Unit I - Society and Economy of Maharashtra
1. Outline of Maharashtra as a State – Regional Configurations - Districts
2. Profile of Population – a. Growth Rate -How to refer Census, how to use data for political analysis (introduction) b. Caste Profile – Concept of Dominant Caste, Dalits, Bahujan c. Religious Profile – Percentage of various religious populations in Maharashtra d. Literacy Rate – Urban-Rural, Male-Female divide (Outline, importance in understanding political process) e. Urban and Rural population – Nature and problems – Issues related to Urbanization, urban slum-dwellers, rural masses (Outline, importance in understanding political process)

Unit II - Formation of Maharashtra State
1. Marathi Speaking Population in pre-independence India – Formation of Marathi Identity in pre-independent India – Linguistic Movement – Bilingual Bombay State
3. Relations with neighboring States with special reference to Karnataka
4. Relations with the Center – Congress System –Mumbai

Unit III Government of Maharashtra
1. Structure of Government: Bicameral legislature, Role of Governor, Chief Minister and his cabinet (Not the structural details but features of parliamentary system at the state level)
2. Structure of Local governments: Subjects delegated under 73rd and 74th amendments with special reference to Gram Panchayat (Not the structural details of the local governments)

Unit IV Elections

**Term II**

**Unit 5: Political Parties-I**
1. Congress: Characteristics of the Congress party during 1960-1975 (Maharashtra Specific); split in 1978; Congress (I); Congress after 1990, Congress Organisation, politics and ideological position (Not historical evolution of Congress from 1885)
2. NCP: Legacy of Congress (S) (Organizational and ideological), Relationship with the Congress, Formation of NCP: Issues and strategy, Congress-NCP Alliance

**Unit 6: Political Parties-II**
1. Shiv Sena: Formation, ideology, organization, electoral performance in Maharashtra, role
2. BJP: Legacy of Jan Sangh, Formation, Ideology, organization, electoral performance in Maharashtra, role
3. PWP, RPI, Bahujan Maha Sangh: Formation, Ideology, organization, electoral performance in Maharashtra, role/Limitations

**Unit 7: Regional Backwardness**
1. Marathwada: Sub-regional Context, Position at the time of creation of Maharashtra, Issues of Backwardness (Irrigation, Industry and infrastructure), Marathwada Vikas Andolan
2. Vidarbha: Sub-regional Context, Position at the time of creation of Maharashtra, Issues of Backwardness (Irrigation, Industry and infrastructure), Demand for Separate State
3. Regional Development Councils: Constitutional provisions, reasons and timing of creations, Contribution and limitations

**Unit 8: Political Movements**
2. Farmer’s Movement: Shetkari Saghtana, Issues, Formation, Strategies, Contribution and Limitations

Note: As per the recommendation of the BCUD, University of Pune, *Maharashtra Varshiki, Unique Academy, Pune (2008-09)* is added in the reading list for the FYBA Politics (G I) Syllabus.
Guidelines for the Teachers for teaching
SYBA Politics (G II)
Constitutional and Political Process in India

SECTION – I

Unit – I: Making of the Constitution
a) Constituent Assembly: Brief history of the constitutional development in the colonial period, formation of the constituent assembly, Role and its importance
b) Philosophical Bases: Basic philosophy of the constitution, preamble, basic values
c) Issue of Basic Structure: Basic structure doctrine, features of the constitution

Unit – II: Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles
a) Scope of Fundamental Rights: Fundamental rights; features, importance, relationship with Directive Principles
b) Scope of Directive Principles: Directive Principles; features, importance, relationship with fundamental rights
c) Role of Judiciary: interpretation of fundamental Rights and directive Principles, important cases like Keshavandand Bharati and Minerva Mills case, Judicial Activism

Unit – III: Federal Structure
a) Federation with a Strong Centre: Federal structure - features, issues and problems
b) Distribution of powers between Centre & State, State Emergency: issue of autonomy and debate on article 356
c) 73rd & 74th Amendments: importance of amendments, delegation of powers

Unit – IV: Parliamentary Process
a) Relationship of Legislature with Executive: Features of parliamentary system, legislature and executive relations: strains and coordination
b) Relationship of Legislature with Judiciary: Changing role of judiciary, relations with legislature, strains with executive and legislature

SECTION – II

Unit – V: Electoral Process in India
a) Formation of Constituencies & Role of Election Commission: features of elections process in India, composition, role and functions of election commission
b) 1952, 1967 Elections: Importance, changing dynamics and issues in the political process
c) 1977, 1989 Elections: Importance, changing dynamics and issues in the political process
Unit VI: **Party Politics**

a) Congress Party: Congress system, legacy of independence movement, party structure, organisation, ideology and electoral performance
b) Rise of BJP: Origin, organisation, ideology and electoral performance
c) Role of Regional Parties & Emergence of Coalition Politics: Emergence of regionalism, increasing role of regional parties, reasons and impact, Coalition politics: nature, contribution and limitations

Unit – VII: **Political Movements**

a) Language Based Movements (with special reference to Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat): historical context of linguistic states, constitutional provisions, issues and importance
b) Women’s Movements: Origins, Major Issues & Contribution
c) Peasant ‘Movements: Origins, Major Issues & Contribution

Unit – VIII: **Issues in Contemporary Politics**

a) Politics of Development (Dominant Classes in Agriculture & Industry): Issues and changing dynamics in globalization and liberalization
b) Caste (Dominant Castes & OBC): role of caste in Indian politics, dominant caste, rise of OBC; Issues, contribution and limitations
Guidelines for the Teachers for teaching
SYBA Politics (S I)
Western and Indian Political Thinkers

Section – I

Unit I : Aristotle
(Introduction about Aristotle, his period and his Writings)
a. **Conception of State:** State as a natural Association, Organic Nature of the state, The state as the Supreme Association, Classification of state, Theory of Cyclical Change of State
b. Views on property : inanimate and Animate Property, Justification, Types of Property
c. Views on Slavery: indispensability of slavery, justification: Slavery as a natural phenomena, Benefits of slavery, Types of slaves, Criticism.
d. Views on Revolution: Causes of Revolution – General causes and specific causes, Methods recommended by Aristotle to avoid revolution.

Unit II : John Locke
(Introduction about Locke, his period and his writings)

c. Views on civil society and state: Justification for civil society, Features of civil society, Value of tolerance

Unit III: J. S. Mill
(Introduction about J. S. Mill, his period and his writings)

b. Utilitarianism: Theory of utilitarianism, Modifications suggested by J. S. Mill, Criticism
c. Mill’s views about subjugation of women ; Political rights of women
d. Mill’s views about representative government and its criticism.

Unit IV : Karl Marx
(Introduction about Karl Marx, his period and his writings)
a. Historical materialism: Dialectics, Dialectical Materialism, Historical materialism, its features, phases & criticism.
b. Theory of class & struggle: Marxian concept of class, Theory of class struggle, Critique of Capitalism

Section II

Unit V: Mahatma Phule
(Introduction about M. Phule & his writings)

a. Understanding the British Rule: His views about British Govt.
b. Critique of caste system: His views about varna system.
c. Caste-discrimination
d. Emancipation of shudra, Ati-Shudra and Women

Unit VI: Justice M G Ranade
(Introduction and his writings)

a. Understanding of British Rule
b. Ranade as a liberal thinker
c. Ranade’s views about Indian Economy: Causes of poverty in India, Suggestions to eradicate poverty in India.

Unit VII: Mahatma Gandhi
(Introduction about M. Gandhi & his writings)

a. Concepts of Satya & Ahimsa
b. Theory of Satyagraha, its techniques
c. Critique of western civilization
d. Critique of Modern state and Doctrine of Sarvodaya – views about state and concept of Sarvodaya.

Unit VIII: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
(Introduction about Dr. B. Ambedkar & his writings)

b. Theory of Social Democracy’ conditions required for the successful working of social democracy.
c. Doctrine of Dhamma: Critique on Hindu Dharma, Conversion, contribution to Dalit Movement.
Guidelines for the Teachers for teaching
SYBA Politics (S II)
Modern Political Analysis

Section – I

Unit – 1 Emergence of Modern political Analysis

a. Features, methods and limitations of traditional political analysis.
b. Features, methods and limitations of modern political analysis.

Unit – 2 Modern Approaches to Political Analysis.

b. Limitations of Behaviouralism: Critique of Behaviouralism
c. Post Behavioural Revolution
d. System Approach: Meaning and importance, Easton’s system model, Functions of system, Critique of system theory.
e. Structural Functional Approach: Developmental approach towards political system, Almond’s classification of political system

Unit - 3 Political culture and Socialization

b. Types: i) Almond and Verba’s classification of political culture.
   ii) Mix culture.
   iii) Civic Culture.
   iv) Integrated and Fragmented culture.
   v) Subculture
c. Factors influencing Political culture.
e. Agencies of socialization: Family, School, Colleges, Peer Groups, Various communication Medias.
f. Functions of Socialization
g. Nature of Socialization: Socialization in totalitarian state, socialization in developing state.
Unit – 4 Political Participation and Recruitment

a. Meaning and Definitions of Political Participation.
b. Nature of participation – Participation in Democratic and Totalitarian state.
c. Types of participation
d. Factors influencing participation.
e. Levels of Participation.
f. Meaning and importance of recruitment
g. Agencies of recruitment: Elections, Voting, Political Parties, Role of leaders, Public officials.

Section II

Unit – 5- Political Communication and Public Opinion

a. Meaning, Definitions and nature of political communications.
b. Types of communications – Formal, Informal, Verbal, Written.
c. Agencies of communication – various Medias.
d. Meaning and importance of public Opinion.
e. Agencies of Public opinion: Print media and Electronic Media.

Unit – 6 Modernization and Development

a. Meaning and definitions of Political Modernization.
b. Theories of modernization namely Huntington’s theory, Coleman theory.
c. Meaning and definitions of Political development.
d. Theories of Political development namely Almond, Huntington.
e. Factors influencing Political Development: Political Party Political elites Military.

Unit- 7 Political Change

a. Meaning, definitions and features of political change.
b. Causes responsible for change.
c. Types of political change – Evolutionary and Revolutionary.

Unit – 8 Methods of Political Analysis.

a. Survey Method.
b. Field Study.
c. Using Aggregate data.