M. A. Political Science Syllabus

(CREDIT & SEMESTER SYSTEM)

Revised syllabus will be implemented with effect from the academic year 2019-2020 at College Centers
Savitribai Phule Pune University
Political Science
Syllabus for M.A. - I

Semester I

List of Compulsory Courses (C = compulsory)

PO-C1: Traditions of Political Thought
PO-C2: Administrative Theory
PO-C3: Political Institutions in India

List of Optional Courses (O = optional)

PO-O1: Modern Political Ideologies
PO-O2: Political Process in Maharashtra
PO-O3: India’s Foreign Policy
PO-O4: Party System in India

Semester II

List of Compulsory Courses (C = compulsory)

PO-C4: Comparative Political Analysis
PO-C5: Theory of International Politics
PO-C6: Public Policy

List of Optional Courses (O = optional)

PO-O5: Politics and the Media
PO-O6: Human Rights
PO-O7: Social Movements in India
PO-O8: Political Thought in Modern Maharashtra
M.A. - I
Political Science

Semester I
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. ANCIENT ERA

   1. Confucius
      a. Life and Works
      b. Ruling through Virtue
      c. Rituals and Filial Piety

   2. Plato
      a. Life and Works
      b. Plato’s concept of Ideal State
      c. Platonic Theory of Justice

2. MODERN ERA

   1. Niccolo Machiavelli
      a. Life and Works
      b. Suggestions to the “Prince”
      c. Relationship between Ethics and Politics

   2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
      a. Life and Works
      b. Social Contract Theory
      c. General Will

3. INDUSTRIAL ERA

   1. John Stuart Mill
      a. Life and Works
      b. Liberty
      c. Representative Government

   2. Karl Marx
      a. Life and Works
      b. State and Class
      c. Historical Materialism
4. COLONIAL ERA

1. M. K. Gandhi
   a. Life and Career
   b. Views on the State
   c. Critique of Western Civilization
2. Frantz Fanon
   a. Life and Career
   b. Africana Phenomenology
   c. Theory of Decolonization

Readings:

6. डोळे ना. य, २००९, राजकीय विचारवंतांचा इतिहास, पुणे, कॅनटीनेटल प्रकाशन.
15. रेगे मे. पु., १९७४, पाराशाल्य नीतिशाखाचा इतिहास, पुणे, समाज प्रवृत्तत प्रकाश.
PO-C2: Administrative Theory

Objectives:

Public Administration is an essential part of a society. In the last few years, the profession of Public Administration is going through changes. Present paper aims to make aware the students about Evolution & Importance of the Public Administration. Paper introduces changing trends in the field of Public Administration.

1. Public Administration
   a. Evolution of the Discipline
   b. Changing Nature of Public Administration
   c. Changing Role of Public Administration in Developing Societies

2. Major Approaches to Public Administration
   a. Bureaucratic Approach
   b. Decision Making Approach
   c. Ecological Approach

3. Theories of Public Administration
   a. Rational Choice Theory
   b. Comparative Public Administration
   c. Development Administration

4. Principles of Organization
   a. Hierarchy, Unity of Command
   b. Span of Control – Centralization and Decentralization
   c. Line- Staff Agencies

5. New Trends in Public Administration
   a. New Public Management
   b. Challenges of Liberalization, Privatization

6. Governance
   a. Problems of Administrative Corruption
   b. Ombudsman
   c. Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta

Readings:

3. भट्टाचार्या मोहित (अनु- वासंती फडके), २०१३, न्यूहोराइज़न्स ऑफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, नवी दिल्ली, जवाहर पब्लिशर्स एण्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स.
4. बोरा पारस आणि शिरसाठ शाम, २०१५, लोकप्रशासनशाख, औरंगाबाद, विद्या बुक्स.
15. इनामदार ना.र.व काळे सुिनता, १९९७, लोकप्रशासन, पुणे, साधना प्रकाशन.
18. पाटील पी. बी., २००२, लोकप्रशासन, कोल्हापूर, फडके प्रकाशन.
PO-C3: 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, basic structure doctrine

6. Welfare, Regulation and Security
   a. UIDAI
   b. TRAI
   c. AFSPA

Readings:

4. Das Samir (ed) 2013, The Indian State, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
5. चपळगावकर नरेंद्र, २००२, राज्यपालवंते आर्थिक अध्यक्ष, मुंबई, मीज प्रकाशन.
10. कांबळे बाळ आिण एकनाथ खांदवे (संपा.), २०१२, भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आहातात, पुणे, डायमंड प्रकाशन.
11. कांबळे बाळ आिण प्रदीप जगताप (संपा.), २०१६, भारतीय धमिनिरपेक्षतेचे मूळ आणि बास्तव, नांदेड, अनुराधा प्रकाशन.
12. कांबळे बाळ, २०१६, सिंधी समाजवाची राजकीय आहाती, पुणे, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन्स
Optional Papers

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 major ideologies, and to the role the latter play in contemporary politics.

1. Introduction to Political Ideologies
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Nature and Significance
   c. End of Ideology- Debate

2. Liberalism and Conservatism
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Basic Principles
   c. Types

3. Socialism and Communism
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Basic Principles
   c. Types

4. Multiculturalism and Postmodernism
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Basic Principles
   c. Types

5. Fascism and Fundamentalism
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Basic Principles
   c. Types

6. Feminism and Environmentalism
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Basic Principles
   c. Types
Readings:

2. बापट राम, २०१३, राज्यविवाद, भारतवर्ती आणि पर्यावरण, मुंबई, लोकवाडमय मूळ.
3. देसाई दत्त, २०१९, नवउदार जगाचा उद्घाटन, पुणे, युनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ पीनियर्स.
14. कुलकणें, ए. एन., १९९७, आधुनिक राजकीय विचारप्रणाली, नागपूर, विद्या प्रकाशन.
16. लेले जयंत, २०१४, पारशुराम विचारसरणीच्या इतिहासातील महत्त्वपूर्ण टप्पे, पुणे, युनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ पीनियर्स.
20. सूमन्त यशवंत, २०१८, विचारसरणीच्या विविधता, पुणे, युनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ पीनियर्स.
PO-O2- 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 situated the politics in Maharashtra in three contexts One, the historical context of the region itself, two, the all India context and three comparative context of other states. This approach will help the students in distinguishing between the special and normal features of state’s politics.

1. Making of Maharashtra
   a. Politics before 1960 – Non Brahman Movement
   b. Formation of Maharashtra State

2. Socio-Economic Bases of Politics in Maharashtra
   a. Religion, Caste, Language, Region
   b. Agriculture, Industry, Co-operative & Service Sectors

   a. Regionalism and Sub-Regionalism
   b. Backwardness and Regional Imbalances
   c. Demand for Separate State
   d. Demand for New Districts

4. Politics of Castes and Communities.
   a. Politics of Maratha’s
   b. Politics of Dalit’s
   c. Politics of OBC’s
   d. Politics of Adiwasi’s

5. Major Political Parties and Elections in Maharashtra
   a. Congress, BJP, Shiv Sena, NCP, RPI and Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh - Ideologies and Roles
   b. Election Performance after 1957 to Present (Loksabha, Vidhansabha)

6. Contemporary Concerns in Politics of Maharashtra
   a. Reservation Policy
   b. Women’s Participation in Politics
   c. New Issues of Development- Water and Border Disputes, Health, Education
Readings:

1. बोकल नीता, २०१२, महाराष्ट्राचा राजकीय इतिहास- १९६० ते १९७२, मुंबई, मौज प्रकाशन.
3. चारे गोविंद, २०००, आविष्कारी समस्या आणि बदलते संदर्भ, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
5. कंबळे बाळ, २०१७, भारतातील छोट्टा राज्यांची मागणी, नांदेड, अनुराधा प्रकाशन.
8. मिन्हे एस.एम. आणि भाके विथ्या (संपा.), २००८, आधुनिक भारतातील दलित दृष्टिकोण आणि मूल्य, पुणे, डायमंड प्रकाशन.
9. निकाढे तुपार, २०१६, भारतीय निवडणूकेच्या प्रणाली: स्थित्यवर व आत्मिक काम, पुणे, हरिता प्रकाशन.
10. पवार सुहास आणि कुलकणी सुहास (संपा.), २००७, महाराष्ट्रातील सांसदसंघाचा आलेख, पुणे, समकालीन प्रकाशन.
12. पवार सुहास आणि कुलकणी सुहास (संपा.), २००७, महाराष्ट्रातील सांसदसंघाचा आलेख, पुणे, समकालीन प्रकाशन.
13. पवार प्रमोद, कंबळे बाळ आणि इतर (संपा.), २०१२, महाराष्ट्रातील सांसदसंघाचे जागतिक अभ्यास, पुणे, प्रकाशन.
14. थोरात सुखदेव, २००५, खासगी जागृतीत आरण का? व कसे?, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
16. थोरात सुखदेव, २००५, खासगी जागृतीत आरण का? व कसे?, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
PO-O3- 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. Nature and Determinants of India's Foreign Policy
   a. History and Geopolitical context
   b. Political and Ideological factors
   c. Socio- Economic dimensions

2. Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy
   a. The Liberal phase – Nehru and non-alignment
   b. The Realist phase – Post-Nehru shift to state-centrism
   c. The Neo-Liberal phase – Impact of the end of the Cold War and globalization

3. Making of Foreign Policy: Actors and Processes
   a. Role of the Executive – Political and Bureaucratic
   b. Role of the Parliament
   c. Role of Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Media

4. India and Her Neighbors: Contemporary Issues
   a. India and Pakistan
   b. India and Sri Lanka, Bangladesh
   c. India and Nepal, Bhutan

5. India and Major Powers
   a. U.S.A
   b. Russia
   c. China

6. India and Regional Organizations
   a. SAARC
   b. BRICS
   c. EU

Readings:

PO-O4- Party System in India

Objectives:

This course provides a much fuller treatment, otherwise not available, on political parties and on the electoral process and on the factors that shape and influence both in the specifically Indian context. 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. Party System in India
   a. One Party Dominance
   b. Multi Party System and Coalition Politics
   c. Reemergence of one party Dominance

2. Indian National Congress
   a. Ideology and Leadership
   b. Social Base and Support Structure
   c. Electoral Performance

3. Bhartiya Janata Party
   a. Ideology and Leadership
   b. Social Base and Support Structure
   c. Electoral Performance

4. Communist Party of India and Marxist Communist Party
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Social Base and Leadership Patterns
   c. Electoral Performance

5. Bahujan Samaj Party
   a. Origin and Development
   b. Social Base and Leadership Patterns
   c. Electoral Performance

6. People’s Movement and Political Parties
   a. Peasant Movements
   b. Dalits and Tribal’s Movement
   c. Women and Environment Movements
Readings:

14. पळशीकर सुहास, २०१६, देश-प्रदेशः प्रादेशिक राजकारणाच्या बदलत्या दिशा, पुणे, यूनिक अकाडेमी.
17. Suri K. C., 2005, Parties under Pressure: Political Parties in India since Independence, Delhi, Lokniti-CSDS.
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Semester II
**PO-C4: 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**
   a. Old and New Comparative Politics
   b. Nature and Scope

2. **Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics**
   a. New Institutional
   b. Structure-Functional

3. **Theories of Development**
   a. Modernization
   b. World System Theory

4. **Security Apparatus and Concerns**
   a. Military
   b. Violence

5. **Parties and Pressure Groups**
   a. Parties and Party System
   b. Pressure Groups in Politics

6. **Non State Political Actors**
   a. Social Movements
   b. Non-Governmental Organizations

**Readings:**

PO-C5: Theory of International Politics

Objectives:

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 to International Politics
   a. Meaning
   b. Nature
   c. Scope

2. Changing International Political Order since World War II
   a. Rise of super powers; cold war & Détente
   b. Non-aligned movement: aims and achievements, relevance
   c. Collapse of the Soviet Union; Rise of American hegemony

3. Approaches to International Politics
   a. Idealism
   b. Realism
   c. Liberalism
   d. Marxism

4. Geopolitical Issues
   a. Theories of Geopolitics, Alfred Mahan, Harry Mackinder and Robert Kohen
   b. Contemporary Geopolitics

5. Positivist and Post Positivist Framework
   a. Positivism
   b. Critical Theory
   c. Constructivism

6. Contemporary concerns
   a. Terrorism
   b. Environment
   c. Gender
   d. Human Rights

Readings:

**PO-C6: 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 public policy processes and actors involved in it by studying specific policies. It attempts to help students understand and analyze policy making in practical context.

1. **Public Policy**
   a. Nature and Scope
   b. Evolution of Discipline

2. **Major Approaches**
   a. Group
   b. Incremental
   c. Policy Network

3. **Public Policy in Action**
   a. Implementation
   b. Evolution
   c. Bureaucracy

4. **Shaping of Public Policy**
   a. Agenda
   b. Public formulation and adoption
   c. Role of legislature

5. **Public Policy Development**
   a. Health
   b. Agriculture
   c. Environment

6. **Globalization and Public Policy**
   a. Global Policy Process
   b. Role of Transnational Actors

**Readings:**

14. पवार प्रकाश (संपा.) २०१७, राजकीय अर्थशास्त्र, पुणे, डायमंड प्रकाशन.

Websites -
1. www.un.org/millenniumgoals
3. www.righttofoodindia.org
Optional Papers

PO-O5- Politics and the Media

Objectives:

The news media are sometimes called the fourth branch of government—and for good reason. Much of our exposure to politics comes not from direct experience but from mediated stories. This course is designed to help you think about this relationship between the news media and politics. We will explore how news organizations decide what is news, how they report it, how those reports have an impact on viewers or readers, and ultimately, the political system.

This course covers theories and methods used for understanding the role of media in political processes. It explores the role of mediated communications by political actors, media organizations, and individuals via both traditional and digital media, the development of public opinion, the images and perceptions of public figures and policies, in elections.

The course is particularly relevant to students interested in further study in politics and media and considering careers related to journalism, public relations, opinion polling, campaign management, political advertising, and political consulting.

The course is intended to advance students’ understanding of the role of media and communication in political processes, including theories and methods used for analyzing the effects of media and communication on public opinion, the practice and processes of political communication, factors influencing news production and dissemination, as well as the roles played by media in various domestic and international policy processes. Finally, the students should be equipped to critically evaluate the role of media and communication in relation to politics and society in a wide range of different settings globally.

1. Media, Politics and Democracy
   a. Nature of Media- Folk Media, Print Media, Broadcast Media and New Media
   b. Media as fourth Pillar of Democracy
   c. Role of Media in Power Politics

2. Media and Political Socialization
   a. Role of Media in Socializing the Public towards Politics and Political Processes
   b. Role of Media in creating Political Attitudes of Public
   c. Influence of Media in deciding levels of Political Participation of the Public

3. Effects of Media on Public Opinion and Political Processes
   a. Role of Media in the Formation of Public Opinion about Political Issues
   b. Role of Media in Setting Political Agendas
   c. The Level of Media influence on Public Opinion
4. Election Campaigns, Awareness and Propaganda
   a. Campaign and Propaganda
   b. The Techniques of Media Election Campaigns
   c. Political Coverage and Paid News

5. Governing through the Media
   a. Assessing Partisan Bias in Political News
   b. Media Favoritism and Political Nominations
   c. Role of Media in Policy Making Process

6. New Media, Social Movements and Collective Action
   a. Role of New Media in Collective Action, Social Movements and Popular Mobilization
   b. Media Impact on Voters and Political Outcome
   c. Media and Image Building

Readings:

2. बोठे पाटील बाळ ज., २०१९, राजकारण आिण मा᭟यमे, पुणे, िव᳡कमाᭅ ᮧकाशन.
15. Reese S. D., Gandy O. H. and Grant, A.E., 2001, *Framing Public Life-Perspectives on media and our understanding of the social world*, Mahwah, LEA.

PO-O6- Human Rights

Objectives:

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

1. Human Rights: Historical Traditions
   a. Human Rights: Meaning and Nature
   b. Evolution of Human Rights
   c. Universalist and Relativist Conceptions of Rights

2. Understanding Human Rights
   a. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   b. Civil and Political Rights
   c. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

3. Specific Human Rights
   a. Major Human Rights Conventions
   b. Right to Self-determination
   c. Right to Development: Food, Health and Shelter

4. Human Rights Of Groups
   a. Women's Rights
   b. Rights of the Child
   c. Rights of Dalits and Tribes
   d. The Rights of Persons Belonging to Minorities
   e. Rights of Refugees and Migrant Workers

5. Human Rights: Implementation
   a. The U.N. Machinery: Charter and Treaty Bodies
   b. Regional Arrangements
   c. National Institutions and Laws
   d. Non-Governmental Organizations

6. Human Rights Concerns And Challenges
   a. Humanitarian Law and Human Rights
   b. Human Rights: International Concerns - Vienna and other UN Conferences
   c. Human Rights: Terrorism and Fundamentalism
Readings:

7. जाधव तुकाराम आिण शिरापूरकर महेश, २०१५, मानवी हंदक, पुणे, युिनक अक ॅ डमी.
8. कॊवघे बाळ, देवरे पी.डी. आिण भीग धनिवाम, २०१२, मानव संसाधन विकास आिण मानवी हंदक, पुणे, डायमंड प्रकाशन.
PO-O7- Social and Political Movements in India

Objectives:

This course expects students to get introduced to the Phenomenon of Social moments arising from collective mobilizations. Students are expected to also understand the relationship between competitive democratic politics and 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. Socio-Political Movement
   a. Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Movement
   b. Origin and Objectives of Movement
   c. Classification of Movements

2. Labour Movement
   a. Pre and post Independent period
   b. Trade union, Informalization of labour

3. Agrarian Movement
   a. Issue of land reforms- Naxalites, Farmers Movement
   b. Bhudan Movement
   c. Landless Movement, Bhartiya Kisan Union

4. Anti-Caste Movement
   a. Dalit-Movement, Dalit Panther
   b. Adiwasi Movement
   c. OBC Mobilization after Mandal Commission

5. Women Movement
   a. Historical Background of women in India
   b. Issues of Sexual and Domestic Violence, Reservation in politics

6. Emerging Movement
   a. Chipko Andolan
   b. Narmada Andolan
   c. Student Movement
   d. New Movement- Issues of Human Rights, NGOs and Corruption Eradication Movements
Readings:

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5. देवगावकर एस. जि. आणि देवगावकर नवलेल्या, २००९, सामाजिक चठवठी परंपरागत आणि संस्कृत, नागपूर, डायमंड प्रकाशन.
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8. खोपकर कृष्णन, २००३, मुंबई सह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचा लडा आणि डाव्या पक्षांचे योगदान, मुंबई, जनशक्ती प्रकाशन.
9. Mohanty Manoranjan (eds), 2004, Caste Clas and Gender, New Delhi, Sage.
10. मिचेल एस.एम. (संपा.) भाके विचा (अनु.) २००८, आधुनिक भारतातील दलित वृत्तपत्रांमध्ये आणि सूचन, पुणे, डायमंड प्रकाशन.
11. मुंठ सुमन, २००१, आवावाती ब्रह्म जीवन, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
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16. पारंपारिक संस्कृती, २००२, संस्कृतीबांदी हृदात्तीक नाडा, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
17. Ray Raka and Mary Fainsod Katzen Stein (eds), 2005, Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
PO-O8- Political Thought in Modern Maharashtra

Objectives:

The course is an introduction to the political thinking in Modern 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. Mahatma Phule
   a. Views on Equality
   b. Analysis of Caste System and Critique of Brahminism
   c. Sarvajanik Satya Dharma

2. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   a. Cultural Nationalism
   b. Doctrine of Chatusutri i.e. Swadeshi, National Education, Boycott and Swaraj
   c. Views on Ends and Means

3. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
   a. Nation and Nationalism
   b. Constitution of India
   c. Dalit Rights Movement

4. Vinayak Damoder Savarkar
   a. Hindu Nationalism
   b. Views on Social Reform
   c. Views on Militarization

5. Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde
   a. Views on Untouchability
   b. Views regarding Bahujan Politics
   c. Views on Social Reforms

6. Vinoba Bhave
   a. Satyagrah
   b. Sarvodaya
   c. Bhoodan Movement
Readings:

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10. Pandit Nalini, 1972, महाराष्ट्रातील राजकीय विचारचा इतिहास, पुणे, मॉडर्न व्हर्ल्ड हेडो.
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