UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

MASTER OF ARTS (POLITICAL SCIENCE)
(Semester based Course)

Rules, Regulations and Course Contents

Semester I - Nov./Dec. Examination 2010
Semester II - April/May Examination 2011
Semester III - Nov./Dec. Examination 2011
Semester IV - April/May Examination 2012

M.A. (Political Science syllabus as per revised course structure to be effective from Academic year 2010-11 and onwards)
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I: Proposed M.A. (Pol. Sc.) Structure

AFFILIATION

The proposed programme shall be governed by the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110007

Programme Structure

The M.A (Pol. Sc.) is divided into two parts as under. Each Part will consist of two Semesters.

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The schedule of Papers prescribed for various semesters shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Papers</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper 101 : Debates in Political Theory</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Paper 201 : Comparative Political Analysis</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 301 : Politics in India</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper 401 : Theories of International Relations</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Part I : Semester II | | | |
| Paper 102 : Administrative Theory | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper 202 : Themes in Indian Political Thought | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper 302: Themes in World Politics and International Political Economy | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper 402: Key Texts in Political Philosophy | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Total | 400 | | |

| Part II : Semester III | | | |
| Paper 103 : Interpreting Modern India | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Total | 400 | | |

| Part II : Semester IV | | | |
| Paper 104 : Democracy and Political Institutions | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Total | 400 | | |

Grand Total | 1600 |
**Optional Papers:**

Students will have to take 6 optional papers over the two year M.A. course. These are made available in semesters II, III and IV. Students can select any two papers from the set offered in that semester. The choice must be made before the semester begins. The Department has the autonomy to decide what courses will be offered at the beginning of the academic year.

**List of Optional Papers**

1. Ethics and Politics
2. Critical Traditions in Political Theory
3. The Modern State in Comparative Perspective
4. Social Movements and Revolutions
5. Parties, Elections and Political Process in India
6. Development Process and Politics in India
7. Democracy and Human Rights in India
8. Public Policy
9. Public Institutions and Governance
10. Rural- Urban Development and Local Government in India
11. Environment and Development: Policy and Politics
12. Peace and Conflict in International Politics
13. India and the World
14. Foreign Policy of Major Powers
15. State and Society in South Asia
16. South Asia and the World
17. State and Society in Pakistan
18. Pakistan and the World
19. State and Society in Africa
20. Africa and the World
21. Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice
22. Culture and Politics in India
23. Social Exclusion: Theory and Practice
24. Gender in International Relations
25. Indian Strategic Thought
26. The Politics of Violence in South Asia
27. International Security
28. State and Society in Canada
29. State and Society in the US
30. Constitutionalism in Comparative Perspective
31. Religion, Reform, Nationalism
32. Gandhi, autonomy and discourse
33. Ambedkar in Contemporary India
34. Dalit bahujan political thought
35. Contemporary Explorations in Tagore
36. Discourses on Hindu Nationalism
37. Social conservatism in India
38. Indian Polity in State society interactions
39. State Politics in India
40. Identities and Political Transformation in India
41. Politics and Ethnic conflicts in J&K
42. Law, Crime and Politics in India
43. State in political traditions
44. Society, State and Politics Comparing Israel and India
45. Religious Nationalism and Political Violence
46. The Politics of Identity in Comparative Perspective
47. Nationalism in comp perspective
48. Themes in Citizenship
49. Democracy and violence
50. Collaborative Governance and Public policy
51. Corporate Citizenship and Governance-AX
52. Institutions, Development & Poverty 20 May 2015
53. Environmental Policies & Politics
54. The Political in Local Governance
55. Global Justice and the South
56. Theory Practice of Democracy
57. Contemporary Critical Theory

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II: SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

1. English shall be the medium of instruction. Students can write their individual exam papers in English or Hindi medium but not both.

2. Examinations shall be conducted at the end of each Semester as per the Academic Calendar notified by the University of Delhi.

3. The system of evaluation shall be as follows:

   3.1 Each course will carry 100 marks, of which 25 marks shall be reserved for internal assessment as determined by the faculty members teaching the respective papers.

   3.2 The remaining 75 marks in each paper shall be awarded on the basis of a written examination at the end of each semester. The duration of written examination for each paper shall be three hours.

4. Examinations for courses shall be conducted only in the respective Odd and Even Semesters as per the Scheme of Examinations. Regular as well as ex-students shall be permitted to appear/reappear/improve in courses of Odd Semesters only at the end of Odd Semester and courses of Even Semesters only at the end of Even Semesters.

PASS PERCENTAGE

Minimum marks for passing the examination in each semester shall be 40% in each paper.

No student would be allowed to avail of more than 3 chances to pass any paper inclusive of the first attempt. Aggregate pass marks for Part I & Part II (combined) is 40%.

PROMOTION CRITERIA

No student will be detained in I or III semester on the basis of his/her performance in I or III semester examination: i.e. the student will be promoted automatically from I to II and III to IV semester.

A student shall be eligible for promotion from 1st year to 2nd year of the course provided he/she has passed 50% papers of I and II semester taken together. However, he/she will have to clear the remaining paper/s while studying in the 2nd year of the programme.

DIVISION CRITERIA

Successful candidates will be classified on the basis of the combined results of Part-I and Part-II examination as follows:

Candidates securing 60% and above : I Division
Candidates securing 50% and above, up to 60% : II Division
Candidates securing 40% and above, up to 50% : III Division
SPAN PERIOD

No student shall be admitted as a candidate for the examination for any of the Parts/Semesters after the lapse of four years from the date of admission to the Part-I/Semester-I of the M.A (Pol. Sc.).

ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT

The student are required to attend tutorials, seminars etc. arranged by the Department/College from time to time.
Course Objective: This course proposes to build on a prior understanding of the nature and value of theoretical inquiry in politics. Political theory begins with a few fundamental questions that have a bearing on the good life, and the ways in which we seek to collectively secure it. It does not claim to have any final answers to such questions and instead acknowledges disagreements. Our basic disagreements on how we must constitute our collective life are part of our evaluations that we make on a continual basis of the political and social order we inhabit. Evaluation usually entails an intense engagement with the political context within which we live, the nature of our values and political institutions, their clarification and analyses, together with weighing the necessity of just institutions and values. The activity of evaluation lays bare a wide range of arguments that are used in political discourse sharpening thereby our political judgment. It is imperative to evaluate, argue and judge and then raise for the consideration of justification our existing or appropriate political practices, decisions, policies and institutions. This course seeks to explore and understand some of the major debates that contemporary political theory is engaged in, and hopes thereby to enrich our skills of analysis and judgment.

Debates will relate to concepts:

1. Introduction
   a. What is Political Theory?
   b. Disagreements and Debates in Political Theory
   c. Normative judgement in a Political Context

2. The Political Context
   a. Understanding Power
   b. The Faces of Power (Steven Lukes)
   c. Ideology and Power (Althusser)
   d. Class Power
   e. Power and the Subject: Foucault
   f. On the Colonial State in India (Naoroji, Dutt and Gandhi)

3. Debates on freedom
   a. Ancient vs. Modern Liberty (Constant)
   b. Freedom as autonomy (Kant, Mill)
   c. Negative vs. Positive Liberty (Berlin, MacCallum)
   d. Freedom and the market (Libertarians)
   e. Republican Conception (Skinner)
   f. Freedom as Development (Sen)
   g. Freedom as Swaraj (Gandhi)

4. Debates on Equality
   a. Value of Equality (Bernard Williams)
   b. Equality of Opportunity (Rawls)
   d. Luck egalitarianism and its critique (Elizabeth Anderson)
   e. Equality, Priority or Sufficiency (Scheffler, Parfit, Frankfurt)

5. Debates on Justice
   a. Consequentialist vs. Deontological (Utilitarians, Rawls)
b. Justice as Fairness (Rawls)
c. Communitarian and Feminist Conceptions (Walzer, Sandel, Okin)
d. Global Justice (Thomas Pogge)

6. Debates on Rights:
   a. Moral vs. Legal conceptions
   b. Choice and Interest theories
   c. Conflicts between rights
   d. Rights as Trumps
   e. Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha

7. Debates on Democratic Political Community
   a. Procedural vs. Substantive Conceptions of Democracy
   b. Recognition and Democratic Struggles
   c. Political Community and the Challenges of Pluralism
   d. Citizenship, Virtues and Democratic Education

READINGS:


Bhikhu Parekh, Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi’s Political Discourse, New Delhi, Sage, 1989

Thomas Pantham, “Habermas’s Practical Discourse and Gandhi’s Satyagraha”, in Bhikhu Parekh and Thomas Pantham, (ed.), Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought, New Delhi, Sage, 1987, pg 292-310


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PAPER 201: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Course Objective: Each topic is to be studied with reference to concepts, theories and the historical experiments of developing countries as well as advanced industrialised countries. A central concern of the course is to discern the Eurocentric bias in the field of comparative politics, and to identify the processes of de-centring which have reconfigured the field in significant ways.

1. Comparative Methods and Approaches
   a. Comparative methods: An overview of the field of Comparative Political Analysis
   b. Approaches to Comparative Political Analysis
      i. Formal – Institutional
      ii. Political Systems and Structural Functional Approach
      iii. Culture-centric
      iv. Political Economy
      v. New Institutionalism

2. Nationalism and Anti-Colonial Struggles

3. Development
   a. Theories of Modernisation
   b. Underdevelopment
   c. Dependency
   d. World System
   e. Post Development

4. Theories of the State
   a. State
      i. Theories of the State
      ii. Development of Modern States in Europe and Non-European Societies
   b. State and Social Classes in
      i. Capitalist
      ii. Socialist
      iii. Post-Colonial Societies

5. State Forms
   a. Federalisms
   b. Patterns of Democracy, Authoritarian and the Security State

6. Comparative Party Systems

7. Social Movements and Revolutions
   a. Theories of Movements
   b. New Social Movements
   c. Theories of Revolutions
   d. Comparative Study of Revolutions

READINGS:

Adil Khan, Politics of Identity: Ethnic Nationalism and the State in Pakistan. Sage, New Delhi 2005


Craig Calhoun, Nationalism, Open University Press, Buckingham, 1997


Daniel Caramani, Comparative Politics, OUP, Oxford, 2008


Faulks, Keith, Political Sociology, Edinburgh University Press, 1999

Georgio Agamben, State of Exception, (Translated by Kevin Attel), University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2005


Iris Marion Young, Global Challenges, War, Self Determination and Responsibility for Justice, Polity, Cambridge, 2007


John Harriss, Depoliticizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital, Leftword, Delhi, 2001


Manoranjan Mohanty, *Contemporary Indian Political Theory*, Samskriti, Delhi


Peter Evans, B.Dietrich Rueschmeyer and Theda Skocpol ed., *Bringing the State Back In*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985


PAPER 301: POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Objective: This course focuses on societal dynamics and their impact on political processes. It identifies specific themes which are significant for the study of politics in India, explores the way in which these themes have acquired salience, and how their changing forms have impacted upon the nature and course of Indian politics. It seeks in particular to understand how state and politics are informed by social processes and political mobilizations, historically and in contemporary contexts.

1. Approaches to Indian Politics
   a. Historical, cultural, legal and political economy perspectives

2. State in India
   a. Democratic, developmental and coercive dimensions

3. Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender
   a. The changing nature of class dominance in India
   b. Politics and social mobilizations
   c. Issues of equality and representation

4. Religion, Region and Language
   a. Communalism and secular politics
   b. Region and language: issues of recognition, autonomy and secession

5. Development Process
   a. Concept, strategies, policies, and critiques
   b. Poverty alleviation programmes
   c. Globalisation and impact on the weaker sections

6. Political Parties
   a. Party system and reforms

7. Elections
   a. Caste, class, religion, gender and region in electoral politics
   b. Election Commission and electoral reforms

8. Social Movements: objectives, methods, impact and recent trends
   a. Labour: organized and unorganized, (b) Peasantry, (c) Adivasis, (d) Women

READINGS:


Abhay Kumar Dube (ed.), *Bharat ka Bhumandalikaran*, Vani, Delhi, 2005.


Peter Ronald deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.), *India’s Political Parties*, Sage, New Delhi, 2006.


Ranajit Guha (ed.), *Subaltern Studies I: Writings on South Asian History and Society*, OUP, New Delhi, 1982.


PAPER 401: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objective: This course introduces graduate students to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavours in the International Relations as they have evolved around the world. It will cover both explanatory and normative paradigms in international relations theory and give a brief overview of the state of the art of IR to students. The purpose of the course is to provide a thorough background in all schools of IR theory and the debates between them regarding their perspective on the nature of international politics and how it is to be conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities.

1. Introduction
   a. Evolution of the Discipline
   b. The Great Debates
   c. State of the Art
2. Realism: Its Variants and Complements
   a. Structural Realism
   b. Indian Tradition: Kautilya’s Realpolitique
   c. Chinese Tradition
   d. European Schools of Thought
   e. The English School
   f. Neo-Liberalism Institutionalism

3. Alternative Approaches in IR
   a. Critical Theory
   b. Constructivism
   c. Post-Modernism
   d. Feminism
   e. Neo-Marxism
   f. Ethics in IR

4. Problematic of the ‘International’

READINGS:


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**PAPER 102: ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY**

**Course Objective:** The focus of this course is on the theories that have shaped the emergence of modern systems of governance and their related structures and processes. These include Western and Non-Western traditions. The course has a clear normative thrust inasmuch as it seeks to clarify what can be the prerequisites for promoting effective and just administration at the local and national levels.

1) **Theories and Approaches to the Study of Public Administration**

I. **Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration:**
a. Western Traditions  
b. Non-Western Traditions

II Classical Schools  
   a. The Scientific Management School  
   b. The Classical Theory of Management/Administrative Management Theory  
   c. The Ideal organization: Max Weber.  
   d. Human Relations: Elton Mayo.  
   e. Behavioural and Systems approaches  
      i. Argyris, Maslow, McGregor: the behavioural approach  
      ii. System Approaches: open/closed systems  

2) Contextual Public Administration  
   a. Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs  
   b. Rational Decision-Making Approach: Herbert Simon  
   c. Development Administration Approach  
      i. Political Economy Approach  
      ii. Marxist Approach  

3) Contemporary Developments  
   a) New Public Administration  
      a. Non-Weberian perspectives  
      b. Value questions  
      c. Clientele perspective  
   
   b) New Public Management  
      a. Good Governance and Development  
      b. Feminist Perspectives on Public Administration  

4) Grassroots governance: alternative perspectives  
   a. Gandhi  
   b. J.Nyerere  
   c. Mao  

READINGS:  


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**PAPER 202: THEMES IN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**

**Course Objective:** The purpose behind this course is to introduce students to the richness and variety of the tradition of Indian Political Thought, a tradition that spans centuries if not millennia culminating in the various present day understandings of Indian society.

1. **Perspectives**
   a. Classical and Shramanic
   b. Islamic and Syncretic
   c. Contemporary Theories: Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian, Post colonial, Hindutva

2. **Theories and Practices of Knowledge**
   a. Classical and Shramanic
   b. Colonial

3. **State**
   a. Monarchical
   b. Colonial and Post Colonial

4. **Conception and Forms of Community**
   a. Community in pre-modern and modern times
   b. Forms of Community: Janapada, Sangha, Jati, Quam, Samaj

5. **Critical Perspectives on Indian Society**
   a. Shramanic
   b. Syncretist
   c. Reformist
   d. Socialist
   e. Gandhian

6. **The Nation in Indian Political Thought**
   a. Cultural and Religious Nationalism
   b. Economic Nationalism
   c. Critiques of Nationalism
READINGS:


Pt. Sastri, N.A., *Cultural Heritage of India*, v.1, Ramakrishna Mission

Roy, Asim (ed.), *History and Politics: Perspective from South Asia*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2006.


Chatterjee, Partha (ed.), *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2005.

Thapar R. *From Lineage to State: Social Formations of the Mid-First Millennium BC*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1984.


Anthony Parel, From Political Thought in India to Indian Political Thought,” in *Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia*, edited by Takashi Shogimen and C.J. Nederman, Plymouth, UK, Lexington Books, 2009, pg 187-208


PAPER 302: THEMES IN WORLD POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
**Course Objective:** The twin objectives of this course are to familiarize the graduate students with certain key concepts for analyzing world politics and, the core theoretical issues and empirical explanations in the field of International Political Economy (IPE). International political economy addresses issues relating to distribution of power, wealth and resources among nations. The course debates key issues pertaining to the relationship between security and economic affairs, the tensions between the ‘national’ and ‘international’ loci for decision making on matters of global economic governance and, politics of international trade, finance and labour. The centrality of North-South conflict in several domains especially that of global environmental governance and the role of global social movements in resisting pressures of globalization are also discussed at length.

1. **Concepts**
   a. State
   b. Power
   c. Security
   d. Culture and Religion

2. **International Political Economy**
   a. Theoretical Debates and Critical Perspectives
   b. Global Economic Governance (IMF, WB and WTO)
   c. Politics of International Trade, Finance and Labour
   d. Knowledge and Technology
   e. International Alignments (G-8, BRICS and G-77)

3. **Environmental Governance**

4. **Global Challenges and Movements**
   a. Global Social Movements
   b. Global Justice

**READINGS:**


Tyrone Ferguson, *The Third World and Decision Making in the International Monetary Fund: The Quest for Full and Effective Participation*, Pinter (1988)

Stephan Haggard, *Developing Nations and the Politics of Global Integration*, Brookings (1995);


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**PAPER 402: KEY TEXTS IN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

**Course Objective:** The objective of this course is to introduce students to select classical texts in Western Political Philosophy through two methods (i) an intensive reading of selected parts of the text, and (ii) by making them familiar with different interpretations of the texts. The idea is to instil in students an interest in reading original works, in the desire to closely follow the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

Though the following texts are listed, only four of these texts will be taught every year. Out of these four texts four hours will be spent in reading selected portions of the text. Each text will be taught over 3 weeks that is 6 classes of two hours each. This adds up to 12 weeks of teaching in the fourth semester, plus two or three weeks for the first topic.

A detailed study of any four texts from the given list will be offered in an academic session.

**Introduction**

a. Why study the History of Ideas?
b. What is Interpretation?
c. Problems in Interpreting Data
d. Theories of Interpretation
e. Meaning and Context
f. The Importance of Language

Texts

1. **Plato**: *The Republic*
2. **Aristotle**: *The Politics*
3. **Machiavelli**: *The Prince*
4. **Hobbes**: *Leviathan*  
   *(Parts 1 & 2, ch. 46 of Part 4 & A Review and Conclusion)*
5. **Locke**: *The Second Treatise of Government*
6. **Rousseau**: *Social Contract*
7. **Kant**: *Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals*
8. **Hegel**: *Philosophy of Right* (excerpts)  
   *Introduction*: Para 1, 4-7, 29, 33  
   *Morality*: Para 105-107, 113-114, 115-121, 124R, 126-128, 130-132, 135, 137, 141  
10. **Mill**: *On Liberty*
11. **Mary Wollstonecraft**: *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
12. **Alexandra Kollantai**: *The Social Basis of the Woman Question*
13. **Nietzsche**: *On the Genealogy of Morals*
   Part 1 (Theory), Part 2 (Institutions) and from Part 3 (Ends) § 66-67 of Ch. VII, § 69, 77 of Ch. VIII, § 82, 85-86 of Ch. IX.
15. **Mahatma Gandhi**: *Hind Swaraj*, and Trial Speech of 1922

**READINGS**

**Introduction:**

Ball, Terence, ‘History and the Interpretation of Texts,’ in Gerald F Gaus and Chandran Kukathas (eds.), *Handbook of Political Theory* (Sage, 2004).
Skinner, Quentin, ‘Meaning and understanding in the history of ideas’ History and Theory, 1969, 8: 3–53.


Strauss, Leo, What is Political Philosophy? (Glencoe, IL: Free Press, 1959)

**Texts:**

Plato


Aristotle


Machiavelli


Hobbes


Locke


Rousseau


Kant


Hegel


  *Preface to A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*: pg. 3-6
  *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*: pg. 73-93
  *Theses on Feuerbach*: pg. 143-145
  *The German Ideology*: pg. 146-200
  *Manifesto of the Communist Party*: pg. 469-500
  *Critique of the Gotha Programme*: pg. 525-541
  *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*: pg. 594-617

**Mill**


**Wollstonecraft**


**Kollontai**


**Nietzsche**


**Rawls**


**Mahatma Gandhi**


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PAPER 103: INTERPRETING MODERN INDIA

**Course Objective**: This course is about introducing students to the conflicting ideas of what India is today and where it might be heading. Therefore, the focus is on the various related discourses of the cultural, social, political, economic that are the sites of intense debate today.

1. **Conceptions of the “Modern”**
   a. Indological
   b. Gandhian
   c. Nehruvian
   d. Tradition-Modernity Debate
   e. Post Colonial

2. **Perspectives on Justice and Social Transformation**
a. Gender  
b. Caste  
c. Class

3. Conceptions of Nationalism  
a. Subaltern Nationalism  
b. Communal Nationalism  
c. Secular Nationalism, Toleration  
d. Internationalism, Cosmopolitanism

4. Development and its critiques  
a. Debates in Environmental Studies  
b. Debates in Industrialisation and dispossession

5. Community, Civil Society, Public Sphere  
a. The Community vs. civil Society debate  
b. The Public Sphere

6. Debates on Globalisation

READINGS:


Inden, Ronald, Orientalist constructions of India, Modern Asian Studies, xxx3, pgs.401-446, 1986

Thapar, Romila, Early Indian History and the legacy of D D Kosambi, EPW, XLIII:30, July 26, 2008

Parekh, Bhikhu, Gandhi, Oxford University Press, USA, 1997

Hardiman, David, Gandhi in his time and our: Indian Legacy, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2003.

Chakrabarty, Dipesh, Provincialising Europe: Postcolonial Thought and Historical Difference, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.


PAPER 104: DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

Course Objective: Studying political institutions is indispensable for an adequate understanding of democracies. While institutions are often studied as parts of the state apparatus, this course hopes to place them within the shared common space of democracy, which is created by the exchanges and interactions among institutions. The manner in which institutions are constituted and function in relation to each other, and in the context of the wider social and political processes, are therefore, crucial for making sense of the democratic practices of the state. While the focus in this course will be on contemporary institutional forms and practices, their historical underpinnings, will also be studied through an exploration of the debates that endure from the past.

1. Theory and Practice of the Indian Constitution
   a. Historical origins and Constituent Assembly Debates
   b. Transformative Constitutionalism in Post-colonial context

2. Governmental Institutions: Functioning and inter-relationships
   a. Judiciary: judicial review, judicial independence, judicial activism and judicial accountability
b. Executive: coalition governments and changing role of President and Prime Minister

c. Legislature: issues of representation and diversity; functioning, parliamentary committees and privileges

d. Issues of institutional supremacy and the debate on basic structure doctrine

3. Federalism

   a. Union-State relations
   b. Accommodation of diversity
   c. Intergovernmental mechanisms.

4. Local Self Government

   a. Panchayats
   b. Municipalities

5. Rule of law, rights and accountability

   a. Rule of law, debates on extraordinary laws, and civil liberties

READINGS:


B.S. Baviskar and George Mathew (eds.), *Inclusion And Exclusion In Local Governance: Field Studies From Rural India*, New Delhi, Sage, 2009


Madhav Godbole, *The Judiciary and Governance in India*, Rupa, Delhi, 2008.


Upendra Baxi, *The Supreme Court in Indian Politics*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 1980.


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OPTIONAL PAPERS

OPTIONAL PAPER 1: ETHICS AND POLITICS

**Course Objective:** The purpose of this course is expressed in the title itself. Ethics is inseparable from all domains of life from the issues of hunger and poverty to matters of violence and war to the problems of family decency to political virtues to the ethics of professional behaviour. As many contemporary political practices demand ethical reasoning we need a more focused and comprehensive engagement between ethics and politics that the paper provides.

1) **The Nature of Ethical Reasoning**
   a. The Domain of Ethics
   b. Rationality and objectivity in Ethics
   c. Ethical Reasoning in politics

2) **Sexual, Racial and Caste Discrimination**
   a. What is wrong with discrimination?
   b. Affirmative action: Right or Wrong?

3) **Poverty and Hunger**
a. Hunger, Homelessness and Freedom
b. Hunger and Capabilities
c. International obligation to remove poverty

4) **Environment.**
a. The moral limits on the use of nature
b. Environment and Equality
c. Environment, Displacement and Culture

5) **Militarization**
a. Just and unjust wars
b. Militarization, Women and Children
c. What is wrong with Nuclearisation?
d. Terrorism

6) **Corruption**
a. Public ethics and Private Morality
b. Corruption as the Intrusion of Inappropriate Principles
c. Corruption in Public Life
d. Corruption in Private Life

7) **The Problem of Dirty Hands**
a. Must politicians always dirty their hands?
b. Morally defensible ways of dealing with dirty hands
c. Dirty hands and Democracy

8) **Free Speech**
a. Values of Free Speech
b. Free Speech and Democracy
c. The moral limits of Free Speech
d. Hate Speech: Gender and Religious community

9) **Secularism, Tolerance and Minority Rights**
a. Traditions of Tolerance in India
b. Values of Secularism
c. Secularism and Minority rights
d. Secularism and Legal pluralism
e. Fundamentalism

10) **The Morality of Representation**
a. When is representation justified?
b. Who should represent me/us?
c. Representation and the value of privacy
d. Non-Political representation

11) **Ethics and the Politics of the Family**
a. Politics and the private-public distinction
b. Justice within the family
c. Family and the Ethics of Care

12) **Ethics and the Professions**
a. Medical, Legal and Business ethics
b. The Ethics of Research
READINGS:


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OPTIONAL PAPER 2: CRITICAL TRADITIONS IN POLITICAL THEORY

**Course Objective:** While the compulsory papers provide the necessary and mainstream bedrock of political theory, ancient and modern, this course highlights the primary challenges to mainstream liberal theory. It does so from various perspectives which would not otherwise receive the fuller treatment they deserve.
1) **Introduction**
   a. Interrogating tradition
   b. What is a critique?
   c. The importance of a critical tradition

2) **Marxism**
   a. Debates on Historical Materialism
   b. Critique of Capitalism: Alienation, Exploitation
   c. Theories of Revolution and non-western Marxism
   d. Philosophical encounters- Feminism, Psychoanalysis, Environmentalism, Postmodernism

3) **Feminism**
   a. Theories of knowledge, critiques of science and rationality
   b. Theories of the Public/Private, Equality/Difference
   c. Development of the sex/gender distinction, gender and caste/class/race
   d. Gender and Sexuality

4) **Dalit Bahujan Critique**
   a. Critique of the theory and practice of caste
   b. Theorising the encounter with modernity

5) **Critical race theory**
   a. The problematization of "race"
   b. Critiques of the theory and practice of race

6) **Ecological Critique**
   a. Ecological democracy and Ecological citizenship
   b. Ecofeminism, Ecosocialism, Social Ecology

**READINGS:**


OPTIONAL PAPER 3: THE MODERN STATE IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

**Course Objective:** This course focuses on studying the state in its historical and conceptual variations. It would focus on how the state may be studied as a conceptual variable, how states have been historically emergent and specific, and how the modern state has developed in various forms in history and in contemporary contexts viz., the state in Europe, Africa and Asia. The course also identifies certain themes viz., gender, class, race and nationality, which are relevant for the study of states especially for etching out a common experience in the unfolding of state formation and state practices of rule.

1) **Studying the State/Idea of the State: Modern, Colonial and Postcolonial State(s)**

2) **The Promise of the State, Constitutionalism and Postcolonial Legality**

3) **The State and Practices of Ruling**
   a. Governmentality, enumeration, identification
   b. The security state: patriotism, surveillance, suspect communities, the masculinist / protective state and subordinate citizenship
   c. The Nation-state and gendered citizenship
4) The State and the Politics of the Governed

READINGS:


Ashis Nandy, The Romance of the State and the Fate of Dissent in the Tropics, Delhi, Oxford Indian Paperbacks, 2007 (1st edition 2003)


Mohammad Waseem, *Constitutionalism in Pakistan: The Lingering Crisis of Dyarchy* (Conference paper)

Partha Chatterjee, *Nation and its Fragments*, OUP, Delhi, 1993 (chapter 2: The Colonial State)


OPTIONAL PAPER 4: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND REVOLUTIONS

Course Objective: This course is a comparative study of social movements and revolutions in their historical and contemporary contexts. The course details the ideology, practice, and social bases of different movements, emphasizing the conceptual, historical and empirical distinction between revolutions and social movements, the diverse kinds of social movements, and the manner in which they have unfolded in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

1) Revolution
   a. Why revolutions? Different theories
   b. Comparative study and recent interpretations of Ideology, Strategy and Social base of major Revolutions
      i. French Revolution
      ii. Bolshevik Revolution
      iii. Chinese Revolution

2) Ideology and Politics of liberation struggles in Asia and Africa

3) Social Movements
   a. What are social movements?
   b. Theories of social movements

4) Ideology and Politics of Social Movements
   a. Peasant
   b. Women
   c. Workers
   d. Environment
   e. Ethnic
   f. Civil rights

READINGS:


David Potter, David Goldblatt, Margaret Kiloh and Paul Lewis (eds.), Democratization, Polity in Association with The Open University, 1997.

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**OPTIONAL PAPER 5: PARTIES, ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA**

**Course Objective:** This course provides a much fuller treatment, otherwise not available, on political parties and on the electoral process and on the factors that shape and influence both in the specifically Indian context.

1) **Typology of Political Parties in India**
2) **Party System in India**
   
a. Single Party to Dominant and Multi Party System  
b. Regional and State Parties  
c. Coalition Politics; Party Alliances and Government Formation  
d. Federalism, Regionalism and Political Parties  

3) **The Changing Profile of National Political Parties**
   
a. Ideology  
b. Leadership  
c. Social Base  
d. Support Structure  
e. Electoral Performance  

4) **Regional and State Parties**
   
a. Origin and Development  
b. Social Base and Leadership Patterns  
c. Regionalism  
d. Electoral Performance  

5) **Elections in India**
   
a. Determinants of Voting Behaviour: Caste, Community, Class, Gender and Region  
b. Money Power, Violence and the Electoral Process  
c. Electoral Reforms, Funding of Elections  

6) **Non Party Movements, NGOs and their Impact on Political Parties**
   
a. Trade Union and Peasant Movements  
b. Dalits, Tribals and Unorganised Labour  
c. Religious and Linguistic Minorities  
d. Women and Environment Movements  
e. Role of Pressure Groups and Lobbies  

7) **Political Parties and Representation of People's Interests: An Evaluation**

**READINGS:**


OPTIONAL PAPER 6: DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND POLITICS IN INDIA

**Course Objective:** This course aims to familiarize students with the theory and practice concerning development issues in India. It, therefore, also traces the history and subsequent course of public policies and planning at the national, state and local level.

1) **Relationship between Development and Politics; Theory of the Developmentalist State**

2) **Concept of Development**
   a. Concept of Human Development
   b. Gender Development Debates

3) **Socio-Economic Problems and Issues of Development in India**
   a. Poverty
   b. Social Backwardness and Disparities
   c. Role of Historical, Sociological and Economic Forces

4) **Development Strategy and State Policies in India**
a. Priorities  
b. Target Groups  
c. Approaches and Methods

5) Shift in Developmental Policies and Strategies  
a. Liberalisation  
b. Privatisation and Globalisation  
c. Implications for Weaker Sections

6) Critiques of Development and Alternative Models

7) Democracy, Decision Making and Development  
a. Participatory Development  
b. Decentralised Planning

8) Non-Governmental Initiatives and People's Empowerment

9) Assessment  
a. Impact of Development on the Political Process  
b. India as a Developmentalist State

READINGS:


OPTIONAL PAPER 7: DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Course Objective: All rights, indeed most rights, are not human rights and general rights discourse reflects this reality. Insofar as human rights are a crucial sub-set of this discourse, they require a specific yet comprehensive treatment as given here by this course to interested students.

1) The Concept of Human Rights
   a. Western
   b. In the Third World Context

2) Human Rights: National and International Dimensions

3) Human Rights and Constitutional - Legal Framework in India
   a. Fundamental Rights
   b. Directive Principles of State Policy
   c. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

4) Human Rights: Issues and Challenges
   a. Refugees and Displaced Persons
   b. Caste
   c. Minorities
   d. Women
   e. Children
   f. Tribals, Landless, Bonded Labour, Unorganised Labour and Peasants
   g. Undertrails, Prisoners and P.O.W's
   h. People with Disability

5) Impact on Deprived Groups
   a. Gender Based Violence (Domestic and Public)
   b. Caste Based Violence and Discrimination
   c. Fundamentalism
   d. Organised Crime
   e. Custodial Torture and Death

6) State Response to Human Rights
   a. Role of Police, Administration, Army and Paramilitary Forces
   b. Administration of Justice, Judicial Intervention and Activism, Judicial Commissions on Human Rights
   c. Affirmative Action for Weaker Sections
d. Development Strategies

7) Civil Society and Human Rights
   a. Media, Public Opinion and Human Rights
   b. New Social Movements and NGO's

8) NHRC and Other Commission Reports

9) Democracy, Development and Human Rights in India

READINGS:


Baxi, Upendra (ed.), *The Right to be Human*, Delhi, Lancer, 1987


Human Rights in India- *The Updated Amnesty International Reports*, Delhi, Vistaar


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OPTIONAL PAPER 8: PUBLIC POLICY

Course Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the broader theoretical financial and practical context in which public policies are discussed, justified, designed and sought to be implemented.

A. What is Public Policy?

1) Public Policy: Concept and Dimensions
2) **Approaches to Public Policy Studies**

   a. Political Economy: Western, Marxist and non-Western traditions  
   b. Development Policy and Administration  
   c. Public Policy Approach: Post-Behavioural Approach  
   d. Public Choice Theory  
   e. Public Management Theory

3) **Public Policy Process**

   a. Policy Context: Political, constitutional, legal, administrative, socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and scientific.  
   b. Interfaces of the Policy process: institutions, actors and role of public policy planning and analysis, resource mobilization, policy formulation, policy implementation, policy monitoring and evaluation.  
   c. Role of the government, bureaucracy, parliament, courts, political parties, corporate sector, interest groups, citizens, and NGOs in the policy processes.

4. **Public Policy analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative Models**

5. **Public Policy Research and Development B. Practical Issues**

6) **Public Policy in India: Models and Trends**

   a. Nehruvian Model: public sector undertakings and development  
   b. Economic Liberalization Model: privatization, marketization, disinvestment, corporate Governance  
   c. Civil Society: cooperatives, NGO's, social action groups and citizen bodies  

7) **Globalization, MNC'S, W.T.O and Development in India**

8) **Impact of Public Policies on Socio-Economic Development and Nation-building in India.**

**READINGS:**


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 9: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE**

**Course Objective:** This course focuses on matters pertaining to public entreprises and their functioning as well as to administrative and civil services reform and their consequences. The treatment is both historical and comparative as well as having reference to the Indian experience.

**A. Theoretical Issues:**

1) **State and Development: Historical & Comparative Experiences**

2) **From Structural Adjustment to Good Governance**
   a. State versus Markets
   b. Structural Adjustment Programs to Comprehensive Development Framework

3) **Public Finance & Management**
   a. Budget, deficit & subsidies
   b. Financial Management & Accountability
   c. Privatization, Public-Private Partnership, Service Delivery & Regulation

4) **Administrative and Civil Service Reform**
   a. Rule of Law & Contract Enforcement
   b. Improving Public Administration - Incentives & Accountability
   c. Improving Public Services, Strategies for Civil Engagement

**B. Practical Issues in India**

5) **State Governments: Comparative Development Performance**

6) **Public Enterprises in India**
   a. Promise, Performance and Reforms
   b. Disinvestment
7) **Social Development: Issues, Policies & Challenge**
   a. Health & Population
   b. Education and Social Development

8) **Infrastructure Development: Issues, Policies & Challenges**
   a. Power
   b. Transport
   c. Telecommunication
   d. Water
   e. Sanitation & Wastewater
   f. Ports

**READINGS:**


Hanson, A. H. *Managerial Problems of Public Enterprises India* 1971.


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 10: RURAL-URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA**

**Course Objective:** This course looks at the Indian experience in respect of rural-urban development and local government both before and after the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Issues of development, planning and grassroots and participatory democracy naturally feature in this paper.

1) **Understanding the 'rural1 and the 'urban' in India.**

2) **What is Development?**
   a. Historical Legacies: continuities and discontinuities
b. The Origins of Development Studies
c. Overview of Economic Development and Development thinking

3) Institutional framework for Rural & Urban Development:
   a. Political Executive
   b. Planning Agencies
   c. Agencies and Processes of Implementation at Central, State & Local Levels

4) Planning Rural Development: Approaches, Policies and Programmes:
   a. Community development
   b. Democratic decentralization
   c. Cooperatives
   d. Decentralized Planning
   e. Specially targeted programs - agriculture, area development, employment, poverty alleviation, special groups, integrated rural development programmes.

5) Planning Urban Development: Approaches, Policies and Programs
   a. Anti-urbanization thrust: deconcentration, regional development, IDSMT
   b. Services - slum improvement, urban management and investment. Programs
   c. Land & Housing, Employment & Poverty Alleviation
   d. Water, Sanitation & Waste
   e. Transport
   f. Environment

6) Decentralization and Local Governments
   a. Decentralization and Development: Emerging Global Trends
   b. 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments
   c. State Finance Commissions
   d. The emerging role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Bodies

7) Devolution and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions
   a. Capacity building of local governments
   b. Transfer of funds
   c. Functions & functionaries to PRI’s
   d. Politics of decentralization - case studies of Kerala, Karnataka & Madhya Pradesh

8) Devolution and functioning of Urban Local Bodies
   a. Fiscal Decentralization
   b. Financial Health of ULBs
   c. State Municipal Fiscal Relations
   d. Devolution of Funds to ULBs
   e. Central Funds to ULBs

9) People's Participation in Rural-Urban Development: Role of NGO's and Citizen Groups

READINGS:

Abdul, Aziz, Decentralised Planning, New Delhi, Sage, 1993


Mishra, B.B. District Administration and Rural Development in India. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1983.


Streeten, Paul. "Development Dichotomies" in G. M. Meier & Dudley Seers edited Pioneers in Development


OPTIONAL PAPER 11: ENVIROMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: POLICY AND POLITICS

Course Objective: The central focus here is on environmental problems, policies and practices in India and how government institutions have sought to tackle them and with what consequences. Possible solutions and directions to be taken are discussed.

1) Environment and Development: An Introduction
   a. Environmental Philosophies, Politics and Ethics
   b. Historical Legacies: Continuities and Discontinuities in India
   c. Understanding the Environment in India.

2) State, Market, Community & Local Governments
   a. State: Hardin and the Tragedy of the Commons
   b. Market: Pricing for Sustainability
   c. Community & Local Government Management: A Developing Country Perspective

3) Policy, Politics, Institutions and Resources
   a. Forests: State, Trade & Community
b. Biodiversity, protected areas & people
c. Irrigation- Dams & Canals: State, Science & Inequities
d. Groundwater Management & Rainwater Harvesting
e. Agriculture, Soil Management & Cash Crops: implications for environment and women's lives
f. Displacement and Resettlement: power, culture and resistance
g. Industrialization, Urbanization & Pollution: institutional challenges
h. Pastoralists & Nomads: taming of mobile livelihoods

4) Poverty-Environment Inter-linkages
   a. Enhancing Livelihoods
   b. Reducing Environmental Health Risks
   c. Reducing Vulnerability to Environmental Hazards

5) Caste, Gender and Environment

6) Global Commons and Initiatives

7) Environmental and Social Movements

READINGS:


Baviskar, Amita, In the Belly of the River, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1996


OPTIONAL PAPER 12: PEACE AND CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Course Objective: This course is about Peace and Conflict studies, about the meaning, causes and course of the Cold War era. It is also about important developments in post-cold war period and about crucial and enduring contemporary problems such as terrorism, related ethnic wars, oil politics and different security perspectives.

1) Peace and Conflict Studies
   a. History of Peace Ideas and Movements
   b. Revolutions in Military Affairs

2) Dominant Concepts of Security
   a. Traditional Security and Threat Perceptions
   b. Concept of Strategy
   c. Nuclear Weapons and Security through Deterrence
   d. Disarmament Measures: Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Weapons

3) The Cold War and Beyond
   a. Nature and Origin of the Cold War
   b. Evolution of the Cold War: Its Different Phases
   c. Sino-Soviet Rift
   d. US-West European Relations
   e. End of the Cold War and Geo-Politics Thereafter
   f. The European Union: From Origins to the Present

4) Internal and Transnational Security Issues
   a. Ethnicity and Culture
   b. Ecological Dangers
   c. Terrorism
   d. Demography
   e. Narcotics
   f. Politics of Oil

5) Understanding Globalization: Concepts, Mechanism, Impact and Theoretical Disputes

6) Alternative Perspectives on Security
   a. Feminist Critique
   c. Human Security and Development
   d. UN Peace-Keeping and Peace-Keeping
   e. Military Humanism

READINGS:


Dipankar Dey (ed.), *Sustainable Development: Perspectives and Initiatives*, ICFAI University Press, Hyderabad, 2007


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 13: INDIA AND THE WORLD**

**Course Objective:** This paper is about the internal and external determinants of Indian foreign policy and its evolution since independence as well as the new pressures brought about by economic globalization and how India has sought to respond to them by involving itself and interrogating various regional and global groupings. Particular attention is paid to Indian post-cold War relations with various countries and regions.

1) **The Nature of India's Foreign Policy: Domestic Determinants**
   a. History and Geopolitical context
   b. Political and Ideological factors
   c. Economic compulsions
   d. Social dimensions
   e. Emergence of Non-Alignment

2) **Evolution of India's Foreign Policy**
   a. Cold War and non-alignment
   b. End of Cold War and Bipolarity
   c. Regionalism
   d. Nuclearization

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3) **India and the International Economy**
   a. Traditional Foreign Economic Policy
   b. Liberalization and Globalization: Imperatives and Critical Evaluation
   c. India and the W.T.O with special reference to TRIPS, TRIMS and Social Clauses
   d. Relations with IMF; World Bank

4) **India's Security: Policy, Perspectives, Problems.**
   a. Changing Security Perspectives: from Traditional to non Traditional
   b. Internal and External linkages
   c. Defence Policy- Parameters, Evolution, Problems
   e. Nuclear Policy; the debate on nuclearization.

II **India's security: Transnational Dimensions.**
   a. Ethno-cultural
   b. Demographic
   c. Terrorism
   d. Narcotics
   e. Ecological.

5) **India and Her Neighbours: Contemporary Issues**
   a. Characteristics of the region
   b. India and Pakistan
   c. India and China
   d. India and Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan.
   e. India and Central Asia and Afghanistan.

6) **India's Post-Cold War Relations with:**
   a. U.S.A
   b. Russia

7) **India and Regional Cooperation**
   a. Significance of Regionalism
   b. India and SAARC
   c. India and I.O.R.
   d. India and the Arab World

8) **India and Other Regional Blocs**
   a. E.U
   b. ASEAN
   c. APEC
   d. AU

9) **India and The United Nations**
   a. NIEO
   b. U.N Reforms
   c. Participation and Development.

**READINGS:**


Nanda, B.R. (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in the Nehru Years.* New Delhi, Vikas, 1976.


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 14: FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS**

**Course Objective:** This is the only paper that as its title states, takes up the task of exploring the foreign policies of the major continental and world powers namely, US, Russia, China, Germany and Japan. The value of this course is self-evident.

1) **Why Study Foreign Policy of Major Powers;**

2) **Concept and Bases of Power.**
   a. Framework of Analysis
   b. Determinants of the Foreign Policies of U.S., Russia, China, Germany and Japan

3) **U.S. Foreign Policy**
   a. Main Features
   b. Policy of continuity and change
   c. U.S. threat perceptions and security interests
   d. Foreign Economic Policy

4) **Foreign Policy of Russia**
Main Features
b. Continuity and change; Russia's threat perceptions and security interests
c. Foreign Economic Policy

5) **Foreign Policy of Germany**
a. Main Features
b. Relations with Regional and Major Powers
c. Foreign Economic Policy of Germany

6) **Foreign Policy of China**
a. Main Features
b. Relations with Regional and Major Powers
c. Foreign Economic Policy

7) **Foreign Policy of Japan**
a. Main Features
b. Relations with Regional and Major Powers
c. Foreign Economic Policy

**READINGS:**


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 15: STATE AND SOCIETY IN SOUTH ASIA**

**Course Objective:** This course seeks to present an analytical perspective on societal dynamics and their impact on political processes in South Asia. This paper focuses on the political economy, social history of South Asia as a whole as well as on the variant forms of government-authoritarian and democratic- of its member nations. The thrust of this course is not to study the national constituents separately but to look at the institutions, processes, problems, and solutions that pertain to the region as a whole.

1) **The Significance of South Asia**

2) **The South Asia Region: Political Geography and Social History**

3) **Colonialism and Nationalism**
   b. Growth of Nationalism: Evolution and Character, Recent Trends

4) **South Asian Political Economy**
   a. Strategies and Policies of Development; Performance and Problems, the Emerging Trends
   b. Poverty and Human Development in South Asia
   c. Globalization and Liberalization in South Asia
   d. Debt, famine, and hunger in the region.

5) **Patterns of Politics and Types of Governments**
   a. Democracy
   b. Monarchy
   c. Authoritarianism
   d. Military

6) **Political Institutions and Citizen Groups**
   a. Party Systems
b. Pressure Group.
c. Trade Unions
d. Mass Movements
e. NGOs

7) **Politics of Identities**
   a. Tribal
   b. Religious
   c. Caste
   d. Linguistic
   e. Regional
   f. Majoritarianism in South Asia

8) **Environmental Issues in South Asia:**
   a. Policies
   b. Movements
   c. Trends

9) **Issues and Problems of Democratic Transformation in South Asia**
   a. Democratization and People's Participation
   b. People's Rights: perspective and problems
   c. Democracy and Development in South Asia: Assessment
   d. Challenges to Nation-building in South Asia: As
   e. Non-Traditional forms of Security

**READINGS:**


D. Suba Chandran and P. R. Chari (ed.), *Armed Conflict in South Asia: Growing Violence*, New Delhi, Routledge, 2008.


Kulwant Kaur and Baljit S. Mann (eds.), *South Asia: Dynamics of Politics, Economy and Security*, Knowledge World, New Delhi, 2006.


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 16: SOUTH ASIA AND THE WORLD**

**Course Objective:** The purpose of this course is to present a comprehensive analytical perspective on South Asia’s regional politics vis-à-vis world affairs. The course focuses on the issues on peace and security in the South Asia region, on inter-state conflicts and other matters concerning bilateral relations of South Asian States. Regional cooperation and confidence building measures in South Asia are also taken up.

1) *International Politics, Peace and Security in South Asia.*
2) **South Asia: Conceptual Framework**
   a. South Asia as a region.
   b. South Asia as a subsystem
   c. Territory and the Nation State

3) **South Asian Strategic Environment**
   a. Global and Regional Environment
   b. Linkages between Domestic Political Processes and Foreign Policies of South Asian States

4) **Contextualising the Foreign Policies of South Asian States**
   a. Global Politics
   b. Globalization and South Asia
   c. Role of external powers with special reference to U.S.A. Russia, China, Europe, Japan, West Asian States and Contextual ising

5) **Security Issues in South Asia (Transnational Dimensions of Security)**
   a. Ethnicity, Language and Religion
   b. Demographic factors: Refugees, Immigrants, Diaspora
   c. Economic, Ecological and Gender Security
   d. Terrorism
   e. Narcotics

6) **Nuclear Issues in South Asia**
   b. Response of Non-nuclearized South Asian States
   c. Militarization and Prospects' for Regional Arms Control J

7) **Inter-State Conflicts in South Asia**
   a. Kashmir issue
   b. Tamil question
   c. Water disputes
   d. Other issues in bilateral relations

8) **Regional cooperation in South Asia: SAARC**

9) **Confidence Building Measures**
   a. Social and cultural interaction, People to people exchanges
   b. Political and Diplomatic
   c. Non-Governmental
   d. Economic Cooperation
   e. Military and CBM's

10) **South Asia's role in international politics and the UN**

**READINGS:**


OPTIONAL PAPER 17: STATE AND SOCIETY IN PAKISTAN

**Course Objective:** This course seeks to present an analytical perspective on societal dynamics and their impact on political processes in Pakistan. It identifies specific themes which are significant for the understanding of state and society in Pakistan. The course deals with the historical evolution of Pakistan, the power structure in the country, and its political economy, nationalism, regionalism and religious extremism underlying the political processes, and a struggle for restoration of democracy and the future prospects of the idea of Pakistan.

1) **Emergence of Pakistan**
   a. Two-nation theory: ideological and economic bases
   b. Political and geographical dimensions

2) **Nature of the State**
   a. Social and class basis of the state power and the elite
   b. Form of government, federalism and decentralisation
   c. Concept of district government at local level

3) **The Army in the Power Structure of Pakistan**
   a. Rise of military and bureaucratic authoritarianism
   b. Social base of military regimes
   c. Changing role and parameters of the military
   d. Nominal civilianization and legitimization of the military regimes

4) **Political Economy of Pakistan**
   a. Development strategy and policies
   b. Role of foreign capital in Pakistan’s economic growth
   c. Problems of regional imbalances, concentration of wealth, debt trap and recent trends
   d. Problem of corruption and drug trafficking, army-narcotic nexus

5) **Pakistani National Identity and Regional Aspirations**
6) **State, Society and Religion**
   a. Perspectives on Islam in Pakistan
   b. Sectarian conflict and violence
   c. Religious minorities
   d. Islamic fundamentalism

7) **Party System and Election**
   a. Muslim League, Pakistan People’s Party, MQM and MMA
   b. Ideology, programme, social base and electoral trends

8) **Struggle for Democracy in Pakistan**
   a. Phases and characteristics
   b. Civil society: students’ movement, women’s movement, peasant movement and trade union movement
   c. Movement for restoration of democracy

**READINGS:**


OPTIONAL PAPER 18: PAKISTAN AND THE WORLD

Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to present a comprehensive analytical perspective on Pakistan’s foreign policy, the domestic roots and evolution of its foreign policy in term of precepts and objectives including the nuclear quest. The course goes on to offer a focused discussion on Pakistan’s relations with its immediate neighbours and regional as well as global powers. Pakistan’s role in SAARC is also taken into account.

1) Foreign Policy Analysis: A Framework
   a. Determinants of Pakistan’s foreign policy
   b. Evolution of Pakistan’s foreign policy

2) Pakistan’s Relations with the U.S.
   a. U.S. Pakistan relationship during the Cold War
   b. Pakistan’s role in war against terror

3) Pakistan’s Relations with India
   a. The roots of antagonism
   b. Kashmir problem; genesis, wars, proxy war and peace process
   c. Nuclear issue and Indo-Pak relations
   d. Efforts for conflict resolution and confidence building measures

4) Pakistan and China
   a. Factors governing Pakistan-China relations
   b. Chinese nuclear and missile technology transfer to Pakistan
   c. China Pakistan strategic relations: the terrorism factor

5) Pakistan and Russia
   a. Patterns of USSR-Pak relations during the Cold War
   b. Pakistan-Russian relations after the Cold War

6) Islam and Foreign policy
   a. Pan Islamism and Pakistan’s role in OIC
b. Islam and foreign policy: diplomatic, economic and security dimensions
c. Militant Islam and ‘Terrorism’
d. Pakistan’s role in the creation of Taliban in Afghanistan and the post 9/11 phase

7) Pakistan’s Nuclear Quest
   a. Concerns, calculation and compulsions
   b. Policies, debates, strategic doctrines and emerging trends

8) Pakistan and SAARC

READINGS:

Ahmed Rashid, Descent into Chaos: How the War Against Islamic Extremism is being lost in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia, London: Allen Lane, 2008.

Arif Hussain, Pakistan, Its Ideology and Foreign Policy, Landon: Frank cass and Co., 1996.


Dennis Kux, The United States and Pakistan, 1947-2000:


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 19: STATE AND SOCIETY IN AFRICA**

**Course Objective:** This course provides an overview of African history and culture, the experience of colonialism and the emergence and course of successful national liberation struggles as well as a broad survey of post colonial developments in the continent, its problems and successes.

1) **Approaches to the Study of African Politics**

2) **African History and Culture-An Overview**
   a. Traditional Social and Political systems
   b. Africa between 15th-19th Century; Slave Trade.
3) Colonialism: Patterns of Colonialism
   a. Distinct Experiences
   b. Impact and Balance Sheet of Colonialism and Imperialism; Theoretical Perspectives

4) Nationalism
   a. Factors leading to Nationalism
   b. European and African Perceptions of Nationalism

5) National Liberation Movements
   b. Role of Workers, Peasants and Women.

6) Post Colonial States in Africa
   a. Characteristics
   b. Political Processes and Institution Building
   c. Political Parties
   d. Role of Military

7) Democracy
   a. Experience of democracy
   b. Democratic Action and Democratization
   c. The Second Liberation of Africa in 1990s

8) Civil Society
   a. Problems and Issues
   b. Contemporary protest movements
   c. Role of NGOs

9) Human Rights
   a. African Charter on Human Rights
   b. Achievements and Constraints
   c. Civil Wars and Refugees
   d. Military and Authoritarian Regimes and Human Rights

10) Political Economy of African Development
    a. Economic Structures
    b. Production Patterns
    c. Strategies of Development
    d. Structural Adjustment Programmes.

11) Famines and Food Crisis
    a. Environmental decay
    b. Cropping patterns
    c. Consequences of famine.

12. Role of Women in Social and Political Process

READINGS:


Patrick, Bond, *Talk Left Walk Right*, University of Kwazulu Natal Press, 2004


OPTIONAL PAPER 20: AFRICA AND THE WORLD

Course Objective: The focus here is much more directly political and post-colonial. It deals with the impact of Cold War rivalry on Africa, the changes accompanying the collapse of that rivalry, the impact of economic globalization over the last three decades and finally the evolving relationship between Africa and India.

1) **Historical Significance of the Emergence of Africa in World Politics**

2) **Africa in The International System: Theoretical models**

3) **Africa and the Cold War:**
   a. Geo-Politics
   b. Strategic dimensions
   c. Security issues
   d. Role of Super Powers

4) **Africa in Post Cold War Period:**
   a. Strategic issues
   b. Security issues

5) **Africa in the New International Economic Order:**
   a. Globalization
   b. Trade
   c. Aid
   d. Investments.
   e. Africa and the U.N.

6) **Non-alignment: African Perceptions**

7) **AU and Regional Organization**
   a. OAU
   b. AU (including African Charter of Human Rights)
   c. AEC
   d. SADL
   e. EAC

8) **Political Economy of Regional Cooperation in African**

9) **Regional Conflicts and Civil Wars in Africa**

10) **Foreign Policy:**
    a. Decision-Making and Conduct
    b. Case studies of South Africa and Nigeria

11) **Africa and the Developing World**
    a. India-Africa
b. Cooperation with other Developing Countries.

**READINGS:**


Michael Fenner; Southern African Environment: Profiles at the SADC countries ; Area Studies Africa; Oxford Journals(1994).


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 21: COMPARATIVE FEDERALISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**Course Objective:** The purpose of this course is to familiarize the students with contemporary comparative federal theory and practice. In the discourse on comparative politics today, federalism is a buzz word in the domain of governance as well as in post conflict situations in the politics within as well as among nations. The course is primarily
focused at the national level, but supranational confederal developments are also briefly explored. The successes and “best practices” of federal experiments in one or a group of countries will receive attention alongside the pathologies and failure of federations in a comparative perspective.

1) Overview of Concepts and Theories: territorial, ethnic, asymmetrical

2) Typology of Federal Systems: parliamentary, presidential, devolutionary, supranational federal tendencies

3) Supranational Federalism

4) Fiscal Federalism: distribution of revenue resources, fiscal transfers, equalization of payments

5) Intergovernmental Relations: forms and extent, cooperative vs. competitive, issue of accountability

6) Federal Judiciary: constitutional courts and judicial review, judicialization of the political process

7) Federalism and Foreign Policy: treaty making power, regional and global integration

8) Pathology of Federations: post-conflict situation

READINGS:


Balveer Arora and Douglas V. Verney (eds.). *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi, Konark publishers, 1995


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**OPTIONAL PAPER 22: CULTURE AND POLITICS IN INDIA**

**Course Objective:** This course aims at familiarizing students with the various ways in which conceptions of the self and of the nation are intertwined and shaped by the impact of various cultural processes and their institutionalized expressions. The role of literature and cinema, not usually part of most political science courses, is here given extensive treatment and importance.

1) Pre-Colonial and Colonial conception of Society

2) The Modern Self

3) Cultural Nationalism: Conceptions of Identity, Past and Violence

4) Culture and Subaltern Resistance

5) Literature, Cinema and Nationalism

6) Urban Cultures
**READINGS:**


Janaki Nair, *The Promise of the Metropolis: Bangalore’s Twentieth Century*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2005.

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**OPTIONAL PAPER 23: SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**Course Objective:** Social exclusion is a process that deprives individuals as well as groups from their due share in an unequal social order. Social categories of exclusion have become heterogeneous over the years. No longer are class and caste the only social cleavages. Issues like religion, gender, alternative sexuality have occupied an important space in the debates on exclusion. In these circumstances it becomes imperative to study, understand and explain social exclusion in its various dimensions. No linear understanding will do justice to the process of explaining exclusion. What is required is an understanding of the intersection of various social categories and their interdependence on each other. The purpose of introducing this paper to students is to familiarize them with the concept of social exclusion having dimensions ranging from the social to the political, economic and cultural. This paper would also look critically at the exclusion located of time and space.

1) **Social Exclusion: Theoretical Premises**
   a. Origin, Concept, Dimensions
   b. Theories, Debates
   c. Issues and Challenges

2) **Dimensions of Social Exclusion in India**
   a. Socio-Cultural
   b. Political
   c. Economic
   d. Sexual
   e. Religious

3) **Social Categories and Social Exclusion**
   a. Caste, Class
   b. Gender
   c. Religion

4) **Social Exclusion: Emerging Trends**
   a. Alternative Sexuality
   b. Migrants
   c. Disability
d. Time and Space

e. Body and Language

READINGS:

Silver, Hilary, “Social Exclusion: Comparative Analysis of Europe and Middle East Youth,” Middle East Youth Initiative Working Paper (September 2007)


S Jodhka, Surinder S Newman, Katherine ‘In the name of Globalisation Meritocracy, Productivity and the Hidden language of Caste’–; Economic and Political Weekly, 13 October 2007

Deshpande, Ashwini and Katherine S Newman, ‘Where the path leads, the role of Caste in post university employment expectations’- ; Economic and Political Weekly, 13 October 2007

Silver,Hilary “Social Exclusion: Comparative Analysis of Europe and Middle East Youth,” Middle East Youth Initiative Working Paper (September 2007), p. 15

Thorat, Sukhadeo ‘Caste, Social Exclusion and Poverty linkages, concept measures and empirical evidences, 2005,

Thorat, Sukhadeo and Attewell, Paul , ‘The legacy of Social Exclusion, A corresponding study of job discrimination in India’ -; Economic and Political Weekly, 13 October 2007


A.S Woodburne, “Can India’s Caste system survive in modern life?” The Journal of the Religion, vol.2 no.5 (September 1922), pp 525-537


Omvedt, Gail, Dalit Vision-Tract Of The Times, Orient Longman Private Limited,1995


Hasan, Zoya, and Ritu Menon, ‘The Diversity of Muslim women’s lives in India’ New Delhi: Oxford University Press,2005

Hasan, Zoya, and Ritu Menon,’ Unequal Citizens: A Study of Muslim Women in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 200


Guru, Gopal. 2002. ‘How Egalitarian are the Social Sciences in India’, Economic and Political Weekly, 37 (60), 14-20 December.
Guru, Gopal. 2007. ‘Politics of Representation’, Seminar, 558, 01 January


Sarukkai, Sundar. 2007. ‘Dalit Experience and Theory’, Economic and Political Weekly, 42 (40), 6-12 October.


Mohanty Manoranjan, Caste, Class and Gender, Sage Publications, Delhi, 2008.

G. Aloysius (ed.), No Freedom with Caste, Media Publications, Delhi, 2004

Ilaiah Kancha, Why I am not a Hindu, Samya Publications, Calcutta, 1996

Ilaiah Kancha, Post-Hindu India, Sage Publications, Delhi 2009

BrijRanjan Mani, De-Bramhinising History, Manohar Publications, Delhi 2006


OPTIONAL PAPER 24: GENDER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objective: This course introduces the students to gender ‘in’ International Relations. Its aim is not only to make them understand how IR has been constituted and sustained by a number of so-called ‘hegemonic’ masculinities’ and how these particular gendered constructions of a sovereign state, nationalism, security and militarism impact on the lives of particular groups of men and women, but, more importantly, to evaluate the specific contribution that feminist critiques have made as part of the so-called ‘Critical Turn’ in IR.

1) What’s at Stake? The Nature of the Debate

2) Gendered Concepts of IR
   a. Sovereignty
   b. Security
   c. Power
3) Hegemonic Masculinities: State & Nationalism

4) Militarization of Women’s Lives

5) Women in War and Peace Movements

6) Sex Trafficking and the Politics of Security

7) Gender, Conflict and Forced Migration

8) Gender and the ‘Critical Turn’: Where IR Does Understand

READINGS:


Vivienne Jabri & Eleanor O’Gorman (eds.), Women, Culture, and International Relations (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1999)

Christine Sylvester, Feminist International Relations (Cambridge: CUP, 2002)

V. Spike Peterson (ed.), Gendered States (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1992)

Rebecca Grant & Kathleen Newland (eds.), Gender and International Relations (Milton Keynes: OUP, 1991)


Jean Bethke Elshtain, Women and War (Brighton: Harvester Press, 1987)

Cynthia Enloe, Bananas, Beaches, and Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Politics (Berkely: University of California Press, 1990)


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OPTIONAL PAPER 25: INDIAN STRATEGIC THOUGHT

Course Objective: The aim of the course is to make students develop an awareness of the traditions and modern practices of Indian strategic thought. It explores the historical sources ranging from classic texts and Vedic traditions to empire building practices of Mughals and, writings of modern political leaders and thinkers. Students will learn about the Indian conceptualizations of key strategic concepts such as non-alignment, sovereignty and deterrence and, understand the dynamics of instrumentalities India deploys for gaining its strategic goals. Finally, it will involve the students in class debates on India’s strategic culture, both theoretical and policy-oriented.

1) Historical Sources
   Classic Texts (Kautilya’s Arthshastra)
   Thinking of Mughal Empires
   Colonial Heritage
   Modern Thinkers (Nehru, Tagore, Patel)

2) Key Concepts
   Non-Alignment and International Order
   State and Sovereignty
   Deterrence

3) Instrumentalities
   Military Means & Nuclear Weapons
   The ‘Big’ Indian Market
   A Knowledge Power?

4) Debates on Indian Strategic Culture

READINGS:

K M Panikkar (K M Panikkar, Asia and Western dominance (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1959)

Kautilya, Arthshastra
Jawaharlal Nehru, *Glimpses of World History*

Kanti Bajpai, Amitabh Mattoo and George Tanham (eds.) *Securing India: Strategic Thought and Practice in an Emerging Power* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1996)


Swarna Rajagopalan, ed., *Security and South Asia: Ideas, Institutions and Initiatives*, Routledge India, 2006


**JOURNAL ARTICLES:**


Baljit Singh, “The Sources of Contemporary Political Thought in India – A Reappraisal”, *Ethics*, vol-75, no-1, Oct. 1964


Herbert H. Gowen, “The Indian Machiavelli” or Political Theory in India two thousand years ago”, Political Science Quarterly, vol-44, no-2, (Jan, 1929).


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OPTIONAL PAPER 26: THE POLITICS OF VIOLENCE IN SOUTH ASIA

Course Objective: This course introduces students to the diverse range of violent conflicts in South Asia. It explores the colonial legacy in the subcontinent and, the political character of the state for explaining their genesis, nature and political mobilization. Students will also learn about different strategies adopted by states for coping with such conflicts. These issues will be examined in a comparative framework and as part of the course work, students will be encouraged to undertaken some case studies of conflicts to understand ‘what works’ and ‘what doesn’t’ in managing or resolving such conflicts.

1) Colonial Legacy in South Asia
   a. Institutions and Practices
   b. The Colonial State

2) Genesis of Conflicts
   a. Political Character of the (Post-colonial) Nation-State
   b. Economic and Social Inequities

3) Nature of Conflicts
   a. Identity-related Conflicts
   b. Anti-Systemic Conflicts
   c. Religion and Political Violence

4) Coping with Conflicts
   a. Constitutional Measures
   b. Counter-insurgency Strategies

READINGS:


John Dunn (ed.), *Contemporary Crisis of the Nation-State*, Oxford: Blackwell.


OPTIONAL PAPER 27: INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Course Objective: The aim of this course is to give students a thorough introduction to the literature on international security, both theoretical and policy-oriented. It deploys the use of sectors to understand the new international security agenda (political, economic, societal and environmental) and, emphasizes the salience of levels-of-analysis (individual, national, regional and global) in thinking about international security. The course begins with the mainstream IR literature on the subject and then works its way towards understanding the security problematique of Third World countries and especially the way South Asians theorize security.

1) International Security: An Introduction

2) Theoretical Approaches
   a. Structural Realism
   b. Critical Security Studies
   c. Feminist Conceptions
   d. The Copenhagen School

3) Broadening the Security Agenda
   a. Environmental Security
   b. Economic Security
   c. Migration

4) Deepening the Security Debates
   a. Human Security
   b. Regional Security
   c. Global Security

5) Security Problematique of the Third World Countries

6) South Asian Conceptions of Security

READINGS:


Ken Booth (ed.), Critical Security Studies and World Politics (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2005

V. Spike Peterson, (ed.), Gendered States: Feminist (Re)visions of International Relations
OPTIONAL PAPER 28: STATE AND SOCIETY IN CANADA

Course Objective: Canada and India are two major examples of asymmetrical federal democracies. As such, there is much to be learned and valued by Indian students from the Canadian political experience, be it the nature of its constitution and political and judicial institutions or its pattern of Centre-State relations.

1) Geography, History and Political Economy: Canadian Nationalism between Imperialism and Continentalism

2) Political Culture
   a. Canada between Bi-culturalism and Multi-culturalism
   b. Regionalism and Separatism with special Reference to Quebec

3) The Canadian Constitution
   a. Evolution and Politics of constitutional change
   b. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
   c. The Amending Formula

4) The Parliament
   a. House of Commons
   b. Senate Reforms
   c. Committee System

5) Federal-Provincial Relations: Centralization and Politics of Province-Building, Intergovernmental Relations

6) The Judiciary
   a. Structure
b. Judicial Review
c. Charter of Rights and Freedoms
d. Inter-Governmental Relations cases

7) **The Bureaucracy**
   a. Federal
   b. Provincial

8) **Electoral Politics**
   a. Political Parties and Pressure Groups
   b. Women and Politics
c. Social Movements

9) **Patterns of Provincial Politics: Local Politics and Aboriginal Self-government**

10) **Canada's Foreign Policy**: Canada and the United States, Canada and NAFTA, Canada and APEC, Canada and India

**READINGS:**


Saxena Rekha (ed.), *Mapping Canadian Federalism for India*, Konark Publishers, Delhi, 2002
Saxena Rekha, *Situating Federalism: Mechanisms of Intergovernmental Relations in Canada and India*, Manohar Publishers, Delhi, 2006


Young, Robert (ed.) *Stretching the Federation: The Art of the State in Canada*. Kingston, Institute of Inter-governmental Relations, 1999

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OPTIONAL PAPER 29: STATE AND SOCIETY IN THE US

**Course Objective:** The US is the world’s oldest democracy and has provided to a greater or lesser extent a model of emulation and learning for later democracies including India. Given that the US is and will remain for some time the world’s single most dominant power, it is important to study its state and the social institutions that have shaped its political trajectory which is what this course seeks to do.

1) **American Political tradition**
   a. Nature
   b. Stages of Evolution.

2) **Ideological and socio-economic Foundations of the US policy**
   a. Ideas
   b. Socio-economic determinants.

3) **Institutional framework**
   a. Structure and Dynamics
   b. Trends in Institutional Functioning

4) **Nature of the federal polity**
   a. Issues
   b. Debates

5) **Character of the party system**
   a. Ideological and Regional dimensions
   b. Relationship with Interest Groups
   c. Role in Presidential and Congressional elections

6) **Ideology in the US: Debates and trends**

7) **Government and Business**
   a. Debates on the Role of Government
   b. Trends in the functioning of the Capitalist state

8) **Power Elite in the US**
9) **The problem of equality and integration in the US**
   a. The Civil Rights movement
   b. State
   c. Language policy
   d. Rolling back of Affirmative Action

10) **Role of the Mass Media in the Political Process**

11) **Politics of Development in a post-industrial society**
   a. Patterns of High Technology Development
   b. Problems of Affluence and Poverty
   c. Ecological and Social Tensions
   d. Alienation
   e. Social Movements

22) **Domestic politics and international role of the US**

**READINGS:**


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OPTIONAL PAPER 30: CONSTITUTIONALISM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

**Course Objective:** This course intends to expose students to the multitudinous and differentiated forms of constitutional practices. Distinguishing between constitutions as historical texts and constitutionalism as ideological sites which justify specific constitutional theory and practices, the course will attempt to familiarise students with the pluralities of these sites, and their diverse manifestations. The course encourages students to ask questions such as, what is a constitution, what are the processes through which constitutions evolve, and what are the different underlying principles they pledge, what rights are incorporated in the constitutions and what are the implications of their incorporation are constitutions static/stagnant or do they embody principles of transformative change? For adequate responses to these questions, the course takes the students along the diverse historical experiences of constitutional development and their forms, their relationship with culture and democracy, the notion of transformative constitutionalism in societies transitioning from colonial to postcolonial constitutionalism or from authoritarianism to democracy, and the debates around emergency, states of exception and constitutionalism.

1) What is constitutionalism?

2) Culture and Constitutionalism

3) Democracy and Constitutionalism

4) Postcolonial Constitutionalism

5) Socialist Constitutionalism

6) Constitutionalism in times of Emergency

**READINGS:**


Carl J Friedrich, *Constitutional Government and Democracy*. 

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Optional Paper No. 31

Religion, Reform and Religious Nationalism in Modern India

Objective: The paper will examine the ways in which religion has been imbricated in movements of reform and nationalism. It will study new areas and modes of religious thought. Individual thinkers will be seen as points of anchorage to explore more general issues. The list of suggested readings is designed to generate critical thought about the large issues and not to limit the paper to the study of discrete thinkers alone.

I. The Gender Question; Vedanta: Rammohon Roy.

II. Critique of Orthodoxy Dayanand Saraswati.

III. Modernising Islam: Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan.

IV. Hinduism and Hindu Nationalism: Bankim Chatterjee, Vivekananda and Savarkar.

V. Nationalism and the Pan Islamic Ummah: Muhammad Iqbal, A.K Azad, Maududi.

VI. Dalit Theology: Ambedkar.

Readings:


Shruti Kapila, Feisal Devji eds., *Political Thought in Action: The Bhagavad Gita and Modern India* (Ch.8), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013.


Optional Paper No. 32
Gandhi, Autonomy and Discourse

**Objective:** To capture the Gandhi’s social and political ideas, the course revolves around the Gandhian texts which are easily available. Although these ideas are historical since they evolved in a particular era of human history they are also cosmological given their transcendental application and importance in articulating a powerful voice of protest in various parts of the globe. It is simply not possible to comprehend the entire gamut of Gandhian thinking in a course. Hence this course draws on a selective set of ideas that Gandhi articulated to mobilize an unarmed section of humanity against perhaps the most powerful colonial power in the entire course of human history. Structurally, the course focuses on: transformation of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from MK Gandhi to Gandhi: the South African sojourn – intellectual roots of Gandhi’s socio-political and economic ideas – endeavour at providing an alternative method of political struggle which was shaped in the wake of 1918-19 Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad Satyagrahas.- recreating a space for organized politics drawing upon indigenous sources of inspiration, major themes in his socio-political and economic ideas.

I. Critique of modern civilization
II. Swaraj and Swadeshi
III. Ahimsa or the creed of non-violence
IV. Mass movements – civil disobedience or Satyagraha, in Gandhi’s vocabulary
V. Feminism and gender-based ideas
VI. Caste and untouchability
VII. Socialism and trusteeship
VIII. Nation, nationalism and national identity
IX. Communal harmony and multiculturalism

**Readings:**


David Hardiman, Gandhi in His Time and Ours, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003.


Optional Paper No. 33
Ambedkar in Contemporary India

Objective: This course is proposed to introduce Ambedkar’s ideas, thoughts and their relevance in contemporary India. To creatively engage students with the existing social concerns, state and economic structures and other (non) institutional mechanisms/paradigms of dominance and emancipation; it is essential to approach Ambedkar beyond his contextual and clichéd readings. Ambedkar’s textual, contextual, symbolic, discursive, creative and emancipatory methods and contents explore substantial questions of state, society and governance in contemporary India.

I. Introducing Ambedkar
   a. Philosophical Groundings of Ambedkar's thought and Ideas

II. Nation and Constitutional Democracy
   a. Nation, Nationalism and inclusive Citizenship
   b. Constitutionalism and Democracy

III. Political Vision and State Institutions
   a. Rights and Representations
   b. Organs of State and Relations: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary

IV. Economy and Class Question
   a. Planning and Development
   b. Land and Labor

V. Religion and Emancipation
   a. Philosophy of Religion
   b. Buddhism and Conversion

VI. Women’s Question
   a. Inter-sectionality between Caste, Religion and Patriarchy
   b. Universal Civil Code and Hindu Code Bill

VII. Caste and Social Order
   a. Caste, Untouchability and the Critique of Hindu Social Order
   b. Ways to Annihilate Caste

VIII. Contemporary Concerns, Contradictions and Debates
Readings:


Optional Paper No. 34

Dalit - Bahujan Political Thought

Objective: This course will focus on the political thoughts of dalit-bahujan thinkers in India. So far the pedagogy has remained exclusive to the various egalitarian ideas put forward by dalit-bahuj thinkers. Still caste, community, religion and gender are the major categories on which society is being governed. A complete understanding of the society its, evolution and transformation needs to unfold the dalit-bahujan thinkers whose ideas and thought rendered inclusive and egalitarian. Their ideas have contemporary relevance to the wider extent. Their ideas has remained confined as a critic and radical thinking of past times, but this course brings in a complete historical presence of egalitarian thought since the ancient time to modern, Budhha to Kanshi Ram.

I. Buddha
II. Ravidas
III. Kabir
IV. Jyotiba Phule
V. Ambedkar
VI. Periyar
VII. Tarabai Shinde
VIII. Kanshi Ram

Readings:


B R Ambedkar, *Who Were the Shudra and Why They have Become Untouchables*, available at [http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/39A.Untouchables%20who%20were%20they_why%20th ey%20became%20PART%20I.htm#pr](http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/39A.Untouchables%20who%20were%20they_why%20they%20became%20PART%20I.htm#pr), accessed: 5 June 2015.


Optional Paper No. 35

Contemporary Explorations in Tagore’s Ideas and Actions.

Objective: This course will introduce the student to a multi-disciplinary study of Tagore’s ideas and institutional practices. By studying the relative singularity of Tagore’s positions amongst the other iconic figures of nationalism, the course will probe the boundaries of nationalist thought and the possibilities that are imagined and practiced beyond these. The student will be required to engage in intensive studies of selected texts of Tagore and discuss these in the light of recent commentaries drawn from different disciplinary backgrounds.

I. Nationalism, Cosmopolitanism and Tagore’s thought
II. Tagore’s Theology
III. Viswa Bharati and the concept of a global institution
IV. Theories of Pedagogy
V. Debates between Gandhi and Tagore
VI. Gender Questions in Tagore’s literary and discursive works

Readings.

Tagore’s Works

1. Gitanjali.
2. Ghare Baire
3. Gora
4. Strir Patra
5. Nationalism.
6. The Religion of Man.
7. The Centre of Indian Culture

Readings:


Discourses on Hindu Nationalism

Objective: Hindu Nationalism over the last few decades has emerged as one of the major discourses in Indian Politics. The idea of modern Hindu nationalism emerged since 1870s, after the failure of 1857. The core issues revolved around nationalism, religious conversion, cow protection, identity questions and social reforms. The debates on Hindu Nationalism focussed primarily on the writings of Sawarkar and Golwalkar, while adequate attention was not paid to the writings of several other political thinkers of the 19th and 20th century. The purpose of this course is to familiarize the students with the original writings of thinkers who have contributed to the discourse on Hindu nationalism in order to understand its basic premises and core issues.

I. Hindu Nationalism: Core Premises and Issues
II. Dayanand Saraswati
III. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
IV. Aurobindo
V. Vivekananda
VI. Bipin Chandra Pal
VII. Gandhi
VIII. V D Savarkar
IX. Golwalkar
X. Deendayal Upadhyay
XI. Hindu Nationalism in Contemporary India

Readings:


Deen Dayal Upadhyay, Political Diary, New Delhi: Suruchi Prakashan, 1968.


M.S. Golwalkar, Bunch of Thought, Bangalore: Jagaran Prakashan & Suruchi Prakashan, Delhi. 1980.


Objective: India is a society where social conservatives have often passed off as anti-colonial and hence 'radical' - for example, sections of the Swadeshi movement. Opposing the colonial state and its intervention was part of defending the 'inner private/spiritual domain', a domain which also included 'women' and 'home' or domesticity. This had another consequence: the supposedly underdeveloped free market conservatism, partly expressed in the Swantantra Party, which never really took off. Often ignored, this crucial dimension and its impact in political life will be explored in this course.

This course intends to bring together different strands of conservative thought across the political spectrum.

I. Edmund Burke and conservative political thought
II. Anti-colonial Hindu revivalism:
   a. Bankim Chatterji
   b. Tilak and karma-yoga
III. Religion
   a. 'Way of life': Dharma
   b. Rationalist: Ambedkar's Navayana
IV. Atheism and rationalism as socio-political critique
V. Communists and Hindu social order
VI. Free market anti-statism:
   a. Minoo Masani and the Swatantra Party
   b. Rajaji and Indian conservative thought

Readings:


Kalpatru Maharaj, Ramrajya aur Marxbad.

Minoo Masani, Our India, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1940.


Partha Shah, Milton Friedman on India, New Delhi: Centre for Civil Society, 2000.


Rahul Sankrityayan, Marxbad aur Ramrajya.
Ramachandra Guha, Where are India's Conservative Intellectuals? *The Caravan*, 1 March 2015.


Objective: This course aims at studying Indian politics within the discourse of state-society relationship through a historical unraveling of major developments in Indian politics since the decade of 1960s. The intent of this course is to see how India provides a unique model in which the political is enmeshed in the wider social, economic and cultural matrix. This course takes up a range of themes to study political processes and their sociological underpinnings namely, emergency, coalitional politics, reservation debates, social movements, neo-liberal economic policies, etc.

I. The chaotic decade of the 1960s
II. The national level coalition government in 1977 at the backdrop of the 1975-77 internal Emergency
III. Challenges of the 1990s – redefining social contour of Indian politics
IV. The study of India’s distinctive coalition experiments (in the wake of the NDA and the UPA)
V. Changing texture of Indian politics in the neo-liberal context, especially following the official endorsement of neo-liberal economic policies in 1991
VI. The consolidation of Maoism in India
VII. The failure of the conventional left, especially the major communist parties in India
VIII. Three major forces of colonialism, nationalism and democracy shaping the political in India

Readings:


State Politics in India

Objective: Politics in each state has its own internal dynamics, and it is different from others, multifacetedly. It has undergone significant transformation over the decades since the formation of states in terms of social structure, their power relations, electoral participation on the one hand and political governance and economic development on the other. This course attempts to examine the commonalities, diversities and perspectives to study state politics in India. It also seeks to examine the changing role of caste, class and community and their impact on state politics, particularly in the context of global market economy.

I. State Politics: Perspectives and Approaches
   a. Institutional
   b. Political Economy
   c. Cultural - diversities

II. Patterns of State Formation
   a. Administrative Units
   b. Linguistic and Identity Formation
   c. Developmental

III. Power and Participation
   a. Changing Centre-State Relations
   b. Party Politics and Coalition Governments
   c. Mobilizations and Movements

IV. Development and Governance
   a. Empowering the ‘Local’
   b. Public Policies and their Implementation
   c. Varying Developmental Patterns: Some Case Studies (Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Kerala, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh)

V. Globalization and States
   a. State and Investment
   b. Uneven Development

Readings:


Objective: This course explores various facets of the politics of identity in India. It analyses the consequences of colonial rule for identity-formation, and colonialism’s shaping of the identity-based conflicts that were to later emerge in the postcolonial phase. It examines how the politics of nationalism affected, and was itself affected by, the politics of caste, class, religion and gender. It probes the efforts made by the postcolonial state to deal with cultural difference and conflict, and historically deep ascriptive inequalities, focusing specifically on the legal and institutional innovations adopted in this regard. Identities are moulded not just by state processes, but also by political mobilization undertaken in electoral arenas and outside; the course thus explores the interaction between identities on the one hand, and movement and party politics on the other. Also looking at the relationship between identity politics and collective violence, it ends with a focus on globalization, and the consequences it has had for caste- and class-based politics in India.

I. Identities and Colonial Rule
   a. Colonialism, caste, tribe and religion

II. The National Movement, Partition and Identity Politics
   a. Indian nationalism and the question of caste
   b. Women and the nationalist movement
   c. Peasants and Indian nationalism
   d. Muslim identity and the Pakistan movement

III. The Legal and Institutional Treatment of Cultural Diversity and Ascriptive Inequality in Postcolonial India
   a. Caste and affirmative action
   b. Secularism and the recognition of personal law
   c. Tribal autonomy and the Sixth Schedule

IV. Identities, Political Mobilization and Conflict
   a. The modernity of tradition: identities in practice
   b. Identities and electoral politics: caste-based and religion-based parties; nativist parties
   c. Identities and movement politics: tribal and linguistic movements
   d. The struggle for gender rights
e. Identities and collective violence

V. Globalization and Identity Politics

(a) The emergence and politics of the new middle class
(b) The dalit movement in the era of globalization
(c) Globalization and labour

Readings:


Sangari, Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid eds., *Recasting Women: Essays in India’s Colonial History*.


179-208, 2011.
Political and Ethnic Conflicts in Jammu & Kashmir

Objective: The state of Jammu Kashmir has been a contested political space in the history of nation-making in India. The societal, political and ethnic specificities of the state provide an entry point into studying various debates and processes in politics in India. Through this course an attempt is being made to study Jammu and Kashmir in its historicity which engages with ideas about constitutionalism, federalism, electoral politics and political violence, etc.

I. State in Historical Perspective
   a. State and Society: A Historical Overview
   b. Transition from Kingship to Constitutional Democracy

II. Constitution within the Constitution
   a. State Constitution and Governing Structures
   b. Citizenship Rights
   c. Debate on Article 370

III. Political Parties and Electoral Politics
   a. Legitimacy of Elections and Politics of Representation
   b. Demands for Delimitation of Electoral Constituencies
   c. Identity Politics: Kashmiriyat, Communalism and Communal Politics

IV. Terrorism, Violence and Internal Migration
   a. Terrorism: Factors and Forces
   b. Migration of Pandits from Valley
   c. Debates and Controversies over Armed Forces Special Act, Issues in Human Rights

V. State Autonomy and Federal Questions
   a. Secessionism and Secessionist Politics
   b. Political Economy of Insurgencies
   c. Debates on State Autonomy

Readings:


Objective: In this course, the aim is to understand the relationship between law, crime, judicial interventions and political processes. The students will explore this relationship by asking questions about law’s origins (viz., the colonial state, a nationalist elite, popular struggles), the plural sites in which struggles around laws takes place, and the manner in which legal categories are produced and contested. In this context, it also aims to problematize the notion of crime, by locating the historical and political contexts within which definitions of crime and its transformations take place. Specific laws, judgments which enhance the frontiers of law, and government reports form a significant content of the course. Law and judicial pronouncements have to be woven into the dynamics of Indian politics and examined in their specific historical context as well as for their enduring significance in the larger political process. The course will identify in particular, the social and political forces, political and ideological divides that frame the contours of the debates on crime and law, and the relationships between the governmental institutions.

I. Law, crime and colonialism
II. The Constitution and rule of law
III. Criminal justice system in India
IV. Crimes against women: sexual harassment and rape
V. Custodial crimes: death, rape and torture
VI. Criminalisation of politics and electoral laws
VII. Caste, atrocities and special laws
VIII. Terrorism and extraordinary laws
IX. Offences against the state, waging war, conspiracy and sedition

Readings:


Landmark Judgements on Election Law, Election Commission of India, New Delhi, 2006.


Michael Head, *Crimes Against the State: From Treason to Terrorism*, Surrey: Ashgate, 2011.


Objective: States and state formation is a historical phenomenon. States have existed in diverse forms and even the ‘modular’ state-form of the European tradition has had plural trajectories. Debates on the modern state, however, continue to be influenced by the dominant western European intellectual tradition. This course aims at making the students familiar with the diverse forms in which historically states have existed and evolved. These historical forms will be studied through the specific ways in which political authority has taken form in different contexts, and also through the ways in which it understood and expressed in different socio-cultural and political traditions.

I. State as an analytical category
II. European
III. Chinese
IV. Arab
V. African
VI. Latin American
VII. Indian

Readings:


Objective: This course seeks to examine the changing nature of society, state and politics in Israel and India. Rooted in parliamentary democracies, both Israel and India share many commonalities, notwithstanding diversities in their political set up, society and culture. The course focuses on issues and challenges that have shaped the democratic politics of these two nations, and examines the proposed models for the study of contemporary multicultural societies.

I. Nature of Society in Israel and India
   a. The concept of a multi-cultural society amid pluriculturism
   b. Israel and India as multi-ethnic Societies
   c. Democratic politics in a pluricultural milieu

II. State Structures and Institutions in Israel and India
   a. State Formation: A historical backdrop
   b. Parliamentary Democracy
   c. Politics of Autonomous Areas
   d. Nature of State
   e. State and Globalization.

III. Party Politics in Israel and India
   a. Working of the Locals
   b. Parties and Party Systems
   c. Coalition Politics

IV. Emerging Issues and Contemporary Challenges

Readings:


Sunil K Choudhary, From Conciliation to Confrontation: Changing Civil Society-State Relations in Israel and India, *IASSI Quarterly* 32 (2), pp. 77-97, 2013


Objective: This course will examine how religious ideologies, practices and institutions have been politically mobilized in the public spheres of South and Southeast Asia. The course will emphasize a multidisciplinary intersection of religion, politics and conflict in modern South and Southeast Asia, with a particular focus on the interrelationship between religious nationalism and political violence drawing from communal violence in India, Buddhist nationalism and civil war in Sri Lanka, and Islamic radicalism in Indonesia.

I. Rethinking Key Concepts, Issues, Approaches and Arguments
   a. Understanding Religious Nationalism: Context and Debates
   b. ‘Religion’, Religious Nationalism and Globalisation
   c. Religious Violence and communal conflicts

II. India: Hindutva, Nation-Building and Contentious Communal Politics
   a. The social organization and production of collective violence
   b. Violence and the religious remaking of masculinity and femininity
   c. The politics of religious conversion
   d. Violence and communal politics

III. Sri Lanka: Sinhalese Buddhist Nationalism, Pluralism and Civil War
   a. Imaginaries of community, ethnicity and religion in Sri Lanka
   b. Buddhist nationalism, ‘othering’ and communal conflict
   c. Sangha politics, civil warfare and the peace process
   d. Remaking inter-religious spaces and relations

IV. Indonesia: Islamic Radicalism and Democratic Turbulence
   a. The logical genesis of communal religious violence
   b. Democracy, Islamic radicalism and Violence
   c. Changing modalities for organizing religious violence
   d. Vicissitudes of Islamic Nationalism and Intolerance
Readings:


Bob S. Hadiwinata, From Reformasi to an Islamic State? Democratization and Islamic Terrorism in Post-New Order Indonesia in Aurel Croissant, Beate Martin, and SaschaKneip eds.


Ipsita Chatterjee, Globalization and the Production of Difference: A Case Study of the Neoliberal Production of Hindu Nationalism in India, *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 30(3), pp.621-632. 2010


Optional Paper No. 46
The Politics of Identity in Comparative Perspective

Objective: This course examines different theoretical approaches to, and dimensions of, the politics of identity. Focusing, in particular, on societies that experienced colonial rule, it explores how the colonial intervention shaped identities, and moulded the patterns of identity-based mobilization that unfolded over the colonial era and postcolonial phase. It examines the politics of nationhood, and its intersection with the politics of race, caste, religion, and gender, and the efforts made by postcolonial states to deal with cultural difference and conflict, and historically deep ascriptive inequalities. Identities are shaped not merely by state processes, but also by mobilization undertaken by parties and movements, often in response to state processes themselves; the course traces the interaction between identities and this mobilizational politics. Finally, it explores how identity politics has impacted various facets of the process of democratization in postcolonial societies.

I. Identity: Theoretical Approaches
   (a) Identity as primordial attachment, strategic choice and outcome of political processes

II. Identities and the Nation
   (a) Anti-colonial nationalisms
   (b) The nation’s engagement with race, caste, religion, and gender
   (c) Whose nation? Nation-making and the politics of exclusion

III. Identities and the Colonial State
   (a) Colonial rule, group identities and group conflict

IV. Identities and the Postcolonial State
   (a) The legal and institutional treatment of cultural diversity: language, religion and tribe
   (b) State policy and ascriptive inequalities: caste and race
   (c) Between individual and community, between tradition and modernity: identities and the postcolonial constitution

V. Identities, Political Mobilization and Conflict
   (a) Political mobilization and social cleavages: when do social cleavages assume political salience, and why
VI. Identities and the Question of Democracy

(a) Identity politics, democratic deepening and democratic stability

Readings:


Optional Paper No. 47

Nationalism in a Comparative Perspective

Objective: This course aims at familiarising the students with the debates on nationalism, contestations over its political and cultural framing, inclusions and exclusions, cartographies, and the post-national imaginations. These debates will be studied in the context of the historical changes that produced nationalisms, the diverse historical forms, political contexts, the social base, and ideological frameworks.

I. Concepts: nation, nationality, nationalism,
II. Theories of nationalism: primordialism and modernism
III. Nationalism in European traditions
IV. Anti-colonial traditions
V. Nationalism and identities: class, race, gender and ethnicity
VI. Post-nation and globalisation

Readings:

G. Aloysius, Nationalism without a Nation in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997


Objective: This course intends to explore the contests over citizenship to show how citizenship unfolds in state practices, is experienced differentially by people across caste, class, religion and gender, and the expressions of citizenship that emerge from marginalised locations. It places these within the broader debates on citizenship, and the contemporary contexts within which some of the earlier relationships between the nation-state, state, and citizenship have become unsettled. In this context, the course will help the students revisit the earlier debates on citizenship, by studying citizenship in the contemporary context, particularly the plural political and social cultures of citizenship and its practices in different locations.

I. Conceptual frameworks: citizenship and social class, group-differentiated citizenship, multicultural citizenship, civil society and citizenship

II. Nation, state-formation and citizenship: law and liminality

III. Differentiated citizenship: caste, gender, sexuality, religion

IV. Globalisation and citizenship: mutations, flexible citizenship, dual citizenship

V. Security, surveillance and suspect citizenship

VI. Citizenship performances: global street, politics of the governed, citizen democracy, insurgent citizenship

Readings:


Aiwhwa Ong Mutations in Citizenship, Theory, Culture & Society, 23 (2–3), 2006.


Optional Paper No. 49

Democracy and Violence: Contestation, Convergence, and Discourse

Objective: How does one view the relationship between democracy and violence? Is it that violence resides in the margins of democracy and the boundaries of violence are constrained by the possibilities of democracy? Or is it that democracy and violence share a constitutive yet incongruous relationship? This course introduces students to the literature that probes the conceptual field within which the ambiguous affiliation between democracy and violence operates. It is an introduction to a set of significant dimensions and questions along which the normative connection between democracy and violence would be examined.

I. Exploring the Connection
   a. Thinking Democracy
   b. Thinking Violence

II. Politics of representation and Violence
   a. Electoral politics
   b. Social Movements

III. Democratic order and Violence
   a. State
   b. Anti-State
   c. Civil Society

IV. Democracy and the Logic of Exceptions
   a. Regimes of surveillance
   b. Extraordinary Laws

V. Democracy, Globalization and Violence

Readings:


Objective: In the context of the growing popularity of governance as a new paradigm of public administration, collaborative governance has gained salience in contemporary discourse. The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the basic idea of what constitutes collaborative governance and its complex manifestation in various parts of the globe. Conceptually, this is not a new design because public administration is itself a collaborative endeavour; what is apparently new is the package in which it has been presented as part of the wider governance of both public and private institutions. India is a unique case study since despite being appreciative of collaborative governance, Indian administration continues remain committed to some of the fundamental precepts of Weberian hierarchical bureaucracy in which collaboration seems to be an anathema. The course will thus be a footstep towards understanding the connect between bureaucracy and other institutions in a context when governance needs collaboration for being effective.

I. Collaborative government: Meanings, Dimensions, Drivers and Outcomes
II. The governance debate and the rise of Collaborative governance and Multilevel Governance (Horizontal, vertical, and diagonal governance)
III. Linkages in Collaborative Governance - Collaborative Processes, Activity and Strategy
IV. Political Dynamics of Collaboration (Power/ politics and turning conflict into collaboration)
V. Collaboration for Open Innovation Processes in Public Policy and Administrations
VI. The Art of Collaboration – Rationales, Tasks and Tools
VII. Collaborative Governance and Policy Design: Core Principles
VIII. Collaboration with Citizens (Governance as civic enabler)
IX. Models of Collaborative Governance- Galvanising government–non-profit/voluntary sector relations (collaborative network governance)
X. Collaborative governance: The PPP phenomenon as collaboration
XI. Indian case studies of Collaboration
   a. Collaboration in infrastructure development
   b. Collaboration in education sector
   c. Collaborating in health and sanitation
   d. Collaboration in sustainable development
XII. The Future of Collaborative Governance and the Challenge of Collaboration.

Readings:


**Websites**

http://indiasanitationportal.org/category/category/public-private-partnership

http://mhrd.gov.in/scheme_ppp

http://pib.nic.in/newsite/efeatures.aspx?relid=88689

http://www.adb.org/countries/india/public-private-partnerships/implementation


https://www.scribd.com/WBG_PPP

www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/.../activists-experts-question-ppp-model

www.energetica-india.net/download.php?seccion=articles&archivo
Optional Paper No. 51
Corporate Citizenship and Governance: Theories and Practices

Objective: Globalisation’s hold through financial control, deregulation and privatisation has seen the increasing rise and power of multinational corporations at the expense of national governments. The ability to engage in regulatory arbitrage has enabled some multinational corporations to disregard their core responsibility of being a positive net contributor to each nation-state in which they operate. While it is not a zero-sum game, globalisation has shown the defects and weaknesses.

Corporations have an inherent stake in their relationship with the state and civil society as economic engine of growth and facilitator of new technologies. However, the global financial crisis of 2007/2008 has heightened the economic inequality between the haves and have nots. The socialisation of private losses has increasingly focused the role of corporate social responsibility as the inherent obligation by corporations to contribute to the community and address issues of inequality. At the same time, anthropogenic climate change is becoming a major issue of the 21st century. This issue will affect the global eco-system to, in effect, ask whether globalisation’s march can co-exist with sustainable development. By comparing and contrasting the policies of governments in the face of sustainable development pressures and moves to legislate corporate responsibility, this course seeks to discuss the present role of government and its future and emerging role in the corporate social responsibility debate.

I. Introduction to Corporate Citizenship and Governance: Definitions and drivers
II. Background: How Globalization is Affecting Corporate Social Responsibility:
   a. Dynamics of the Interaction Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Globalization (Current Economic Crisis, Inequality and Responsible Capitalism (Conscious Capitalism) debate
   b. The Triple bottom line debate Rio 20+ debates)
   a. Corporates and “Economic Society”: Social Responsibility
   b. Corporates and “Political Society”: Civil Responsibility
   c. Corporates and Governance – The Political Role of Corporations
IV. Transnational Actors and World Politics, Regulatory Arbitrage and MNCs -
   a. Underpinning debates in Power and Responsibility taxonomy (Policy capture
      lobbying and costs of failed corporate responsibilities - Examples – Union
      Carbine, Nike, B.P, Enron, Shell, Satyam )

V. Reining In the Government Again
   a. International and National Initiatives for Responsible Governance – Global
      initiatives’, policies and reforms (some examples like Charters of Values,
      Codes of Ethics, GRI, MDGs and SD, Fair Trading, Ethical Investment, ISO
      26000, etc)

VI. Corporate Governance Practices in India – Regulatory and institutional landscape
   a. History of Responsible Corporate Governance in India,
   b. Principals provisions of the company act 1956 with respect to improving quality of
      governance, Clause 49 of the listing Agreement (SEBI), Sustainability and CSR
      Guidelines 2011, and Companies Act 2013

VII. Regulatory pyramid and the cycles of regulation debates:
       Interaction of cycles of regulation and ‘law and norms’ discourse, self regulation and
       mandatory regulations etc and soft and hard laws

Readings:

Andreas Georg Scherer and Guido Palazzo, Corporate Citizenship in a Globalized World,
(Introduction), in Georg Scherer and Guido Palazzo eds. Handbook of Research on Global

Andreas Georg Scherer and Guido Palazzo, Handbook of Research on Global Corporate

Andrew Crane, Dirk Matten and Jeremy Moon, The Emergence of Corporate Citizenship:
Historical Development and Alternative Perspectives, (Chapter 2) in Scherer, A.; Palazzo, G.
eds. Handbook of Research on Global Corporate Citizenship, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar,

Bidyut Chakrabarty, Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Routledge, Contemporary
South Asia Series, 2011.


Jesas Conill, Christoph Luetge and Tatjana Schnwalder-Kuntze, Corporate Citizenship, Contractarianism and Ethical Theory, Ashgate, 2008.


**Govt reports/ guidelines (India)**

CSR Guidelines: Companies Act 2013

CSR Guidelines for CPSEs - Department of Public Enterprises

Guidelines on Sustainable Development for CPSEs

Action Aid Report on CSR – Behind the Mask

UN Global Compact Report
Objective: The goal of the course is for students to gain a fundamental knowledge of the institutions, development and poverty. The sections are thematically divided so that there can be changes in specific cases that are taught depending on the tutor (public administration, comparative or Indian politics or indeed a theoretical disposition) and current debates in society.

I. Introduction to Institutions
   a. Understanding Institutions and interplay of macro and micro levels.
   b. How the political impacts institutions?
   c. Introduction to institutions and economic development.
   d. Administrative institutions of the Indian state.
   e. Different approaches to study institutions.

II. Institutions, Development and Political Power
   a. Extent to which political institutions constrain or facilitate effective and pro-poor policies.
   b. Extent to which political institutions can be “engineered”.
   c. The “autonomy” and “power” of institutions once they are created (e.g. reservations or decentralization) and understanding the political that they unleash.

III. The Policy Process: Decision Making and Implementation
   a. Understanding how policy is made and the politics of policy making.
   b. Different ways in which politics shapes the implementation process.

IV. Understanding Poverty and the Politics of Poverty Alleviation
   a. Poverty alleviation as a primary focus of national and international politics.
   b. The debate on the poverty line.
   c. Changing emphasis on poverty reduction strategies.
   d. People, participation, empowerment and democratization for poverty alleviation.

V. Bureaucrats, Technocrats and Policy Change
   a. Bureaucratic power over policy choices.
b. The choice of implementable policies.
c. The role of a technocrat in shaping policy process.
d. Limiting bureaucratic and technocratic power.

VI. Economic and Political Agency for Policy Change

a. Understanding how domestic economic and political actors influences policy choices.
b. Success and constraints on their power to determine policy choices.

VII. International Influences on Policy Change

a. The role of international economic actors in determining policy choices in developing countries.
b. Nature of policy choices they advocate.
c. Conditions under which they are more influential and conditions when their influence is reduced.

VIII. New Technologies and Innovations for Policy Change

a. New technologies of administration for social change - ranging from focusing of capacities and capabilities for human development
b. Creating mechanism for greater accountability
c. Focused allocation of public resources linked to outputs and outcomes
d. Decentralization and creating more opportunities for participatory governance
e. Mechanisms of collective financial and marketing initiatives
f. Mainstreaming gender in public policy

Readings:


Objective: The course will equip the students with theoretical perspectives of understanding of the challenges posed by nature from a developing country and livelihoods perspective. It will also equip them to understand the emerging political and policy issues related to the environment as well as various social and economic dimensions due to environmental degradation.

I. Environmental Philosophies, Politics and Ethics

II. Environment, Institutions and Governance: State, Market, Community & Local Governments:
   a. State: Hardin and the Tragedy of the Commons
   b. Market: Pricing for Sustainability
   c. Community & Local Government Management: A Developing Country Perspective

III. Resources, Protest & Poverty:
   a. Forests: State, Trade & Community
   b. Biodiversity, Protected Areas & People
   c. Irrigation - Dams & Canals: State, Science & Inequities
   d. Agriculture, Soil Management & Cash Crops: Implications to Environment & Women’s Lives
   e. Land, Displacement & Resettlement: Power, Culture & Resistance
   f. Industrialization, Urbanization & Pollution: Institutional Challenges

IV. Gender and Environment

V. Climate Change: Global Commons and Local Initiatives

Readings:

Amita Baviskar, In the Belly of the River, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.


The Political in local Governance

Objective: The course will equip the students to understand the nuances of development as it relates to greater decentralization and democratization. It will equip the students with a theoretical understanding of decentralization and how institutional architecture and power relations affect governance outcomes.

I. The Local in Development: Overview of Economic Development and the Centrality of Local in Development

II. Understanding ‘Rural’ and ‘Urban’ Power & Biases

III. Institutional framework for Development: Political Executive, Planning Agencies; Agencies and Processes of Implementation at Central, State & Local Levels

IV. Decentralization and Local Governments

V. Devolution and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions

VI. Development, Devolution and Urban Local Bodies

VII. People’s Participation in Rural-Urban Development: Role of Citizens Groups & NGO’s

Readings:


B.B. Mishra, *District Administration and Rural Development in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1983.


Objective: This course will study debates surrounding global justice from the perspective of the global south. A distinctive aspect of the course will involve using the voices of the global south as vital inputs toward a revaluation of contemporary debates in global justice. The course will probe themes of global distributive justice, human rights, migration, climate change, the politics of aid and trade, and global institutions against the backdrop of increasing global inequality and current efforts underway to democratize institutions of global governance.

I. Justice: Domestic and Global  
II. Cosmopolitanism: Moral and Institutional 
III. Global Inequality, Poverty and Distributive Justice 
IV. Human Rights & Capabilities Approaches 
V. Migration and the Global Order 
VI. Climate Change 
VII. The Politics of Aid and Trade; Illicit Financial Flows 
VIII. Democratizing Global Norms and Institutions 

Readings: 


David Miller, Justice and Boundaries, Politics, Philosophy, & Economics 8, pp. 291-309. 2009


Nicole Hassoun, Free Trade, Poverty, and Inequality, *Journal of Moral Philosophy* 8, pp. 5–44, 2011


Objective: This course will trace the evolution of democracy with a focus on modern and contemporary influences, approaches and theories. It aims to deepen an understanding of the relationship between norms, institutions and political processes as they have evolved in some political communities, including India.

I. The Idea of Democracy
   a. The historical evolution of the idea
   b. Ancient and modern variants
   c. Democracy: plural traditions

II. Democracy and Political Community
   a. Boundaries of Political Community: nationalism and nation-state
   b. Membership in political community: who belongs?
   c. Citizenship and rights: common vs. differentiated
   d. Democratic education and the idea of civic virtues

III. Democracy and Representation
   a. Majority Rule and Majoritarian systems
   b. Political Equality and Proportional Representation
   c. The idea of group representation
   d. Democratic recognition of marginalized groups

IV. Democracy and Liberal Constitutionalism
   a. Foundations of modern democracy
   b. Rights as trumps
   c. Institutions of power-sharing: federalism; consociationalism
   d. Challenges of plural societies

V. Contemporary Democratic Politics: Issues
   a. Development vs. Growth
   b. Democratic Transition and Consolidation

Readings:


Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996


Juan J Linz and Alfred Stepan, *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation*,


Optional Paper No. 57

Key Ideas in contemporary Critical Theory in India

Objective: The paper will identify key concepts in Indian political and social theory which have been developed over the recent past. It will inculcate a critical look at these concepts by exposing the students to debates conducted over them.

I. East and West.
II. Modernity.
III. Passive Revolution.
IV. Nationalism.
V. Community.
VI. Political Society.
VII. Primitive Accumulation.
VIII. Gender.
IX. Secularism.
X. Liberalism.

Readings:


