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>
<tr>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written</td>
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<td>Part I : Semester I</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>
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<td>Paper 301 : Politics in India</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper 401 : Theories of International Relations</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>400</strong></td>
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| Part I : Semester II | | | |
| Paper 102 : Administrative Theory | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper 202 : Themes in Indian Political Thought | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper : Optional Paper (from the set on offer for the semester) | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| **Total** | **400** | | |

| Part II : Semester III | | | |
| Paper 103 : Interpreting Modern India | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper 203 : Democracy and Political Institutions in India | 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 : Key Texts in Political Philosophy | 75 | 25 | 100 | 3 |
| Paper 204 : Themes in World Politics and International Political Economy | 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

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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 Ist year to IInd 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 students are required to attend tutorials, seminars etc. arranged by the Department/College from time to time.
COMPULSORY PAPERS

PAPER 101: DEBATES IN POLITICAL THEORY

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, Franfurt)

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:


Sen, Amartya, 2000, Development as Freedom, Delhi: OUP: Introduction, Ch. 1: 3-34.


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:**


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


Hamza Alavi and Teodor Shanin eds. *Introduction to the Sociology of ‘Developing Societies’*, Macmillan, London and Basingstoke, 1982


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.


Raka Ray and Mary Fainsod Katzenstein (ed.), *Social Movements in India, Poverty, Power, and Politics*, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.


Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), *Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1997.


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**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

- 14 -
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:


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:

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


Nair, Janaki, *Women and Law in Colonial India*, Zubaan/Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1996.

Chatterjee, Partha (ed.), *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998.


Agrawal, Sivarmamkrishnan, (eds), *Social Nature: Resources, Representations and Rule in India*.


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**PAPER 203: 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**
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.


PAPER 104: 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
   (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**

Marx & Engels


  *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 204: 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);


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, Envirotalism, 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:**


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**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:**

- 34 -


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]


Ritu Menon and Kamla Bhasin, Borders and Boundaries: Women in India’s Partition, Delhi, Kali for Women, 1998.


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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**

   a. Historical
   b. Sociological
   c. Political
d. Economic

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:

Adeney Katharine and Lawrence Saez, Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism, Routledge, 2005.


Hasan, Zoya (ed.). Parties and Party Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001


DeSouza Peter Ronald and E. Sridharan, *India’s Political Parties*, Sage, New Delhi, 2006

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**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

- 40 -
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
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

   a. Characteristics and Norms
   b. Politics-Administration Relationship
   c. Political Science and Public Administration as Mela-Policy Science
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**

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 enterprises 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 'rural' 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 & 74tb 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*


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OPTIONAL PAPER 11: ENVIRONMENT 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 UniversitPress, 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

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:


Muni, S.D., *Understanding South Asia: Essays in the Memory of Late Prof. Urmia Phadnis.* New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1994.

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
   a. 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 andMajor 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
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.


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.


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 Contextualising

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

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:


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**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**
   a. Construction of Pakistani nationalism
   b. East-West conflict and emergence of Bangladesh
   c. Demand for Pakhtunistan
d. Baluch nationalist movement
e. Sindhi identity and the Mohajir movement

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:

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


Hassan Abbas, *Pakistan’s Draft into Extremism: Allah the Army, and America’s War on Terror: M.E Sharp* 2005.


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**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.


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:


Thomas O. Hueglin and Alan Fenna, Comparative Federalism: A Systematic Inquiry, Broadview Press Ltd., 2006

Dimitrios Karmis and Wayne Norman, Theories of Federalism, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005


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)


H.S. Verma ,The OBCs and the Dynamics of Social Exclusion in India’ Serials Publication, 2005,


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


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


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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)


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 Arthasastra)
   - 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)


Stephan Cohen, *Emerging Power: India* (New Delhi, OUP, 2001)


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).


Kanti Bajpai, “Indian Strategic Culture”, in Michael R. chambers South Asia in 2020: Future Strategic Balances and Alliances (Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College, Carlisle, 2002),


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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*
Theory, Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1992


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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**
a. Political elite  
b. Economic elite  
c. Military elite  

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:


Di palma, Giuseppe (ed), Mass Politics in Industrial Societies, Chicago, Markham, 1972.  

Gillian Peele, Revival and Reaction: The Right in Contemporary America, Oxford University Press, New York, 1985  


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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