# University of Pune

## Politics
**Syllabus for SYBA**
*80:20 Pattern to be implemented from 2009-10*

### General Courses

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### Special Courses

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<td>Western and Indian Political Thinkers</td>
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CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA
PO – G II

Objectives
The contents of this course are designed with following objectives:
1. To acquaint the students about the important features of the Constitution of India and basic framework of Indian government and politics;
2. To familiarize the students with the process involved in the working of the Constitution of India;
3. To update the students about changes and the new trends in Indian politics.
4. To critically understand the important issues in contemporary Indian Politics. In this section, the student is expected to learn more about the post-independent process in India, with reference to electoral and party politics as well as political movements and contemporary issues.
5. To develop the skills of debate/discussions/newspaper reading among the students.

Section – I

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<tr>
<th>Unit 1. Making of the Constitution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Constituent Assembly</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Philosophical Bases</td>
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<td>c. Issue of Basic Structure</td>
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<th>Unit 2. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. Scope of Fundamental Rights</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Scope of Directive Principles</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Role of Judiciary</td>
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<thead>
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<th>Unit 3. Federal Structure</th>
<th>Allotted Lectures</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. Federation with a Strong Center</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Distribution of Powers between Center and States, State Emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 73rd and 74th Amendments</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 4. Parliamentary Process</th>
<th>Allotted Lectures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Relationship of Legislature with Executive</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Relationship of Legislature with Judiciary</td>
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Section – II

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<th>Unit 5. Electoral Process in India</th>
<th>Allotted Lectures</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. Formation of Constituencies and Role of Election Commission</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 1952, 1967 Elections</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1977, 1989 Elections</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 6. Party Politics</th>
<th>Allotted Lectures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Congress System</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Rise of BJP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Role of Regional Parties and Emergence of Coalition Politics</td>
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<tr>
<th>Unit 7. Political Movements</th>
<th>Allotted Lectures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Language Based Movements: Nature and Major Issues</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Women’s Movements: Nature and Major Issues</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Peasants’ Movements: Nature and Major Issues</td>
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Unit 8. **Issues in Contemporary Politics** (12)

a. Politics of Development (Role of Dominant Classes: Agriculture and Industry)

b. Caste (Role of Dominant castes and Rise of OBC)

c. Communalism (in the post-1990 period)

**Readings**

9. Singh M. P. & Roy Himanshu (Eds), *Indian Political System*, Manak Publications, New Delhi, 2005
OR

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA
PO – G II

Objectives

1. To provide a deeper analytical understanding of major socio-political movements in pre-independent and post-independent India;
2. To introduce the social and political movements in India, with special reference to mobilization politics, agrarian movements, anti-caste movements and movements related to development issues.

SECTION I:

Unit 1. Renaissance (12)
   a. Nature of Enlightenment
   b. Social Reforms Movement: Issues and Strands
   c. Construction of Indian National Identity

Unit 2. Indian National Congress (12)
   a. Moderate Era: Issues and Agenda
   b. Extremist Era: Issues and Agenda
   c. Gandhi Era: Issues and Agenda

Unit 3. Movements of Weaker Sections (12)
   a. Non-Brahmin Movement
   b. Dalit Movement
   c. Movements for the Upliftment of Women

Unit 4. The Communal and Left Movements (12)
   a. Rise of Hinduist and Islamic Movement
   b. Rise of Socialist and Communist Movement

SECTION II:

Unit 5. Regional Assertions (12)
   a. Movements for Linguistic States
   b. Movements Asserting Sub-Regionalism
   c. Doctrine of Sons of the Soil

Unit 6. Workers and Peasants Movements (12)
   a. Working Class Movement: Rise, Issues and Contribution
   b. Peasants Movement: Rise, Issues and Contribution

Unit 7. New Initiatives - I (12)
   a. Naxalite Movement
   b. OBC Movement

Unit 8. New Initiatives – II (12)
   a. Women’s Movement: Emancipation and Empowerment
   b. Movements Related to Development Issues: Chipko and Narmada Bachao Movement
Readings

6. Sathyamurthy T.V. (ed.), 1996, Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India (3rd volume in the four volume series on Social Change and Political Discourse in India), New Delhi, OUP (paperback edition)
7. Shah Ghanshyam, 2002, Social Movements in India, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
WESTERN AND INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS
PO - S I

Objectives

1. To familiarize the students with the major phases in the evolution of Western Political Thinking namely – a) The Classical Tradition, b) Enlightenment Tradition, c) Liberal Tradition and d) Marxist Tradition and accordingly the four thinkers representing these traditions are to be taught;
2. To introduce Aristotle’s contribution to the theory and methodology of Political Science, contribution of Locke and Mill towards liberal tradition and Marx’s contribution to Political Philosophy and Theory;
3. To make the students familiar with the major theoretical issues in the discipline of Political Science as problematized by these thinkers – i.e. theorizing human nature, explaining the power relations and the core concepts.
4. To systematically explain the major strands in modern Indian Political thinking as represented by Phule, Ranade, Gandhi and Ambedkar.
5. To apprise students with the basic thought of these thinkers with reference to their perception of colonial rule, ideas of nationalism, critique of Western civilization and ideas regarding reconstruction of society.

SECTION I

Unit 1. Aristotle (12)
   a. Theory of State and Classification of Constitutions
   b. Views on Property and Slavery
   c. Views on Revolution

Unit 2. John Locke (12)
   a. Theory of Social Contract
   b. Views on Natural Rights
   c. Views on Civil Society and State

Unit 3. J S Mill (12)
   a. Liberty
   b. Critique of Utilitarianism
   c. Views on Subjugation of Women and Representative Government

Unit 4. Karl Marx (12)
   a. Historical Materialism
   b. Theory of Class and Class Struggle
   c. Theory of State and Revolution

SECTION II

Unit 5. Mahatma Phule (12)
   a. Understanding of British Rule
   b. Critique of Caste System
   c. Emancipation of Shudra, Ati-shudra and Women

Unit 6. Justice Ranade (12)
   a. Understanding of British Rule
   b. Liberalism
   c. Views on Indian Economy
Unit 7. Mahatma Gandhi (12)
   a. Satya, Ahimsa and Satyagraha
   b. Critique of Western Civilization
   c. Critique of Modern State and Doctrine of Sarvodaya

Unit 8. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (12)
   a. Critique of Caste System
   b. Theory of Social Democracy
   c. Doctrine of Dhamma

Readings

2. Tucker Richard, Ranade and the Roots of Indian Nationalism,
5. Mehta V. R., 1996, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, Manohar
8. Lederle Mathew, Philosophical Trends in Modern Maharashtra, Mumbai, Popular Publication
19. Omvedt Gail, Cultural Revolt in Colonial Society: (Omvedt Gail, (Translated by Dighe B D) 1995, *Vasahatik Maharashtratil Sanskritik Band*, Pune, Sugava
20. Sardar G B, Mahatma Phule: Vyakti aani Vichar, Pune, Granthali
21. Narke Hari and others, Mahatma Phule Gaurav Granth, Govt of Maharashtra, Mumbai,
Objectives

1. Politics as process has both institutional and non-institutional dimensions. The purpose of this course is to explain the non-institutional political processes and thereby to sensitize the students on informal processes of politics.
2. To introduce the basic concepts and approaches related to modern political analysis.
3. To equip the students with methods of political analysis.

SECTION I

Unit 1. Emergence of Modern Political Analysis (12)
   a. Nature and Limitations of Traditional Political Analysis
   b. Nature and Features of Modern Political Analysis

Unit 2. Modern Approaches to Political Analysis (12)
   a. Behavioural Approach
   b. Systems Approach
   c. Structural-Functional Approach

Unit 3. Political Culture and Socialization (12)
   a. Meaning and Nature
   b. Types of Political Culture
   c. Process and Agencies of Socialization

Unit 4. Political Participation and Recruitment (12)
   a. Meaning and Nature
   b. Levels of Participation
   c. Agencies of Recruitment

SECTION II

Unit 5. Political Communication and Public Opinion (12)
   a. Meaning and Nature
   b. Types and Agencies of Communication
   c. Agencies of Public Opinion

Unit 6. Modernization and Development (12)
   a. Theories of Modernization
   b. Concept of Political Development

Unit 7. Political Change (12)
   a. Meaning and Nature
   b. Types of Political Change: Evolutionary and Revolutionary

Unit 8. Methods of Political Analysis (12)
   a. Survey Method
   b. Field Study
   c. Using Aggregate Data

Readings