedt Gail, 2003, *Buddhism in India*, New Delhi, Sage.
16. Omvedt Gail, 1994, *Dalits and Democratic Revolution in Colonial India*, New Delhi, Sage.
17. Rodrigues Valerian(Ed), 2002, *The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar*, New Delhi, OUP.

PO-O4-Political Thought in Modern Maharashtra

Objectives:

The course is an introduction to the political thinking in Maharashtra since the late 19th 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. जावडेकर शं.द., १९९४, आधुनिक भारत, पुणे, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन.
4. Lederle Mathew, 1976, Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra, Mumbai, Popular Prakashan.
5. O'Hanlon Rosalind (ed), 2000, A Comparison between Women and Men: Tarabai Shinde and the Critique of Gender Relations in Colonial India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
6. पंडित नलिनी, १९७२, महाराष्ट्रातील राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास, पुणे, मॉडर्न बुक डेपो.
7. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch, (eds.), 2006, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage.
8. फडके य.दि, १९७९, व्यक्ती आणि विचार, पुणे, श्रीविद्या प्रकाशन.
9. सुमंत यशवंत आणि द. दि. पुंडे (संपा.), २००६, महाराष्ट्रातील जातिसंस्था विषयक विचार, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.
10. व्होरा राजेंद्र (संपा.) २०००, परंपरा आणि आधुनिकता, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.

PO-O5 Indian Administration: Structure and Organization

Objectives:

The objective of the course is to introduce to students the basic structure and organization of Indian Administration. The purpose of this course is to provide students with broad understanding of structure, organization and functions of Indian Administration at the central, state, local levels.

1. Evolution of Indian Administration
 - a) Pre - Colonial Legacy of Indian Administration System
 - b) Colonial Legacy and its impact on Indian Administration
2. Constitutional framework of Indian Administration
 - a) Indian Federalism and Indian Administrative system
 - b) Constitutional Provisions for Union and State Services
3. Organization and Structure of Union Government
 - a) President, Prime Minister, Cabinet and Prime Minister's Office
 - b) Central Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat
 - c) Ministries and Departments
 - d) Boards and Commissions
4. Organization and Structure of State Administration
 - a) Governor: Role and Responsibilities
 - b) Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
 - c) State Secretariat and Directorates
5. District Administration
 - a) Role and importance of District Administration
 - b) District Collector
 - c) Changing role of District Collector
6. Local Self Government
 - a) Seventy Third Constitutional Amendment
 - b) Seventy Forth Constitutional Amendment
 - c) Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Area Act-1996 (PESA)

Readings:

1. Arora R. K. and Rajani Goyal, 1996, *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues*, New Delhi, Vishwa Prakashan.
2. Avasthi and Avasthi, 2006, *Indian Administration*, Agra, Laxminarain Aggrwal.
3. Bhambri C. P., 1971, *Bureaucracy and Politics in India*, Delhi, Vikas Publication.
4. Maheshwari S.R., 2004, *The Machinery of Governance in India*, Delhi, Macmillan India Ltd.
5. Maheshwari S.R., 2009, *Indian Administration*, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 6th Edition.
6. Sapru P.K., 2001, *Indian Administration*, Ludhiana, Kalyani Publishers
7. Sarkar Siuli, 2010, *Public Administration in India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall India.
8. Sharma P.D. and Sharma B.M., 2009, *Indian Administration Retrospect and Prospect*, Jaipur, Rawat Publishers.
9. Singh Hoshiar and Pankaj Singh, 2011, *Indian Administration*, Delhi, Pearson Education in South Asia.
10. Singh Hoshiar, 2000, *Indian Administration*, New Delhi, Kitab Mahal.

PO-O6-Indian Administration: Process and Issues

Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to provide broad understanding of processes, practices and issues in Indian Administration. The aim of the course is to equip the students with skills necessary to undertake analysis of administrative process and issues in India.

1. Issues and Challenges in Indian Administration
 - a) Socio- Economic
 - b) Political
 - c) Governance Issues and Challenges
2. Planning and Development
 - a) Machinery of Planning: Composition, Functions and Role of Planning Commission
 - b) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
 - c) National Development Council
3. Responsive and Accountable Administration
 - a) Legislative and Executive control over Administration
 - b) Judicial control over Administration
 - c) Lokpal and Lokayukta
4. Responsive and Accountable Administration in the age of Liberalisation
 - a) Citizens' Charter
 - b) Right to Public Services
 - c) Right to Information
 - d) Social Audit/ Citizens' Report Card
5. Administrative Reforms
 - a) Administrative Reforms Commissions: Overview
 - b) Civil Services Reforms in the Context of Liberalisation
 - c) E- Governance
6. Reinventing Indian Administration
 - a) New Regulatory Institutions
 - b) Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations and Administration
 - c) Administrative Culture

Readings:

1. Ahuja Kanta and A. K Ojha, (ed.), 2008, *Governance and Reforms*, Jaipur, Aalekh Publishers.
2. Arora Ramesh K. (ed.), 2006, *Public Administration in India: Tradition, Trends and Transformation*, New Delhi, Paragon.
3. Arora Ramesh K. and Rajni Goyal, 2000, *Indian Administration: Institutions and Issues*, New Delhi, Wishwa Prakashan.
4. Chakrabarty Bidyut, 2007, *Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi, Orient Longman Private Limited.
5. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2007, *Public Services in India: Current Good Practices and New Developments in Public Service Management*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications, Indian Reprint.
6. Jain R. B., 1976, *Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration*, Delhi Vishwa.
7. Jain R.B., 2002, *Public Administration in India: 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance*, New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications.
8. Maheshwari S. R., 2002, *Administrative Reforms in India*, Delhi, Macmillan India.
9. Prasad Kamala, 2006, *Indian Administration Politics, Policies and Prospects*, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley (India), Licensees of Pearson Education in South Asia.
10. Rafath Mohammed Ali, 2012, *Bureaucracy and Politics*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
11. Raghunandan T. R., (ed.), 2012, *Decentralization and Local Governance: The Indian Experience*, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan.
12. Reddy Sanjeev P.L. and R.K Tiwari, 2005, *Issues and Themes in Indian Administration*, New Delhi, IIPA
13. Sharma Premlata, 1998, *Issues in Indian Administration*, Jaipur, Mangal Deep Publications.
14. Singh Hoshiar and D.P. Singh (ed.), 1990, *Indian Administration: Current Issues and Problems*, Jaipur, Aalekh
15. Vayunandan E. and Dolly Mathew (ed.), 2003, *Good Governance Initiatives in India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall India.

PO-O7-Development Administration

Objectives:

This course seeks to introduce Development Administration as an area of inquiry. It highlights the concepts, theories and contemporary state of development administration. The purpose of course is to help students understand and analyse development administration by situating it in the Indian context.

1. Introduction to Development Administration
 - a. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance
 - b. Genesis: Context, Evolution
2. Approaches to Development Administration
 - a. Ecological Approach
 - b. Institution-Building Approach
 - c. People-Centered Approach
3. Organization of Development Administration in India
 - a. Community Development Programme
 - b. Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - c. Specialized Agencies
4. Liberalisation and Development Administration in India
 - a. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
 - b. Self- Help Groups (SHGs)
5. Development Policies in Contemporary India
 - a. MG-NREGA
 - b. Bharat Nirman
 - c. SRA Policy
6. Challenges before Development Administration
 - a. Inclusive Development
 - b. People's Participation
 - c. Accountability

Readings:

1. Arora Ramesh K. and P. C. Mathur (eds.), 1986, *Development Policy and Administration in India*, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House.
2. Bansal Premlata, 1974, *Administrative Development in India*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
3. Bhattacharya Mohit, 2001, *Development Administration*, New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.
4. Bhattacharya Mohit, 2006, *Social Theory, Development Administration, and Development Ethics*, New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.
5. Chatterjee S. K., 1981, *Development Administration in India*, Delhi, Surjeet Publications.
6. Dwivedi O. P., 1994, *Development Administration*, London, Macmillan.
7. Mathur Hari Mohan, 1986, *Administering Development in the Third World: Constraints and Choices*, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Panandikar V. A. Pai (ed.), 1974, *Development Administration in India*, Delhi, Macmillan.
9. Sapru R. K., 2012, *Development Administration*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2nd Revised Edition.
10. Sharma R. D., 1992, *Development Administration: Theory and Practice*, Delhi, H. K. Publishers and Distributors.
11. Sharma Sudhesh Kumar (ed.), 1977, *Dynamics of Development: An International Perspective Vol. I & II*, Delhi, Concept Publishing Company
12. Trivedi K. D., 1987, *Perspectives in Development Administration*, Delhi, Mittal Publications.
13. Verma S. P. and S. K. Sharma (eds.), 1984, *Development Administration*, New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA).

PO-O8-Administrative Thinkers

Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to introduce the administrative ideas, views and thoughts of major thinkers in the discipline of Public Administration. The aim of the course is to provide the understanding of contribution of administrative thinkers in development of the discipline.

- 1) Henri Fayol
- 2) Max Weber
- 3) Elton Mayo
- 4) Herbert Simon
- 5) Fred Riggs
- 6) Dwight Waldo

Readings:

1. Ali Shum Shum Nisa, 1984, *Eminent Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House.
2. Hooja Rakesh and Ramesh K. Arora (ed.), 2007, *Administrative Theories, Approaches, Concepts and Thinkers in Public Administration*, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
3. Maheshwari S.R., 2003, *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi Macmillan India.
4. Prasad Ravindra, V. S. Prasad, P Satyanarayana and Y. Pardhasarathi (eds.), 2010, *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Rathod P.B, 2006, *The Galaxy of Administrative Thinkers*, Jaipur, ABD Publishers.
6. Shafritz Jay M. and Alber C. Hyde (ed.), 1987, *Classics of Public Administration*, Chicago, Illinois, The Dorsey Press.
7. Sharma Deepak, 1993, *Administrative Thought of Herbert A. Simon*, Delhi, Kalinga Publications.
8. Sharma Manoj, 2004, *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi, Anmol Publication.
9. Singh R. N., 1977, *Management Thought and Thinkers*, Delhi, Sultan Chand and Sons.

PO-O9-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 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 KrishiVikasYojna

6. Welfare Policies

- a. Women 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. Frankel Francine, 2006. *India's Political Economy*, New Delhi, OUP.
3. Ganapathy R.S. et al (ed.), 1985, *Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India*, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
4. Joshi Vijay and I. M. D. Little, 2006, *India's Economic Reforms 1991-2001*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Kapila Uma, 2010, *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 10th Edition
6. Kashyap Subhash C. (ed.), 1990, *National Policy Studies*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill
7. Ramesh Jairam, 2015. *To the Brink and Back: India's 1991 Story*, New Delhi: Rupa.

PO-O10 Politics of International Economic Relations

Objectives:

The course helps students understand the importance of the politics of international economy and make sense of current events. Its areas of focus encourage 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 historical background of International Political Economy, Theoretical frameworks.
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. Cohn Theodore H.,2014,*Global Political Economy- Theory and Practice*, New-Delhi, Pearson.
2. Friedman, Jeffrey.A., and David A. Lake , 2009,*International Political Economy- Perspectives on Global Power and Wealth*, Belmont, CA, Wadsworth Thomson.
3. Gilpin, Robert, 2009, *The Political Economy of International Relations*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
4. Gilpin, Robert, 2010, *Global Political Economy- Understanding the International Economic Order*, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press.
5. Keohane Robert.O.,2005,*After Hegemony- Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy*, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press.
6. Ravenhill John, 2015, *Global Political Economy*, Oxford, OUP.
7. Spero, Joan.E. And Jeffrey A Hart, 2014, *The Politics of International Economic Relations*, London, Routledge.
8. Strange Susan, 1998, *States and Markets: An Introduction to International Political Economy*, London, Basil Blackwell.
9. Strange Susan, (1987), *Retreat of the State*, London: Basil Blackwell

PO-O11-: India's Foreign Policy

Objectives:

This paper encourages the student to undertake an in depth analysis of India's foreign policy. It seeks to probe and ascertain the major issues and debates in the field of Indian foreign policy and explores India's complex relationships, both bilateral and multilateral, with other countries.

1. Conceptual and Philosophical Origins: the Decision Making Process and Challenges in Decision Making.
2. India's options in a Changing 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, Nuclear Threats.
6. India's Economic Interests: Multilateralism and 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. Chellany Brahma, 2006, *Asian Juggernaut – The Rise of China, India and Japan*, New Delhi, Harper-Collins.
3. Cohen Stephen. P, 2001, *India: Emerging Power*, New Delhi, Picus.
4. Dixit, J.N., 2003, *India's Foreign Policy (1947 – 2003)*, New Delhi, Picus.
5. Ganguly Sumit, 2011, *Indian Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, New Delhi Oxford University Press.
6. Harshe Rajen and K.M. Sethi, (ed), 2005, *Engaging with the World – Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
7. Kugelman Michael (ed.) 2011, *India's Contemporary Security Challenges*, Washington DC, Woodrow Wilson Centre.
8. Kumaraswamy P. (ed). 2004, *Security Beyond Survival – Essays for K. Subrahmanyam*, New Delhi, Sage.
9. Malone David M., 2011, *Does the Elephant Dance? – Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press. New Delhi.
10. Pant Harsh, (ed), 2013, *India's Foreign policy in a unipolar world*, New Delhi, Routledge.
11. Perkovitch George., 2003, *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact of Global Proliferation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
12. Raja Mohan, C., 2003, *Crossing the Rubican – The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Viking.
13. Sharma, R.R., (ed) 2005, *India and Emerging Asia*, New Delhi, Sage.
14. Sikri, Rajiv, 2009, *Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Sage.

PO-O12-- Globalization and The State

Introduction:

The course introduces the students to the processes of globalization and its impact on the State as we know it. The Westphalian State has been ruptured by the forces of Globalization, since the world order itself is showing signs of fragmented development. The course address questions related to the changing role of the state whether the state, as perceived by the Westphalian effect, is retreating, or getting rearrange or is undergoing ordering/stratification; whether new concepts of the state are being constructed and whether the overpowering of state by other actors is becoming too obvious and overwhelming.

1. The modern territorial state: Westphalian and Post -Westphalian States, Limits to internationalization of the state resources.
2. The rule of law: internationalization and privatization, States versus Markets.
3. The democratic nation-state: erosion or transformation of legitimacy.
4. The interventionist state: the shifting welfare component.
5. Modern and Postmodern states: Garrison and Failed states.
6. The security dilemma of Post-Colonial states: domestic dimensions.

Readings:

1. Clark Ian, (1997), *Globalization and Fragmentation: International Relations in the twentieth century*, Oxford, OUP.
2. Clark Ian, (1999), *Globalization and International Relations Theory*, Oxford, OUP.
3. Hay Colin, Michael Lister and David Marsh, (2006), *The State – Theories and Issues*, Basingstroke, Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Leibfried Stephan and Michael Zurn,(2005), *Transformations of the State*,Cambridge, CUP.
5. Strange Susan, (1987), *Retreat of the State*, London: Basil Blackwell.
6. Strange Susan, (1998), *States and Markets: An Introduction to International Political Economy*, London: Basil Blackwell.
7. Sorensen George. (2001), *Changes in Statehood- The transformations of International Relations*, Hampshire, Palgrave.

PO-O13- Inequality and Exclusion

Objectives:

The course expects that the students would be introduced to different dimensions of inequality and exclusion in contemporary global context; their effects on power relations and various strategies adopted for responding to and addressing inequalities and systems of exclusion. The course expects that students realize the possibilities of overlap among various systems of exclusion and also the multiple paths for their amelioration. The course is not supposed to be only India-specific. Instead, a comparative perspective in studying the phenomena of inequality and exclusion are encouraged. The course is to be studied in the context of classical conceptions of equality and contemporary theorizations of exclusion.

1. Race:

- a) European attitudes to Asian and African peoples
- b) The American experience.

2. Gender:

- a) Inequality in 'private' domains
- b) Exclusion from 'public' sphere.

3. Class:

- a) Marxian concept and its relevances
- b) Income and asset inequalities.

4. Caste:

- a) Rituals and Scriptures as justifications
- b) Caste, Democracy and Capitalist Economy.

5. Religion:

- a) Exclusion in religion-based states
- b) Majoritarianism vs. Minoritarianism.

6. Ethnicity:

- a) African experience;
- b) 'Ethnicity' in India's North-East.

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-O14- 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, caste, gender
2. Labour Movements
 - a. Trade unionism, informalization of labour
 - b. Hamal Panchayat in Pune
3. Agrarian movements
 - a. Issues of Land reforms, 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
 - b. Reservations in Political Offices
6. Civil society interventions
 - a. Challenges to the Development Agenda of the state, Issues of Human Rights, NGOs
 - b. Anti –corruption Movement

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. Sahu D R, 2013, *Sociology of Social Movement*, New Delhi, Sage.
7. Singha Roy Debal, 2004, *Peasant Movements in Post- Colonial India*, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Shah Ghanshyam (ed.), 2002, *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi, Sage.

PO-O15- 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.), (2003) *Politics and State in India*, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Jayal Niraja Gopal, (2001), *Democracy and the State*, New Delhi, Oxford India Paper backs.
9. Jayal Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bahnu Mehta (ed.), 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.
13. Menon Nivedita and Aditya Nigam, 2008, *Power and Contestation: India since 1989*, Hyderabad, Orient Longman.

PO-O16-: Politics of Masculinities

Objectives:

This Course introduces certain key concepts and debates that have emerged from the trans-disciplinary investigation of men and masculinities. It highlights the ways in which politics—understood as a process that constitutes and contests human subjectivities as also social structures—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. Masculinities, Sexualities and Families: Interrogating Heteronormative Patriarchy.
3. Political Economy of Masculinities: Class, Capital and Globalization.
4. Masculinities in the Matrix of Culture: Caste, Race and Religion.
5. Imbrication of Masculinities and the State: Violence, Power and Domination.
6. Mobilized Masculinities: Conservative, Pro-feminist, and Gay Groups.

Readings:

1. Barry Kathleen, 2012, *Unmaking War, Remaking Men*, New Delhi, Women Unlimited.
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. Cleaver Frances (ed.), 2002, *Masculinities Matter! : Men, Gender and Development*, London, Zed Books.
5. Connell Raewyn, 2014, *Masculinities*, Cambridge, Polity.
6. Cornwall Andrea, Jerker Edstorm and Alan Greig (ed.), 2011, *Men and Development*, London and New York, Zed Books.
7. Digby Tom (ed.), 1998, *Men Doing Feminism*, New York, Routledge.
8. Farrell Warren, 1994, *The Myth of Male Power*, New York, Berkley Books.
9. Glover David and Cora Kaplan, 2009, *Genders*, London, Routledge.
10. Goodman Jacqueline (ed.), 2012, *Global Perspectives on Gender and Work*, Lanham, Rowman and Littlefield.
11. Halberstam Judith, 2012, *Female Masculinity*, New Delhi, Zubaan.
12. Kimmel Michael, Jeff Hearn and R. W. Connell (eds.), 2005, *Handbook of Studies on Men and Masculinities*, Thousand Oaks, Sage.
13. Kulkarni Mangesh, 2012, *Exploring Indian Masculinities: A Review of Literature in Social Sciences and Humanities*, Occasional Paper, Centre for Social Sciences & Humanities, University of Pune.
14. Lehman Peter (ed.), 2001, *Masculinities: Bodies, Movies, Culture*, New York and London, Routledge.
15. Lusty Natalya and Julian Murphet (ed.), 2014, *Modernism and Masculinity*, New York, Cambridge University Press.

16. Pease Bob, 2000, *Recreating Men: Postmodern Masculinity Politics*, London, Sage.
17. Richardson Diane and Steven Seidman (eds.), 2002, *Handbook of Lesbian and Gay Studies*, London, Sage.
18. Whitehead Stephen and Frank Barrett (eds.), 2004, *The Masculinities Reader*, Cambridge, Polity.
19. Zarkov Dubravka (ed.) 2008, *Gender, Violent Conflict and Development*, New Delhi, Zubaan.

PO-O17-Migration

Objectives:

This course will introduce to students the genesis of migration, along with its proposed challenges to the existing nation states. It will take up issues related to the contentious concepts of migration and questions of legitimacy, demographic, economic and socio- cultural challenges involved in migration.

1. Issues and Approaches
2. The Evolution of an International Refugee Regime
3. Challenges to State Sovereignty
4. Demographic Challenges
5. The Politics of Resentment
6. Economic Considerations

Readings:-

1. Acharya Amitav, 1999 “*Developing Countries and the Emerging World Order: Security and Institutions,*” in Louise Fawcett and Yezid Sayigh, eds. *The Third World beyond the Cold War: Continuity and Change*, Oxford University Press.
2. Artal-Tur, Andrés, Peri, Giovanni, Requena-Silvente, Francisco (Eds.), 2014, *The Socio -Economic Impact of Migration Flows Effects on Trade, Remittances, Output, and the Labour, Market*, Springer International Publishing.
3. Chari PR, Mallika Joseph and Suba Chandran (eds) 2003 *Missing Boundaries: Refugees, Migrants, Stateless and Internally Displaced Persons in South Asia* New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
4. Chari PR and Sonika Gupta (ed), 2003, *Human Security in South Asia: Gender, Migration and Globalisation*, New Delhi, Social Science Press.
5. Goldin Ian, Geoffrey Cameron and Meera Balarajan, (Ed) 2011, *Exceptional People: How Migration Shaped Our World and Will Define Our Future*, Princeton, University Press.
6. Harzig Christiane and Hoerder Dirk, Gabaccia Donna R., 2009, *What is Migration History?* London, Polity.
7. Messina Anthony M. & Gallya Lahav (Ed), 2005 *The Migration Reader- Exploring Politics and Policies*, Boulder Lynne Rienner.
8. Mishra Omprakash (Ed), 2004, *Forced Migration in the South Asian Region-Displacement, Human Rights and Conflict Resolution*, New Delhi, Konark Publishers.
9. Newman, Edward and Joanne van Selm (eds.), 2003, *Refugees and Forced Displacement: International Security, Human Vulnerability, and the State*, Tokyo, United Nations University Press.
10. World Migration Report, 2010, *IOM International Organization for Migration. IOM.*
Publications,publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR_2010_ENGLISH.pdf.

PO-O18: Politics of Non-Democratic Regimes

Objectives:

This Course introduces the student to the idea of comparing similar. While similarity is about the absence of democracy, non-democratic systems manifest differences of historical nature and differences of outcomes. The purpose of this course is to develop a comparative perspective about functioning of the non-democratic regimes of different types. The study of this Course would alert the student to the variation in organization and legitimation of power in a non-democratic manner.

1. Key differences between democratic and 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-O19- Politics of South Asia

Objectives:

The course introduces students to the region of South Asia and its shared geopolitical context. It also allows students to understand cross-national comparisons across similar cases of political systems. Thirdly, the courses will introduce students to the nuances of democratic politics as it shapes in new democracies. Although India dominates the South Asia region the course will place more emphasis on countries other than India.

1. South Asia as a region
 - a. Ideas of South Asia
 - b. Colonial Legacies and Formation of the Nation States
 - c. SAARC
2. Political institutions at work
 - a. Division and Devolution of Power
 - b. Role of the Military
3. Electoral and Party Politics
 - a. Electoral Systems and Issues of Representation
 - b. Party Systems
4. Social Divisions and Politics
 - a. Caste, Language and Ethnicities
 - b. Issues of Minorities
5. Social Movements
 - a. Democracy Movements
 - b. Women's Movements
6. Political economy
 - a. Models of Economic Development
 - b. Poverty

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. Guneratne Arjun and Anita M Weiss (ed), 2014, *Pathways to Power: the Domestic Politics of South Asia*, Hyderabad, Orient Blackswan.
6. Jalal Ayesha, 1995, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
7. Phadnis Urmila, 1991, *Ethnicity and Nation-Building in South Asia*, New Delhi, Manohar.
8. SDSA Team, 2008, *State of Democracy in South Asia*, New Delhi, OUP.
9. Shastri Amita and Wilson Jayaratnam (eds), 2001, *The Post-Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Identity, Development and Security*, Richmond, Curzon Press.
10. Spencer Jonathan, 2007, *Anthropology, Politics and State: Democracy and Violence in South Asia*, Cambridge, NY, CUP.
7. Thakur Ramesh and Wiggen Oddney (eds.) 2004, *South Asia in the world: Security, Sustainable Development and Good Governance*, Tokyo, United Nations University Press.
8. Wink Andre Gunter (ed) 1991, *Islam, Politics and Society in South Asia*, New Delhi, Manohar.
13. टिकेकर मनीषा (संपा.), २००९, *भारत आणि भारताचे शेजारी*, पुणे, साधना.
14. यादव योगेंद्र, सुहास पळशीकर, पीटर आर. डिसूझा, २०१०, *लोकशाही जिंदाबाद*, पुणे, समकालीन.

PO- O20- State Politics in India

Objectives:

This Course intends to introduce the students to the importance of political processes at the state level as part of the study of Indian politics. Secondly, it expects that the students adopt a comparative approach to the study of states— while identifying special features of politics of each state, the students would also understand the comparability of those special features with other states. The emphasis is not so much on studying the details of each state separately, but on relating the features of each state's politics to various themes critical to understanding politics at the all-India level. The course expects that the students would also situate the politics of each state in the broader context of state-level historical developments, the socio-economic factors and the all-India developments.

1. States as units of politics:

- a) Formation of states;
- b) Centre-state and inter-state Conflicts (Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and Tamil Nadu-Karnataka)

2. Regional Identity:

- a) Politics of Language, Religion and Ethnicity
- b) Politics over issues of Autonomy and Insurgency (Punjab, Jammu-Kashmir, Nagaland)

3. Competitive Politics:

- a) States dominated by all-India Parties
- b) States dominated by State Parties (Gujarat; Assam, West Bengal)

4. Caste and Politics:

- a) Politics of Middle-Peasantry Castes
- b) Dalit and OBC Politics (UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu)

5. Political Economy:

- a) Regional Disparities
- b) Planning and Decentralization (Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala)

6. Collective Mobilizations:

- a) Identity-based Mobilizations
- b) Development and Collective Mobilizations (Mizoram, Odisha, Chhattisgarh)

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. पळशीकर सुहास, २०१४, देश-प्रदेश: प्रादेशिक राजकारणाच्या बदलत्या दिशा, पुणे, युनिक अकादमी.
6. Palshikar Suhas, Suri K. C. and YadavYogendra, (eds.), 2014, *Party Competition in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
7. Shastri Sandeep, K C Suri and YadavYogendra (eds.), 2009, *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
8. Sridharan E. (ed.), 2014. *Coalition Politics in India*, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
9. Weiner Myron (ed.), 1965, *State Politics in India*, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
10. Wood John R (ed.), 1984, *State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity*, Boulder, West view Press.
11. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2009, September 26-October 2

PO-O21- Party System in India

Objectives:

This course introduces the changes in the nature of party competition in India since independence. As parties constitute an important part of the political process, this course would expect students to understand the evolution of different parties and the different configurations of competition both at all-India level and in different states of India. Students will also study the ideological variations across parties, their relationship with social movements and the social bases of parties.

1. Early phase of Party Politics:

- a) Representation and power sharing as the key issues during nationalist movement
- b) Party politics since early twentieth century to mid-twentieth century

2. Indian National Congress

- a) Rise as the party of consensus
- b) Decline of dominance

3. Bharatiya Janata Party

- a) Hindutva ideology and the rise of BJP
- b) BJP's expansion in mid-nineties and after 2009

4. Class-Caste Parties

- a) CPI and CPM
- b) BSP

5. State Parties

- a) Role before 1980s
- b) State parties since 1980s

6. Party system in India

- a) Dominant party system
- b) Multiple bipolarities;
- c) Convergence and return of dominance of party system?

Readings:

1. De Souza Peter Ronald and E. Sridharan (eds.), 2006, *India's Political Parties*, New Delhi, Sage.
2. Hansen Thomas Blom and Jaffrelot Christophe, 1998, *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
3. Harman Horst, 1977, *Political Parties in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan.
4. Hasan Zoya (ed.), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Delhi, OUP.
5. Hasan Zoya, 2012, *Congress After Indira*, New Delhi, OUP.
6. Mehra Ajay K., D.D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck (eds.), 2003, *Political Parties and Party Systems*, New Delhi, Sage.
7. Palshikar Suhas, K.C. Suri and Yogendra Yadav (eds.), 2014, *Party Competition in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
8. Sisson Richard and Ramashray Roy (eds.), 1990, *Diversity and Dominance in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage.
9. Sridharan E. (ed.), 2014, *Coalition Politics in India*, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
10. Suri K C, 2005, *Parties under Pressure: Political Parties in India since Independence*, Delhi, Lokniti-CSDS, working paper I.
11. Suri K. C. (ed.) 2013, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume II, Indian Democracy*, New Delhi: OUP.

PO -O22 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 issue 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. Informalization 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 Terence J. (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 Francine 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 Lloyed and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, 1987, *In Pursuit of Laxmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
- 10 .Vanaik Achin, 1990, *The Painful Transition*, London, Verso.

PO-O23- Political Process in Maharashtra

Objectives:

This course intends to introduce students to an in-depth study of politics in one state—Maharashtra. Therefore, students are expected to understand both the historical evolution of Maharashtra's politics and different analyses of politics of the state. It is expected that the students will situate the politics in Maharashtra in three contexts: one, the historical context of the region itself, two, the all-India context and three, the comparative context of other states. This approach will help the students in distinguishing between the special and normal features of state's politics.

1. Politics before 1960:
 - a) Social Forces during early Twentieth century
 - b) Movement for a Marathi state
2. Parties and Elections:
 - a) Rise of Congress Dominance
 - b) Evolution of Competitive Party System since 1990
3. Caste and Politics:
 - a) Maratha Hegemony
 - b) Dalit Politics
 - c) OBC Politics
4. Political Economy:
 - a) The Cooperative sector
 - b) Agriculture vs. Industry
 - c) Urbanization and Political economy of Mumbai
5. Politics of Regionalism:
 - a) Politics of Regional Identity
 - b) Regional imbalance and Regional Backwardness;
 - c) Demand for separate Vidarbha
6. Collective Mobilizations:
 - a) Yuvak Kranti Dal and Dalit Panthers
 - b) Movements of Adivasis
 - c) Shetkari Sanghatana

Readings:

1. भोळे भा. ल. आणि बेडकिहाळ किशोर (संपा), २००३, *बदलता महाराष्ट्र*, सातारा, आंबेडकर अकादमी.
2. देसाई दत्ता, २०१०, 'महाराष्ट्र, विकासाची दिशा आणि पर्याय', परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरु विशेषांक, ऑक्टो १६-३१.
3. Frankel Francine R. and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), 1990, *Dominance and State Power in Modern India*, Vol.2, Delhi, OUP.
4. खातू गजानन, २०११, *स्वप्रांच्या शोधात महाराष्ट्र*, मुंबई, सहित प्रकाशन.
5. Palshikar Suhas and Rajeshwari Deshpande, 1999, Maharashtra: Electoral Politics and Structures of Domination, SAP Occasional Paper Series II:1, Pune, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune.
6. पळशीकर सुहास आणि बिरमल नितीन (संपा), २००३, *महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण: राजकीय प्रक्रियेचे स्थानिक संदर्भ*, पुणे, प्रतिमा.
7. पळशीकर सुहास आणि सुहास कुलकर्णी २००७, *महाराष्ट्रातील सत्ता संघर्ष*, पुणे, समकालीन.
8. Palshikar Suhas, Birmal Nitin and Ghotale Vivek, 2010, *Coalitions in Maharashtra: Political Fragmentation or Social Reconfiguration?* CAS Occasional Paper Series: No. 4, Pune, Dept of Politics & Public Administration, University of Pune.
9. व्होरा राजेंद्र आणि पळशीकर सुहास, १९९६, *महाराष्ट्रातील सत्तांतर*, मुंबई, ग्रंथाली.

PO: O24 -Election Studies-Methods and Issues

Objectives:-

This course has a dual purpose. It seeks to introduce to the students the methods of studying elections. It also seeks to acquaint the student with the practice of studying elections in India and issues involved in it. The course expects students to understand the different methods of election study. Taking off from the history and evolution of election studies, the course further dwells on key issues in India's electoral politics.

1. Evolution of studies of elections and voting:
 - a) Behaviouralism in US
 - b) Election Studies in India
2. Survey Method
3. Field Studies and Ethnographic studies
4. Social identities and voting behaviour
5. Clientelism and Elections
6. Media, Public Opinion and Elections

Readings:

1. Banerjee Mukulika, 2014, *Why India Votes?* New Delhi, Routledge.
2. Kitschelt, Herbert and Steven I. Wilkinson (eds.) 2007, *Patrons, Clients and Policies: Patterns of Democratic Accountability and Political Competition*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Niemi Richard G., Herbert F. Weisberg and David C. Kimball (eds.) 2011, *Controversies in Voting Behavior*, Washington: CQ Press.
4. Palshikar Suhas (2013), "Election Studies", in K.C. Suri (ed.) *Indian Democracy*, Volume 2, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations: Political Science*: Oxford University Press, New Delhi, pp.161-208.
5. Sanjay Kumar and Praveen Rai, 2013, *Measuring Political Behavior in India*, New Delhi, Sage.
6. Shah A. M. (ed.) 2010, *Grassroots of Democracy*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
7. Suri, K.C. (2014), "Elections and Voting in India", in *India in the Contemporary World: Polity, Economy and International Relations*, Edited by Jakub Zajackowski, Jivanta Schottli and Manish Thapa, Routledge, London, pp.41-63.
(Students would also need to read relevant articles from journals, particularly, *Economic & Political Weekly*, *Electoral Studies* and *Studies in Indian Politics*.)

PO-O25: Research Methods in Political Science

Objectives:

Systematic inquiry is the basis of good research. This course aims at introducing the key aspects 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, Hypotheses, Variables.
3. Ethical issues in Social Research.
4. Data Collection for Quantitative and Qualitative research in Political Science.
5. Data Analysis.
6. Report Writing.

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.

Seminar course

PO-SCA: Seminar Course (2 Credits)

PO-SCB: Seminar Course (2 Credits)

Seminar Course

A Seminar Course gives an opportunity to the faculty and the student to choose a topic for detailed study with the flexibility of defining the course details as per the latest developments and/or ongoing research work of the faculty member concerned. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce the system of Seminar Course as an optional course. This will be governed by the following norms:

- a) A seminar course shall consist of two (2) credits.
- b) There may be a maximum of two (2) seminar courses operational in any given semester.
- c) The detailed framework of a Seminar Course, along with availability of reading material and specific requirements for eligibility to offer that course, shall be notified by the teacher concerned on approval of the DC at least a month in advance of the commencement of the semester.
- d) A student can offer a maximum of two seminar courses during the M. A. Course.
- e) Seminar Courses shall be only optional courses and not compulsory courses.
- f) No teacher shall teach a seminar course in two consecutive semesters.
- g) Seminar Courses shall be available only from Semester 2 onward.
- h) The Seminar Courses offered during the odd semester (Semester 3) shall be identified as PO-SCA1 and PO-SCA3 and the courses offered during an even semester (2 and 4) shall be identified PO-SCB2 and PO-SCB4.
- i) In the event of more than two teachers wanting to teach a Seminar Course at the same time, the DC shall take a decision and if it fails to arrive at a decision, the decision of the Head shall be final.