

**Department of Political Science  
Savitribai Phule Pune University**

**Syllabus for MA Political Science  
Credit and Semester System**

**July 2023**

**(To be introduced from Academic Year 2023-2024)**

**Introduction**

This revised syllabus is meant to implement the objectives of the National Education Policy 2020. It aims to acquaint students with enduring debates and recent developments in Political Science. It is also expected to fulfil certain requirements of students appearing for SET/NET and other qualifying examinations.

**Total Credits: 80**

**List of Courses**

**Core Courses**

**Semester I**

POL 501: Modern Indian Political Thought

POL 502: Public Administration

POL 503: Political Institutions in India

POL 504: Researching India

**Semester II**

POL 551: Theory of International Relations

POL 552: Public Policy

POL 553: Comparative Political Analysis

POL 554: On Job Training

**Semester III**

POL 601: Issues in World Politics

POL 602: Traditions of Political Thought

POL 603: Politics and Society

POL 604: Research Project

**Semester IV**

POL 651: Fundamentals of Political Theory

POL 652: Political Process in India

POL 653: Seminar Course (related to the Research Project)

POL 654: Research Project

## **Optional Courses**

POL 510-Modern Political Ideologies  
POL 511-Twentieth Century Political Thought  
POL 512-Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar  
POL 513-Political Thought in Modern Maharashtra  
POL 514-Organization and Structure of Indian Administration  
POL 515-Process and Issues in Indian Administration  
POL 516-Development Administration  
POL 517-Administrative Thinkers  
POL 518-Public Policy in India  
POL 519-Politics of International Economic Relations  
POL 520-India's Foreign Policy  
POL 521-Globalization and the State  
POL 522-Inequality and Exclusion  
POL 523-Social Movements in India  
POL 524-Indian State  
POL 525-Politics of Masculinities  
POL 526-Politics of South Asia  
POL 527-Comparative Government  
POL 528-State Politics in India  
POL 529-Party System in India  
POL 560-Political Economy of India  
POL 561-Political Process in Maharashtra  
POL 562-Election Studies-Methods and Issues  
POL 563-Research Methods in Political Science

**Objectives:**

The course introduces students to the main themes that shaped the modern Indian political thought during the past couple of centuries. Rather than studying individual thinkers, the course introduces students to the collective and fluid traditions of thought as they evolved during the national movement and remained rooted in the then contemporary political debates.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the plural traditions of thought in modern India
- Comprehend the collective and fluid nature of political ideas
- Develop critical perspectives in the field of history of ideas

1. Nationalism
2. Democracy
3. Freedom
4. Equality

**Readings:**

1. Appadorai A., 1987, *Indian Political Thinking in the 20th Century*, Delhi, South Asian Publishers.
2. भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, २००३, *आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार*, नागपुर, पिंपळपुरे प्रकाशन.
3. Chatterjee Partha, 1993, *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Post-Colonial Histories*, Delhi, OUP.
4. चौसाळकर अशोक (संपादक), २०१५, *विचारवंत आणि समाज*, पुणे, द युनिक अकॅडमी.
5. चौसाळकर अशोक, २०११, *आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार: प्रवाह आणि अंतः प्रवाह*, पुणे प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.
6. Guha Ramachandra, 2010, *Makers of Modern India*, New Delhi, Penguin/Viking.
7. जावडेकर शं . द. , १९९४, *आधुनिक भारत*, पुणे, कॉन्टीनेन्टल प्रकाशन.
8. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2011, *The Enchantment of Democracy and India*, Ranikhet, Permanent Black.
9. Lohia Rammanohar, 1976, *Marx, Gandhi and Socialism*, Hyderabad, Scientific Socialist Educational Trust.
10. Mahajan Gurpreet, 2013, *India: Political Ideas and the Making of a Democratic Discourse*, London, Zed Books.
11. Mehta V.R., 2019 ( 14<sup>th</sup> Reprint), *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar.

12. Mehta V.R. and Thomas Pantham (eds.), 2006, *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi, Sage.
13. Pantham Thomas And Kenneth Deutsch (ed.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage.
14. Parekh Bhikhu, 1999, *Gandhi*, OUP.
15. Rathore Akash Singh , 2017, *Indian Political Theory: Laying the Groundwork for Svaraj*, New York, Routledge.
16. Singh Aakash and Silika Mohapatra (ed.), 2010, *Indian Political Thought: A Reader*, New Delhi, Routledge.
17. Vajpeyi Ananya, 2012, *Righteous Republic: the Political Foundations of Modern India*, Cambridge and London, Harvard University Press.

## **POL 502: Public Administration**

**(Credits – 04)**

### **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.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

- Demonstrate theoretical clarity of basic concepts, approaches and perspectives in the discipline of public administration.
- Analyze and synthesize different strands of thought in the discipline.
- Assess and apply critical thinking to the public and private sectors.

#### Unit I: Public Administration

- a. Evolution of the discipline
- b. Changing Nature of public administration
- c. Changing Role of public administration in Developing Countries

#### Unit II: New Perspectives in Public Administration

- a. New Public Management
- b. Public governance

#### Unit III: Public Organization

- a. Principles
- b. Theories

#### Unit IV: Accountability of Public Administration

- a. Administrative
- b. Financial
- c. Democratic

### **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.
15. भट्टाचार्य मोहित, २०१७, *न्यू होरायझन्स ऑफ पब्लिक अडमिनीस्ट्रेशन*, पुणे, के'सागर पब्लिकेशन्स (अनुवाद).
16. चक्रवर्ती बिद्युत आणि प्रकाश चंद, २०१८, *जागतिकीकरणातील लोकप्रशासन: सिद्धांत आणि व्यवहार*, न्यू दिल्ली, सेज (अनुवाद).

**Objectives:**

The course introduces the student to the leading institutions of India's political system and to the dynamic nature of these institutions. The course aims at understanding the structures and functions of the main political institutions in India. It tries to acquaint the students with the institutional balance of power as discussed in the Indian constitution and as developed during the functioning of Indian democracy over the past seven decades.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand structures, functions, and concrete working of the main political institutions in India.
  - Comprehend the significance of political institutions for the working of India's Democracy.
1. Federalism:
    - a. Strong Center Framework;
    - b. Multilevel federalism
  2. Executive:
    - a. President and the PM;
    - b. Role of Governor
  3. Legislature:
    - a. Issue of Representation;
    - b. Legislative Supremacy
  4. Judiciary:
    - a. Judicial Review;
    - b. Basic Structure Doctrine

**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 नरेन्द्र, 2002, *राज्यघटनेचे अर्धशतक*, मुंबई, मौज प्रकाशन.
5. चपळगावकर नरेन्द्र, 2008, *विधीमंडळे 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. Kapur Devesh, Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Milan Vaishnav (eds), 2018, *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
10. Khosla Madhav, 2012. *The Indian Constitution*, New Delhi, OUP.
11. Khosla Madhav, 2020, *India's Founding Moment*, Harvard University Press.
12. Manor James (ed), 1994, *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*, London: Hurst and Company.
13. Noorani AG, 2000, (paperback), *Constitutional Questions in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
14. Reddy O. Chinnappa, 2010 (paperback), *The Court and the Constitution of India: Summits and Shallows*, New Delhi, OUP.
15. Saez Lawrence, 2004, *Federalism without a Centre*, New Delhi, Sage.
16. साठे एस.पी, १९९९, *राज्यघटनेची पन्नास वर्षे*, पुणे, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन .
17. Sathe S.P., 2002, *Judicial Activism in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
18. Suri K. C (ed). 2013, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume II, Indian Democracy*, New Delhi, OUP.
19. Shankar B. L. and Valerian Rodrigues, 2011, *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work*, New Delhi, OUP.
20. Sharma Brijkishor, 2009, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.



**Objectives:**

This course introduces students to the basics of research methodology in Political science. It discusses interpretive frameworks for understanding contemporary social and political realities in India as a case study to acquire methodological skills of analysis in the fields of political thought and theory; institutions and processes and policy analysis. The course also introduces students to the idea of comparisons as a useful research tool.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the main theories and methodological frameworks for researching India.
  - Critical introduction to the interpretative frameworks in the studies of politics and society.
  - Introduction to research methods in Political Science
1. Researching thought
  2. Researching institutions
  3. Researching public policies
  4. Comparative research methods

**Readings:**

1. Birkland Thomas A., 2005, *An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts and Models of Public Policy Making*, 2nd Edition, Armonk, M.E. Sharpe.
2. Chatterjee Partha, 1993, *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Post-Colonial Histories*, Delhi, OUP.
3. Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, *India: Development and Participation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
4. Jha Shefali, 2010, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, Delhi, Pearson.
5. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta(eds), 2005, *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
6. Kapur Devesh, Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Milan Vaishnav (eds), 2018, *Rethinking Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
7. Kulkarni Mangesh, 2012, *Text and Context: Methodological Debates in the Study of Political Thought*, Pune, University of Pune.
8. Mahajan Gurpreet, 2013, *India: Political Ideas and the Making of a Democratic Discourse*, London, Zed Books.

9. Mayer Lawrence, Dennis Patterson & Others (Ed.), 2009, *Contending Perspectives in Comparative Politics*, Washington DC, CQ Press.
10. Rathore Akash Singh , 2017, *Indian Political Theory: Laying the Groundwork for Svaraj*, New York, Routledge.
11. Singh Aakash and Silika Mohapatra (ed.), 2010, *Indian Political Thought: A Reader*, New Delhi, Routledge.
12. Vajpeyi Ananya, 2012, *Righteous Republic: the Political Foundations of Modern India*, Cambridge and London, Harvard University Press.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the main theories of international relations.
  - Critical introduction to the interpretative frameworks in the field of International Relations.
1. Realism
  2. Liberal Internationalism
  3. Marxist Theories of International Relations
  4. Social Constructivism

**Readings:**

1. Brown Chris and Ainley Hirstein, 2018, Understanding International Relations, New York, Palgrave.
2. Burchill Scott et al, 2019, 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. 2012, Contending Theories of International Relations, New York, Longman.
5. Doyle Michael W. and G. John Isenberg, (eds), 2019, New Thinking in International Relations Theory, Boulder, Westview Press.
6. Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen, 2020, Introduction to International Relations– Theories and Approaches, New York, Oxford University Press, (4th edition).
7. Mingst Karen A and Ivan M. Arreguin-Toft, 2019, 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, 2017, *International Relations and World Politics – Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi, Pearson.
10. Baylis, John., Steve Smith, Patricia Owens, 2020, *The Globalization of World Politics- An Introduction to International Relations- VII Edition*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
11. Baylis, John, James.J.Wirtz and Colin S.Gray, 2019, *Strategy in the Contemporary World*, Oxford : Oxford University Press.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Explain fundamental concepts, policy processes, theories, approaches and perspectives in the discipline of public policy.
- Distinguish between different policy processes and their theoretical foundations.
- Appraise the way concrete policies are formulated and being executed.

1. Public Policy

- a. Concept, Nature and Scope
- b. Evolution of policy studies
- c. Policy making in developed and developing countries

2. Understanding Public Policy-Making

- a. Framing of Policy Problems
- b. Agenda Setting
- c. Role of institutional and non-institutional actors

3. Policy Formulation and Decision Making

- a. Policy Formulation
- b. Policy Decision Making – Models
- c. Institutional and non-institutional actors

4. Public Policy in Action

- a. Policy Implementation and its theories
- b. Policy evaluation and its models
- c. Institutional and non-institutional actors in policy action

**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. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, *Public Policy in India (OISI)*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

4. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, *Shaping Policy in India: Alliance, Advocacy, Activism*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
5. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Prakash Chand, 2016, *Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice*, New Delhi, Sage Publications India Private Limited.
6. Dayalshwar et al, 1976, *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India*, New Delhi, Concept.
7. Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen, 2002, *India: Development and Participation*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
8. Dye Thomas, 2008, *Understanding Public Policy*, Singapore, Pearson Education.
9. Ganapathy R.S. et al (ed.), 1985, *Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India*, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
10. Gerston Larry N., 2004, *Public Policy Making: Process and Principles*, Armonk, M.E.Sharpe.
11. Hill Michael, 2005, *The Public Policy Process*, Harlow, UK; Pearson Education, (5th Edition).
12. Joshi Vijay and I. M. D. Little, 2006, *India's Economic Reforms 1991-2001*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
13. Kapila Uma, 2010, *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, New Delhi, Academic Foundation, (10th Edition).
14. Kashyap Subhash C. (ed.), 1990, *National Policy Studies*, New Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
15. Mathur Kuldeep, 2013, *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
16. Parsons Wayne, 1995, *Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis*, Aldershot, U.K., Edward Elgar.
17. Rathod P.B., 2005, *Framework of Public Policy: The Discipline and its Dimensions*, New Delhi, Commonwealth.
18. Sapru R. K., 2011, *Public Policy: Art and Craft of Policy Analysis*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall Learning.
19. Stone Deborah, 2001, *The Policy Paradox*, N.Y., Norton.

**Objectives:**

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

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Critical introduction to the discipline of comparative politics
- Comprehend the main issues in the field of comparative politics

1. Approaches
2. Parties and Pressure Groups
3. Political Development
4. Violence

**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 Politics*, 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 a Globalizing World*, Cambridge, Polity Press.
11. Chilcote Ronald H, 1994, *Theories of Comparative Politics* (Ed.) Oxford, West View Press.
12. Almond G., B. Powell & Others, 2004, *Comparative Politics Today*, Chicago, Foresman.
13. Tilly Charles, 2003, *The Politics of Collective Violence*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Students will undergo on job training that may involve fieldwork, research assistance, field surveys, ethnographic studies, journalistic assignments, report writing, data analysis, publicity campaigns, content creation and editing on social media and allied activities conducted within or outside of the department in collaboration with the industry partners including NGOs and civil society organizations.



**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Comprehend the main issues and debates in the contemporary World Politics.
- Develop critical perspectives on the current global developments.

1. Emerging world order
2. Global and Regional IGOs
3. Terrorism and Arms Trade
4. Inequalities, migration and refugees

**Readings:**

1. Art Robert and Robert Jervis, 2018, International Politics – Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues, New-York, Pearson. (9th Edition).
2. Baylis John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, 2020, The Globalization of World Politics, New York, OUP.
3. Carlsnaes Walter, Thomas Risse and Beth A Simmons (eds.), 2019, Handbook of International Politics, Washington DC, CQ Press.
4. De Mesquita Bruce Bueno, 2016, Principles of International Politics, Washington DC, CQ Press.
5. Goldstein Joshua S. and Jon C. Pevehouse, 2018, International Relations, New Delhi, Pearson. (8<sup>th</sup> Edition).
6. Kegley Jr Charles W. and Shannon L Blanton, 2019, World Politics: Trend and Transformation, Belmont, Thomson-Wads worth.
7. Mingst Karen A. and Ivan M. Arreguin - Toft, 2019 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. 2018, *Understanding International Conflicts – An Introduction to Theory and History*. New York. Pearson Longman, 7th edition.

10. Ray James Lee and Juliet Kaarbo, 2018, *Global Politics on the World Stage*, Boston, McGraw Hill.

11. Viotti Paul. R. and Mark. V. Kauppi, 2017, *International Relations and World Politics – Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi, Pearson.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the main traditions of political thought in different parts of the world.
- Develop critical perspectives on the ends and means of the good life.

1. Hindu Statecraft: Kautilya
2. Confluence of Greek and Islamic Philosophies: Abu Nasr Al-Farabi
3. Critique of Enlightenment: Jean-Jacques Rousseau
4. 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. गंगावणे दीप्ती, २०१९, *युरोपीय तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या पाऊलखुणा*, पुणे, कलासक्त प्रकाशन.
7. Haddock Bruce, 2012, *A History of Political Thought*, Cambridge, Polity.
8. जैन.एन .एम, २००५, *भारतीय राजकीय विचाराची पार्श्वभूमी*, नाशिक यशवंतराव चव्हाण मुक्त विद्यापीठ.
9. Jha Shefali, 2010, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx*, Delhi, Pearson.
10. Klosko George, 2012, *History of Political Theory*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

11. Kulkarni Mangesh, 2012, *Text and Context: Methodological Debates in the Study of Political Thought*, Pune, University of Pune.
12. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar.
13. Parel Anthony and Ronald Keith (eds.), 2003, *Comparative Political Philosophy: Studies under the Upas Tree*, Lanham, Lexington Books.
14. रेगे. मे. पुं., १९७४, *पाश्चात्य नीतिशास्त्राचा इतिहास*, पुणे, समाज प्रबोधन संस्था.
15. White Michael, 2012, *Political Philosophy: A Historical Introduction*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

**Objectives:**

This course expects students to understand the interface between ‘political’ and ‘social’ and how politics shapes and is shaped by social forces.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the interface between the political and the social factors.
- Develop critical perspectives on the interaction between politics and society.

1. Political Culture and Socialization
2. Class
3. Gender and Ethnicity
4. 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.

**POL 604 (RP): Research Project**

**(Credits – 04)**

Students will conduct either an individual or group-based research project on topics of their interest. Each student will work under a teacher mentor.

**Objectives:**

This course explores some of the central concerns that have stemmed from an enduring philosophical inquiry into the telos 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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the key concepts in the field of political theory.
- Develop critical perspectives on the current normative debates in political theory.

1. Liberty

2. Equality

3. Rights

4. Justice

**Readings:**

1. Bhargava Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds.), 2008/2011, *Political Theory/राजकीय सिद्धांत* (Marathi translation), Delhi, Pearson.
2. Christiano Thomas and John Christman (eds.), 2009, *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy*, Malden, MA, Wiley-Blackwell.
3. Delanty Gerard and Stephen Turner (ed.), 2011, *Routledge International Handbook of Contemporary Social and Political Theory*, London & New York, Routledge.
4. Goodin Robert, Philip Pettit and Thomas Pogge (eds.), 2007, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Blackwell.
5. Goodwin Barbara, 2014, *Using Political Ideas*, Chichester, John Wiley & Sons.
6. Hammond Scott John, 2010, *Political Theory: An Encyclopedia of Contemporary and Classic Terms*, Jaipur, Rawat.
7. Heywood Andrew, 2015, *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan.

8. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2011, *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi/Thousand Oaks, Sage.
9. Kymlicka Will, 2014, *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
10. Miller David, 2003, *Political Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
11. रेगे मे. पुं., २००५, *स्वातंत्र्य, समता आणि न्याय*, मुंबई, शांता रेगे.
12. Vinod M. J. and Meena Deshpande, 2013, *Contemporary Political Theory*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited.
13. Vincent Andrew (ed.) 1997, *Political Theory: Tradition and Diversity*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.



**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 acquaint the students with various perspectives 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 political representation, party politics, mass mobilizations, identities and as politics of interests.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand how India's democracy influences and gets influenced by various social, cultural, and economic forces in the country.
- Grasp political process in India in the post-independence period.

1. Elections and Political Parties

- a. Claims of representation
- b. Changing nature of party system in the pre and post 1990s

2. Politics of Regionalism and Caste

- a. Issues of Autonomy and Identities
- b. OBC and Dalit politics

3. Religion and Politics

- a. Religious Identities
- b. Religion and Gender

4. Political Economy

- a. Model of Economic Development
- b. Inequalities and redistribution

**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, पिंपपळापुरे.
4. Chandra Bipan, Aditya Mukherjee and Mridula Mukherjee, 2009 (second revised edition), *India after Independence*, New Delhi, Penguin Books.

5. Chatterjee Angana, Thomas Blom Hansen and Christophe Jaffrelot (eds), 2019, *Majoritarian State*, Noida, Harper Collins.
6. Corbridge Stuart and John Harriss, 2000, *Reinventing India*, New Delhi, OUP.
7. Das Samir Kumar (ed.), 2013, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume I, Indian State*, New Delhi, OUP.
8. Frankel Francine, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava, Balveer Arora (eds.), 2000, *Transforming India*, New Dellhi, OUP.
9. Guha Ramchandra, 2007, *India after Gandhi*, New Delhi, Picador.
10. Hasan Zoya (eds.), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
11. Jayal Nirja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.), 2010, *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
12. Jayal Niraja Gopal, 2019, *Re-forming India*, New Delhi, Penguin.
13. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Imaginary Institution of India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
14. Kaviraj Sudipta, 2010, *The Enchantment of Democracy and India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
15. KavirajSudipta, 2010, *The Trajectories of the Indian State*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
16. Kohli Atul (eds.), 2001, *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge, CUP (paperback edition).
17. Mehta Pratap Bhanu, 2003, *The Burden of Democracy*, New Delhi, Penguin Books.
18. पळशीकर सुहास, २००४, *समकालीन भारतीय राजकारण*, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.
19. Palshikar Suhas, 2017, *Indian Democracy*, New Delhi, OUP.
20. Shah Ghanshyam (ed), 2004, *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
21. Suri K. C. 2013 (ed), *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume II, Indian Democracy*, New Delhi: OUP.
22. Vora Rajendra and Palshikar Suhas (eds.), 2004, *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage.
23. Yadav Yogendra, 2020, *Making Sense of Indian Democracy*, Delhi, Permanent Black.

**POL 653: Seminar Course (Related to the Research Project)**

**( credits 02)**

The 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 in the field of Political Science and the topics of research projects chosen by the students.

**POL 654 (RP): Research Project**

**(Credits – 06)**

Students will conduct either an individual or group-based research project on topics of their interest. Each student will work under a teacher mentor.

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

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the character and trajectories of Modern Political Ideologies
- Gain clarity on differences between ideological and other modes of thought
- Understand the role of ideologies in contemporary politics

1. Liberalism

2. Socialism

3. Nationalism

4. Fascism

**Readings:**

1. Adams Ian, 1993, *Political Ideologies Today*, Manchester, Manchester University Press.
2. बापट राम, २०१३, *राज्यसंस्था, भांडवलशाही आणि पर्यावरण*, मुंबई, लोकवाङ्मय गृह.
3. Ball Terence, Richard Dagger, Daniel O’Neill, 2017, *Ideals and Ideologies*, New York, Routledge
4. Eccleshall Robert (eds.), 2003, *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, London and New York, Routledge.
5. Eatwell Roger and Anthony Wright, 2003, *Contemporary Political Ideologies*, New Delhi, Rawat.
6. Freedon Michael, 1996, *Ideologies and Political Theory: A Conceptual Approach*, New York, Oxford University Press.
7. Freedon Michael (ed.), 2001, *Reassessing Political Ideologies*, New York, Routledge.
8. Goodin Robert and Philip Petit (eds.), 1993, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, London, Blackwell.

9. Graham Gordon, 1986, *Politics in Its Place - A Study of Six Ideologies*, Oxford, Clarendon Press.
10. Heywood Andrew, 2012, *Political Ideologies*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
11. कुलकर्णी ए.एन., १९९७, *आधुनिक राजकीय विचारप्रणाली*, नागपूर, विद्या प्रकाशन.
12. McLellan, David, 1998, *Ideology*, Delhi, World View.
13. Sargent Lyman Tower, 1999, *Contemporary Political Ideologies*, London and New York, Harcourt Brace College Publishers
14. Sivaramakrishnan Arvind, 2017, *Introduction to Political Ideologies: Contexts, Ideas, and Practices*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
15. Vincent Andrew, 2014, *Modern Political Ideologies*, London, Blackwell.

**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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the prominent intellectual currents in the twentieth century global political thought
  - Comprehend the diversity of perspectives and frameworks of various political theorists
  - Understand the contemporary resonance of the twentieth century political thought
1. Philosophy of Praxis: Antonio Gramsci
  2. Civic Republicanism: Hannah Arendt
  3. Political Liberalism: John Rawls
  4. Phenomenology of Colonialism: Frantz Fanon

**Readings:**

1. Adams Ian and R. W. Dyson, 2008, *Fifty Great Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
2. आवटे श्रीरंजन, २०२०, *विसाव्या शतकातील राजकीय विचार*, पुणे, टीचिंग लर्निंग सेंटर, सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ.
3. Ball Terence and Richard Bellamy (eds.), 2003, *The Cambridge History of Twentieth Century Political Thought*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
4. Benewick Robert and Philip Green (eds.), 1998, *The Routledge Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.
5. Boucher David and Paul Kelly, 2009, *Political Thinkers*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
6. Finlayson Alan, 2003, *Contemporary Political Thought*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press.
7. Hobsbawm Eric, 1994, *The Age of Extremes: A History of the World, 1914–1991*, New York, Pantheon.

8. Kohn Margaret and Keally McBride, 2011, *Political Theories of Decolonization*, Oxford and Oxford University Press.
9. Kolakowski Leszek, 1978, *Main Currents of Marxism*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
10. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2011, *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi/Thousand Oaks, Sage.
11. मालशे मिलिंद आणि अशोक जोशी, २००७, *आधुनिक समीक्षा सिद्धांत*, मुंबई, मौज.
12. McLellan David, 2007, *Marxism after Marx*, London, Macmillan.
13. Parekh Bhikhu, 1982, *Contemporary Political Thinkers*, Oxford, M. Robertson.
14. शिरवाडकर के. रं., २०१०, *आपले विचारविश्व*, पुणे, राजहंस.
15. Zuckert Catherine (ed.), 2011, *Political Philosophy in the Twentieth Century*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.



**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Critical introduction to Dr Ambedkar’s political thought
- Understand the anti-caste discourse in Indian political thought
- Gain training in studying one political thinker in depth

1. Preconditions of Free Social Order: Social Democracy, Critique of Hindu Social Order and its Philosophy
2. Social Reconstruction and Social Change: Role of Religion and State
3. Political Organization of Society: Political Democracy and Problem of Minority
4. Economic Organization of Society: Synthesis of Liberal and Socialist Economics.

**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, 1992, *डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि भारतीय राज्यघटना*, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.
13. कसबे रावसाहेब, 1992, *आंबेडकर आणि मार्क्स*, पुणे, सुगावा प्रकाशन.

**Objectives:**

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

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the main debates in the political thought in Maharashtra.
- Develop analytical skills of ways to relate thematic issues with individual thinkers.
- Study the public life of regional society in the context of colonialism, nationalism and modernity

1. Tradition and Reforms

2. Nationalism and Maharashtra Dharma

3. Religion, Caste and Gender

4. Satyagraha and Sarvodaya

**Readings:**

1. भोळे भास्कर लक्ष्मण, २००३, आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार, नागपुर, पिंपळपुरे प्रकाशन
2. Brown D M, 1964, Nationalist Movement: Indian Political Thought from Ranade to Bhave, Berkeley, University of California Press.
3. चौसाळकर अशोक (संपादक), २०१५, विचारवंत आणि समाज, पुणे, द युनिक अकॅडमी.
4. Deshpande G. P. 2009, The World of Ideas in Modern Marathi, New Delhi, Tulika.
5. देशपांडे, राजेश्वरी, २०१९, गांधींच्या शोधात जावडेकर, पुणे, समकालीन प्रकाशन
6. जावडेकर शं. द. , १९९४, आधुनिक भारत, पुणे, कॉन्टीनेन्टल प्रकाशन
7. Lederle Mathew, 1976, Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra, Mumbai, Popular Prakashan.

8. 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.
9. पंडित नलिनी, १९७२, महाराष्ट्रातील राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास, पुणे, मॉडर्न बुक डेपो
10. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch, (eds.), 2006, Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage.
11. फडके य. दि, १९७९, व्यक्ती आणि विचार, पुणे, श्रीविद्या प्रकाशन.
12. Singh Hulas, 2016, Rise of Reason: Intellectual History of 19th Century Maharashtra, New Delhi, Routledge.
13. सुमंत यशवंत आणि द. द. पुंडे (संपा.).२००६, महाराष्ट्रातील जातीसंस्थाविषयक विचार, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.
14. व्होरा राजेंद्र (संपा.), २०००, परंपरा आणि आधुनिकता, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.

**Objectives:**

The objective of the course is to introduce to students' basic constitutional structures and organizational practices in 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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Explain the organization and structure of Indian Administration and its conceptual and theoretical bases.
- Describe and examine the organization and structure of Indian Administration.
- Compare different forms of organization and structure of Indian Administration.

1. Constitutional framework of Indian Administration

- A. Pre-colonial and colonial administrative legacy
- B. Philosophical basis of Indian Administration
- C. Indian Federalism and Parliamentary System

2. Organization and Structure of Union Government

- A. Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers, Prime Minister's Office
- B. Central Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat
- C. Ministries and Departments
- D. Boards and Commissions

3. Organization and Structure of State Administration

- A. Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
- B. Chief Secretary, State Secretariat and Directorates
- C. Chief Minister's Office

4. Local Administration

- A. District Collector – Powers and Functions
- B. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments
- 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

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.
6. Ramachandran Padma, 2009, *Public Administration in India*, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
7. Sapru P.K., 2001, *Indian Administration*, Ludhiana, Kalyani Publishers.
8. Sarkar Siuli, 2010, *Public Administration in India*, New Delhi, PHI Learning Private Ltd.
9. Sharma P.D. and Sharma B.M., 2009, *Indian Administration Retrospect and Prospect*, Jaipur Rawat Publisher.
10. Singh Hoshiar and Pankaj Singh, 2011, *Indian Administration*, Delhi, Pearson Education in South Asia.
11. Singh Hoshiar, 2000, *Indian Administration*, New Delhi Kitab Mahal.
12. Sapru Radhakrishna, 2019, *Indian Administration: A Foundation of Governance*. New Delhi, Sage.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Demonstrate understanding of conceptual and theoretical bases of process and issues in Indian Administration.
- Describe and examine the fundamental process and issues in Indian Administration.
- Apply critical thinking in designing solutions to overcome problems and issues in Indian Administration.

1. Issues and Challenges in Indian Administration

- a) Socio- Economic
- b) Political
- c) Governance Issues and Challenges

2. Fundamental Issues in Indian Administration

- a) Politicians- Civil Servants relations
- b) Generalists- Specialists Debate

3. Responsive and Accountable Administration

- a) Institutional Mechanisms Accountability (Legislative, Executive, Judiciary, & Lokpal)
- b) Mechanisms of Making Administrative Process Accountable (RTI, RTPS, Social Audit/ Citizens' Report Card, Jansunwai)

4. Reinventing Indian Administration

- a) Civil Services Reforms in the Context of Liberalization
- b) New Regulatory Institutions
- c) E- Governance Initiatives

**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.
16. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Chand, 2019, *Indian Administration: Evolution and Practice*, New Delhi, Sage.



**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 analyze development administration by situating it in the Indian context.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Explain the conceptual and theoretical understanding of development administration including organizations and machinery of development.
- Describe and examines different perspectives, issues and programs of development.
- Appraise the emerging concerns to development in general and the challenges faced by development administration in contemporary times.

1. Introduction to Development Administration

- a. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance
- b. Genesis: Context, Evolution
- c. Perspectives on development administration

2. Planning and Development

- a. Planning Commission
- b. National Development Council
- c. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)

3. Organization of Development Administration in India

- a. Overview of Organizational Development
- b. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- c. Self- Help Groups (SHGs)

4. Development Policies and Challenges in Contemporary India

- a. MG-NREGA
- b. SRA Policy
- c. Challenges before development administration

**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).

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Demonstrate the understanding of principles, ideas and views of eminent administrative thinkers about various aspects of administrative systems.
- Describe and examine thoughts of different scholars and their implications to structural and functional dimensions of administration.
- Use the theoretical knowledge of principles, ideas and views of eminent administrative thinkers in developing or reengineering administrative processes.

1. Henri Fayol and Max Weber

2. Elton Mayo

3. Herbert Simon

4. Fred Riggs

**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.

**Objectives:**

The course is designed to introduce students to substantive policies framed and being implemented by the Government of India to realize overall development of the country. It aims at providing 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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Explain fundamental concepts, policy processes, theories, approaches and perspectives guiding public policy in India.
- Distinguish between different policy processes and their theoretical bases.
- Appraise the way concrete policies are formulated and being executed.

1. Understanding Policy Making

- a. Nehruvian / Socialistic perspective
- b. Neo-liberal perspective
- c. Participatory perspective

2. Regulatory Policies

- a. Minimum Wages Policy
- b. Environment Policy

3. Social Policy

- a. Education Policy (RTE)
- b. Health Policy (Rural Health Mission)

4. Welfare Policies

- a. Women and Children
- b. SC, ST, Minorities and OBC

**Readings:**

1. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, *Public Policy in India (OISI)*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
2. Chakrabarti Rajesh and Kaushiki Sanyal, 2017, *Shaping Policy in India: Alliance, Advocacy, Activism*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press
3. Chakrabarty Bidyut and Prakash Chand, 2016, *Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice*, New Delhi, Sage Publications India Private Limited
4. Dayal Ishwar, et al, 1976, *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India*, New Delhi, Concept

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

**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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the details of International Economic Relations.
- Comprehend the role of economy in World Politics.
- Understand the contemporary debates in global political economy.

1. The historical background of International Political Economy, Theoretical frameworks.
2. The Evolution of the Global Trade Regime, International Monetary and Financial Regime.
3. North - South System and the possibility of Change, TNCs in the Developing world, the issue of Dependency and Economic Development.
4. Oil and Politics- Oil, Commodity Cartels and Power.

**Readings:**

1. Cohn Theodore H.,2018, Global Political Economy- Theory and Practice, New-Delhi, Pearson.
2. Friedman, Jeffry. A., and David A. Lake, 2019, 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.,2015, After Hegemony- Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press.
6. Ravenhill John, 2020, Global Political Economy, Oxford, OUP.
7. Spero, Joan. E. And Jeffrey A Hart, 2019, 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

**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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the development of India's Foreign Policy role
- Comprehend the major issues and debates in India's foreign policy
- Understand the dynamics of India's bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries

1. Conceptual and Philosophical Origins: Decision Making Process and Challenges in Decision Making.

2. India's options in a Changing Asia: Relations with China, Japan, Central-Asia, West Asia and South East Asia. LEP to LEAP. Indo-Pacific.

3. India's major relations with USA, Europe and Russia.

4. India and her neighbourhood: Pakistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan; Indian Ocean – India's growing Maritime Power.

**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, 2019, 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., 2019, Does the Elephant Dance? – Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy, Oxford University Press. New Delhi.
10. Pant Harsh, (ed), 2019, 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.
15. Malone, David, C. Raja Mohan, Srinath Raghavan [Ed], 2017, The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
16. Chaulia, Sreeram, 2016, The Modi Doctrine- The Foreign Policy of India's Prime Minister, New-Delhi: Bloomsbury.
17. Ganguly, Anirbhan, Vijay Chauthaiwale, Uttam Kumar Sinha [Ed] The Modi Doctrine- New Paradigms in India's Foreign Policy, New-Delhi: Wisdom Tree.
18. Hall, Ian, 2019, Modi and the Reinvention of Indian Foreign Policy, Bristol: Bristol University Press.
19. Jai Shankar J., 2020, The India Way-Strategies for an Uncertain World, Noida: Harper Collins.



**Objectives:**

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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the trajectories of globalization.
  - Comprehend the dynamic relationship between the forces of globalization and of the state
1. The modern territorial state: Westphalian and Post -Westphalian States, Limits to internationalization of the state resources.
  2. The democratic nation-state: erosion or transformation of legitimacy. internationalization and privatization, States versus Markets.
  3. The interventionist state: the shifting welfare component.
  4. Modern and Postmodern states: Garrison, Rogue and Failed states.

**Readings:**

1. Clark Ian, 2011, Globalization and Fragmentation: International Relations in the twentieth century, Oxford, OUP.
2. Clark Ian, 2014, Globalization and International Relations Theory, Oxford, OUP.
3. Hay Colin, Michael Lister and David Marsh, 2016, The State – Theories and Issues, Basingstroke, Palgrave Macmillan.
4. Leibfried Stephan and Michael Zurn, 2015, 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. 2016, Changes in Statehood- The transformations of International Relations, Hampshire, Palgrave.

**Objectives:**

The course introduces students 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 adopts a comparative perspective in studying the phenomena of inequality and exclusion.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the different dimensions of inequality and exclusion in the contemporary global context.
- Comprehend the dynamic relationships of power leading to unequal, exclusionary processes
- Train in comparative research methods

1. Race: Colonialism and Racial binaries; Black Lives Matter
2. Gender: Feminist perspectives on Family; gender quotas in legislature
3. Class: Marxian concept of class; Global poverty
4. Religion: The majority/ minority framework; Women and Religion

**Readings:**

1. Appadorai Arjun, 2007, *Fear of Small Numbers: An Essay on the Geography of Anger*, Kolkata, Seagull Books.
2. Bhattacharya Harihar and others (eds.), 2010, *The Politics of Social Exclusion in India*, New Delhi, Routledge.
3. Byrne David, 2009, *Social Exclusion (Indian Edition)*, New Delhi, Rawat Publications.
4. Fanon Frantz, 2007 ( Revised edition) , *Black Skin White Masks*, Perseus Books Group.
5. Geetha V, 2007, *Patriarchy*, Kolkata, Bhatkal and Sen.
6. Hutchinson John and Anthony Smith (ed), 1996, *Ethnicity*, Oxford, OUP.
7. Mohanty Manoranjan (ed), 2004, *Caste, Class and Gender*, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Oommen T K (ed), 2010, *Classes, Citizenship, Inequality: Emerging Perspectives*, New Delhi, Pearson.
9. Piketty Thomas, 2017, *Chronicles on Our Troubled Times*, UK, Penguin.
10. Shelly Toby, 2007, *Exploited: Migrant Labour in the New Global Economy (Indian edition)*, Bangalore, Books for Change.
11. Wright Erik Olin, 2015, *Understanding Class*, London, Verso.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand assertions and collective mobilisations of different social groups in India.
- Know the dynamic relationship between democracy and social movements.

1. Labour Movements

- a. Trade unionism, informalization of labour
- b. Hamal Panchayat in Pune

2. Agrarian movements

- a. Issues of Land reforms, Naxalite struggles, farmers' movements
- b. Bharatiya Kisan Union

3. Anti- caste movement

- a. Dalit movement, OBC mobilizations
- b. Dalit Panthers

4. Women's movement and Civil society interventions

- a. Issues of sexual, Domestic Violence and Reservations in Political Offices
- b. Challenges to the Development Agenda of the state, Issues of Human Rights, NGOs

**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.

**Objectives:**

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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the multidimensional nature of the post-independence Indian state.
- Comprehend the nuances of the working of the state
- Know the dynamics of working of the modern state

1. The modern nation- state.
2. Secular state.
3. Democratic state.
4. Developmental state.

**Readings:**

1. Chatterjee Partha (ed), 1998, *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
2. Corbridge Stuart and others, 2005, *Seeing the State: Governance and Governmentality in India*, Cambridge, CUP.
3. Das Samir Kumar (ed.), 2013, *Indian State (ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume I)*, New Delhi, OUP.
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. Jaffrelot Christophe, Thomas Blom Hansen and Angana Chatterjee ( ed), 2019, *Majoritarian State*, New Delhi, Harper India.
9. Jayal Niraja Gopal, (2001), *Democracy and the State* , New Delhi, Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi, Oxford India Paperbacks.

10. Jayal Nirja Gopal and Pratap Bahnu 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. Khanikar Santana, 2018, *State, Violence and Legitimacy in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
15. Menon Nivedita and Aditya Nigam, 2008, *Power and Contestation: India since 1989*, Hyderabad, Orient Longman.
16. Yadav Yogendra, 2020, *Making Sense of Indian Democracy*, Ranikhet, Permanent Black.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the key concepts in the field of masculinity studies.
- Comprehend the nature of politics which shapes and is shaped by masculinities.
- Understand masculinities as a site for staging a productive encounter between gender studies and political studies.

1. Critical Masculinity Studies
2. Masculinities and Sexualities
3. Masculinities and Social Stratification
4. Masculinities and the State

**Readings:**

1. Barry Kathleen, 2012, *Unmaking War, Remaking Men*, New Delhi, Women Unlimited.
2. Bhasin Kamala, 2004, *Exploring Masculinity*, New Delhi, Women Unlimited.
3. भोसले नारायण, २००८, *भटक्यांची पितृसत्ताक जातपंचायत*, पुणे, द ताईची प्रकाशन.
4. Bristow Joseph, 2007, *Sexuality*, New York, Routledge.
5. Chakravarti Uma, 2006, *Gendering Caste: Through A Feminist Lens*, Calcutta, Stree.
6. Chowdhury Romit and Zaid Al Baset (Eds.), 2018, *Men and Feminism in India*, New Delhi, London, New York: Routledge.
7. Connell Raewyn, 2014, *Masculinities*, Cambridge, Polity.
8. Dasgupta Rohit, K. Moti Gokulsing (Eds.), 2013, *Masculinity and Its Challenges in India*: McFarland & Co Inc.

9. Digby Tom (ed.), 1998, *Men Doing Feminism*, New York, Routledge.
10. Farrell Warren, 1994, *The Myth of Male Power*, New York, Berkley Books.
11. Glover David and Cora Kaplan, 2009, *Genders*, London, Routledge.
12. Halberstam Judith, 2012, *Female Masculinity*, New Delhi, Zubaan.
13. Kimmel Michael, Jeff Hearn and R. W. Connell (eds.), 2005, *Handbook of Studies on Men and Masculinities*, Thousand Oaks, Sage.
14. खिरे बिंदूमाधव, २०११, *मानवी लैंगिकता: एक प्राथमिक ओळख*, पुणे, समपथिक ट्रस्ट.
15. Kulkarni Mangesh, 2012, *Exploring Indian Masculinities*, Pune, University of Pune.
16. Kulkarni Mangesh (ed.), 2018, *Global Masculinities: Interrogations and Reconstructions*, New York, Routledge.
17. Pease Bob, 2000, *Recreating Men: Postmodern Masculinity Politics*, London, Sage.
18. Whitehead Stephen and Frank Barrett (eds.), 2004, *The Masculinities Reader*, Cambridge, Polity.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the region of South Asia and its shared geopolitical context.
- Comprehend the dynamics of democratic politics in democracies of the south
- Train in comparative research methods

1. Ideas of South Asia: Colonial legacies, Nation States and SAARC

2. Political Institutions: Division of Power, Military

3. Electoral and Party Politics: Party systems; Issues of Representation

4. Social Divisions and Politics: Language, Ethnicities; Politics of Minorities.

**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.

11. टिकेकर मनीषा (संपा.), २००९, *भारत आणि भारताचे शेजारी*, पुणे, साधना.

12. यादव योगेंद्र, सुहास पळशीकर, पीटर आर. डिसूझा, २०१०, *लोकशाही जिंदाबाद*, पुणे, समकालीन.

**Objectives:**

This course aims at introducing to the student concrete examples of comparison by taking up comparisons of mainly governmental institutions and processes. The course will be taught by taking up examples from countries 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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the organization of government in different parts of the world.
- Develop critical perspectives on the functioning of contemporary governments.
- Understand the importance of comparative research methods

1. Constitutionalism

2. Electoral Systems

3. Federalism

4. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

(with special reference to USA, U.K., Canada, France, South Africa, Russia, Brazil, Germany, China and India. Course Instructor should decide, from time to time, about examples of particular sub-theme and reading).

**Readings**

1. Almond Gabriel A., G. Bingham Powell, Jr. Kaare Strom and Russell J. Dalton, 2004, Comparative Politics Today a World View, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., Licensees of Pearson Education in South Asia.
2. Ball Alan R., 1993, Modern Politics and Government, London The Macmillan Press Ltd.
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 India Pvt. Ltd.
5. Hague Rod and Martin Harrop, 2013, Comparative Government and Politics, Hampshire, Macmillan.
6. Hauss Charles, 2011, Comparative Politics Domestic Responses to Global Challenges, Boston, Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
7. Johari J.C., 2010, New Comparative Government, New Delhi, Lotus Press.

8. Khan Hamid, 2001, Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan, Karachi, Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press.
9. Knapp Andrew and Vincent Wright, 2006, The Government and Politics of France, London and New York, Routledge, Taylor and Francis Groups.
10. Mahler Gregory S., 2008, Comparative Politics an Institutional and Cross-National Approach, South Asia, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., Licensees of Pearson Education.
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, PHI Private Limited.
13. Ray S. N., 2011, Modern Comparative Politics Approaches, Methods, and Issues, New Delhi, PHI Learning Private Limited.
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 Ltd.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand diverse political trajectories of the states in India.
- Grasp the significance of state politics in the context of all-India political process.

**1. Regional Identity:**

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

**2. Competitive Politics:**

- a) States dominated by all-India Parties
- b) States dominated by State Parties (Gujarat and West Bengal)

**3. Caste and Politics:**

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

**4. Political Economy:**

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

**Readings:**

1. Chatterjee Jyotiprasad and Basu Suprio, 2020, *Left Front and After*, Sage.
2. Chowdhari Rekha, 2019, *Jammu and Kashmir: 1990 and Beyond*, Sage.
3. Frankel Francine and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), 1990, *Dominance and State Power in Modern India, Vols.1 and 2*, New Delhi, OUP.
4. Goswami Sandhya, 2020, *Assam Politics in Post-Congress Era*, Sage.
5. Jaffrelot Christophe and Sanjay Kumar (ed.), 2009, *Rise of the Plebeians: the Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, New Delhi, Routledge.
6. Jenkins Rob, 2004, *Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States*, New Delhi, OUP.

7. Kumar Sanjay, 2018, *Post Mandal Politics in Bihar*, Sage
8. Narain Iqbal (ed.), 1976, *State Politics in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan.
9. Pai Sudha, 2013, *Handbook of Politics in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
10. पळशीकर सुहास, २०१४, *देश-प्रदेश: प्रादेशिक राजकारणाच्या बदलत्या दिशा*, पुणे, युनिक अकादमी.
11. Palshikar Suhas, Suri K. C. and YadavYogendra, (eds.), 2014, *Party Competition in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
12. Palshikar Suhas and Deshpande Rajeshwari, 2020, *The Last Fortress of Congress Dominance*, Sage.
13. Shastri Sandeep, K C Suri and YadavYogendra (eds.), 2009, *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
14. Sridharan E. (ed.), 2014. *Coalition Politics in India*, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
15. Wallace Paul, 2020, *India's 2019 Elections*, Sage.
16. Weiner Myron (ed.), 1965, *State Politics in India*, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
17. Wood John R (ed.), 1984, *State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity*, Boulder, West view Press.
18. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2009, September 26-October 2.

**Objectives:**

This course introduces the changes in the nature of party competition in India since independence. As political 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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Comprehend evolution of political parties in the context of their dynamic relationships with the various social, cultural, and economic forces.
- Understand different structures of party competition in the post-independence period.

1. Indian National Congress
  - a. Congress System
  - b. Decline of Dominance
2. Bharatiya Janata Party
  - a. Hindu Nationalism and the Rise of the BJP
  - b. Expansion in the mid-nineties and Dominance in the post 2009 phase
3. Parties and Social Identities
  - a. Communist Parties
  - b. BSP and DMK
4. State parties
  - a. Regional Autonomy issues and party politics
  - b. Role of regional parties at the all India level

**Readings:**

1. De Souza Peter Ronald and E. Sridharan (eds.), 2006, *India's Political Parties*, New Delhi, Sage.
2. Diwakar Rekha, 2017, *Party System in India*, New Delhi, OUP.
3. Hansen Thomas Blom and Jaffrelot Christophe, 1998, *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP
4. Harman Horst, 1977, *Political Parties in India*, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan.
5. Hasan Zoya (ed.), 2002, *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Delhi, OUP.
6. Hasan Zoya, 2012, *Congress After Indira*, New Delhi, OUP.

7. Mehra Ajay K., D.D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck (eds.), 2003, *Political Parties and Party Systems*, New Delhi, Sage.
8. Palshikar Suhas, K.C. Suri and Yogendra Yadav (eds.), 2014, *Party Competition in Indian States*, New Delhi, OUP.
9. Sisson Richard and Ramashray Roy (eds.), 1990, *Diversity and Dominance in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, Sage.
10. Sridharan E. (ed.), 2014, *Coalition Politics in India*, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
11. *Studies in Indian Politics*, Special Issue on 2019 Elections, Volume 7, Issue 2, December, 2019.
12. Suri K C, 2005, *Parties under Pressure: Political Parties in India since Independence*, Delhi, Lokniti-CSDS, working paper I.
13. Suri K. C. (ed.) 2013, *ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations on Political Science—Volume II, Indian Democracy*, New Delhi: OUP.

**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.

**Learning Outcomes:**

- Understand the issues related to the intersection of political and economic processes in India
- Comprehend the complex relationship between politics and economy.

1. Planning as Strategy for Development: Mixed Economy Model; Developmental plans
2. Economic Reforms: New Economic Policy; Challenges to the new Developmental Agenda
3. Regional Disparities: Inter-state and Intra-state disputes
4. Social profile of poverty and exclusion: Class and Caste, Politics of Welfare

**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: Backwaters of Development: Six Deprived States of india*, New Delhi, OUP.
9. Rudolph Lloyed and Susanne Hoerber Rudolph, 1987, *In Pursuit of Laxmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, Orient Longman.
10. Tillin Louise, Rajeshwari Deshpande and KK Kailash ( ed) , 2015, *Politics of Welfare: Comparisons across Indian States*, New Delhi and London, OUP.
11. Vanaik Achin, 1990, *The Painful Transition*, London, Verso



**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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the politics in Maharashtra in the context of all India politics
- Learn contextual analysis of politics of a State
- Train in comparative research methods

1. The State formation: Samyukta Maharashtra Movement; Maharashtra Dharma
2. Parties and Elections: Congress Dominance, Decline of the Congress and Rise of the BJP
3. Caste and Politics: Crisis of Maratha politics; OBC Politics, Dalit Politics and Adivasis Politics
4. Political Economy and Politics of Regionalism

**Readings:**

1. भोळे भा. ला. आणि बेडकिहाळ किशोर (संपा.), २००३, बदलता महाराष्ट्र, सातारा, आंबेडकर अकादमी
2. देसाई दत्ता, २०१०, महाराष्ट्र विकासाची दिशा आणि पर्याय, परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू विशेषांक, ऑक्टोबर 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. जाधव तुकाराम आणि इतर, (संपा.), २०१५, महाराष्ट्रातील राजकारण नव्या वळणावर? पुणे युनिक अकॅडेमी.
5. खातू गजानन, २०१६, स्वप्नांच्या शोधात महाराष्ट्र, मुंबई, सहित प्रकाशन
6. 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.
7. Palshikar Suhas and Rajeshwari Deshpande, 2021, The Last Fortress of Congress Dominance: Maharashtra Since the 1990s, New Delhi, Sage.

8. पळशीकर सुहास आणि बिरमल नितीन (संपा.), २००३, महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण: राजकीय प्रक्रियेचे स्थानिक संदर्भ, पुणे, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन.
9. पळशीकर सुहास आणि कुलकर्णी सुहास, (संपा.), २००७, महाराष्ट्रातील सत्तासंघर्ष, पुणे, समकालीन.
10. 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.
11. Phadke Y.D., 1979, Politics and Language, Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House.
12. व्होरा राजेंद्र आणि पळशीकर सुहास, १९९६, महाराष्ट्रातील सत्तांतर, मुंबई, ग्रंथाली.

**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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the methods of studying elections in India and elsewhere
- Learn about the practice of studying elections in India
- Get training in empirical research methods

1. Survey Method
2. Field Studies and Ethnographic Studies
3. Social Identities and Voting Behaviour
4. 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 Behaviour 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*.)

**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.

**Learning Outcome:**

- Understand the key aspects of social research
- Learn to frame a research question
- Get training in empirical research methods

1. What is Social Research? Framing a Research Question.
2. Theories, Concepts, Hypotheses, Variables and ethical issues
3. Data Collection and Data Analysis
4. 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. Johnson, Janet, H. T. Reynolds and Jason D. Mycoff, 2020, *Political Science Research Methods*, Thousand Oaks, Cal.: CQ Press (a Sage imprint).
6. Manheim J. B. and Rich R. C., 1981, *Empirical Political Analysis*, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall.
7. Neuman Lawrence W., 1997, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Boston, Allyn and Bacon.
8. Shively P. W., 1980, *The Craft of Political Research*, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice- Hall.
9. Trigg Roger, 2001, *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford, Blackwell.
10. Vedung Evert, 1982, *Political Reasoning*, Beverly Hills, Sage.

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