<table>
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Revised Syllabus applicable for the students seeking admission to the BA (Hons.) Political Science course in Academic Year 2011-2014
Students are required to take 20 courses over a period of six semesters in addition they will take one language (qualifying), one language (Credit), one interdisciplinary and two disciplinary courses. The distribution of courses is as follows:

**Semester I**
1. Colonialism in India
2. Understanding Political Theory
3. Constitutional Democracy and Government in India
4. Language (Qualifying) [concurrent courses]

**Semester-II**
5. Nationalism in India
6. Political Theory: Concepts and Debates
7. Political Processes in India
8. Language (Credit) [concurrent courses]

**Semester-III**
9. Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
10. Theories of Administration
11. Theories of International Relations and World History
12. Interdisciplinary [concurrent courses]

**Semester-IV**
13. Political Institutions and Processes in Comparative Perspective
14. Public Policy and Administration in India
15. Global Politics
16. Discipline I [concurrent courses]

**Semester-V**
17. Indian Political Thought-I
18. Classical Political Philosophy
19. Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India

One Optional from the following
1. Understanding South-Asia
2. The African Experience: Polity and Economy
3. Feminism Theory and Practice
4. Dilemmas in Politics
5. Public Policy in India

**Semester-VI**
20. Indian Political Thought-II
21. Modern Political Philosophy
22. India’s Foreign Policy

One Optional from the following
1. Contemporary Political Economy
2. Feminism and Indian Politics
3. The United Nations and Global Conflicts
4. State Institutions and Civil Society Organizations in India

23. Discipline II [concurrent courses]

**II: Scheme of Examinations**

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

Within the broad framework these courses and the reading list can be updated.
III: The system of evaluation subject to the Examination Branch rules of Delhi University:

3.1 The number of lectures will be 5 per week per course and the number of tutorials will be 1 per week per group.
3.2 Each course is calculated for 60 lectures but this figure may increase with the number of total classes actually available in each semester.
3.3 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.
3.4 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.
3.5 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.
3.6 Questions will be set on the entire course; however detailed guidelines will be provided later in a workshop with faculty and college teachers.

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 & Part III (combined) is 40%.

PROMOTION CRITERIA

No student will be detained in I or III or V 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, III to IV & V to VI semesters.

A student shall be eligible for promotion from Ist year to IInd year and IInd year to IIIrd 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 second 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 five years from the date of admission to the Part-I/Semester-I of the B.A (Pol. Sc.).

ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT

The attendance up to 66% is compulsory for every student to appear for the examination. The student are required to attend tutorials, seminars etc. arranged by the Department/College from time to time.
B.A. Honours
Revised Syllabus (Semester Scheme) - 2011

1. Paper I Semester I Colonialism in India
2. Paper II, Semester I Understanding Political Theory
3. Paper III, Semester I Constitutional Democracy and Government in India
4. Paper IV, Semester II Nationalism in India
5. Paper V, Semester II Political Theory: Concepts and Debates
6. Paper VI, Semester II Political Processes in India
7. Paper VII, Semester III Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
8. Paper VIII, Semester III Theories of Administration
9. Paper IX Semester III Theories of International Relations and World History
10. Paper X Semester IV Political Institutions and Processes in Comparative Perspective
11. Paper XI Semester IV Public Policy and Administration in India
12. Paper XII Semester IV Global Politics
13. Paper XIII Semester V Indian Political Thought- 1
14. Paper XIV, Semester V Classical Political Philosophy
15. Paper XV Semester V Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India
16. Optional Paper A, Semester V Understanding South Asia
17. Optional Paper B; Semester V The African Experience: Polity and Economy
18. Optional Paper C; Semester V Feminist Theory and Practice
19. Optional Paper D; Semester V Dilemmas in Politics
20. Optional Paper E; Semester V Public Policy in India
21. Paper XVI; Semester VI Indian Political Thought- 2
22. Paper XVII; Semester VI Modern Political Philosophy
23. Paper XVIII; Semester VI India’s Foreign Policy
24. Optional Paper A; Semester VI Contemporary Political Economy
25. Optional Paper B; Semester VI Feminism and Indian Politics
26. Optional Paper C; Semester VI The United Nations and Global Conflicts
27. Optional Paper D; Semester VI State Institutions and Civil Society Organizations in India
Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to help the students understand India’s colonial past. The importance and relevance of understanding this past is the fact that the roots of many political institutions and ideas, social and economic structures that are central to politics in India today can be traced back to this past. The course seeks to achieve this understanding by studying colonialism in India from different perspectives that reveal different facets of colonialism in India: social-economic, political, religious, legal, and educational.

I. Imperialism and colonialism (12 Lectures)
1. Brief History: Global and Indian
2. Main Perspectives on Colonialism: i. Liberalism ii. Marxism iii. Post-colonialism

II. Foundations of Colonial Rule in India (10 Lectures)
1. Consolidation of British power: Police and Civil Administration
2. Legal Foundations of the Colonial State: Issues related to the sovereignty and relations with British Parliament and major constitutional developments

III. Economy and Society (12 Lectures)
1. Impact on Agriculture, land relations and ecology
2. Deindustrialization Debate

IV. Religion and Society (12 Lectures)
1. Colonial Ideology of Indian Improvement/‘civilizing mission’: Orientalists and the Anglicists (Utilitarians and Missionaries)
2. Shaping Communities: Census and Enumeration
3. Colonialism and the Gender question

V. Education (6 Lectures)
1. Teaching the Colonial Subject: Education
2. The New Middle Class

VI. Early Indian Responses (8 Lectures)
1. Peasant and Tribal Uprisings
2. The 1857 Rebellion

Essential Readings
I. Imperialism and colonialism


**II. Foundations of Colonial Rule in India**


**III. Economy and Society**


**IV. Religion and Society**


**V. Education**


**VI. Early Indian Responses**


**Additional Readings**


**B.A. (Hons)**  
**Paper II, Semester I**  
**Understanding Political Theory**

**Maximum Marks : 100**  
**No. of Lectures : 60**

**Course Objective**: This course is divided into two sections. Section A introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Section B is designed to reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

**I: Introducing Political Theory (30 Lectures)**

1. What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’
2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
3. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
4. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

**II: Political Theory and Practice (30 Lectures)**

**The Grammar of Democracy**

1. Democracy: The history of an idea
2. Procedural Democracy and its critique
3. Deliberative Democracy
4. Participation and Representation

**Essential Readings**

**I: Introducing Political Theory**


II: The Grammar of Democracy


Max. Marks: 100
No. of Lectures - 60

Course Objective: This course acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working over time. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

I. The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution (15 Lectures)
(a) The formation of the Constituent Assembly; the philosophy of the Constitution and its main features.
(b) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

II. Organs of Government (15 Lectures)
(a) The Legislature: Parliament
(b) The Executive: President, Prime Minister and Governor
(c) The Judiciary: The Supreme Court

III. Federalism and Decentralization (15 Lectures)
(a) Centre - state relations; constitutional provisions regarding emergency and centre-state relations; special provisions for some states and the fifth and sixth schedule areas
(b) Third tier of government: panchayati raj; urban local bodies

IV. Security Laws (15 Lectures)
(a) Preventive detention laws and constitutional exceptions
(b) Extra-ordinary laws: anti-terror laws, laws against organized crimes

Essential Readings

I. The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution
(a) The formation of the Constituent Assembly; the philosophy of the Constitution and its main features.


(b) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles


[Part Fundamental Rights ; Part IV : Directive Principles of State Policy], pp. 4-16.

II. Organs of Government

(a) The Legislature: Parliament


New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.


(b) The Executive: President, Prime Minister


(c) The Judiciary: The Supreme Court


III. Federalism and Decentralization

(a) Centre - state relations; constitutional provisions regarding emergency and centre-state relations; special provisions for some states and the fifth and sixth schedule areas


(b) Third tier of government: panchayati raj; urban local bodies


IV. Security Laws

(a) Preventive detention laws and constitutional exceptions

(b) Extra-ordinary laws: anti-terror laws, laws against organized crimes


Additional Readings


Seminar (2010) Issue 615. ['We the People : A symposium on the Constitution India after 60 Years, 1950-2010'].


Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to help students understand the struggle of Indian people against colonialism. It seeks to achieve this understanding by looking at this struggle from different theoretical perspectives that highlight its different dimensions. The course begins with the nineteenth century Indian responses to colonial dominance in the form of reformism and its criticism and continues through various phases up to the events leading to Partition and Independence. In the process, the course tries to highlight its various conflicts and contradictions by focusing on its different dimensions: communalism, class struggle, caste and gender questions.

I. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India (12 Lectures)
Nationalist, Cambridge School, Marxist, and Subaltern interpretations

II. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the 19th Century (08 Lectures)
Major Social and Religious movements among Hindus and Muslims; Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Dharma Sabhas, Aligarh Movement

III. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base (24 Lectures)
(a) Phases of Nationalist Movement and different ideological streams: Moderates and Extremists within Congress and revolutionary radicals; Formation of the Muslim League
(b) Gandhi and mass mobilisation: Khilafat, Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements
(c) Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists
(d) Communalism in Indian Politics

IV. Social Movements (10 Lectures)
(a) The Women’s Question: participation in the national movement and its impact(3 Lectures)
(b) The Caste Question: anti-Brahmanical Politics (3 Lectures)
(c) Peasant, Tribals, and Workers movements (4 Lectures)

V. Partition and Independence (6 Lectures)
The two-Nation theory, negotiations over partition

Essential Readings

I. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India


II. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the 19th Century
III. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base


IV. Social Movements


Additional Readings


Course Objective: This course is divided into two sections. Section A helps the student familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding. This exercise is designed to encourage critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the relevant conceptual toolkit. Section B introduces the students to the important debates in the subject. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of political debates.

Section A: Core Concepts

I. Importance of Freedom (10 Lectures)
   a) Negative Freedom: Liberty
   b) Positive Freedom: Freedom as Emancipation and Development
   Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent

II. Significance of Equality (12 Lectures)
   a) Formal Equality: Equality of opportunity
   b) Political equality
   c) Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment
   Important Issue: Affirmative action

III. Indispensability of Justice (12 Lectures)
   a) Procedural Justice
   b) Distributive Justice
   c) Global Justice
   Important Issue: Capital punishment

IV. The Universality of Rights (13 Lectures)
   a) Natural Rights
   b) Moral and Legal Rights
   c) Three Generations of Rights
   d) Rights and Obligations
   Important Issue: Right of the girl child

Section B: Major Debates (13 Lectures)
I. Why should we obey the state? Issues of political obligation and civil disobedience.


III. How do we accommodate diversity in plural society? Issues of multiculturalism and toleration.

Essential Readings

Section A: Core Concepts

I. Importance of Freedom


II. Significance of Equality


III. Indispensability of Justice


IV. The Universality of Rights


Section B: Major Debates


Course Objective: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of ‘modern’ institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

I. Political Parties and the Party System: National and regional parties; trends in the party system - from the Congress system to the era of multiparty coalitions (10 Lectures)

II. Elections and the Electoral System: The nature of, and challenges to, the electoral system ; social determinants of voting. (10 Lectures)

III. Federalism and Regional Aspirations: Politics of secession, autonomy and accommodation. (08 Lectures)

IV. Religion and Politics: Debates on secularism; majority and minority communalism. (10 Lectures)

V. Caste and Politics: Caste in politics and the politicization of caste; interaction of caste with class and gender; caste discrimination and affirmative action policies. (11 Lectures)

VI. Globalisation and the Changing Nature of the Indian State: The nature of political power in India, with reference to developmental, welfare, ideological and coercive dimensions (11 Lectures)

Essential Readings

I. Political Parties and the Party System – from the Congress system to the era of multiparty coalitions


II. Elections and the Electoral System: The nature of, and challenges to, the electoral system; social determinants of voting.


III. Federalism and Regional Aspirations: Politics of secession, autonomy and accommodation


IV. Religion and Politics: Debates on secularism; majority and minority communalism


V. Caste and Politics: Caste in politics and the politicization of caste; interaction of caste with class and gender; caste discrimination and affirmative action policies


VI. Globalization and the Changing Nature of the Indian State: The nature of political power in India, with reference to developmental, welfare, ideological and coercive dimensions


Additional Readings


Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics

Maximum marks - 100
No. of Lectures - 60

(Note: There will be a compulsory question from topic 1 with internal choice)

Course Objective: This is a foundational course in comparative politics. The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.

I. Comparative Government and Politics (20 Lectures)

Nature and scope
Why compare?

Going beyond Eurocentrism

II. Historical context of Modern Government (22 Lectures)

a. Capitalism: meaning and development; globalization
b. State Socialism: meaning, growth and development
c. Colonialism and Decolonisation: meaning, context, forms of colonialism; anti-colonial struggles and process of decolonization

III. Themes for Comparative Analysis (18 Lectures)

A comparative study of Constitutional Developments, Political Economy, Executive and Judiciary and Representation and Participation in the following countries:

Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China

Essential Readings

I. Comparative Government and Politics


II Historical Context of Modern Government

(a) Capitalism


(b) State Socialism


(c) Colonialism and Decolonisation


III: Themes for Comparative Analysis


Additional Readings


Course Objective: The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration. The emphasis is on administrative theory, including non-western developing country perspectives. An understanding of the classical theories of administration is provided a practical context with the link to public policy. The course explores some contemporary social values, including social protection, feminism and ecological conservation and how the call for greater democratization is restructuring public administration. The course will also attempt to provide the student some practical hands-on understanding on contemporary administration and policy concerns.

I. Public administration as a discipline and profession (14 Lectures)
(a) Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration
(b) Evolution and major approaches.

II. Administrative theories (16 Lectures)
(a) Ideal-type bureaucracy
(b) Scientific management
(c) Human relations theory
(d) Rational decision-making.

III. Development administration (14 Lectures)
(a) Meaning and approaches
(b) Rigg’s ecological approach

IV. Recent Trends (16 Lectures)
(a) New public administration
(b) New public management
(c) Good governance
(d) Feminist perspectives
(e) Revisiting Gandhi’s concept of Oceanic Circles.

Essential Readings

I. Public administration as a discipline and profession:

(a) Meaning, scope and significance of the subject.


(b) Public and Private administration.


(c) Brief Evolution and Major Approaches


(d) Comparative Approaches to Public Administration.


II. Administrative theories

(a) Ideal-type bureaucracy.


(b) Scientific Management


(c) Human Relations Theory


(d) Rational-decision making


III. Development administration

(a) Elements of development administration


IV. Recent Trends

(a) New Public Administration


(b) New Public Management


(c) Good Governance


(d) Feminist perspectives


(e) Revisiting Gandhi’s concept of Oceanic Circles
George, D. Hind Swaraj and Gandhi’s Search for the Conquest of Power. Chapter 1 Available From - www.crvp.org/book/Series03/IIB-5/chapter_i.htm
Shah, D. Gandhi and the Twenty First Century Gandhian Approach to Rural Industrialization. Available From-
www.mkgandhi-sarvodaya.org/.../G%20and%20the%2021st%20century.htm
Course Objective: This course introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century. Students are expected to learn about the key milestones in world history and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze the same from different perspectives.

I. Theoretical Perspectives (25 Lectures)
(a) Studying International Relations:
(b) Realism and Neorealism
(c) Liberalism and Neoliberalism
(d) World Systems
(e) Feminism and International Relations

II. An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History (35 Lectures)
(a) World War I: Causes and Consequences
(b) Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
(c) Rise of Fascism / Nazism
(d) World War II: Causes and Consequences
(e) Cold War: Different Phases
(f) Emergence of the Third World
(g) Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War
(h) Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers of Power: Japan, European Union (EU) and Brazil, Russia, India, China (BRIC)

Essential Readings

I. Theoretical Perspectives
(a) Studying International Relations:

(b) Realism and Neorealism


(c) Liberalism and Neoliberalism


(d) World Systems


(e) Feminism and International Relations


II. An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History

(a) World War I: Causes and Consequences


(b) Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution

(c) Rise of Fascism / Nazism


(d) World War II: Causes and Consequences


(e) Cold War: Different Phases


(f) Emergence of the Third World


(g) Collapse of the USSR and the End of the Cold War


(h) Post Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centres of Power: Japan, European Union (EU) and Brazil, Russia, India, China (BRIC)


B.A. (Hons)
Paper X, Semester IV
Political Institutions and Processes in Comparative Perspective

Maximum Marks -100
No.of Lectures – 60
(Note: There will be a compulsory question from topic one with internal choices)

Course Objective: In this course students will be trained in the application of comparative methods to the study of politics. The course is comparative in both what we study and how we study. In the process the course aims to introduce undergraduate students to some of the range of issues, literature, and methods that cover comparative politics.

I. Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics (11 Lectures)
Traditional Institutional, Political Systems, Political Culture and New Institutionalism

II. Electoral System (08 Lectures)
Definition and procedures: Types of electoral systems (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)

III. Party System (08 Lectures)
Historical contexts of emergence of the party system and types of parties

IV. Nation-state (12 Lectures)
What is a nation-state?
Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts
‘Nation’ and ‘State’: debates

V. Democratization (10 Lectures)
Process of democratization in postcolonial, post-authoritarian, and post communist countries

VI. Federalism (11 Lectures)
Historical contest
Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of power.

Essential Readings

I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics


II: Electoral System


III: Party System


IV: Nation-state


V: Democratization


**VI: Federalism**


**Additional Readings**


B. A (Hons.)
Paper XI Semester IV
Public Policy and Administration in India

Maximum Marks – 100
No. of Lectures – 60

Course Objective: The course seeks to provide an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. It emphasizes issues of democracy, social welfare and financial accountability from a non-western perspective.

I. Public policy (12 Lectures)
(a) Concept, theories and relevance
(b) Formulation, implementation and evaluation

II. Decentralization (12 Lectures)
(a) Meaning, approaches and perspectives
(b) Administrative, functional and fiscal decentralization

III. Public finance (12 Lectures)
(a) Budget
(b) Budgeting innovations
(c) Macro-economic adjustment

IV. Citizens and Administration (12 Lectures)
(a) Bringing people closer to Administration: E-governance
(b) Meaning and forms of public accountability and redressal of public grievances: RTI, Lokpal

V. Policies of Social Welfare (12 Lectures)
(a) Education: Sarv Siksha Abhiyan
(b) Health: NRHM
(c) Employment: MNREGA

Essential Readings
I. Public policy


II. Decentralization
(a) Meaning, approaches and perspectives


(b) Administration, Functional and Fiscal decentralization


III. Public finance


IV. Citizens and Administration

Readings:

(a) Bringing people closer to Administration: E-governance


(b) Meaning and forms of public accountability and redressal of public grievances: RTI, Lokpal


V. Policies of Social Welfare

(a) Education: Sarv Siksha Abhiyan
Sinha, A. *Is It Really Possible?* Available at

Dhir, J. *Beyond Resources.*

(b) Health: NRHM


(c) Employment: MNREGA

Course Objective: This course introduces students to the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization. It addresses political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions of globalization. The course also seeks to impart an understanding of the key contemporary global issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ecological issues, international terrorism, and issues pertaining to poverty, development and human security.

I. Globalisation: Conceptions and Perspectives (25 Lectures)
(a) Political, Cultural and Technological Dimensions
(b) Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors
(c) Global Social Networks / Global Resistances

II. Contemporary Global Issues (35 Lectures)
(a) Ecological Issues: historical overview of international environmental agreements, climate change, global commons debate.
(b) Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
(c) International Terrorism: non-state actors and state terrorism; war on terror.
(d) Poverty, Development and Human Security

Essential Readings

I. Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives
(a) Political, Cultural and Technological Dimensions


(b) Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors

Global Economy: Its Significance


Global Economy: Anchors

I. Transnational Companies (TNCs)
II. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
III. World Bank
IV. World Trade Organisation (WTO)


(c) Global Social Networks/ Global Resistances


II. Contemporary Global Issues

(a) Ecological Issues


(b) Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons


(c) International Terrorism


(d) Poverty, Development and Human Security


**Additional Readings**


Max. Marks: 100

No. of Lectures - 60

Course Objective: This course introduces the specific elements of Indian Political Thought spanning over two millennia. The basic focus of study is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific themes. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts. Selected extracts from some original texts are also given to discuss in class. The list of further readings is meant for teachers as well as the more interested students.

I. Traditions of pre colonial Indian political thought [14 lectures]
   a) Brahmanic and Shramanic
   b) Islamic and Syncretic.

II. Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharma [06 lectures]

III. Manu: Social Laws [07 lectures]

IV. Kautilya: Theory of State [08 lectures]

V. Aggannasutta (Digha Nikaya) : Theory of kingship [06 lectures]

VI. Barani: Ideal Polity [07 lectures]

VII. Abul Fazal: Monarchy [07 lectures]

VIII. Kabir: Syncretism [05 lectures]

Essential Readings

I. Traditions of Pre-modern Indian Political Thought:
   a) Brahmanic and Shramanic
   b) Islamic and Syncretic.


II Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharma


III. Manu: Social Laws


IV. Kautilya: Theory of State


Further Readings


V. Agganna Sutta (Digha Nikaya): Theory of Kingship


Further Reading


VI. Barani: Ideal Polity


Further Reading

VII. Abul Fazal: Monarchy


Further Reading


VIII. Kabir: Syncreticism


Further Reading


Original Excerpts


Maximum Marks: 100  
No. of Lectures: 60  

**Course Objective:** The course will seek to comprehend the classical tradition in western political philosophy. The course is divided into two sections. Section A is designed to broadly cover the different approaches to the study of political philosophy as well as equip the students with the skills of interpretation. Section B will cover three representative thinkers in this tradition—Plato, Aristotle and Machiavelli—in the history of ideas and aim to evaluate their philosophy with reference to the contexts in which these grew. The interpretation of these thinkers will involve striking a balance between the text and the context, and relate to the core ideas of each.

**Section A: (25 Lectures)**
I. Approaches to the Study of Political Philosophy  
II. Problems and Challenges of Interpretation

**Section B (35 Lectures)**
I. Plato  
II. Aristotle  
III. Machiavelli

**Essential Readings**

**Section A:**

**Section B:**

**I. Plato**

**II. Aristotle**


III. Machiavelli


Course Objective: Under the influence of globalization, development processes in India have undergone transformation to produce spaces of advantage and disadvantage and new geographies of power. The high social reproduction costs and dispossession of vulnerable social groups involved in such a development strategy condition new theatres of contestation and struggles. A variety of protest movements emerged to interrogate and challenge this development paradigm that evidently also weakens the democratic space so very vital to the formulation of critical consensus. This course proposes to introduce students to the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over development paradigms and their bearing on the retrieval of democratic voice of citizens.

I. Perspectives on Development since Independence (10 Lectures)
(a) State and planning (b) reforms, liberalization and the emergence of middle class.

II. Industrial development strategy and its impact on social structure (13 Lectures)
Mixed economy, privatisation, special economic zones (SEZ) impact on industry, organised and unorganised labour

III. Agrarian development strategy and its impact on social structure (13 Lectures)
Land reforms, Green Revolution, emergence of Naxalism Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers

IV. Social Movements: old and new (13 Lectures)
(a) Peasants, and tribals
(a) Students, environmental and civil liberties and democratic rights movements

V. Contemporary rights-based concerns (11 Lectures)
Rights to food, work, education and information; rights of forest dwellers

Essential Readings

I. Perspectives on Development since Independence


Politics of Reforms. Delhi: OUP, pp 146-169


II. Industrial development strategy and its impact on social structure


III. Agrarian development strategy and its impact on social structure


IV. Social Movements: old and new


V. Contemporary rights-based concerns


Additional Readings


Harris, J. (2009) *Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India*. (s.l.): OUP.


Maximum Marks – 100

No. of Lectures- 60

Course Objective: The course introduces the historical legacies and geopolitics of South Asia as a region. It imparts an understanding of political regime types as well as the socio-economic issues of the region in a comparative framework. The course also apprises students of the common challenges and the strategies deployed to deal with them by countries in South Asia.

I. South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region (9 Lectures)
   (a) Historical and Colonial Legacies
   (b) Geopolitics of South Asia

II. Politics and Governance (21 Lectures)
   (a) Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy
   (b) Emerging constitutional practices: federal experiments in Pakistan; constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka

III. Socio-Economic Issues (15 Lectures)
   (a) Identity politics and economic deprivation: challenges and impacts (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)

IV. Regional Issues and Challenges (15 Lectures)
   (a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): problems and prospects
   (b) Terrorism
   (c) Migration

Essential Readings

I. South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region


II. Politics and Governance


III. Socio-Economic Issues


IV. Regional Issues and Challenges


Additional Readings


Course Objective: The optional course on Africa attempts to introduce students to the political economy of Africa. The understanding of select African countries highlights the differential effects of colonialism, ideology, ethnicity and the state of peripheral economies in the different countries. The course also seeks to introduce to the students some of the contemporary issues of concern vis-à-vis Africa, such as the workings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the role of the UN and peace building, the issue of human rights as well as the emerging trading relations of several African countries with Asia, particularly India and China.

I. Situating Africa: Pan-Africanism and the Third World (30 Lectures)
   b. British Colonialism and Under-Development in Ghana
   c. French Cultural Colonialism: Algerian Experience
   Portuguese Colonialism: Angola and Mozambique
   US: Imperialism without Colonies

II. Africa in the Contemporary World (20 Lectures)
   a) World Bank and IMF: Development Agents: Anti-Poverty or Anti-Poor?
   b) Major Emerging Trading Partners: India and China
   c) Peace Building: Some Case Studies
   d) Human Rights: Sudan and Zimbabwe

III. Integration: Problems and Prospects (10 Lectures)
   a) Regional Conflicts: Horn of Africa
   b) Regional Integration: From Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to African Union (AU)

Essential Readings

I. a. Situating Africa: Pan-Africanism and the Third World
   b. Colonial Experience: Differential Impact

II. Africa in the Contemporary World


III. Integration: Problems and Prospects


Further Readings


Additional Readings


Course Objective: The aim of the course is to explain contemporary debates on feminism and the history of feminist struggles. The course begins with a discussion on construction of gender and an understanding of complexity of patriarchy and goes on to analyse theoretical debates within feminism. Part II of the paper covers history of feminism in the west, socialist societies and in anti-colonial struggles. Part III focuses a gendered analysis of Indian society, economy and polity with a view to understanding the structures of gender inequalities. And the last section aims to understand the issues with which contemporary Indian women’s movements are engaged with.

I. Approaches to understanding Patriarchy (22 Lectures)

- Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction. Biologism versus social constructivism
- Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism
- Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions

II. History of Feminism (22 Lectures)

- Origins of Feminism in the West: France, Britain and United States of America
- Feminism in the Socialist Countries: China, Cuba and erstwhile USSR
- Feminist issues and women’s participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India

III. The Indian Experience (16 Lectures)

- Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques. Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India. History of Women’s struggle in India
- Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
- Understanding Woman’s Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women’s work , Female headed households

Essential Readings

I. Approaches to understanding Patriarchy

**Supplementary Readings:**

Ray, Suranjita. *Understanding Patriarchy*. Available at: [http://www.du.ac.in/fileadmin/DU/Academics/course_material/hrge_06.pdf](http://www.du.ac.in/fileadmin/DU/Academics/course_material/hrge_06.pdf)

II. History of Feminism


**Supplementary Readings:**


III. Feminist Perspectives on Indian Politics


**Additional Readings**


Course Objective: This course is designed to explore, analyze and evaluate some of the central issues, values and debates in the contemporary world that has a bearing on normative political inquiry. The eight issues selected as dilemmas, though not exhaustive, are some of the salient ones discussed across societies.

I. The Moral Economy of Violence (08 Lectures)
II. The Politics of Exclusion (07 Lectures)
III. Debates on Human Rights (08 Lectures)
IV. Ecology and Political Responsibility (08 Lectures)
V. Capabilities and the Politics of Empowerment (08 Lectures)
VI. Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism (07 Lectures)
VII. Feminism and the Politics of Interpretation (07 Lectures)
VIII. Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention (07 Lectures)

Essential Readings

I. The Moral Economy of Violence

Additional Reading:

II. The Politics of Exclusion

III. Debates on Human Rights

IV: Ecology and Political Responsibility


V: Capabilities and the Politics of Empowerment


VI: Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism


VII: Feminism and the Politics of Interpretation


VIII: Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention


B.A (Hons)

Optional Paper E; Semester V

Public Policy in India
Maximum Marks – 100

Lectures - 60

Course Objective: This course provides a theoretical and practical understanding of the concepts and methods that can be employed in the analysis of public policy. It uses the methods of political economy to understand policy as well as understand politics as it is shaped by economic changes. The course will be useful for students who seek an integrative link to their understanding of political science, economic theory and the practical world of development and social change.

I. Introduction to Policy Analysis (12 Lectures)

II. The Analysis of Policy in the Context of Theories of State (12 Lectures)

III. Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups and Social Movements. (12 Lectures)

IV. Models of Policy Decision-Making (12 Lectures)

V. Ideology and Policy: Nehruvian Vision, Economic Liberalisation and recent developments (12 Lectures)

Essential Readings

I. Introduction to Policy Analysis


IGNOU. Public Policy Analysis. MPA-015. New Delhi: IGNOU, pp. 15-26 and 55-64.


II. The Analysis of Policy in the Context of Theories of State


III. Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups and Social Movements.


IV. Models of Policy Decision-Making


V. Ideology and Policy: Nehruvian Vision, Economic Liberalisation and recent developments


B.A (Hons.)
Paper XVI; Semester VI
Indian Political Thought- 2

Maximum Marks: 100
No. of Lectures - 60

Course Objective: Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian political thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. Selected extracts from original texts are also given to discuss in the class. The list of further readings is meant for teachers as well as the more interested students.

I. Understanding Modern Indian Political Thought (05 Lectures)
II. Rammohan Roy: Rights (06 Lectures)
III. PanditaRamabai: Gender (05 Lectures)
IV. Vivekananda: Ideal Society (06 Lectures)
V. Gandhi: Swaraj (06 lectures)
VI. Ambedkar: Social Justice (06 Lectures)
VII. Tagore: Critique of Nationalism (05 Lectures)
VIII. Iqbal: Community (06 Lectures)
IX. Savarkar: Hindutva (05 Lectures)
X. Nehru: Secularism (05 Lectures)
XI. Lohia: Socialism (05 Lectures)

Essential Readings

I. Understanding Modern Indian Political Thought


II. Rammohan Roy: Rights


Further readings

III. Pandita Ramabai: Gender

Further readings

IV. Vivekananda: Ideal Society

Further readings

V. Gandhi: Swaraj

Further reading

VI. Ambedkar: Social Justice

Further readings

VII. Tagore: Critique of Nationalism


**Further reading**


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**VIII. Iqbal: Community**


**Further reading**


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**IX. Savarkar: Hindutva**


**Further reading**


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**X. Nehru: Secularism**


**Further reading**


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**XI. Lohia: Socialism**

**Essential readings**


**Original Excerpts**


Maximum Marks : 100

No. of Lectures: 60

Course Objective: The course will seek to comprehend the modern tradition in western political philosophy. The course is divided into two sections. Section A is designed to understand the evolution of modern political philosophy against the backdrop of the Enlightenment tradition. Section B will cover five representative thinkers in this tradition—Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Mill and Marx—in the history of ideas and aim to evaluate their philosophy with reference to the Enlightenment. The interpretation of these thinkers will involve striking a balance between the text and the context, and relate to the core ideas of each.

Section A: (15 Lectures)
Understanding modern political philosophy: The Enlightenment tradition

Section B: (45 Lectures)

I. Hobbes
II. Locke
III. Rousseau
IV. Mill
V. Marx

Essential Readings

Section A

Section B
I. Hobbes

II. Locke


III. Rousseau


IV. J. S. Mill


V. Karl Marx


Course Objective: The course introduces the key determining principles of India’s foreign policy to students. It highlights the central realities, issues and developments pertaining to India’s foreign policy at the bilateral, regional and global levels. The course imparts an understanding of India’s important bilateral relationships and the country’s role in global economic and political regimes. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

I. Determinants and Principles of India’s Foreign Policy. (09 Lectures)
   a) Domestic and International sources of India’s Foreign Policy
   b) Objectives and Principles
   c) Non-Alignment: Concepts, Policy and Relevance

II. India and the Global Economic and Political Regimes – Main Issues (08 Lectures)
   a) India and World Trade Organisation (WTO)
   b) India at the United Nations: Security Council Reforms

III. Changing Relations with the US and Russia from Cold War to Post Cold War (09 Lectures)

IV. India China Relations: Challenges and Prospects (08 Lectures)
   a) Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects
   b) Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives: Main Issues

V. India and South Asian States (08 Lectures)
   a) Terrorism
   b) Energy Security
   c) Nuclear Policy

VI. Security Challenges of India: An Appraisal (09 Lectures)

VII. India and Regional Organizations - European Union (EU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) (9 Lectures)

Essential Readings
I. Determinants and Principles of India’s Foreign Policy


II. India and the Global Economic and Political Regimes – Main Issues


III. Changing Relations with the US and Russia from Cold War to Post Cold War

(a) United States of America


(b) Russia


IV. India China Relations: Challenges and Prospects


V. India and South Asian States

(a) Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects


(b) Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives: Main Issues


VI. Security Challenges of India: An Appraisal

(a) Terrorism


(b) Energy Security


(c) Nuclear Policy


VII. India and Regional Organizations – European Union (EU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC)


Additional Readings


B.A. (Hons.)
Optional Paper A; Semester VI
Contemporary Political Economy

Maximum Marks – 100
No. of Lectures - 60

Course Objective: Given the growing recognition worldwide of the importance of the political economy approach to the study of global order, this course has the following objectives: 1. To familiarize the students with the different theoretical approaches; 2. To give a brief overview of the history of the evolution of the modern capitalist world; 3. To highlight the important contemporary problems, issues and debates on how these should be addressed

I. Approaches to Political Economy (15 Lectures)
Classical Liberalism, Marxism, Welfarism, Neo-liberalism and Gandhian approach

II. Capitalist Transformation (14 Lectures)
a. European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism
b. Globalization: Transnational Corporations, World Trade Organization, Non-governmental Organizations (their role in development)

III. Issues in Development (15 Lectures)
(i) Culture: Media and Television
(ii) Big Dams and Environmental Concerns
(iii) Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade
(iv) Knowledge Systems

IV. Globalization and Development Dilemmas (16 Lectures)
(i) IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty
(ii) Gender
(iii) Racial and Ethnic Problems
(iv) Migration

Essential Readings

I. Approaches to Political Economy:

a. Classical Liberalism

b. Marxism
c. Welfarism


.  

d. Neo-liberalism

e. Gandhism

II. Capitalist Transformation

a. European Feudalism and transition to Capitalism


b. Globalization:

Transnational Corporations


World Trade Organization


Non-governmental Organizations (Their role in development)


III. Issues in Development:

(i) Culture: Media and Television

(ii) Big dams and Environmental Concerns

(iii) Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade

(iv) Knowledge Systems:

IV. Globalization and Development Dilemmas:

(i) IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty

(ii) Gender


(iii) Racial and Ethnic Problems


(iv) Migration

Arya, S. and Roy, A. (eds.) Poverty Gender and Migration. New Delhi: Sage, Ch. 1


B.A.(Hons.)
Optional Paper B; Semester VI
Feminism and Indian Politics

Maximum marks : 100
No. of Lectures : 60

Course Objective: The paper aims to understand some of the key issues of post-colonial Indian history through a feminist lens, focusing thematically on questions of religion, social structure and culture. The second objective of the course is to initiate the students to some fundamental concerns of feminist politics in present day India.

I. Feminist Perspective on Indian Politics (25 Lectures)

- Nature of the Indian State and political economy - a feminist assessment. Development Policies since Independence, Women in the rural and urban sectors, liberalisation and impact on women in India
- Feminist Perspectives on role of religion, caste and culture in the determining woman’s identity and position in the Indian society
- Issues of Adivasi and Dalit women in India

II. Contemporary Women’s Issues in India (35 Lectures)

- Brief history of the women’s movement in India since independence. The three “waves”, emergence of the autonomous women’s movement and various streams within the women’s movement
- Violence against women, Legal Campaigns and Law reforms
- Inequity of Personal Laws and the debate on the Uniform Civil Code
- Pornography and debates on censorship, role of media
- Reproductive health and women’s rights, Sex Selection and feminist response
- Women’s Political Participation And Representation
- Women and Ecology
- Debate on Sexuality in Women’s Movements: Social Constructions of Sexuality – norms, deviance & punishment

Essential Readings

I. Feminist Perspective on Indian Politics


Additional Readings


II. Contemporary Women’s Issues in India

Brief history of the women’s movement in India since independence.

The three “waves”, emergence of the autonomous women’s movement and various streams within the women’s movement.


**Additional Readings**


**Essential Readings for Hindi Medium Students**


(a) **Violence against Women**


**Additional Readings**


(b) **Reproductive health and women’s rights, Sex Selection and feminist response**
Essential Readings:


Supplementary Readings:


(c) Inequity of Personal Laws and the debate on the Uniform Civil Code

Essential Readings:


Supplementary Readings:


(d) Women’s Political Participation And Representation

Essential Readings:


Supplementary Readings:


(e) Women and Ecology


(f) Pornography and debates on censorship, role of media


Additional Readings:


(g) Debate on Sexuality in Women’s Movements: Social Constructions of Sexuality – norms, deviance & punishment.


Additional Readings


Course Objective: This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the most important multilateral political organization in international relations. It provides a detailed account of the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts. The course imparts a critical understanding of the UN’s performance until now and the imperatives as well as processes of reforming the organization in the context of the contemporary global system.

I. The United Nations (29 Lectures)

(a) An Historical Overview of the United Nations
(b) Principles and Objectives
(d) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
(e) Millennium Development Goals

II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War (20 Lectures)

(a) Korean War
(b) Vietnam War
(c) Afghanistan Wars
(d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia


Essential Readings

I. The United Nations

(a) An Historical Overview of the United Nations


**b) Principles and Objectives**


**d) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect**


**e) Millennium Development Goals**


**II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War**

(a) Korean War


(b) Vietnam War


(e) Afghanistan Wars


(d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia


III. Political Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms


Additional Readings


Course Objective: This course focuses on themes which have emerged as significant for understanding the relationship between state and civil society. It seeks in particular to provide students with a critical understanding of how specific institutions of the state have evolved in response to civil society concerns. The legal and institutional frameworks which have emerged to address issues of social justice, accountability, gender equality and human rights exist in a critical relationship with specific movements, voluntary groups and organizations. The civil society organisations identified in each topic are in the nature of illustration. Students will be encouraged to explore specific movements, voluntary groups and campaigns - historical or contemporary - which have been significant for the development of specific institutions and their relationship with civil society.

I. Approaching Institutions (10 Lectures)

(i) Why study Institutions? Old Institutionalism and New Institutionalism
(ii) Civil Society Institutions: Non-Party Political processes, Voluntary groups, Non-Governmental Organisations

II. Democracy (08 Lectures)

Election Commission of India
Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR)

III. Information and Internal Accountability (10 Lectures)

Central Information Commission (CIC), Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&G), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS), National Campaign for People’s Right to Information (NCPRI), Parivartan

IV. Human Rights (10 Lectures)

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
People’s Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), People’s Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR), Human Rights Forum (HRF)

V. Social Justice (11 Lectures)

National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Minorities
National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR)

VI. Gender (11 Lectures)
National Commission for Women
Saheli, Asmita, Meira Paibis, Naga Mothers’ Association

Essential Readings

I. (a) Institutions


(b) Civil Society


II. Democracy


III. Information and Internal Accountability


IV. Human Rights


People’s Union for Democratic Rights, *The Human Rights Commission, A Critique*, Delhi, August, 1993


V. Social Justice

Jayal, N.G. ‘Social Inequality and Institutional Remedies: A Study of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes’, Netsappe paper


VI. Gender


Relevant Statutes/Bare Acts are available at the following websites

[http://www.IndianKanoon](http://www.IndianKanoon)
Websites:
Association for Democratic Reform http://www.adrindia.org
Asmita Resource Centre for Women, http://www.asmitacollective.in
Central Information Commission http://cic.gov.in
Central Vigilance Commission http://www.cvc.nic.in
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative http://humanrightsinitiative.org
Comptroller and Auditor General of India http://www.cag.gov.in
Election Commission: http://www.eci.gov.in
Hazards Centre http://hazardcentre.org
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan http://www.mkssindia.org
National Commission for Women http://www.ncw.nic.in
National Human Rights Commission http://nhrc.nic.in
National Commission for Scheduled Castes http://ncsc.nic.in
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes http://ncst.nic.in
National Commission for Minorities http://ncm.nic.in
National Campaign for People’s Right to Information http://righttoinformation.info
Parivartan http://www.parivartan.com
People’s Union for Democratic Rights http://www.pudr.org
People’s Union for Civil Liberties http://www.pucl.org
Planning Commission http://planningcommission.nic.in
Saheli Women’s Resource Centre http://www.saheliwomen.org
B.A. Programme
Revised Syllabus (Semester Scheme) - 2011

1. Paper I Semester I - Introduction to Political Theory
2. Paper II Semester II - Themes in Comparative Political Theory
3. Paper III Semester III - Indian Government and Politics
4. Paper IV Semester IV - Comparative Government and Politics
5. Paper V Optional A Semester V - Introduction to International Relations
7. Paper VI Optional B Semester V - Administration and Public Policy
8. Paper VI Optional A Semester VI - A Globalizing World

NOTE:- Colleges must offer both optionals in semesters V and VI.
Introduction to Political Theory

Maximum Marks: 100.

No of Lectures : 60

Course Objective: This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

1. **What is Politics?**
   
   a. What is Political Theory and what is its relevance?  
   (11 lectures)

2. **Concepts:** Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Gender, Citizenship, Civil Society and State  
   (36 lectures)

3. **Debates in Political Theory:**
   
   a. Is democracy compatible with economic growth?
   
   b. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?
   
   c. Does protective discrimination violate principles of fairness?
   
   d. Should the State intervene in the institution of the family?  
   (13 lectures)

Essential Readings:

**Topic 1**


**Topic 2**


**Topic 3**


BA Programme
Paper II Semester II
Themes in Comparative Political Theory

Maximum Marks: 100
No. of Lectures: 60

Course Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the need to recognize how conceptual resources in political theory draw from plural traditions. By chiefly exploring the Indian and Western traditions of political theory through some select themes, the overall objective is to appreciate the value and distinctiveness of comparative political theory.

1. Distinctive features of Indian and Western political thought (08 lectures)

2. Western Thought: Thinkers and Themes
   a. Aristotle on Citizenship
   b. Locke on Rights
   c. Rousseau on inequality
   d. J. S. Mill on liberty and democracy
   e. Marx and Bakunin on State
      (26 lectures)

3. Indian Thought: Thinkers and Themes
   a. Kautilya on State
   b. Tilak and Gandhi on Swaraj
   c. Ambedkar and Lohia on Social Justice
   d. Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan on Democracy
   e. Pandita Ramabai on Patriarchy
      (26 lectures)

Readings:

Topic 1.


Topic 2.


**Topic 3.**


Minimum Marks: 100
No. of Lectures: 60

1. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis (10 lectures)
2. Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic (06 lectures)
3. Classifications of political systems:
   a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA (15 lectures)
   b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China
4. Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems (07 lectures)
5. Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems (09 lectures)
6. Contemporary debates on the nature of state: the security state and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization. (13 lectures)

Essential Texts


Readings

**Topic 1.**


**Topic: 2.**


**Topic: 3.**

Topic: 4.


Topic: 5.


Topic: 7.


Further Readings:


1. Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, brief evolution and major approaches, and comparative approaches to public administration. (16 lectures)

2. Administrative theories: the classical theory, scientific management, the human relation theory, and rational decision-making. (16 lectures)

3. Development administration: Elements of development administration. Time and space dimensions in the study of development administration, politics of development administration. (14 lectures)

4. Understanding public policy: concept and theories, relevance of policy making in public administration and process of policy formulation and implementation and evaluation. (14 lectures)

Readings:

Topic 1. Public administration as a discipline

Topic 2. Administrative theories

Topic 3. Development administration

Topic 4. Understanding public policy
**Additional Readings:**


Marks: 100
No. of Lectures: 60

5. Public administration as a discipline: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration, brief evolution and major approaches, and comparative approaches to public administration. (16 lectures)

6. Administrative theories: the classical theory, scientific management, the human relation theory, and rational decision-making. (16 lectures)

7. Development administration: Elements of development administration. Time and space dimensions in the study of development administration, politics of development administration. (14 lectures)

8. Understanding public policy: concept and theories, relevance of policy making in public administration and process of policy formulation and implementation and evaluation. (14 lectures)

Readings:

**Topic 1. Public administration as a discipline**

**Topic 2. Administrative theories**

**Topic 3. Development administration**

**Topic 4. Understanding public policy**
Additional Readings:
Course Objective: the Purpose of this course is to give students a basic understanding of what is meant by the phenomenon of globalization, its source and forms. In addition, students will obtain a familiarity with both key global actors and certain urgent problems that requires solutions and global level.

1. Globalization
   a) What is it?
   b) Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions (09 Lectures)

2. Contemporary World Actors
   a) United Nations
   b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
   c) Group of 77 Countries (G-77) (25 Lectures)

3. Contemporary World Issues
   a) Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio-diversity, Resource Scarcities)
   b) Poverty and Inequality
   c) International Terrorism (26 Lectures)

Essential Readings


Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to give students a basic understanding of what is meant by the phenomenon of globalization, its source and forms. In addition, students will obtain a familiarity with both key global actors and certain urgent problems that require solutions and global level.

3. Globalization
   c) What is it?
   d) Economic, Political, Technological and Cultural Dimensions (09 Lectures)

4. Contemporary World Actors
   d) United Nations
   e) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
   f) Group of 77 Countries (G-77) (25 Lectures)

3. Contemporary World Issues
   d) Global Environmental Issues (Global Warming, Bio-diversity, Resource Scarcities)
   e) Poverty and Inequality
   f) International Terrorism (26 Lectures)

Essential Readings


Maximum Marks: 100

No of Lectures: 60

1) Approaches to the Study of Indian Politics and Nature of the State in India: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian  (09 lectures)

2) Indian Constitution: basic features, debates on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles   (09 lectures)

3) Institutional Functioning: Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary  (09 lectures)

4) Power Structure in India: Caste, class and patriarchy  (07 lectures)

5) Religion and Politics: debates on secularism and communalism  (06 lectures)

6) Parties and Party systems in India  (05 lectures)

7) Strategies of Development in India since Independence: Planned Economy and Neo-liberalism  (05 lectures)

8) Social Movements: Workers, Peasants, Environmental and Women’s Movement  (10 lectures)

Essential Texts.


Course Objective: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

1. Approaches to International Relations
   (a) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)
   (b) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)
   (c) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)
   (d) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner) (27 lectures)

2. Cold War & Post-Cold War Era
   (a) Second World War & Origins Cold War
   (b) Phases of Cold World War: First Cold War
       Rise and Fall of Detente
       Second Cold War
       End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union
   (c) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan) (20 lectures)

3. India’s Foreign Policy
   (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)
   (b) India’s Policy of Non-alignment
   (c) India: An Emerging Power (13 lectures)

Essential Readings


