

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

No. UG/88 of 2016-17

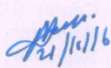
CIRCULAR:-

A reference is invited to the Syllabi relating to the B. A. degree course vide this office Circular No.UG/176 of 2011 dated 20th June, 2011 and the Principals of affiliated Colleges in Arts are hereby informed that the recommendation made by Board of Studies in Politics at its meeting held on 25th May, 2016 has been accepted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 24th June, 2016 vide item No. 4.23 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per the Choice Based Credit System for the F.Y.B.A (Politics) (Sem. I & II), which is available on the University's web site (www.mu.ac.in) and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2016-17.

MUMBAI – 400 032

October, 2016

To,


(Dr.M.A.Khan)
REGISTRAR

The Principals of affiliated Colleges in Arts.

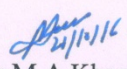
A.C/4.23/24/06/2016

No. UG/88 -A of 2016-17

MUMBAI-400 032 25 October, 2016

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to:-

- 1) The Dean, Faculty of Arts,
- 2) The Chairperson, Board of Studies in Politics,
- 3) The Director, Board of College and University Development,
- 4) The Controller of Examinations,
- 5) The Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Opening Learning,
- 6) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre.


(Dr.M.A.Khan)
REGISTRAR

PTO...

AC 24-06-2016

Item No. 4.23



University of Mumbai

BACHELOR OF ARTS

FYBA - POLITICS PAPER I

REVISED SYLLABUS

**AS PER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
(TO BE IMPLEMENTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17)**

REVISED SYLLABUS
AS PER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
(TO BE IMPLEMENTED FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-17)

FYBA
POLITICS PAPER I

SEMESTER I
TITLE: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

SUB-TITLE: THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION** (12)
 - 1.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MAKING OF CONSTITUTION
 - 1.2 PREMABLE
 - 1.3 BASIC FEATURES
- 2. CITIZENS AND THE CONSTITUTION** (11)
 - 2.1 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS – ARTS 14 TO 19
 - 2.2 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS –ARTS- 20 TO 32
 - 2.3 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY
- 3. LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY** (11)
 - 3.1 PARLIAMENT
 - 3.2 JUDICIAL SYSTEM – ORIGINAL AND WRIT JURISDICTION
 - 3.3 JUDICIAL ACTIVISM
- 4. EXECUTIVE** (11)
 - 4.1 UNION EXECUTIVE - THE PRESIDENT
 - 4.2 PRIME MINISTER AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 - 4.3 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT – 73rd, 74th, AMENDMENTS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Basu, Durga Das, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, 2012.
2. Laxmikant, M, Indian Polity, TMH, 2015.
3. Laxmikant, M., Governance in India, TMH, 2015.
4. Pylee, M. V., An Introduction to the Constitution of India, Vikas Publishing, 2008.
5. Sharma, Brij Kishore, Introduction to the Constitution of India, PHI Learning, 2009.
6. क्षीरसागर, के. श्री., भारतीयराज्यव्यवस्था, विद्याप्रकाशन.
7. घांग्रेकर, चिं. ग., भारतीयराज्यघटना, श्रीमंगेशप्रकाशन, २००१.
8. जाधव, तुकाराम, आणिशिरापूरकर, महेश, भारतीयराज्यघटनावघटनात्मकप्रक्रिया, युनिकअकादमी, २०१४.

SEMESTER II
SUB-TITLE: INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

1. **CHANGING NATURE OF FEDERAL SYSTEM** (11)
 - 1.1 CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO FISCAL AND EMERGENCY POWERS.
 - 1.2 DEMAND FOR GREATER AUTONOMY
 - 1.3 CHANGING DYNAMICS OF CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

2. **PARTY POLITICS AND ELECTIONS**
 - 2.1 NATIONAL PARTIES - FEATURES
 - 2.2 REGIONAL PARTIES – CHARACTERISTICS
 - 2.3 ANALYSIS OF ELECTORAL PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PARTIES SINCE 1989.

3. **SOCIAL DYNAMICS** (11)
 - 3.1 CASTE (WITH REFERENCE TO RESERVATION)
 - 3.2 RELIGION (WITH REFERENCE TO COMMUNALISM)
 - 3.3 GENDER (WITH REFERENCE TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION)

4. **CHALLENGES TO NATIONAL SECURITY** (12)
 - 4.1 CRIMINALISATION OF POLITICS
 - 4.2 INTERNAL THREATS TO SECURITY (WITH REFERENCE TO NAXALISM AND INSURGENCY)
 - 4.3 GLOBAL TERRORISM

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Abbas, H., Kumar, Ranjay, and Alam, Mohammad Aftab, Indian Government and Politics, Pearson, 2011.
2. Chakravarty, Bidyut, and Pande, Rajendra Kumar, Indian Government and Politics, Sage Publications, 2008.
3. Chandoke, Neera, and Priyadarshi, Praveen, Contemporary India, Pearson, 2009.
4. Ghosh, Peu, Indian Government and Politics, PHI, 2012.
5. Jayal, Nirja G., and Mehta, BhanuPratap, The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, OUP, 2011.
6. Jha, Pravin Kumar, Indian Politics in Comparative Perspective, Pearson, 2012.
7. Paranjpe, Shrikant, India's Internal Security: Issues and Perspectives, Kalinga Publications, 2009.
8. Singh, M. P., and Saxena, Rekha, Indian Politics, PHI, 2011.
9. कुलकर्णी बी. वाय., भारतीयशासनआणिराजकारण, विद्याप्रकाशन, २००८.
10. पाटील, बी. बी., भारतीयशासनआणिराजकारण, फडकेप्रकाशन, २०१०.
11. पाटीलव्ही. बी., भारतीयराज्यव्यवस्था, के. सागर, २०११.
12. पित्रे, शशिकान्त, डोमेलतेकारगिल, राजहंसप्रकाशन, २०००.
13. भुरे, रश्मी, शांततेच्याशोधातकाश्मिरीतरुण, श्रीविद्याप्रकाशन, २००९.

14. लोटे, रा. ज., भारतीयराज्यवशासनव्यवस्था, पिंपळापुरेआणिकंपनी, २००३.
15. साबळे, भारतीयशासनआणिराजकारण, हिमालयापब्लिशिंगहाऊस, २००४.

SYBA
PAPER II- POLITICAL THEORY
Semester-III

SEMESTER III- PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL THEORY

Module 1 - Introduction to Political Theory **[11 lectures]**

- 1.1 Definition and Scope of Political Theory
- 1.2 Approaches to the Study of Political Theory: Traditional
- 1.3 Approaches to the Study of Political Theory: Contemporary

Module 2 – State, Civil Society & Market **[12 Lectures]**

- 2.1 State: Concept and Perspectives
- 2.2 Nation - State: Meaning and Changing Perceptions
- 2.3 State, Civil Society and Market

Module 3 – Power, Authority and Legitimacy **[10 Lectures]**

- 3.1 Power
- 3.2 Authority
- 3.3 Legitimacy

Module 4 : Concept of Law and Political Obligation **[12 Lectures]**

- 4.1 Concept of Law
- 4.2 Political Obligation
- 4.3 Right to Resist

SEMESTER IV- POLITICAL VALUES AND IDEOLOGIES

Module1 – Rights

[10 Lectures]

- 1.1 Meaning and Nature of Rights
- 1.2 Theories of Rights
- 1.3 Classification of Rights

Module 2 – Basic Political Values

[12 Lectures]

- 2.1 Liberty
- 2.2 Equality
- 2.3 Justice

Module 3 – Democracy

[11 Lectures]

- 3.1 Theories of Democracy
- 3.2 Principles of Liberal Democracy
- 3.3 Conditions for the Successful Working of Democracy

Module 4 – Political Ideologies

[12 Lectures]

- 4.1 Marxism
- 4.2 Fascism
- 4.3 Feminism

REFERENCES

- Abbas, Hoveyda and Ranjay Kumar, *Political Theory*, Pearson, 2012
- Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Pearson Longman, 2008
- Bhargava, Rajeev and Helmut Reifeld (eds), *Civil Society, Public Sphere, and Citizenship: Dialogues and Perception*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2005
- Chandhoke, Neera, *State and Civil Society: Explanations in Political Theory*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1995
- Gaubha, O.P., *An Introduction to Political Theory*, Macmillan Publishers India Ltd., 2011

Heywood, Andrew, *Politics*, Palgrave Foundations, New York, 2002
Hoffman, John and Paul Graham, *Introduction to Political Ideology*, Pearson, 2006
Marsh David and Gerry Stoker (ed), *Theory and Methods in Political Science*,
Macmillan Press Ltd, 1995
Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*, New York Oxford University
Press, 2008
Verma, S.P., *Modern Political Theory*, MacMillan, New Delhi, 2003.

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Reference Books in Marathi

1. Translation of O.P. Gauba's Book, An introduction to Political Theory in Marathi by Jadhav T, *Rajaneetishastra Parichay*, K. Sagar Publications, Pune, 2015.
2. Bhargav Rajeev and Acharya Ashok (eds), *Rajakiya Siddhanth Parichay*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2008.
3. Tijare, Peshwe, *Adhunik Rajakiya Siddhanth*, Shri Mangesh Prakashan, Nagpur, 1998.
4. Phad, S.B., *Uchhatar Adhunik Rajakiya Siddhanth*, Vidya Books Publishers, Aurangabad, 2014.
5. Deshpande, Shrikant., *Rajakiya Siddhanth*, Shri Mangesh Prakashan, Nagpur, 2003.
6. Chopade, K., *Rajakiya Siddhanthachi Tatve*, Vidya Books Publishers, Aurangabad, 2002.

SYBA
PAPER II- POLITICAL THEORY

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Semester III- Principles and Concepts of Political Theory

Module 1 - Introduction to Political Theory	Explanatory Notes
1.1 Definition and Scope of Political Theory	What is Politics? Theorising the 'Political' Definitions of Political Theory Nature and Scope of Political Theory Significance of Political Theory
1.2 Approaches to the Study of Political Theory: Traditional	Historical Normative Legal-Institutional
1.3 Approaches to the Study of Political Theory: Contemporary	Empirical Approach Behavioural Approach Post-behavioural Approach
Module 2 – State, Civil Society & Market	
2.1 State: Concept and Perspectives	Theories of Origin of State: Divine Origin theory, Force Theory, Theory of Social Contract, Evolutionary Theory Perspectives of State: Liberal- Individualistic, Welfare
2.2 Nation - State: Meaning and Changing Perceptions	Concept of Nation- State Rise and Growth of Modern Nation- State Challenges to Sovereignty of Nation- States
2.3 State, Civil Society and Market	Concept of Civil Society Emergence of Civil Society Changing Nature of State ,Civil Society and Market
Module 3 – Power, Authority and Legitimacy	
3.1 Power	Concept, Sources and Forms of Power

3.2 Authority	Definitions, Sources and Types of Authority
3.3 Legitimacy	Meaning, Sources and Types of Legitimacy Weberian Classification
Module 4 : Concept of Law and Political Obligation	
4.1 Concept of Law	Meaning, Features and Sources
4.2 Political Obligation	Meaning and Grounds of Political Obligation
4.3 Right to Resist	Liberal and Radical Arguments (with reference to John Locke, T.H. Green and Harold J. Laski) Forms of Resistance Gandhian Techniques of Resistance to Authority

Semester IV- Political Values and Ideologies

Module1 – Rights	Explanatory Notes
1.1 Meaning and Nature of Rights	Definition and Meaning of Rights Positive and Negative concept of Rights
1.2 Theories of Rights	Theory of Natural Rights Historical Theory Legal Theory Idealist Theory
1.3 Classification of Rights	Civil, Political, Economic, Social, Cultural and Group Rights
Module 2 – Basic Political Values	
2.1 Liberty	Negative and Positive Concept of Liberty Types of Liberty Safeguards of Liberty
2.2 Equality	Development of the concept of Equality Dimensions of Equality (Civil, Legal,

	Political, Economic) Relation between Liberty and Equality
2.3 Justice	Meaning of Justice, Changing nature of the concept , Procedural and Distributive Justice
Module 3 – Democracy	
3.1 Theories of Democracy	Classical, Elitist, Pluralist, Participatory Democracy
3.2 Principles of Liberal Democracy	Salient features, Merits and Demerits
3.3 Conditions for the Successful Working of Democracy	Challenges to Democracy Safeguards of Democracy
Module 4 – Political Ideologies	
4.1 Marxism	Tenets of Marxism Critical Appraisal of Marxism
4.2 Fascism	Basic Tenets Critical Appraisal
4.3 Feminism	Origin and Types Three Waves of Feminism

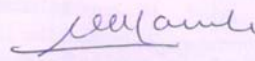
UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

No. UG/ 273 of 2017-18

Circular:-

The Principals of the Affiliated Colleges in Faculty of Arts and the Heads, University Departments and the Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning, (IDOL) are hereby informed that the recommendations made by the Board of Studies in Politics at its meeting held on 3rd March, 2017 have been accepted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 11th May, 2017 vide item No.4.49 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per the (CBCS) for S.Y.B.A. Public Administration (Sem. III & IV), has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2017-18, accordingly. (The same is available on the University's website www.mu.ac.in).

MUMBAI – 400 032
26th October, 2017


(Dr.Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

To,

The Principals of the Affiliated Colleges in Faculty of Arts and the Heads, University Departments and the Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning, (IDOL).

A.C/4.49/11.05.2017

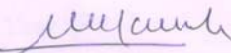
No. UG/ 273-A of 2017

MUMBAI-400 032

26th October, 2017

Copy forwarded with Compliments for information to:-

- 1.The Co-ordinator, Faculty of Arts & Humanities.
- 2.The Director, Board of Examinations and Evaluation,
- 3.The Director, Board of Students Development.,
- 4.The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre,


(Dr.Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

P.T.O..

SYBA

PAPER III - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Syllabus: Semester-III

Module 1: Introduction to Public Administration [Lectures 12]

- 1.1. Meaning, Scope and Significance
- 1.2. Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline
- 1.3. Public Administration in the Age of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation

Module 2.Theories of Administration [Lectures 10]

- 2.1. Scientific Management Theory- F.W. Taylor
- 2.2. Bureaucratic Theory- Max Weber
- 2.3. Human Relations Theory- Elton Mayo

Module3. Basic Principles and Theories of Organisation[Lectures 12]

- 3.1. Hierarchy, Delegation, Centralisation-Decentralisation
- 3.2. Motivation Theories- McGregor, McClelland
- 3.3. Leadership Theories- Trait theory, Contingency theory

Module 4. Contemporary Techniques and Practices in Administration [Lectures 11]

- 4.1. Good Governance
- 4.2. E-Governance
- 4.3. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

SEMESTER IV- INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Module 1.Introduction to Indian Administration [Lectures 11]

- 1.1 Evolution and Constitutional Context
- 1.2 Salient features
- 1.3 District Administration since Independence: Changing role of District Collector

Module 2.Personnel Administration[Lectures 11]

- 2.1. Recruitment: All India Services, Central Services, State Services
- 2.2. Public Service Commission: Union Public Service Commission and Maharashtra Public Service Commission
- 2.3. Training: All- India Services, Central Services, State Services (Maharashtra)

Module3.Financial Administration[Lectures 12]

- 3.1. Budgetary Process
- 3.2. Parliamentary Committees: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings
- 3.3. Comptroller and Auditor General

Module 4.Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration[Lectures 11]

- 4.1. Integrity in Administration: Lokpal, Lokyukta, CVC
- 4.2. Citizen and Administration
- 4.3. Citizens' Charter

REFERENCES

- Bava,.Noorjahan.*Public Administration in the 21stCentury*, Kanishka Publishers New Delhi, 2010.
- Avasthi, Maheshwari, *Public Administration*, Laxmi Narayan Agarwal Publications, Agra, 2006.
- Bhattacharya, Mohit,*NewHorizons of Public Administration*, Jawahar Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
- Chakrabarty, Bidyut, and Bhattacharya Mohit (ed.), *Public Administration a Reader*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005
- Fadia, B. L. &Dr.KuldeepFadia, *Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts*,SahityaBhawan, Agra, 2015
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K.S. Padhay, **Indian** Political Thought, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2011

Laxmikant M., *Public Administration*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2011.

Laxmikanth M., *Governance in India*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2011.

Laxmikanth M., *Public Administration*, Tata McGraw hill, New Delhi, 2011

Sahni, Pardeep, and Vayunandan, Etakula, *Administrative Theory*, PHI, New Delhi, 2010

Sharma, M. P., and Sadana, B. L., *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*, KitabMahal, New Delhi, .2014

VishnoolBhagwan and VidyaBhusan, *Public Administrative*, S. Chand., New Delhi, 2010.

The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Issue on Controlling Corruption in India: Various Approaches and their Efficacy, July-September 2011, Vol. LVII, No. 3.

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1. Patil, B. B., *Lokaprashasan*, PhadkePrakashan, Kolhapur, 2009.
2. Bora, Shirsat, *Lokaprashasanshastra*, Vidya Books Publishers, Aurangabad, 2013
3. Bang, R.K., *LokPrashasanTatveaniSiddhanth*, Vidya Books Publishers, Aurangabad, 2015.
4. Patil, V. B., *LokPrashasan*, ShriMangeshPrakashan, Nagpur.
5. .Patil, V. B., *SamagraLokPrashasan*, K Sagar, Pune.
6. Bhogale, Shantaram, *LokprashasanacheSiddhantaaniKaaryapadhati*, Kailas Prakashan, Aurangabad

EXPLANATORY NOTE

SYBAPaper III- Public Administration and Paper IV Indian Administration

Syllabus: Semester-III & IV

Semester III- Public Administration	
Module 1: Introduction to Public Administration	Explanatory Notes
1.1. Meaning, Scope and Significance	Definitions , Distinction between Public and Private Administration,

	Nature and Scope of Public Administration –Integral view, Managerial view, POSDCoRB view, Subject Matter view Role and importance of Public Administration in Modern State
1.2. Evolution of Public Administration as a Discipline	Stages in the Evolution of Public Administration, New Public Administration
1.3. Public Administration in the Age of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation	New Public Management: Emergence and Features Public Choice Approach: Features and Critical evaluation
Module 2.Theories of Administration	
2.1. Scientific Management Theory- F.W. Taylor	Taylor’s contribution
2.2. Bureaucratic Theory- Max Weber	Characteristics, Views of Max Weber –Authority and Bureaucracy
2.3. Human Relations Theory- Elton Mayo	Hawthorne Studies and Elton Mayo’s contribution
Module3. Basic Principles and Theories of Organisation	
3.1. Hierarchy, Delegation, Centralisation-Decentralisation	Hierarchy –Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages
	Delegation-Concept, Need for Delegation, Principles of Delegation, Limitations and Advantages
	Centralisation-Decentralisation :Concept, Advantages and Disadvantages

3.2. Motivation Theories- McGregor, McClelland	McGregor - Theory X and Theory Y McClelland – Theory of Needs
3.3. Leadership Theories- Trait theory, Contingency theory	Characteristics of Trait Theories – Big Five-Integration of Traits, limitations, importance of Emotional Intelligence Contingency Theory –Fiedler’s Contingency model
Module 4. Contemporary Techniques and Practices in Administration	
4.1. Good Governance	Concept, Characteristics, Challenges
4.2. E-Governance	Meaning, SMART governance, benefits , E-governance initiatives in India
4.3. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	Concept, Modules of PPP, benefits and limitations

Semester IV- Indian Administration	
Module 1.Introduction to Indian Administration	
1.1 Evolution and Constitutional Context	Constitutional provisions relating to Indian Administration British legacy Continuity and change
1.2 Salient features	Features of Indian Administrative System
1.3 District Administration since Independence: Changing role of District Collector	Organisation of District Administration, Powers, functions and role of District Collector
Module 2.Personnel Administration	
2.1. Recruitment: All India Services, Central Services, State Services	Scheme of examination for higher civil services
2.2. Public Service Commission: Union Public Service Commission and Maharashtra Public Service Commission	Composition and functions
2.3. Training: All India Services, Central Services, State Services (Maharashtra)	Institutionalised training for All India Services, Central Services, LalBahadurShastri National Academy

	of Administration, National Police Academy, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Administrative Staff College of India State Services with respect to Maharashtra – New Training Policy of the Government of Maharashtra, YASHADA
Module 3.Financial Administration	
3.1. Budgetary Process	Concept and significance of Budget, Formulation and Enactment
3.2. Parliamentary Committees: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings	Composition and Functions
3.3. Comptroller and Auditor General	Constitutional position, functions, role as an independent agency
Module 4.Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration	
4.1. Integrity in Administration: Lokpal, Lokayukta, CVC	Meaning of Integrity, Causes of Corruption, Legal and Institutional Remedies Lokpal, Lokayukta (w.r.t. Lok Pal and Lokayukta Act, 2014), CVC – Composition and Powers
4.2. Citizen and Administration	Role of Voluntary Agencies, Right to Information (RTI Act 2005)
4.3. Citizens’ Charter	Objectives, Principles and Models

Paper IV: International Relations
Semester V: World Politics

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Concepts and approaches **12**

- 1.1 International Relations, International Politics – Definition, Scope and Relevance
- 1.2 Approaches: Realism and Liberalism
- 1.3 Concepts: Power, National Interest and Balance of Power

Module 2: World Order **09**

- 2.1 Cold War: Bipolarity
- 2.2 Post-Cold War: Unipolarity, Multipolarity and Non-Polarity

Module 3: Conflict, Peace and Security **12**

- 3.1 Types of Conflict and changing nature of Conflict
- 3.2 Approaches to Peace: Arms Control, Disarmament and Collective Security
- 3.3 Changing Idea of Security: National Security and Human Security

Module 4: International Political Economy **12**

- 4.1 Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF, World Bank and WTO
- 4.2 Regional Economic Integration: European Union
- 4.3 Globalisation

**Politics Paper V: Political Thought
Semester V: Western Political Thought**

Module 1: Modern State	12
1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli [1469-1527]	
1.2 John Locke [1632-1704]	
Module 2: Liberty and Justice	11
2.1 John Stuart Mill [1806-1878]	
2.2 John Rawls [1921-2002]	
Module 3: Revolution and Hegemony	11
3.1 Karl Marx [1818-1883]	
3.2 Antonio Gramsci [1891-1937]	
Module 4: Feminism and Multiculturalism	11
4.1 Simone de Beauvoir [1908-1986]	
4.2 Will Kymlicka [1962-till date]	

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought

Module 1: Ideas on State	12
1.1 Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842 – 1901)	
1.2 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869 – 1948)	
Module 2: Nationalism	11
2.1 Rabindranath Tagore – (1861 – 1941)	
2.2 Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883 - 1966)	
Module 3: Rational and Radical Reform	11
3.1 Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856 – 1895)	
3.2 Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891 – 1956)	
Module 4 : Socialism	11
4.1 Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 – 1964)	
4.2 Rammanohar Lohia (1910 – 1967)	

Rationale

TYBA Politics Paper V titled Political Thought is a compulsory paper consisting of Part I and II. The paper introduces students of politics to the political philosophy and ideas expounded by thinkers in their historical setting. The revised syllabus is a blend of Western and Indian political thought.

The syllabus for Semester V consists of four modules and focuses on Western Political Thought. New themes incorporated in Module III & IV to introduce the students to the writings on hegemony, feminism and multiculturalism. Module III includes the new theme viz. 'Theory of Hegemony' of Antonio Gramsci whereas Module IV covers feminist thought of Simone-de-Beauvoir and multiculturalism of Will Kymlicka. Antonio Gramsci rejected the crudest form of Marxist materialism. He stated that rule of one class over another was not just due to coercive state apparatus. It depended on hegemony. He stressed that the ruling party of a society uses cultural leadership and domination to establish their legitimacy. Simone-de-Beauvoir was a revolutionary feminist thinker of her times. She rejected the traditional role of a woman. She argued that femininity and domesticity are not natural and act as artificial barriers to prevent full expression of woman's personality. Modern political thinker Will Kymlicka insists that group-specific rights are consistent with liberalism and are particularly appropriate, if not outright demanded, in certain situations. He defines three such group-specific rights: special group representation rights, self-government rights, and polyethnic rights. It is believed that the new themes will help the students explore post Marxist thought and also provide glimpses of contemporary thought.

The syllabus for Semester VI consists of four modules and provides insight into Indian political thought. The Indian Political Thought has been dominated by a galaxy of renowned thinkers. The new themes included in Semester VI are 'Ideas on State' by MahadevGovindRanade [Module I], 'Nationalism' enunciated by Rabindranath Tagore and VinayakDamodarSavarkar [Module II], 'Rational Reform' of Agarkar [Module III], Democratic Socialism of Pandit Nehru and 'Socialism' of RammanoharLohia [Module IV]. MahadevGovindRanade held an organic conception of society and pleaded for social, economic, political and educational reform. He emphasized reorganization of rural credit, indigenous teachers, a school in every village, state support for higher education, permanent settlement of land, reorganization of rural credit, new constitution for Bombay Legislative Council, raising the age of marriage, abolition of enforced widowhood and women's education. His phenomenal contribution to the PrarthanaSamaj moulded public opinion and awakened the body politic of Maharashtra that had gone in deep slumber. Tagore's doctrine of universal humanity was to spread spiritual values among people and create a new world culture out of multi-culturalism, diversity, and tolerance. He believed that the western concept of nation-state was coterminous with mechanical organisation of people in pursuit of material enhancement and hence aggressive and imperialist in character. The problem of the present age was whether different groups of people would go on fighting with one another or find true basis of reconciliation. Critical of the use of force he wanted man to discover his soul in the spiritual unity of human beings. India needed to discard evils of caste system, blind obedience to authority and tradition. He denounced the commercial civilization and made a fervent plea for freedom of mind. He opposed cultural nationalism and stressed that different cultures should be absorbed in constructive ways. Agarkar criticised the prevalent method of social reform based on tradition, revivalism and social legislation. He advocated

the cause of reform based on enlightened reason. V.D Savarkar, one of the founders of the Hindu Mahasabha propounded the theory of Hindutva and advocated Hindu political and social unity. The ideology of Hindutva shaped the Hindu Nationalism in the 1920's and the term is widely employed today to describe various expressions of the Hindu nationalist movement. Pandit Nehru laid the foundation of nation-building by evolving a set of principles based on socialism, equality, freedom of the individual, secularism, scientific attitude towards life, industrialisation and piloting the much acclaimed Five Year Plans. RammanoharLohia's thought will acquaint the students with seven types of revolutions and his 'destroy caste' movement. His plea for social equality and preferential opportunity for backward classes, women, dalits, adivasis and backward amongst minorities is reflected in current political process. The new themes in Semester V and VI will provide an exposure to the rich treasure of both Western and Indian Political Thought.

Recommended Reading:

Semester V

1. Anne, Showstack Sassoon: *Gramsci and Contemporary Politics: Beyond Pessimism of the Intellect*, Routledge, London, 2000.
2. Beauvoir, Simone de: *The Second Sex*, Picador, London, 1988.
3. Gokhale, Karuna: *The Second Sex*, by Simone de Beauvoir translated into Marathi, PadmagandhaPrakashan, Pune.
4. Jones, Steves: *Antonio Gramsci*, Routledge, Oxon, 2006, First Indian Reprint 2007.
5. Kymlicka, Will: "Immigration, Multiculturalism, and the Welfare State", [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethics_%26_International_Affairs_\(journal\)s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethics_%26_International_Affairs_(journal)s), Volume 20, Issue No. 3, Fall, 2006.
6. _____: *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*, Oxford University Press, 1995.
7. Mukherjee, S. and Ramswamy, S.: *History of Socialist Thought*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
8. _____: *A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007. (Machiavelli, Locke, Mill, Marx)
9. Renate, Holub: *Antonio Gramsci: Beyond Marxism and Postmodernism*, Routledge, London, 1992.
10. Sheldon, Garrett Ward: *The History of Political Theory: Ancient Greece to Modern America*, Peter Lang Publishing, New York, 1988. Reprint in 2003. (Machiavelli, Locke, Mill, Marx, Rawls)
11. Steve, Jones: *Antonio Gramsci*, Routledge, London, 2006.

Semester VI

1. Ahuja, M. L.: *Indian Political Thought*, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2012. (Tagore, Gandhi, Nehru, Savarkar, Lohia)
2. Arora, V. K.: *Rammanohar Lohia and Socialism in India*, Deep and Deep Publishers, New Delhi, 1984.
3. Bakane, Chhaya: *Prakash Kirane*, (Marathi) Shrividya Prakashan, Pune, 2007
4. Bhole, B. L.: '*Ahdunik Bhartatil Rajkiya Vichar*', (Marathi) Continental Prakashan, Pune, 1998.
5. Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Pandey, Rajendra Kumar: *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2009. (Ranade, Phule, Tilak, Tagore, Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar, Lohia, Gandhi, Savarkar, Pandita Ramabai)
6. Chaturvedi, Archana: *Indian Political Thought*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi, 2006. (Ranade, Phule, Tilak, Tagore, Gandhi)
7. Nanda, B. R.: *Three Statesmen Gokhale, Gandhi, and Nehru*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004.
8. Pantham, Thomas and Deutsch Kenneth L.: *Political Thought in Modern India*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1986.
9. Ray, B. N. and Mishra, B. K.: *Indian Political Thought: Readings and Reflections*, Kaveri Books, New Delhi, 2012. (Phule, Ranade, Tilak, Tagore, Nehru, Ambedkar, Lohia, Gandhi)
10. Singh, M. P. and Roy Himanshu (Ed.): *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers*, Pearson, Delhi, 2011.
11. Desphande, S. V.: '*Bhartiya Rajkiya Vicharvant*', Mangesh Prakashan, Nagpur, 1998.
12. Pandey, B. N.: *Nehru*, Rupa.Co., New Delhi, 2003 .
13. Ganachari, A.: *Agarkar: The Secular Rationalist Reformer*, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 2005.

6A

Politics Paper VI A: Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester V: Politics of Modern Maharashtra

Theory – 80 marks + Project – 20 marks = Total 100 marks

No. of Lectures

(Total 45)

Module 1: Historical Background	11
1.1 Evolution of the idea of Maharashtra	
1.2 Nationalist Movement and Social Reform Movement	
1.3 Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement	
Module 2: Sub-regionalism, Regional Disparity and Development	12
2.1 Konkan, Marathwada & Vidarbha	
2.2 Dandekar Committee Report	
2.3 Statutory Development Boards	
Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra	12
3.1 State Legislature: Composition and Functions	
3.2 Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: Role	
3.3 High Court and Subordinate Courts	
Module 4: Caste and Politics in Maharashtra	10
4.1 Dominant Caste Politics	
4.2 Dalit Politics	
4.3 OBC Politics	

One theory question paper of 80 marks at the end of the semester, consisting 4 compulsory questions of 20 marks each with internal options for each question – i.e. Q. 1a or Q. 1b.

Project reports – (20 marks) - will be collected and assessed at college level by respective subject teachers, on or before a fixed date, well before the beginning of semester end theory exam. The date will be decided by the Subject teachers in respective colleges. Topics for projects should be based on the semester syllabus.

List of topics for projects

(This is not a comprehensive list and teachers are free to design projects based on the syllabus)

1. Reviews of books related to politics of Maharashtra.
2. Interviews of politicians and administrators.
3. Reviews of biographies and autobiographies of influential leaders.
4. Review of social welfare schemes
5. Study of sub regions – Konkan, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Western Maharashtra
6. Legislative process

Explanatory notes :Semester V

Module 1: Historical Background

Under 1.1 it is expected that the students should know, how the idea of Maharashtra (mainly as cultural aspect) has been evolved, from the regime of Shivaji, the British rule, till the movement for Samyukta Maharashtra.

Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra

In the earlier syllabus (prior to the present) this topic was included. Again it is added to the new revised syllabus. The students should know the institutional as well as the actual functioning of these institutions.

7A

**Politics Paper VII (A): Political Sociology
Semester V: Concepts in Political Sociology**

	No. of Lectures
Module 1: Understanding Political Sociology	10
1.1 Weberian Approach	
1.2 Marxian Approach	
1.3 Behavioral Approach	
Module 2: Basic Concepts	10
2.1 Power	
2.2 Legitimacy	
2.3 Hegemony	
Module 3: Stratification	12
3.1 Elite; Class	
3.2 Caste	
3.3 Gender	
Module 4: Social and Political Dynamics	13
4.1 Political Culture: Types and influencing factors	
4.2 Political Socialization- Agents	
4.3 Political Participation- Means and Levels	

Paper VIII (A): International and Regional Organizations
Semester V: International Organizations

No. of lectures

Module 1: Concept of International Organization

12

1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope

1.2 Evolution and Significance

1.3 Structure of the United Nations

Module 2: United Nations and Security Concerns

10

2.1 Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and Peace Keeping Operations

2.2 Regulation and control of Nuclear Technology: Role of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Module 3: United Nations and Contemporary Socio-economic Issues

14

(Poverty, Health, Food Security, Development and Environment)

3.1 Millennium Development Goals

3.2 World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

3.3 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Module 4: International Economic/Financial Organizations

9

4.1 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

4.2 Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

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9 B

Paper IX (B): Electoral Politics in India
Semester V: Electoral Process In India

	No. of Lecture
Module 1: Election Commission	12
1.1 Role	
1.2 Ensuring free and fair elections	
1.3 Maintenance of Law, Order and Security	
Module 2: Electoral Process	12
2.1 Representation of the People Act	
2.2 Electoral Reforms: 61 st Constitution Amendment	
2.3 Proposals for Reforms	
Module 3: History of General Elections	11
3.1 General Elections: 1952	
3.2 General Elections: 1977	
3.3 General Elections: 1989 to the present	
Module 4: Group and Electoral Participation	10
4.1 Women, Dalits and Tribals	
4.2 Minorities	

Paper IV: International Relations

Semester VI: India in World Politics

	No. of lectures
Module 1: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy	12
1.1 Definition and Objectives	
1.2 Diplomacy: Role, Types and Changing Nature	
1.3 Determinants of Foreign Policy with reference to India	
Module 2: India and the Major Powers	12
2.1 U.S.A.	
2.2 Russia	
2.3 China	
Module 3: India and her Neighbours	12
3.1 India and SAARC	
3.2 Pakistan and Bangladesh	
Module 4: India and International Organisations	09
4.1 India's Role in the United Nations	
4.2 India and ASEAN	

**Politics Paper V: Political Thought
Semester V: Western Political Thought**

Module 1: Modern State	12
1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli [1469-1527]	
1.2 John Locke [1632-1704]	
Module 2: Liberty and Justice	11
2.1 John Stuart Mill [1806-1878]	
2.2 John Rawls [1921-2002]	
Module 3: Revolution and Hegemony	11
3.1 Karl Marx [1818-1883]	
3.2 Antonio Gramsci [1891-1937]	
Module 4: Feminism and Multiculturalism	11
4.1 Simone de Beauvoir [1908-1986]	
4.2 Will Kymlicka [1962-till date]	

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought

Module 1: Ideas on State	12
1.1 Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842 – 1901)	
1.2 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869 – 1948)	
Module 2: Nationalism	11
2.1 Rabindranath Tagore – (1861 – 1941)	
2.2 Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883 - 1966)	
Module 3: Rational and Radical Reform	11
3.1 Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856 – 1895)	
3.2 Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891 – 1956)	
Module 4 : Socialism	11
4.1 Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 – 1964)	
4.2 Rammanohar Lohia (1910 – 1967)	

Rationale

TYBA Politics Paper V titled Political Thought is a compulsory paper consisting of Part I and II. The paper introduces students of politics to the political philosophy and ideas expounded by thinkers in their historical setting. The revised syllabus is a blend of Western and Indian political thought.

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Semester V

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Semester VI

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12. Pandey, B. N.: *Nehru*, Rupa.Co., New Delhi, 2003 .
13. Ganachari, A.: *Agarkar: The Secular Rationalist Reformer*, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 2005.

Politics Paper VIA : Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester VI: Determinants of Politics of Maharashtra

Theory – 80 marks + Project – 20 marks = Total 100 marks

No. of Lectures
(Total 45)

Module 1 : Political Economy of Maharashtra **12**

- 1.1 Business and Politics
- 1.2 Politics of Cooperatives
- 1.3 Land issues: Urban and Rural

Module 2 : Political Parties **12**

- 2.1 Indian National Congress (I), Nationalist Congress Party and Bharatiya Janata Party
- 2.2 Republican Party of India, Peasants and Workers Party, Shiv Sena and Maharashtra NavNirman Sena
- 2.2 Coalition Politics

Module 3 : Contemporary issues and movements **10**

- 3.1 Tribal issues
- 3.2 Farmers movements and agitations

Module 4 : Civil society initiatives and alternative models of development **11**

- 4.1 Civil society - Concept and nature
- 4.2 Movements for the right to information in Maharashtra
- 4.3 Initiatives for protection of environment

One theory question paper of 80 marks at the end of the semester, consisting 4 compulsory questions of 20 marks each with internal options for each question – i.e. Q. 1a or Q. 1b.

Project reports – (20 marks) - will be collected and assessed at college level by respective subject teachers, on or before a fixed date, well before the beginning of semester end theory exam. The date will be decided by the Subject teachers in respective colleges. Topics for projects should be based on the semester syllabus.

List of topics for projects

(This is not a comprehensive list and teachers are free to design projects based on the syllabus)

1. Studying electoral performances on the basis of statistical data available on the website of Election Commission of India.
2. Campaigning to register voters from your area.
3. Projects related to the activities of non-governmental organisations.
4. Projects about the right to information – which may include conducting workshops for people to make them aware about their rights.

5. Collecting information about small business units and business organisations, trade unions, cooperative institutions etc.
6. Collecting information about tribal lifestyle.

Explanatory Notes :Semester VI

Module 1: Political Economy of Maharashtra

1.3: Land Issues at Rural and Urban areas

Land is the most sensational issue, both at urban and rural level in Maharashtra. The issue mainly has concerns with

- (1) Growing urbanization and problems of urban housing
- (2) Drought prone Land of Marathwada and Vidarbha
- (3) Conservation of Agricultural land for SEZ or some other purposes.

Module 4: Civil Society Initiatives and Alternative Models of Development

4.3 Initiative for Protection of Environment

Specific mention of any movement is not mentioned in the syllabus. It is expected that minimum two urban and two from rural should be taught to the students for eg:– Vanrai, Ralegaon Siddhi, Hivare Bajar, Madhav Gadgil Committee' report on The Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) headed by Madhav Gadgil.

Recommended Reading

1. Lele, Jayant: *One Party Dominance in Maharashtra Resilience and Change*; Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1982
2. Phadke, Y D: *Politics and Language*; Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1975
3. _____: *Social Reformers of Maharashtra*; Maharashtra Information Center, New Delhi, 1975
4. Phatak, Anagha: *Political Process of Maharashtra*; Prachi Prakashan
5. Sirsikar, V.M.: *Politics of Modern Maharashtra*; Orient Longman, 1994
6. Teltumbde, Anand: *Ambedkar in and for the post – Ambedkar Dalit Movement*; Sugawa Prakashan, Pune, 1997
7. Thakkar, Usha and Kulkarni, Mangesh: *Politics in Maharashtra*; Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
8. Tikekar, S. R.: *Maharashtra The Land, Its People and their Culture*; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1966

Books in Marathi

1. Kulkarni, Bhimrao: *AsmitMaharashtrachi*, Maratha MandirPrakashan, 1971
2. Mungekar, S. G. (Sampadak): *ParivartanacheParivaha- Maharashtra, 1932-1981*, Continental Prakashan, Pune, 1982
3. Nimbale, Arunkumar: *DalitPanther*, SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1989
4. Pandit, Nalini: *JativadaniVargavad*, SadhanaPrakashan, Pune, 1971
5. _____: *MaharashtratilRashtriyatvacha Vikas*, Modern Book DepotPrakashan, Pune, 1972
6. Pannalal, Surana and Bedkihal, Kishore (Sampadak): *Aajacha Maharashtra*, SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1988
7. Panse, Ramesh (Sampadak): *MahashtratilSamajParivartanachyaDisha*, Majestic Prakashan, Mumbai, 1989
8. Phadke, Y. D.: *VisavyaShatakatil Maharashtra: Khanda 1 to 6*, SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1990
9. Vora, Rajendra and Palshikar, Suhas: *MaharashtratilSattantar*, Granthali, Mumbai, 1996

Magazines and Journals (Also for Local Self Government – Paper VII)

Agrotech
Andolan
Bayaja
ChanakyaMandalParivar
Lokarajya
ParivartanachaVatsaru
Sadhana
SpardhaPariksha
StriUvacha
Yashoda
Yojana

Politics Paper VII (A): Political Sociology
Semester VI: Political Dynamism and Society

	No of Lectures
Module 1: Public Opinion	12
1.1 Concept	
1.2 Opinion Makers: a) Non-Political leaders b) Media	
1.3 Impact on Political Behavior	
Module 2: Institutional Impact	10
2.1 Political Parties	
2.2 Pressure groups	
Module 3: Social and Political Processes	10
3.1 Modernisation	
3.2 Development	
Module 4: Protest movements and change	13
4.1 Mainstream Liberal movements: Consumer and Anti-graft movements	
4.2 Social Movements: Old and New	

Rationale

In the revision of TYBA papers in Political Science, to be implemented from the Academic year 2013-14, Political Sociology (Paper VII of the earlier syllabus) is kept as it is. The Paper was introduced to make the students aware of society and political system. Political System is nothing else but a sub-system of the social system. By understanding the interactions between society and state, scientific political analysis is possible. State and Society are interrelated and interdependent. In fact, society is mirror of the Politics of the country. Both depend upon each other in every respect.

The paper covers theoretical concepts as well as the impact of society on Political system and vice versa. It would be useful for the students to have rational observation and logical approach towards society as well as the Political System. The syllabus is structured with a basic objective to make the students aware of the process of replacement of traditional values by modern values and the emerging conflicts between traditional institutions and their values with modern institutions and their values in the society.

Explanatory notes

Semester V

(Mainly focuses on basic concepts and approaches, social stratification)

Module 1: Understanding Political Sociology

Weberian, Marxian and Behavioral approaches may help the students understand the structural (Bureaucratic), economic and behavioral elements of the society over a Political System

Module 2 and 3: Basic Concepts and Stratification

These two modules are designed to acquaint students with different aspects and components of Society – traditional as well as modern. The social aspects of Power, Authority, Legitimacy and Hegemony, social strata like caste, Elite, class, and gender have a direct influence and impact, which determine political behavior and political culture of a society.

Module 4: Social and Political Dynamics

A study of various agents of Political Socialization help one to determine participation in the Political processes at different levels.

Semester VI

Module 1: Public Opinion

In a Democratic system, it is highly essential to know various political institutions and processes that create a long reaching impact on a society. In a dynamic social system of today, media plays a major role in forming public opinion of the people of a given society.

Module 2: Institutional Impact

In the last few decades, democracy is gaining strength across the world. Besides Elected Institutions of a state, Political Parties and Pressure Groups play a vital role in determining social and political currents of a state. Political Parties and Pressure groups effectively influence society as well as state.

Module 3: Social and Political Processes

The Modernization and development get inculcated in developing evolutionary transition from traditional to modern society. As modernization takes place within a society, change and development takes place in family and community also. Instead of being dominated by tradition, societies undergo the process of modernization and may lead to conflicts.

Module 4: Protest Movements and Change

This module deals with people's acceptance or non-acceptance of the modernization, modern trends, practices and values, that are manifested through various social movements. Old and New social movements aim at bringing change or aim at protesting against a new development.

Recommended Reading

- 1 Alavi, H. and Shanin. T.: *Sociology of Developing Societies*, Macmillan, London, 1982.
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- 17 Rotberg, R. I. (Ed.): 'Politics and Political Change', *A Journal of Inter - Disciplinary History*, MIT Press, Massachusetts, 2001.
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Module 1: Regionalism and Globalization **13**

- 1.1 The League of Arab States/ Arab League (AL)
- 1.2 Mercosur -Mercado Comúndel Sur (Southern Common Market)
- 1.3 African Union (AU)

Module 2: Security Concerns and Regional Organizations **10**

- 2.1 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- 2.2 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

Module 3: India and Regional Organizations **10**

- 3.1 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC)
- 3.2 Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

Module 4: Transcontinental Forums/ Groups **12**

- 4.1 Group of 77 (G-77)
- 4.2 Group of Eight (G- 8)
- 4.3 BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)

Rationale

In the revision of TYBA Politics Papers to be implemented from 2013-2014 the paper on *International Politics* which was one of the options in paper VIII in the previous syllabus has been shifted to paper VI as *International Relations*. Therefore a new paper- *International and Regional Organizations* is introduced as one of the options in Paper VIII. The other option under Paper VIII is *American Political System* which was an option in paper VII previously.

The paper *International and Regional Organizations* is introduced with a view to familiarising students with the recent activities of the UN and other organizations, particularly Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs) that have acquired immense prominence in world politics vis-à-vis the forces of globalization in the past decade.

The United Nations appears to have reclaimed the ground which it had lost in the 1990s in the immediate aftermath of the cessation of the Cold War, disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of unipolarity in world politics. Now its role in some of the recent conflicts, say, in the Arab World or partition of Sudan, among others, and its contribution to economic and social development with a view to strengthening human security through its various programmes has been widely acknowledged. Paper for Semester V will deal with the activities of the UN and international economic and financial organizations.

Regional and Transcontinental organizations and forums have grown not only in numbers but they have been also performing a wide range of functions from providing security to member states to increasing trade and commerce and cooperation among them. Paper for Semester VI will focus on some of the regional and also the transcontinental organizations spread across the world.

This Paper is also designed to help students preparing for civil services and other competitive examinations as these examinations include topics on international and regional organizations.

Explanatory notes

General

This paper, *International and Regional Organizations* will be taught at the information level. It aims at increasing students' familiarity with the functioning of the UN and regional organizations. Therefore questions set for examination will not expect critical and in-depth answers about the functioning of these organizations. The focus is more on the evolution, the expanding membership and the successes as well as the limitations of these organizations.

Study of this paper calls for familiarity with the world map for understanding locations of countries that are members of various organizations. Use of world atlas by students and world map by teachers in the classroom is therefore, desirable, especially in Semester VI.

Organizations covered in Paper VI- *International Relations*- ASEAN, EU, IMF, SAARC, WB, WTO - are not included in this paper to avoid repetition.

Semester V

Module 1

To be taught with reference to the issue of the place of state sovereignty in international politics and to the role of international organizations as transnational actors. A brief reference to the League of Nations would be adequate. No question need be asked on the League. Structure of the UN is to be taught briefly.

Module 2

To be taught with reference to the concept of National Security. Reference to Chapter VI and VII of the UN Charter is essential. Focus is expected to be on recent peacekeeping activities.

Module 3

To be taught in the context of Non-traditional Security. This module could be assigned for 10- mark assignment in Semester V

Semester VI

At the outset a brief introduction on the relationship between regionalism and Globalisation could be provided to stress the importance of regional organisations. The origin of various organizations is to be explained with a brief reference to the global/ regional situation prevalent at the time of their establishment. Attention could be drawn to the overlapping membership of the various regional organizations. Students may submit assignments on any organization of their choice from any module.

Recommended Reading

{Authentic and up-to-date information about these organizations is available on their respective websites. A number of articles describing/ evaluating the functioning and the role of these organizations are available on the Internet. Colleges may also subscribe to UNews, a monthly newsletter of the UN Information Centre, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003 by writing to the Centre. Price of the Newsletter is Re. 1/- (Rupee one) only.}

1. Baylis, John and Steve, Smith (Ed): *The Globalization of World Politics*, OUP, New Delhi, 3rd ed. 2005.
2. *Basic Facts about the United Nations*, The News and Media Division, UNDepartment of Public Information, New York, 2011.
3. Chatterjee, Anik (Ed): *World Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
4. Diehl, Paul F.: *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*, Lynne Rienner Publishers; 4th edition, paperback, Boulder, 2010.
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7. Gupta, Sanju (Ed): *An Introduction to International Relations*, Pearson Delhi, 2012.
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11. Mingst, Karen A. and Karns, Margaret P: *United Nations in the Post- Cold War Era*, Westview Press, Boulder, 2nd edition, 2000.
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13. Rajaram, Kalpana (Ed): *International Organisations, Conferences and Treaties*, Spectrum Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 13th ed. 2012.
14. Sauderbaum, Fredrik and Shaw, Timothy M. (Ed): *Theories of New Regionalism: A Palgrave Reader*, Palgrave Macmillan, Houndsmills, 2003.
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Paper IX (B): Electoral Politics In India
Semester VI: Media and Electoral Processes

No of Lectures

Module 1: Election and Impact of Mass Media	15
1.1 Print Media: Newspapers and Magazines	
1.2 Audio – Visual: Radio & TV	
1.3 Digital Media and Social Networking Sites, Viral Communication	
Module 2: Election Campaigning / Political Marketing	12
2.1 Propaganda and Election Manifesto	
2.2 Public Relation Campaigns	
2.3 Advertising Campaign (after 1984)	
Module 3: Psephology	10
3.1 Opinion Polls	
3.2 Exit Polls	
3.3 Electoral Surveys and Analysis	
Module 4: Critique of Media in Elections	08
4.1 Objective Coverage and Paid News	
4.2 Accountability of Media	

Rationale

Elections in India are considered to be the very backbone of Indian Democracy. Being a Parliamentary Republic, citizens of India are trusted with the responsibility to choose the head of the country as well as of the state. There are both General and State elections that are held in the country based on the Federal structure of the Indian Republic. The elections in India often transcend from being a mere political activity to a high publicized and often sensationalized national event, with clear cultural ramifications. The entire nation seems to suddenly come to life at the onset of the elections, particularly the General Elections. Even the Assembly elections, which determine the state government, are events of great significance. All state elections are closely observed throughout the nation. Often the results of the state elections are considered to be clear indications of the mood of the nation.

Elections are political events involving the behavior of politicians, ordinary people, media and pressure groups. Every election is a turning point in the history and it deserves full study to observe politicians, their party structure, their strategies, the influence of media and

involvement of voters. Elections are exciting, important and interesting. The biggest election in the world is India's Lok Sabha.

The election commission is the apex body that conducts the elections in India. Both the general and assembly elections in India are held in accordance with the clear rules laid down by the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission or the EC comprises high ranking Government officials and is formed under the guidelines of the Indian Constitution. The EC is a highly powerful body and is granted with a great degree of autonomous powers to successfully conduct the elections. Even the judiciary resists from intervening while the electoral process is on. The work of the Election Commission typically starts with the announcement of various important dates and deadlines related to the election, including the dates for voter registration, for filing of nominations, counting and results. Its activities continue throughout the time period, when the elections are conducted in the country.

The Political parties are commonly brought together by the EC to lay down the lines for the common conduct that is expected to be followed by all the relevant and participating parties. The code of conduct was brought about primarily to cut down on exorbitant amount spent on the elections in the previous versions of the Indian elections.

Presently, the Electronic Voting Machines or EVMs have replaced the traditional ballot boxes in most areas. This was done to counter the great degree of booth capturing and rigging that became a common feature of elections in certain parts of the country.

It is hoped that introduction of such a subject will not be of mere academic nature but it may generate employability for the students of the subject. This discipline of knowledge will be useful for the students. This specialization will help to have better jobs and career opportunities in media houses, market research companies, political parties and so on. Psephology as a subject and a career may help the students. That is how a knowledge society in 21st century should work.

Explanatory notes

Semester V

Module 1: Election Commission

Besides the composition and functions, the role of Election Commission is necessary to understand how free and fair elections are ensured by the Constitution and how it has been implemented in the actual practice by Election Commission. How Law, Order and Security is assured by the Election Commission through various arrangements.

Module 2: Electoral Process

Right to vote is the base of democratic system. This module covers details of all these. Electoral process takes a month by publishing electoral rolls. Generally, elections are conducted phase wise, from the date of announcement till the results are not out.

Module 3: History of General Elections

The mile stones in the history of General Elections, should be studied with its distinguishing features. 1951 - 1952, the First General Election was a new experiment. The 1977 Election was the defeat of the party led by Indira Gandhi, by a new coalition of all the major other parties, which protested against the imposition of controversial emergency from 1975-77. A similar coalition led by V.P.Singh, was swept to power in 1989. Since then, one party dominant politics gave way to coalition system, wherein no single party achieved a majority in the Parliament to form a government. Since then Coalition Governments have become a feature of Indian Democracy.

Module 4: Group and Electoral Participation

Women form a sizable percentage of population. However their participation is less at all the levels from voting till positioning at the top posts. The underrepresentation of women in elections is because of social and economic settings. A reservation for women in Policy is a significant measure in this regard.

The participation of Dalits and Tribals is not significant because of discrimination on the grounds of caste. Their political participation varies from state to state. The participation of Dalits and Tribals should increase for social equality and justice.

Political participation of minorities has been a foundational issue. They should have equal opportunity to participate freely and effectively in all aspects of governance. The effective participation in relation to the right to full and effective quality and meaningful engagement in national activities is necessary to make democracy meaningful.

Semester VI

Module 1: Election and Impact of Mass Media

It is the right of voters to full and accurate information. The media plays important and essential role to conduct elections in free and fair manner, by providing adequate information of parties, policies, candidates and about the election process itself. In the recent years, the term media has become more broad, encompassing the internet in its various forms and other new forms of electronic distribution of news. It is the media that determines the political agenda. Media should play a “watchdog” role, in this technological generation.

Module 2: Election Campaigning / Political Marketing

Election Campaigning can be termed as Political Marketing because election campaigning consists of all marketing concepts and techniques in all spheres of political activity including political parties, voter's behavior, local self governments, interests and pressure groups, media and so on. A study of Political Marketing helps students understand marketing activities in Politics and a holistic approach to understand the breadth and width of Politics. Political marketing describes certain political phenomena and as a Philosophy (Theory) pursues knowledge, understanding of exchanges and the process of enhancing values.

Election campaigning is a step by step process of planning, chalking out campaigning strategy, election manifesto, promises to be made to the voters, communication strategies,

support of opinion leaders, competing with the competitors and so on. The ultimate objective is to win the election.

Module 3: Psephology

Psephology in simple words can be defined as, “Computerized analysis of voting patterns”, “a science of predicting voting patterns by conducting opinion polls and understanding the swings.” Psephology is that branch of Political Science, which deals with the study of Statistical Analysis of Elections. Psephology has become a career opportunity, though a formal and institutional training is not yet given. Election Manifesto – Every Political party prepares election manifesto which is a strategy to win voter's mind by featuring prospective legislation after the election is over. Opinion Polls and Exit Polls – Opinion Poll is a survey of public opinion from a particular sample, consisting of a structured questionnaire and interviews. Some generalities come on the surface. Exit polls on the other hand, is a survey, held on the day of election with verbal communication with voters.

Electronic surveys and Analysis – With the advent of Science and Technology, methods and techniques of communication have changed effectively. From verbal to electronic telecommunication, communication, communication networks are established from grass root level to national levels. All the tools of communication can be widely used for surveys, systematics.

Module 4: Critique of Media in Elections

A Democratic Election with no freedom to media would be a contradiction in terms. However, in order to ensure that along with freedom, a degree of regulation is required. Government and Election Commissions regulations and other different models for regulations are necessary. Though media has a right to report freely and to scrutinize the whole election process, the scrutiny itself is additional safeguard. In this regard, electoral management body has a crucial role to play. Law or Regulations on Media during elections are necessary. The Media should be accountable to the Government and to the masses at large.

Recommended Reading

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15. Rana, M. S.: *India Votes: Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha Elections : 1999, 2000, Poll Analysis, Election Data, Party Manifestos*, B.R. Publishing, Delhi.
16. Roy, Meenu: *Electoral Politics in India : Election Process and Outcomes, Voting Behavior and Current Trends*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
17. Roy, Meenu: *India Votes – Elections 1996, A Critical Analysis*, Deep and Deep Publications, Delhi, 1996.
18. _____: *Politics in India*, Orient Longman & Bostance, New Delhi, 1970.
19. Shastri, Sandeep, Suri, K.C. and Yadav, Yogendra: *Electoral Politics in Indian States, Lok Sabha elections in 2004 and beyond*, Oxford University Press.

Semester V: -List of Projects

A field visit can be conducted in either Semester with a report on it

1. Role and Functions of Election Commission of India
2. Maintenance of law, order and security during the electoral process
3. Review the Representation of People Act, 1951 & others
4. Electoral Reforms by Election Commission / Citizens / NGOs / Parliamentary Reforms
5. Review of General Elections of 1952 / 1977 / 1989 / 1994 / 1999 / 2004 / 2009 / 2014
6. Participation of Women in elections
7. Participation of Scheduled Castes in elections
8. Participation of Scheduled Tribes in elections
9. Participation of Minorities in elections