Department of Politics and Public Administration

University of Pune

Syllabus for M. A. (Political Science) course under Credit and Semester System
I. General Information

• The M.A. degree will be awarded to students who complete a total of 64 credits in a minimum of two years taking four courses per Semester (4 X 4 = 16 Credits). Each course will be of 4 credits.

• For the students doing M.A. degree in Politics the courses are divided into compulsory and optional. Every student has to take one optional course in each semester along with the three compulsory courses.

• A student may take three courses (totaling to twelve credits) per semester from the Department of Politics and Public Administration and therefore one course of four credits from any other department per semester. **In case a student wishes to take all courses from the Department of Politics and Public Administration he/she can do so.**

• Students from other departments can opt for Optional Courses being offered by this department. Eligibility for registering for each course will be decided by the departmental committee.

II. Evaluation

• Each course will have 50% marks as semester end examination and 50% marks for in–semester assessment.

• The student has to pass in the combined total of internal assessment and semester end examination.

• In order to pass a student shall have to get minimum 40% marks (E and above on grade point scale) in each course.

• The system of evaluation will be as follows: Each assignment/test will be evaluated in terms of marks. The marks for separate assignments and the final (semester end) examination will be added together and then converted into a grade and later grade point average. Results will be declared for each semester and the final examination will give total marks, grades and grade point average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 to 75</td>
<td>O: Outstanding</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 to 65</td>
<td>A: Very Good</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 to 55</td>
<td>B: Good</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 to 50</td>
<td>C: Average</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 to 45</td>
<td>D: Satisfactory</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 to 40</td>
<td>E: Pass</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 to 0</td>
<td>F: Fail</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The formula for conversion of Grade Point Average (GPA) into the final grade:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GPA</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05.5</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>04.5</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>03.5</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>02.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>01.5</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>00.5</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a student misses an internal assessment examination he/she will have a second chance subject to permission of the teacher concerned.

Students who have failed for the entire course may reappear at the semester-end exam. Their internal marks will not change. They can also repeat during the 5th/6th semester whichever is applicable.

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

\[
\text{GPA} = \frac{\text{Total No. of Grade Points} \times 4}{64}
\]

Grades

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

**A : Very Good**
- Excellent analysis of the topic, Accurate knowledge of the primary material, acquaintance with seminal publications, logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, effective and clear expression.

**B : Good**
- Good analysis and treatment of the topic, Basic knowledge of the primary material, logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, effective and clear expression.

**C : Average**
- Some important points covered, basic knowledge of the primary material, logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, good language or expression.

**D : Satisfactory**
- Some point discussed, basic knowledge of the primary material, some organization, acceptable language or expression.

**E : Pass**
- Any two of the above

**F : Fail**
- None of the above

There will be an evaluation of each course by students at the end of every semester.
**List of Compulsory Courses**  \( (C = \text{Compulsory}) \)

PO-C1: Modern Political Thinkers  
PO-C2: Public Administration  
PO-C3: Constitutional Process in India

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

**List of Optional Courses**  \( (O = \text{Optional}) \)

PO-O1: Modern Political Ideologies  
PO-O2: Twentieth Century Political Thinkers  
PO-O3: Modern Political Thought in India  
PO-O4: Political Thought in Maharashtra  
PO-O5: Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar

PO-O6: Indian Administration  
PO-O7: Public Policy in India

PO-O8: Politics of International Economic Relations  
PO-O9: Globalization and the State  
PO-O10: India’s Foreign Policy  
PO-O11: Foreign Policy of USA  
PO-O12: Global Security  
PO-O13: WTO and India  
PO-O14: International Political Economy

PO-O15: Marxist Political Sociology  
PO-O16: Class  
PO-O17: Development Studies  
PO-O18: Social and Political Movements in India  
PO-O19: Political Movements in Maharashtra
PO-O20: Politics in Developing World
PO-O21: Politics of Non-democratic Regimes
PO-O22: Political Process in South Asia

PO-O23: State Politics in India
PO-O24: Party System in India
PO-O25: Political Economy of India
PO-O26: Political Process in Maharashtra

PO-O27: Research Methodology
PO-O28: Gender and Politics
PO-O29: Human Rights
PO-O30: Environment and Global Politics

PO-OA: Open Course
PO-OB: Open Course

Note: Optional Courses will be common for all students.
**PO C1: Modern Political Thinkers**

1. Machiavelli
2. Locke
3. Rousseau
4. Hegel
5. Marx
6. Gandhi

**Readings:**

5. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar

**PO-C 2: Public Administration**

1. Introduction and Basic Concepts: Meaning, Scope, Evolution, New Public Administration, Importance
2. Theories and Approaches: Classical, Scientific Management, Bureaucratic, Human Relations, Systems, Public Choice
3. Structure of Public Organizations: Forms of public organizations; Public Sector Undertakings
4. Accountability and Control: Financial Administration, Role of civil society, people’s participation

**Readings**

PO-C3: Constitutional Process in India

2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles:
   Judiciary and Fundamental Rights, Individual and Group Rights
   Relations between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
3. Federalism: Strong Center Framework; Centre-State Relations-Sarkaria Commission Recommendations;
   Autonomy and Devolution-Multilevel Federalism
4. Executive: President and Prime Minister; Role of Governor
5. Legislature: Norms of Representation; Parliamentary Sovereignty;
   Performance of the Parliament; Electoral Reforms
6. Judiciary: Nature of Judicial Review; Judicial Activism

Readings

1. Austin Granville, 1972, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi, OUP
5. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.), 2005, Public Institutions in India, New Delhi, OUP
7. Sathe S.P., 2002, Judicial Activism, New Delhi, OUP

PO-C4: Public Policy

1. Introduction to Public Policy
2. Stages of Policy Making
3. Models and Theories of Policy Making
4. Actors in the Policy Process (Government, NGOs, Business, Media)
5. Public Policy in India (Sectors: Education, Health)
6. Globalization and Public Policy

Readings

1. Dye Thomas, 2002, Understanding Public Policy, Singapore, Pearson Education
5. Woll Peter 1974, Public Policy, Mass., Winthorp Publishers,
PO-C5: Theory of International Politics

1. Realism: Classical, Neo-realism, Structural Realism, Balance of power
2. Liberalism and Neo-liberalism
3. International Society and Rationalist theories; Environmental and Geo-political theories
4. International Political Economy: Classical theories;
5. Contemporary Theories of Conflict: Microcosmic, Macrocosmic theories, Deterrence

Readings


PO-C6: Comparative Politics

1. Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: System Theories, Culture Theories, Class Theories, Developmental Theories
2. Organizing the state: Constitutions and constitutionalism.
3. Challenges of accommodating diversity: Federalism and Devolution of power

Readings

PO-O1: Modern Political Ideologies

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

Readings

2. Bholay Bhaskar, 2002, Rajakiya Siddhanta ani Vishleshan, Nagpur, Pimplapure

PO-O2: Twentieth Century Political Thinkers

1. Gramsci
2. Ambedkar
3. Arendt
4. Rawls
5. Foucault
6. Habermas

Readings:

7. Parekh Bhikhu, 1982, Contemporary Political Thinkers, Oxford, Martin Robertson
8. Trivey Leonard and Anthony Wright, 1992, Political Thought Since 1945, Aldershot, Edward Elgar
PO-O3: Modern Political Thought in India

1. Tilak
2. Gandhi
3. M. N. Roy
4. Nehru
5. Ambedkar
6. Lohia

Readings

5. Pantham Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (eds.), 1986, *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi, Sage

PO-O4: Political Thought in Maharashtra

1. Chiplunkar
2. Ranade
3. Phule
4. Savarkar
5. Vinoba
6. Javdekar

Readings

PO-O5: Political Thought of Dr. Ambedkar

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

Readings

5. Omvedt Gail, 2003, *Buddhism in India’, New Delhi, Sage*
6. Omvedt Gail 1994, *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution in Colonial India’, New Delhi, Sage*

PO-O6: Indian Administration

1. Colonial legacy and organization of the administrative system: a) Nature of colonial administration; b) Value premises of the Constitution –Democracy and welfare; c) Recruitment and regulation—Civil service commissions, reservation policy
2. Union Government: a) Constitutional structures—Parliamentary form, Cabinet system and federalism; b) PMO and Cabinet secretariat; c) Ministries and departments; d) Boards and Commissions
3. State Government: a) Role of Governor; b) Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; c) Secretariat and Directorates; d) Liaison with union government; e) Development and welfare responsibilities of State government
4. Local Government: a) Constitutional provisions before 1992; b) Changes effected by 73rd and 74th amendments; c) Development activities and the rural local government; d) Challenges of urban governance
5. Accountability: a) Legislative control; b) Executive control and relationship between political executive and the administration; c) Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta, Vigilance Commissioners, d) Right to Information
6. Challenges before Indian Administration: a) Governance challenges; b) Development challenges; c) New economic policies; d) Socio-political challenges

Readings

PO-O7: Public Policy in India

1. Significance of Policy making in Public Administration.
2. Policy making structures and processes in India
3. Policy implementation; feedback and problems of policy implementation.
5. Analysis of sectoral policies for women, education and health.

Readings

1. Dayal Ishwar, et al, 1976, *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India*, New Delhi, Concept
5. *Indian Journal of Public Administration* (Relevant articles)

PO-08: Politics of International Economic Relations

1. The end of Cold war and its consequences for the World
2. The study of the Global Political economy- the management of international economic relations since world war II
3. The evolution of the global trade regime
4. The evolution of the international monetary and financial regime
5. The political economy of financial crises: The global South- Poverty, Inequality, Hunger
6. MNCs, Oil, Commodity cartels and Power

Readings

PO-O9: Globalization and the State

1. The modern territorial state: limits to internationalization of the state’s resources
2. The rule of law: internationalization and privatization.
3. The democratic nation-state: erosion or transformation of legitimacy.
4. The intervention state: the shifting welfare component
5. Modern and Post modern states
6. The security dilemma of Post colonial states- domestic dimensions

Readings

2. Leibfried Stephan and Michael Zurn, 2005, Transformations of the State, Cambridge, CUP
5. 2005, Legitimacy in International Society, Oxford, OUP

PO-O10: India’s Foreign Policy

1. Strategic Culture, Intelligence Capabilities, Role of Science and Technology, Military Power
2. India’s options in a Changing Asia: India and Asia--Relations with China, Japan. Central-Asia, West-Asia,
3. Relations with neighbours: Pakistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan
4. Regional cooperation: SAARC, ASEAN
6. Globalization and India’s Economic Interests

Readings

2. Chellaney Brahma, (ed.), 1999, Securing India’s Future in the New Millennium, New Delhi, Orient Longman
3. Perkovitch George, 2002, India’s Nuclear Bomb-The Impact of Global Proliferation, New Delhi, OUP
PO-O11: Policy of USA

1. Determinants and Objectives of US foreign policy
2. Cold War and US foreign policy
3. US and Europe
4. US foreign policy towards China and Japan
5. Policy towards West Asia
6. Policy towards Central America and Latin America

Readings


PO-O12: Global Security

1. Security and Securitization
2. Military threats to security: States and Non-state actors
3. Economic threats: Poverty and food security; Depression
4. Environmental and Health threats
5. Natural and Accidental threats: Rise of human vulnerability, preparing for the unexpected; the global politics of natural disaster management
6. Role of International Organizations

Readings

1. Introduction and History of the WTO.
2. Role, Structure and Decision Making in WTO.
3. Key Issues: Agriculture and Intellectual Property Rights
4. Services and other areas
5. Challenges from Social movements
6. India’s Approach and Future Strategy

**Readings**


**PO-O14: International Political Economy**

1. Major Theories of International Political Economy
2. Political Economy of Development
3. International Debt
4. Trade Policy and the Role of International Institutions
5. Intellectual Property Rights and the Knowledge Economy
6. Globalization, Global Governance and Civil Society

**Readings**

PO-O15: Marxist Political Sociology

1. Modes of Production
2. Social Class
3. Capitalism
4. State, Politics and Revolution
5. Culture and Ideology
6. Theories of Imperialism

Readings


PO-O16: Class

1. Marxian Theories of Class
2. Weberian Theories of Class
3. Class, Gender and Caste
4. Dominant Classes and Intelligentsia
5. Middle Classes and Contradictory Class Locations
6. The Working Classes

Readings


PO-O17: Development Studies

1. History of Development
2. Theories of Development
3. From Economic Modernization to Development Economics
4. Poverty, Agriculture and Rural Development
5. Rent-seeking, Corruption and Development
6. Global Economics, Local Politics

Readings

PO-O18: Social and Political Movements in India

1. Politics of Mobilisation: Class mobilisation, ‘New’ Social Movements
2. Agrarian Movements in Post-independence India Agitations of the Landless, Naxalite struggles, Farmers’ movements.
3. Anti-caste Movements Legacy of Phule-Periyar-Ambedkar, Dalit movement, OBC Mobilisations
4. Movements for formation of states: Autonomy, Backwardness, Region as identity
5. Women’s Movement: Issues of violence against women, demands for Empowerment
6. Civil Society Interventions: Grassroots movements, People’s movements, Issues of Environment and Human Rights

Readings

1. Dasgupta Biplab, 1974, The Naxalite Movement, Delhi, Allied
2. Datta Ruddar (eds.), 1998, Organising the Unorganised Workers, Delhi, Vikas
3. Dhanagare D.N.1983, Peasant Movements in India, Delhi, OUP
4. Menon Nivedita (ed.), 1999, Gender and Politics in India, Delhi, OUP
5. Mohanty Manoranjan (ed.), 2004, Caste, Class and Gender, New Delhi, Sage
9. Ray Raka and Mary Fainsod Katzenstein (eds.), 2005, Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics, New Delhi, OUP
10. Singha Roy Debal, 2004, Peasants movements in Post Colonial India, New Delhi, Sage

PO-O19: Political Movements in Maharashtra

1. Social Reform movement in 19th century
2. Hindu Nationalism and Hindutva Movement
3. Satyashodhak Movement – Non-Brahman Movement
4. Dalit Movement
5. Regional Movement and sub-regional movement
6. Peasants’ and Farmers’ Movements

Readings

2. O’hanlan Rosalind, 1985, Caste, Conflict and Ideology, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth Century Western India, Bombay, Orient Longman
3. Omvedt Gail, 1976, Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society, the Non- Brahmin Movement in Western India, 1873-1930, Bombay, Scientific Book Agency
5. Phadke Y.D., 1979, Politics and Language, Bombay, Himalaya
PO-O20: Politics in Developing world

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

Readings


PO-O21: Politics of Non-democratic Regimes

1. Democratic and non-democratic regimes
2. Theories of non-democratic government
3. Types of Non-Democratic regimes
4. Legitimacy and Control in Non-Democratic regimes
5. Issues of Economic Development
6. Processes of Democratization

Readings

PO-O22: Political Process in South Asia
(This course deals with politics in South Asia excluding India)

1. Evolution of the region: Colonial Legacies
2. Governmental Institutions at work
3. Electoral and Party politics
4. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity
5. Social Movements
6. Political Economy

Readings


PO-O23: State Politics in India

1. States as units of politics: Formation of States; Linguistic States; Regional Identity politics; New demands from sub-regions
2. Center-State and Inter-State Conflicts: a) Issues of center-State conflicts—president’s rule, autonomy and distribution of resources; b) Issues of Inter-State disputes—river waters, border disputes
3. Caste and State politics: Rise of middle peasant castes; Dalit politics; OBC politics
4. Religion and communal politics: legacy of partition and the early communal politics in North; Rise of communal politics in the nineties
5. Political economy and State politics: the issue of backwardness; Response to liberalization of economy
6. In-depth Study of politics in any one of the following States: Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu or Kerala

Readings

4. Narain Iqbal, (ed.), *State Politics in India*, 1976, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan
PO-O 24: Party System in India

1. Origins and Evolution of Indian Political Parties
2. Dominant Party System: Congress dominance, dilemmas facing the opposition parties and non-congressism
3. Decline of Congress party: electoral performance since 1977, ideological shifts and leadership crisis
4. Rise of BJP: Jan Sangh, ideology and politics of communalism
5. Regional Parties: role before 1977, rise of regional parties after 1977
6. Bipolarity and Politics of coalitions: role of Left, multiple bipolarities

Readings

1. Bhatnagar S. and Pradeep Kumar (eds.), 1988, Regional Parties, Delhi, Ess Ess Publications
2. Hartman Horst, 1977, Political Parties in India, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan
4. Prasad Nageshwar, 1980, Ideology and Organization in Indian Politics, Bombay, Allied
5. Sisson Richard and Ramashray Roy (eds.), 1990, Diversity and Dominance in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Sage
7. Seminar No. 480, August 1999

PO-O25: Political Economy of India

1. Planning for Development:
   Mixed Economy model and Planning as strategy for development, Review of Planning
2. Liberalisation:
   Limits of Planning, Role of Public Sector, Political Context of Liberalization, Politics of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization Aims and Achievements, Critiques of ‘Economic Reforms’
   Critiques of Development Model, Alternative/sustainable Development.
3. India’s Class Structure:
   Ruling Classes, Agrarian Class Structure, Middle classes, Informalisation and dispersal of the Working class
4. Class and Caste:
   Caste composition of classes, class divisions within castes, class- distinctions
5. State in India:
   Colonial Legacy, The question of autonomy, Dominant Coalition, Electoral Politics in a class-caste society
6. Hegemony and Democratic Struggles:
   Nature of India’s capitalism, Debate about Passive Revolution, Nature and Limits of Hegemony

Readings

2. Byres Terence J. (ed.), 1998, The State, Development Planning and Liberalisation 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. Jenkins Rob, 2000, Economic Reform in India, Cambridge, CUP
11. Economic and Political Weekly, 1988, No.5
PO-O26: Political Process in Maharashtra

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

Readings

2. Palshikar Suhas and Rajeshwari Deshpande, 1999, Maharashtra: Electoral Politics and Structures of Domination, Pune, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune
3. Palshikar Suhas and Nitin Birmal (eds.), 2003, Maharashtrache Rajkaran: Rajakiya Prakriyache Sthanik Sandarbh (Marathi), Pune, Pratima
5. Thakkar Usha and Mangesh Kulkarni (eds.), 1995, Politics in Maharashtra, Bombay, Himalaya
6. Vora Rajendra and Suhas Palshikar, 1996, Maharashtratil Sattantar, Mumbai, Granthali

PO-O27: Research Methodology

1. Research Methodology: Nature and Scope
2. Research Design: Formulation of Research Problem and Hypothesis
3. Quantitative and Qualitative Research
4. Data Collection
5. Data Analysis
6. Report Writing

Readings

4. Johnson Janet and Richard Joslyn, 1987, Political Science Research Methods, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India
6. Neuman Lawrence W., 1997, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, Boston, Allyn and Bacon
PO-O28: Gender and Politics

1. The Concept of Gender
2. Feminist Critique of Politics
3. Politics of Masculinity
4. Queer Politics
5. Gender, Law and Public Policy
6. Gender and Movement Politics

Readings


PO-O29: Human Rights

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

Readings

2. Byrne Darren, 2003, Human Rights, Delhi, Pearson Education
PO-O30: Environment and Global Politics

1. Environmental thought and Political Action Environmental Philosophy; Green Ideology
2. The Environmental movement: Green parties, pressure groups.
3. Environment Policy: Rationality and Power, Choosing the means, Valuation
4. Environmental Governance- International dimensions: European Integration
5. Sustainable Development: National responses, Local democracy, Climate change
6. Case studies of any one of the following: a. North - South – Energy debate
   b. Water; c. Biosphere

Readings


PO-O A
Open Course

PO-OB
Open Course

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

- The detailed framework of an Open course, along with availability of Reading material and specific requirements for offering that course, shall be notified by the teacher concerned on approval of the DC at least a month in advance of the commencement of the semester.
- A student can offer at the most only two Open courses during the M.A. Course.
- During each semester, there shall be only one Open Course offered by the department.
- An Open Course offered during the odd Semester (1 and 3) shall be identified as OA1 and OA3 respectively and an Open course offered during an even semester (2 and 4) shall be identified as OB2 and OB4.
- An Open course shall be only an optional course and not a compulsory course.
- No teacher shall teach an Open course in two consecutive semesters.
- In the event of more than two teachers wanting to teach an Open Course at the same time, the DC shall take a decision and if it fails to arrive at a decision, the decision of the Head shall be final.