UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
No. UG/53 of 2018-19

CIRCULAR:-

Attention of the Principals of the Affiliated Colleges and Directors of the recognized Institutions in Humanities Faculty is invited to this office circular No. UG/207 of 2010, dated 21st July, 2010 relating to syllabus of Bachelor of Arts.

They are hereby informed that the recommendations made by the Board of Studies in Politics at its meeting held on 4th June, 2018 have been accepted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 14th June, 2018 **vide** item No. 4.2 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per the (CBCS) for the T.Y.B.A. in Politics – Sem V & VI has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2018-19, accordingly. (The same is available on the University's website www.mu.ac.in).

(Dr. Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

MUMBAI – 400 032
4th July, 2018

To

The Principals of the affiliated Colleges and Directors of the recognized Institutions in Humanities Faculty. (Circular No. UG/334 of 2017-18 dated 9th January, 2018.)

A.C./4.2/14/06/2018

****

No. UG/53 -A of 2018 MUMBAI-400 032 4th July, 2018

Copy forwarded with Compliments for information to:-

1) The I/c Dean, Faculty of Humanities,
2) The Chairman, Board of Studies in Politics,
3) The Director, Board of Examinations and Evaluation,
4) The Director, Board of Students Development,
5) The Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
6) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre,

(Dr. Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Revised Syllabus for T.Y.B.A.

Programme: B.A.

Course : Politics

Semesters: V and VI

(Each paper has 4 credits)

As per Choice Based Credit System for the academic year 2018-19.

Table of Contents

PaperIV:InternationalRelations **4**

SemesterV:WorldPolitics **4**

Semester VI: India in World Politics **5**

Recommended Readings **6**

Paper V: Political Thought **7**

Semester V: Western Political Thought **7**

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought **7**

Rationale **8**

Recommended Reading **9**

Paper VI (A): Political Process in Modern Maharashtra **11**

Semester V: Politics of Modern Maharashtra (Applied component) **11**

List of topics for projects **11**

Explanatory notes : Sem V **12**

Semester VI: Determinants of Politics of Maharashtra (Applied component) **13**

List of topics for projects **13**

Explanatory Notes : Sem VI **14**

Recommended Reading **14**

Paper VI (B): – Public Policy **16**

Semester V: Public Policy: Theoretical Framework **16**

Project Topics **16**

Semester VI : Public Policy in India **17**

Project Topics **17**

Recommended Reading **17**

Paper VII(A): Political Sociology **19**

Semester V: Concepts in Political Sociology **19**

Semester VI: Political Dynamism and Society **20**

Rationale **20**

Explanatory notes **21**

Recommended Reading **22**

PaperVII (B):UnderstandingPoliticsthroughFilms ***233***

SemesterV:PoliticsandFilms **233**

SemesterVILearningIndianPoliticsthroughFilms **244**

Paper VIII (A): International and Regional Organizations ***245***

Semester V: International Organizations **245**

Semester VI: Regional Organizations and Transcontinental Groups **256**
Rationale **266**
Explanatory notes **277**
Recommended Reading **288**
Paper VIII (B): American Political System **29**
Semester V: American Constitution and Institutions **29**
Semester VI: Political Process in the United States **311**
Recommended Reading **311**
Paper IX(A): - Local Government with Special Reference to Maharashtra ***333***
Semester V: Rural Local Self Government **333**
Semester VI: Urban Local Self Government **344**
Rationale **344**
Explanatory notes **344**
Recommended Reading **355**
Semester V - Suggested List Of Topics for Projects (20 Marks) **366**
Semester VI - Suggested List of Topics for Projects (20 Marks) **377**
Paper IX (B): Electoral Politics in India ***388***
Semester V: Electoral Process In India **388**
Semester VI: Media and Electoral Processes **39**
Rationale **39**
Explanatory notes **400**
Recommended Reading **422**
Semester V: - List of Projects: **433**
Semester VI: List of Projects **444**

4

PaperIV:InternationalRelations
SemesterV:WorldPolitics

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Concepts and approaches **12**

1.1 International Relations, International Politics – Definition, Scope and Relevance

1.2 Approaches: Realism and Liberalism

1.3 Concepts: Power, National Interest and Balance of Power

Module 2: World Order **09**

2.1 Cold War: Bipolarity

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

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

3.1 Types of Conflict and changing nature of Conflict

3.2 Approaches to Peace: Arms Control, Disarmament and Collective Security

3.3 Changing Idea of Security: National Security and Human Security

Module 4: International Political Economy **12**

4.1 Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF, World Bank and WTO

4.2 Regional Economic Integration: European Union

4.3 Globalisation

Paper IV: International Relations

Semester VI: India in World Politics

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

Recommended Readings

1. Bull, Hedley: *The Anarchical society: A study of order in world politics,* ColumbiaUniversity press, New York, 1977.
2. Camilleri, Joseph A. and Falk, Jim: *The end of sovereignty the politics of a shrinking and fragmenting world,* Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., 1992.
3. Chomsky, N.: *Pirates and Emperors International terrorism in the real world,* revised edition, Black Rose Books, Montreal, 1995.
4. Claude, I.: *Power and International Relations: Power and Justice,* Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1986.
5. Geiger, Theadore: *The Future of the International System,* Unwin Hyman, Boston, 1988.
6. Gilpin, Theodore: *The Political Economy of International Relations,* Princeton UniversityPress, Princeton, 1987.
7. Griffiths, Martin: *Realism, Idealism and International Politics,* Routledge, London, 1993.
8. Hughes, Barry: *Continuity and Change in World Politics,* Prentice Hall, EnglewoodCliffs, New Jersey, 1991.
9. Luard, Evan: *Types of International Society,* The Free Press, New York, 1976.
10. Pettman, Ralph: *International Politics,* Longman, 1991.
11. Spero, Joan Edelm: *The Politics of International Economic Relations,* Routledge, London, 4th Edition, 1990.
12. Waltz, Kenneth Neal: *Theory of International Politics,* Addition Wosley, Rending, Massachusetts, 1979.
13. Yarborough, B. V.: *Co-operation and Governance in World Trade,* Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1992.

5

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

Module 1: Modern State **12**
1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli [1469-1527]
1.2 John Locke [1632-1704]

Module 2: Liberty and Justice **11**
2.1 John Stuart Mill [1806-1878]
2.2 John Rawls [1921-2002]

Module 3: Revolution and Hegemony **11**
3.1 Karl Marx [1818-1883]
3.2 Antonio Gramsci [1891-1937]

Module 4: Feminism and Multiculturalism **11**
4.1 Simone de Beauvoir [1908-1986]
4.2 Will Kymlicka [1962-till date]

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought

Module 1: Ideas on State **12**

1.1MahadevGovindRanade (1842 – 1901)
1.2 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869 – 1948)

Module 2: Nationalism **11**

2.1 Rabindranath Tagore – (1861 – 1941)
2.2 VinayakDamodarSavarkar (1883 - 1966)

Module 3: Rational and Radical Reform **11**

3.1 Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856 – 1895)
3.2 BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar (1891 – 1956)

Module 4 : Socialism **11**

4.1 Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 – 1964)
4.2 RammanoharLohia (1910 – 1967)

Rationale

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

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

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

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

Recommended Reading:

Semester V

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

Semester VI

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

6A

Politics Paper VI A: Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester V: Politics of Modern Maharashtra

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

No. of Lectures
(Total 45)

Module 1: Historical Background 11
1.1 Evolution of the idea of Maharashtra
1.2 Nationalist Movement and Social Reform Movement
1.3 Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement

Module 2: Sub-regionalism, Regional Disparity and Development 12
2.1 Konkan, Marathwada &Vidarbha
2.2 Dandekar Committee Report
2.3 Statutory Development Boards

Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra 12
3.1 State Legislature: Composition and Functions
3.2 Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: Role
3.3 High Court and Subordinate Courts

Module 4: Caste and Politics in Maharashtra 10
4.1 Dominant Caste Politics
4.2 Dalit Politics
4.3 OBC Politics

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

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

List of topics for projects

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

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

Explanatory notes :Semester V

Module 1: **Historical Background**

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

Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra

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

Politics Paper VIA : Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester VI: Determinants of Politics of Maharashtra

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

No. of Lectures
(Total 45)

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

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

Module 2 : Political Parties **12**

2.1 Indian National Congress (I), Nationalist Congress Party and BharatiyaJanata Party
2.2 Republican Party of India, Peasants and Workers Party, Shiv Sena and Maharashtra NavNirmanSena
2.2 Coalition Politics

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

3.1 Tribal issues
3.2 Farmers movements and agitations

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

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

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

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

List of topics for projects

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

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

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

Explanatory Notes :Semester VI

Module 1: Political Economy of Maharashtra

1.3: Land Issues at Rural and Urban areas

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

(1) Growing urbanization and problems of urban housing

(2)Drought prone Land of Marathwada and Vidarbha

(3)Conservation of Agricultural land for SEZ or some other purposes.

Module 4: Civil Society Initiatives and Alternative Models of Development

4.3 Initiative for Protection of Environment

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

Recommended Reading

1. Lele, Jayant: *One Party Dominance in Maharashtra Resilience and Change;* Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1982

2. Phadke, Y D: *Politics and Language;* Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1975

3. _____: *Social Reformers of Maharashtra;* Maharashtra Information Center, New Delhi, 1975

4. Phatak, Anagha: *Political Process of Maharashtra;*PrachiPrakashan

5. Sirsikar, V.M.: *Politics of Modern Maharashtra;* Orient Longman, 1994

6. Teltumbde, Anand: *Ambedkar in and for the post – Ambedkar Dalit Movement;* SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1997

7. Thakkar, Usha and Kulkarni, Mangesh: *Politics in Maharashtra;* Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.

8.Tikekar, S. R.: *Maharashtra The Land, Its People and their Culture;* Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi ,1966

Books in Marathi

1. Kulkarni, Bhimrao: *AsmitMaharashtrachi*, Maratha MandirPrakashan, 1971

2.Mungekar, S. G. (Sampadak): *ParivartanacheParivaha- Maharashtra, 1932-1981,* Continental Prakashan, Pune, 1982

3.Nimbale, Arunkumar: *DalitPanther,*SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1989

4.Pandit, Nalini: *JativadaniVargavad,*SadhanaPrakashan, Pune, 1971

5. _____: *MaharashtratilRashtriyatvacha Vikas,* Modern Book DepotPrakashan, Pune, 1972

6.Pannalal, Surana and Bedkihal, Kishore (Sampadak): *Aajacha Maharashtra,*SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1988

7.Panse, Ramesh (Sampadak): *MahashtratilSamajParivartanachyaDisha*, Majestic Prakashan, Mumbai, 1989

8.Phadke, Y. D.: *VisavyaShatakatil Maharashtra: Khanda 1 to 6*, SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1990

9.Vora, Rajendra and Palshikar, Suhas: *MaharashtratilSattantar,*Granthali, Mumbai, 1996

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

Agrotech

Andolan

Bayaja

ChanakyaMandalParivar

Lokarajya

ParivartanachaVatsaru

Sadhana

SpardhaPariksha

StriUvacha

Yashoda

Yojana

6 B

PAPER VI(B): PUBLIC POLICY
Semester V: Public Policy: Theoretical Framework

Module I: **Understanding Public Policy** **12**

1.1 Concept and Theories
1.2 Relevance of policy making in Public Administration
1.3 Policy formulation and implementation

Module II : Models of Policy Making **11**

2.1 Institutional Model, Rational Legal Model
2.2 Elite-Mass Model, Group Model
2.3 Systems Model, Streams and Windows Model

Module III : Three Tier Policy Making **11**

3.1 Union level
3.2 State level
3.3 Local level

Module IV : Policy Making in India : An Analysis **11**

4.1 Challenges to Public Policy Making
4.2 Reforming the Policy Making Process
4.3 Improving Competence of Policy Making Manpower

Project Topics

1. Jan DhanYojana
2. Direct Benefit Transfer
3. Indradhanush
4. New Tax Regime: GST
5. Demonetisation
6. Benami Property Act
7. Swachh Bharat
8. KaushalVikas
9. Mudra Yojana
10. Digital India

Recommended Reading

1. Anderson, James E., Public Policy-Making, Seventh Edition, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 2010.
2. Bardach, Eugene, A Practical Guide for Policy Analysis: The Eightfold Pathto More Effective Problem Solving, Fourth Edition, CQ Press, New York, 2011.
3. Birkland, Thomas, An Introduction to the Policy Process: Theories, Concepts and Models of Public Policy Making, Third Edition, M.E.Sharpe, New York, 2010.Bevir, Mark,The Sage Handbook of Governance, Sage, New Delhi, 2013.
4. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices, Sage India, New Delhi , 2012.
5. Dunn, William N., Public Policy Analysis An Introduction, Fifth Edition, Pearson, Delhi, 2011
6. Laxmikant, M., Governance in India, TMH, New Delhi, 2017

7. Lodge, Martin, Wegrich, Kai, Managing Regulation: Regulatory Analysis, Politics and Policy, Palgrave Macmillan, Houndmills, 2012.
8. Schedler, Kuno, Proeller, Isabella, Outcome-oriented Public Management: A Responsibility-based Approach to the New Public Management, Information Age Publishers, Charlotte, 2012.

Semester VI : Public Policy in India

Module I : Types of Public Policy in India **12**

1.1 Substantive, Regulatory
1.2 Distributive, Redistributive
1.3 Capitalisation Public Policy, Constituent Public Policy

Module II : Major Policies and Schemes in India **11**

2.1 Employment: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana(PMMY)
2.2 Health: National Rural Health Mission
2.3 Education: SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, Mid-Day Meal

Module III : Major Policies and Schemes in India – 2 **11**

3.1 Environment: Water, Minerals, Biodiversity
3.2 Digital Governance: Service delivery, Citizens' Participation
3.3 Energy: Coal, Solar

Module IV : Major Policies in Maharashtra **11**

4.1 Urban Governance: Land, Housing
4.2 Urban Waste Management
4.3 Rural Water Conservation and Distribution

Project Topics

1. Make in India
2. National Urban Health Mission - NUHM
3. Skill India
4. Smart City
5. Soil Health Card
6. Crop Insurance
7. BetiBachaoBetiPadhao
8. UjjwalaYojana
9. PM AwasYojana
10. PM Gram SadakYojana

Recommended Reading

1. Agravala, Pramoda Kumara, Land Reforms in States and Union Territories in India, Concept, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Basu, Kaushik, and Maertens, Annemie, The New Oxford Companion to Economics in India, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012.

3. Bhagwati, Jagdish and Panagriya, Arvind (Eds.), Reforms and Economic Transformation in India, Oxford University Press, Oxford,2013.
4. Government of India, Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Promoting e-Governance The SMART Way Forward, 2008, available athttp://arc.gov.in/11threp/ARC_11th_report.htm
5. Narain, Sunita, Bhushan, Chandra, Mahapatra, Richard, and Aruna, P., State of India's Environment 2015: A Down to Earth Annual, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, 2015
6. Ramesh, Jairam, Green Signals: Ecology, Growth, and Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi, 2015.
7. Shankar, Shylashri, Gaiha, Raghav, Battling Corruption: Has NREGA Reached India's Rural Poor?, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2013.

7A

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

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

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

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

Rationale

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

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

Explanatory notes

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

Module 1: Understanding Political Sociology

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

Module 2 and 3: Basic Concepts and Stratification

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

Module 4: Social and Political Dynamics

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

Semester VI

Module 1: Public Opinion

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

Module 2: Institutional Impact

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

Module 3: Social and Political Processes

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

Module 4: Protest Movements and Change

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

Recommended Reading

1 Alavi, H. and Shanin. T.: *Sociology of Developing Societies*, Macmillan, London, 1982.

2 Almond, G. et.al: *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 7thedn., Harper/Collins, New York, 2000.

3 Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L. N.: *Political Sociology: A new grammar of Politics*, Universities Press, Madras, 2004.

4 Biswas, Dipti Kumar: *Political Sociology- An Introduction*, Firma KLM Kolkata, 1978.

5 Chackravarti, Satyabrata, *Political Sociology*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2011.

6 Gupta, Dipankar: *Political Sociology in India*: *Contemporary Trends*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1996.

7 Jangam, R. T.: *Textbook of Political Sociology*, Oxford and IBH Publication Co., New Delhi, 1988.

8 Johari, J. C., *Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and MajorTrends*, Sterling, New Delhi, 1987.

9 Kachole, D. D.: *RajakaranacheSamajshastra* (Marathi); Kailash Publications, Aurangabad.

10 Krishna, D.: *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, Oxford University Press, 1979.

11 Kulkarni, B. Y.: *RajakiyaSamajshastra* (Marathi); VidyaPrakashan, Nagpur.

12 Miller, A. L. M.: *The Third World in Global Environmental Politics*, Lynne Reinner, Boulder Colorado, 1995.

13 Nash, Kate: *Readings in Contemporary Political Sociology*; Blackwell Publishers, Massachusetts, 2000.

14 Nash, Kate, Scott Alan, *Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*, Blackwell Publishing House, New Delhi.

15 Oommen, T. K.: Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements: Essays in Political Sociology, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

16 Prakash, Louis: *Political Sociology of Dalit Assertion*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2003.

17 Rotberg, R. I. (Ed).: 'Politics and Political Change', *A Journal of Inter - DisciplinaryHistory*, MIT Press, Massachusetts, 2001.

18 Thomas, Janosiki: *Handbook of Political Sociology: State, Civil societies andGlobalization*, Cambridge University Press.

7B

PaperVII B:UnderstandingPoliticsthroughFilms
SemesterV:PoliticsandFilms

No. of Lectures

Module1: Understanding films as an expression of popular culture. 11

1.1 Films as a medium of creating political awareness.

1.2 Filmsasatooltostudypoliticaltheory(withspecialreferencetotheconceptof power and authority.)

1.3 Filmsasatooltostudyinternationalpolitics.(withspecialreferencetotheconceptof war and futility of war)

Suggested Films—God Father (E), Sarkar (H), Rajneeti (H), Gulal (H), Simhasan (M), Haqeekat(H),BridgeontheRiverKwai(E),Noman'sLand(E),Border(H),TheDay After (E), Saving Private Ryan, Letters from Ivogima. (Minimum two films must be screened.)

Module 2: Indian Films, Documentaries and Laws regulating Films 8

2.1 Significant landmarks in Indian films

2.2 Changing nature of the documentaries in India.

Module 3: Evolution of Regional Films in India 13

3.1 Marathi

3.2 Bengali

3.3 Malayalam

Module 4: Partition and its Impact 13

4.1 Impact of Partition

4.2 Impact on women

4.3 Partition and Displacement.

SuggestedFilms: GaramHawa(H),Tamas(H),Pinjar(H),KhamoshPani(H),Earth1947 (H)

7B

PoliticsPaperVIIB:UnderstandingPoliticsThroughFilms

SemesterVILearningIndianPoliticsthroughFilms

No. of Lectures

Module 1: The Process of Nation–Building. **13**

1.1 End of Feudalism.

1.2 Democratization of Indian society and the idea of Nehruvian socialism.

SuggestedFilms: MotherIndia(H),SahebBibiaurGulam(H),Sardar(H),Ambedkar(H), NayaDaur (H), Shree 420 (H), DoBighaJameen (H).

Module 2: Politics of Development. **12**

2.1 Process of Development

2.2 Debates about Development.

SuggestedFilms: PatherPanchali(H),RotiKapadaAurMakan(H),DoBighaJameen(H), Namak Haram (H), NayaDaur (H), Satyakam(H), JagteRaho (H)

Module 3: People's Movements **10**

3.1 Environmental movements—Chipko and Narmada BachaoAndolan

3.2 Right to Information Movement.

Documentaries: EkCupChai,RighttoInformation(KamluDidi)(H),NarmadaBachaoAndola n (You Tube), A Narmada Dairy (Anand Patwardhan)

Module 4: Internal Security Challenges **10**

4.1 Terrorism

4.2 Naxalism

SuggestedFilms---Machis(H),Roja(H),AWednesday (H),Sarfarosh(H),DilSe(H), Fanna (H), Mr and Mrs Iyer (H), Tango Charlie (H), Chakravyuha (H), Mission Kashmir (H).

ThispapercannotbeofferedtoIDEstudents,asitisapracticalbased paper

8

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

No. of lectures

Module 1: Concept of International Organization 12

1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope

1.2 Evolution and Significance

1.3 Structure of the United Nations

Module 2: Untied Nations and Security Concerns 10

2.1 Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and Peace Keeping Operations

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

Module 3: United Nations and Contemporary Socio-economic Issues 14

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

3.1 Millennium Development Goals

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

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

Module 4: International Economic/Financial Organizations 9

4.1 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

4.2 Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Politics Paper VIII (A): International and Regional Organizations
Semester VI: Regional Organisations and Transcontinental Groups

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Regionalism and Globalization **13**

1.1The League of Arab States/ Arab League (AL)

1.2 Mercosur -Mercado Comúndel Sur (Southern Common Market)

1.3 African Union (AU)

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

2.1 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

2.2 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

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

3.1 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC)

3.2 Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

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

4.1 Group of 77 (G-77)

4.2 Group of Eight (G- 8)

4.3 BRICS (**B**razil, **R**ussia, **I**ndia, **C**hina, **S**outh Africa)

Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

Explanatory notes

General

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

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

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

Semester V

Module 1

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

Module 2

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

Module 3

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

Semester VI

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

Recommended Reading

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

1. Baylis, John and Steve, Smith (Ed): *The Globalization of World Politics*, OUP, New Delhi, 3rd ed. 2005.
2. *Basic Facts about the United Nations*, The News and Media Division, UNDepartment of Public Information, New York, 2011.
3. Chaterjee, Anik (Ed): *World Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
4. Diehl, Paul F.: *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*, Lynne Rienner Publishers; 4th edition, paperback, Boulder,2010.
5. Fawcett, Louise and Hurrell, Andrew (Ed), *Regionalism in World Politics: RegionalOrganization and International Order*, OUP, Oxford, reprint 2000 (1st ed. 1995).
6. Gamble, Andrew and Payne, Anthony (Ed): *Regionalism and World Order*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1996.
7. Gupta, Sanju (Ed): *An Introduction to International Relations*, Pearson Delhi, 2012.
8. Heywood, Andrew: *Global Politics*, Palgrave Foundation, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2011.
9. Karns, Margaret P. and Mingst, Karen A.: *International Organizations: The Politicsand Process of Global Governance*, 2nd edition, 2009
10. Meisler, Stanley: *United Nations: The First Fifty Years*, Atlantic Monthly Press, New York, 1995.

11. Mingst, Karen A. and Karns, Margaret P: *United Nations in the Post- Cold War Era*, Westview Press, Boulder, 2nd edition, 2000.
12. Rajan, M.S: United Nations at Fifty and Beyond, Lancers, New Delhi, 1996.
13. Rajaram, Kalpana (Ed): *International Organisations, Conferences and Treaties*, Spectrum Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 13th ed. 2012.
14. Sauderbaum, Fredrik and Shaw, Timothy M. (Ed): *Theories of New Regionalism: APalgrave Reader*, Palgrave Macmillan, Houndsmills, 2003.
15. *The United Nations Today*, United Nations Department of Public Information, NewYork, 2008.
16. Traub, James, Arbour, Louise and Arieff, Irwin: *A Global Agenda: Issues before theUN 2011-2012*, United Nations Association of the USA, 2011.
17. Weiss, Thomas and Daws, Sam (Ed): *The Oxford handbook on the United Nations*, OUP New York, paperback 2008.
18. Weiss, Thomas, Forsyth, David P. and Coate, Roger A: *The United Nations andChanging World Politics*, Westview Press, Boulder, 4thEd 2004.

Paper VIII (B): American Political System
Semester V: American Constitution and Institutions

No. of Lectures

Module 1: The American Constitution **12**

1.1 Making of the Constitution
1.2 Philosophy of the Constitution
1.3 Features of the Constitution

Module 2: Federalism **11**

2.1 Evolution and Changing Trends

2.2 Rights and Powers of State Government

2.3 Rights and Powers of Local Government

Module 3: The President and the Vice –President12

3.1 Office of the President

3.2 Powers of the President and the Vice President

Module 4 : The Congress10

4.1 Structure

4.2 Functions

Politics Paper VIII (B): American Political System
Semester VI: Political Process in the United States

No. of Lectures

Module I: The Supreme Court **12**

1.1Structure

1.2Landmark Decisions (Marbury v. Madison, Gibbons v. Ogden, Brown v. Board of Education, New York Times Co. V. Sullivan)

Module 2: Political Parties and Interest Groups **12**

2.1 Evolution and the role of Political Parties

2.2 Types of Interest Groups

2.3 Strategies of Interest Groups

Module 3: Elections and the Media **11**

3.1 Presidential Election Process

3.2 Influence of the Media on Elections (including the Internet)

Module 4: Civil Rights Movement **10**

4.1 African-American

4.2 Women

Recommended Reading

1. DiClerico, Robert and Hammock, Allan (ed.), *Points of View: Readings in AmericanGovernment and Politics*, McGraw-Hill, Boston, 2009.
2. Elowitz, Larry and Wilson, Mathew J (ed.): *Introduction to American Government*, Collins, New York, 2006.
3. Kernell, Samuel and Smith, Steven S (ed.): *Principles and Practice of AmericanPolitics: Classic and Contemporary Readings*, CQ. Press, Washington D.C, 2007.
4. Landy, Marc and Milkis, Sidney M: *American Government: Balancing Democracyand Rights*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2008.
5. O' Connor, Karen and Sabato, Larry J: *American Government: Continuity andChange*, Pearson Longman, New York, 2008.

6. *Outline of US Government*, Office of International Information Programs, USDepartment of State, 2000.
7. Saye, Albert B and Allums, John F: *Principles of American Government*, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1990.
8. Wilson, James Q: *American Government: Institutions and Policies*, Wadsworth, Boston, 2009.

9A

Paper IX(A):Local Government with Special Reference to Maharashtra
Semester V: Rural Local Government

No of lectures

Module 1: Democratic Decentralization **12**

1.1 Meaning and nature

1.2 Importance of Rural Local Government

1.3 73rd and 74th Amendments and its interpretations

Module 2: Introduction to Panchayati Raj Institutions: Three tier system **10**

2.1 Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat

2.2 Panchayat Samiti

2.3 ZillaParishad

Module 3: Rural Development Schemes **13**

3.1 Education

3.2 Environment- Cleanliness Drive

3.3 Water Conservation

Module 4: Contemporary Issues **10**

4.1 Empowerment of women through political reservation

4.2 Issue of autonomy in Panchayati Raj institutions

Semester VI: Urban Local Government

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Democratic Decentralization 10

1.1 Meaning and Nature

1.2 Importance of Urban Local Government

1.3 74th Amendment and its Implementation

Module 2: Introduction to Urban Local Self Government 11

2.1 Municipal Council

2.2 Municipal Corporation

2.3 Cantonment Board

Module 3: Urban Development Schemes 12

3.1 Housing

3.2 Slum development and rehabilitation

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Module 4: Contemporary Issues 12

4.1 Migration and Urban Governance

4.2 Transportation

Rationale

The second optional paper for Paper VII, is Local Self Government with special reference to Maharashtra. This paper was optional paper in the earlier syllabus too. The new syllabus consists of some additions to the earlier syllabus.

This paper is mainly useful for students, wishing to appear in MPSC examinations, and also for other competitive examinations. The wide gap between rural and urban sectors, the growing urbanization have brought a number of problems and issues. Even in the present scenario of globalization, local self-institutions have their own significance.

Explanatory notes

Local self government is the management of local affairs, by the elected local people, to resolve local problems. In recent years, Local Self Government has played a vital role as an instrument of democratic self government. The Rural and Urban Local Self Governments have their own structures, functions, powers and issues. A reference of 73rd and 74th

Constitution Amendment Acts have led to decentralization of powers and a significant change is brought in the Local Self Governments. Rural Governance is based upon Panchayati Raj System – a three tier system with the ZillaParishad, Blocks and Village Council. Various Development Schemes and issues are embodied in the syllabus to know more about local governing as well as the new emerging problems. Urban Local Self Governments are broadly classified as Municipal Corporation and Municipal Population and also cantonment areas. The urban areas have distinct problems like infrastructure, housing, health , which are included in the syllabus.

Recommended Reading

1. Arora, Ramesh: *HoojaMeenakshi, Panchayati Raj, Paticipation andDecentralization;* Volume – 3 series, Rawat Publications, Mumbai, 2009.
2. Carras, Mary: *The Dynamics of Indian Political Fashions;* Cambridge University Press, London, 1972.
3. Carter, Anthony*: Elite Politics in Rural India – Political Stratification and PoliticalAlliances in Western Maharashtra;* Cambridge University Press, London, 1974.
4. Das, P. K.: *Slums : The Continuing struggle for Housing;*Nivara Hakka SurakshaSamiti Publication, 2002
5. Gupta, M. P.: *Prabhat Kumar and BhattacharachyaJaijit, Government Online – opportunities and Challenges - Tata McGraw;*, Hill Publishing Company Ltd, NewDelhi, 2004.
6. Kamta, Prasad: *Planning of the Grass Roots;* Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd., 1998.
7. Khandekar, V. S. and Bhagwat A .K. (Ed): *Maharashtra– A Profile;* Felicitation Volume, Kolhapur 1977.
8. Lele, Jayant: *Elite Pluralism and Class Rule Political Development in Maharashtra;* Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1982.
9. *Local Governance in India – Decentralization and Beyond;* Oxford University Press,New Delhi, 2006.
10. Minimol, M. C.: *E Governance and Rural Self Government;*Sonali Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
11. Mishra, Archana: *Water Harvesting – Ecological and Economic Appraisal;* Authorpress Global Network, New Delhi, 2006.
12. Naigail, Calder, *The Restless Earth; Penguin,* 1983.
13. Palanithurai, G: *New Panchayati Raj System – Status and Prospects;* Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 1996.

14. Pawar, S. N., Patil, R. B. and Salunkhe S. A.: *Strategies and Practices;* Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
15. Sareen, Shalini: *Urban Pollution and its Management;* IVY Publishing House, New Delhi, 2005.
16. Sharma, Shakuntala: *Grassroot Politics and Panchayat Raj;* Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
17. Singh, U. B.: *Women in Panchayats (A Study of Role Conflict);* Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2011.
18. Tiwary, R. K.: *Training for Elected Panchayati Raj Representatives;* Shipra Publications, Delhi, 2008.

Reference Books in Marathi

1. Bang, K .R.*:BhartatilSthanikSwashasan (special ref. Maharashtra),*MangeshPrakashan, 2005.
2. Bhogle, Shantaram: *Bhartatilsthanikshasan,*Vidyaprakashan, Nagpur, 1997.
3. Daundkar, Shyam: *ApalaGaonApalaShasan – Panchayat Raj – KarbharAniYojana*, AnubandhPrakashan, Pune, 1997.
4. Devgoankar, S. G.: *Panchayatrajaanisamuhikvikas,*Sainathprakashan, Nagpur, 2009
5. Kotapalle, Laxman: *BhartattilSamajikKalyanPrakashan,*Vidya Publications, Aurangabad, 2009.
6. Nandedkar, V. G: *Panchayati Raj,*Ksagar, Pune, 2008.
7. Patil, B. B: *SthanikSwarajyaSanstha,*Prashant Publications, Jalgaon.
8. _____*: MaharashtratilPanchayat Raj AaniNargiSthanikSwarajyaSanshta*, KSagar, Pune, 2008.
9. Suresh, kaka: *Panchaytirajya,*PrachiPrakashan, Mumbai, 1990.

Semester V: Rural Local Government
Suggested List of Topics for Projects (20 Marks)

1) Attending Gramsabhas in different villages.
2) Visit to Panchayat Samiti Office.
3) Visit to ZillaParishad Office.
4) Implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
5) SarvShikshaAbhiyan.
6) Clean India Mission
7) Visit to Water Conservation Projects.

8) Issues related to Women's participation in Panchayat Raj
9) Study of various Committees of ZillaParishad.
10) Any other scheme related to the development of village
11) Issues related to Women Sarpanch.
12) Reviews of books related to the topics.
13) Reviews of Films or plays related to topics

Semester VI –Urban Local Government
Suggested Listof Topics for Projects (20 Marks)

1) Implementation of 74th Constitutional Amendment.
2) Visit to Municipal Council.
3) Visit to Municipal Corporation.
4) Comparative study of implementation of scheme / schemes in municipal councils or Municipal Corporations.
5) MHADA, CIDCO, MIDC
6) Water Conservation Schemes.
7) Rain Water Harvesting.
8) Flood Management.
9) Disaster Management Cell
10) Issues related to Slums.
11) Issues related to Sanitation.
12) Issues related to Transportation.
13) Issues in Urban Governance.
14) Any Welfare or Developmental Scheme for Urban Areas.
15) Issues related to SRA
16) Reviews of books related to the topics.
17) Reviews of Films or plays related to topics

9 B

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

No. of Lecture

Module 1: Election Commission **12**

1.1 Role

1.2 Ensuring free and fair elections

1.3 Maintenance of Law, Order and Security

Module 2: Electoral Process **12**

2.1 Representation of the People Act

2.2 Electoral Reforms: 61st Constitution Amendment

2.3 Proposals for Reforms

Module 3: History of General Elections **11**

3.1 General Elections: 1952

3.2 General Elections: 1977

3.3 General Elections: 1989 to the present

Module 4: Group and Electoral Participation **10**

4.1 Women, Dalits and Tribals

4.2 Minorities

Paper IX (B): Electoral Politics In India
Semester VI: Media and Electoral Processes

No of Lectures

Module 1: Election and Impact of Mass Media **15**

1.1 Print Media: Newspapers and Magazines

1.2 Audio – Visual: Radio & TV

1.3 Digital Media and Social Networking Sites, Viral Communication

Module 2: Election Campaigning / Political Marketing **12**

2.1 Propaganda and Election Manifesto

2.2 Public Relation Campaigns

2.3Advertising Campaign (after 1984)

Module 3: Psephology **10**

3.1Opinion Polls

3.2Exit Polls

3.3Electoral Surveys and Analysis

Module 4: Critique of Media in Elections **08**

4.1Objective Coverage and Paid News

4.2Accountability of Media

Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanatory notes

Semester V

Module 1: Election Commission

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

Module 2: Electoral Process

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

Module 3: History of General Elections

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

Module 4: Group and Electoral Participation

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

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

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

Semester VI

Module 1: Election and Impact of Mass Media

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

Module 2: Election Campaigning / Political Marketing

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

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

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

Module 3: Psephology

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

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

Module 4: Critique of Media in Elections

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

Recommended Reading

1. Ahuja, M. L.: *Electoral Politics and General Elections in India 1952-1998,* Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1998.
2. Alam, Javeed: *Who wants Democracy*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2004.
3. Calmon, Leslie. J.: *Toward Empowerment of Woman and Politics in India*, Westview Press, Boulder, 1992.
4. Dikshit, R. D. (Ed): *Geography of Elections, The Indian Context*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1995.
5. Election Commission of India: Statistical reports on General Elections, India Year Books.
6. Ellhu, Katz and Yael, Warshel (Ed): *Election Studies: What's their use?*, Westview Press, Boulder, 2000.

7. Kordo, N.: *Election studies in India*, <Ideas.repec.org/p/jet/dpaper/98.html>
8. Kothari, Rajni: *Politics &The People: In search of a Humane India*, Vol. I & II, Ajanta Publications, New Delhi, 1990.
9. Krishnamurthy, T. S.: *Miracle of Democracy: India's Amazing Journey*, Harper Collins, New Delhi, 2008.
10. Kumar, Venkatesh B.: *Electoral Reform in India – Current Discourses*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
11. Limaye, Madhu: *Janata Party Experiment*, B.R.Publishing, Delhi, 1994.
12. Lokniti, *National Election Study 2009*, <www.lokniti.org/national_election_study2009>
13. Manor, James: *Parties and Party System*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1986.
14. Palmer, N. D.: *Elections and Political Development – The South Indian Experience*, Vikas Publishing, Mumbai, 1976
15. Rana, M. S.: *India Votes: LokSabha and VidhanSabhaElections : 1999, 2000, PollAnalysis, Election Data, Party Manifestos*, B.R. Publishing, Delhi.
16. Roy, Meenu: *Electoral Politics in India : Election Process and Outcomes, VotingBehavior and Current Trends*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
17. Roy, Meenu: *India Votes – Elections 1996, A Critical Analysis*, Deep and Deep Publications, Delhi, 1996.
18. _____: *Politics in India*, Orient Longman &Bostance, New Delhi, 1970.
19. Shastri, Sandeep, Suri, K.C. and Yadav, Yogendra: *Electoral Politics in Indian States,Lok Sabha elections in 2004 and beyond*, Oxford University Press.

Semester V: -List of Projects

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

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

Semester VI: List of Projects

1. Role of Print Media in elections
2. Role of Audio-Visual media in elections
3. Role of Digital Media / Social Networking sites in elections
4. Election campaigning by political parties
5. Comparative analysis of election manifestos of political parties
6. Public Relation campaigns of political parties
7. Advertising campaigns by political parties
8. Opinion Polls and Exit Polls in India
9. Conduct a survey of private channels and NGOs with reference to elections
10. Make a comparative analysis of various governments with reference to development
11. Paid news in India
12. The accountability of media

########

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
No. UG/53 of 2018-19

CIRCULAR:-

Attention of the Principals of the Affiliated Colleges and Directors of the recognized Institutions in Humanities Faculty is invited to this office circular No. UG/207 of 2010, dated 21st July, 2010 relating to syllabus of Bachelor of Arts.

They are hereby informed that the recommendations made by the Board of Studies in Politics at its meeting held on 4th June, 2018 have been accepted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 14th June, 2018 **vide** item No. 4.2 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per the (CBCS) for the T.Y.B.A. in Politics – Sem V & VI has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2018-19, accordingly. (The same is available on the University's website www.mu.ac.in).

(Dr. Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

MUMBAI – 400 032
4th July, 2018

To

The Principals of the affiliated Colleges and Directors of the recognized Institutions in Humanities Faculty. (Circular No. UG/334 of 2017-18 dated 9th January, 2018.)

A.C./4.2/14/06/2018

****

No. UG/53 -A of 2018 MUMBAI-400 032 4th July, 2018

Copy forwarded with Compliments for information to:-

1) The I/c Dean, Faculty of Humanities,
2) The Chairman, Board of Studies in Politics,
3) The Director, Board of Examinations and Evaluation,
4) The Director, Board of Students Development,
5) The Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
6) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre,

(Dr. Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Revised Syllabus for T.Y.B.A.

Programme: B.A.

Course : Politics

Semesters: V and VI

(Each paper has 4 credits)

As per Choice Based Credit System for the academic year 2018-19.

Table of Contents

PaperIV:InternationalRelations **4**

SemesterV:WorldPolitics **4**

Semester VI: India in World Politics **5**

Recommended Readings **6**

Paper V: Political Thought **7**

Semester V: Western Political Thought **7**

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought **7**

Rationale **8**

Recommended Reading **9**

Paper VI (A): Political Process in Modern Maharashtra **11**

Semester V: Politics of Modern Maharashtra (Applied component) **11**

List of topics for projects **11**

Explanatory notes : Sem V **12**

Semester VI: Determinants of Politics of Maharashtra (Applied component) **13**

List of topics for projects **13**

Explanatory Notes : Sem VI **14**

Recommended Reading **14**

Paper VI (B): – Public Policy **16**

Semester V: Public Policy: Theoretical Framework **16**

Project Topics **16**

Semester VI : Public Policy in India **17**

Project Topics **17**

Recommended Reading **17**

Paper VII(A): Political Sociology **19**

Semester V: Concepts in Political Sociology **19**

Semester VI: Political Dynamism and Society **20**

Rationale **20**

Explanatory notes **21**

Recommended Reading **22**

PaperVII (B):UnderstandingPoliticsthroughFilms ***233***

SemesterV:PoliticsandFilms **233**

SemesterVILearningIndianPoliticsthroughFilms **244**

Paper VIII (A): International and Regional Organizations ***245***

Semester V: International Organizations **245**

Semester VI: Regional Organizations and Transcontinental Groups **256**
Rationale **266**
Explanatory notes **277**
Recommended Reading **288**
Paper VIII (B): American Political System **29**
Semester V: American Constitution and Institutions **29**
Semester VI: Political Process in the United States **311**
Recommended Reading **311**
Paper IX(A): - Local Government with Special Reference to Maharashtra ***333***
Semester V: Rural Local Self Government **333**
Semester VI: Urban Local Self Government **344**
Rationale **344**
Explanatory notes **344**
Recommended Reading **355**
Semester V - Suggested List Of Topics for Projects (20 Marks) **366**
Semester VI - Suggested List of Topics for Projects (20 Marks) **377**
Paper IX (B): Electoral Politics in India ***388***
Semester V: Electoral Process In India **388**
Semester VI: Media and Electoral Processes **39**
Rationale **39**
Explanatory notes **400**
Recommended Reading **422**
Semester V: - List of Projects: **433**
Semester VI: List of Projects **444**

4

PaperIV:InternationalRelations
SemesterV:WorldPolitics

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Concepts and approaches **12**

1.1 International Relations, International Politics – Definition, Scope and Relevance

1.2 Approaches: Realism and Liberalism

1.3 Concepts: Power, National Interest and Balance of Power

Module 2: World Order **09**

2.1 Cold War: Bipolarity

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

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

3.1 Types of Conflict and changing nature of Conflict

3.2 Approaches to Peace: Arms Control, Disarmament and Collective Security

3.3 Changing Idea of Security: National Security and Human Security

Module 4: International Political Economy **12**

4.1 Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF, World Bank and WTO

4.2 Regional Economic Integration: European Union

4.3 Globalisation

Paper IV: International Relations

Semester VI: India in World Politics

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

Recommended Readings

1. Bull, Hedley: *The Anarchical society: A study of order in world politics,* ColumbiaUniversity press, New York, 1977.
2. Camilleri, Joseph A. and Falk, Jim: *The end of sovereignty the politics of a shrinking and fragmenting world,* Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., 1992.
3. Chomsky, N.: *Pirates and Emperors International terrorism in the real world,* revised edition, Black Rose Books, Montreal, 1995.
4. Claude, I.: *Power and International Relations: Power and Justice,* Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1986.
5. Geiger, Theadore: *The Future of the International System,* Unwin Hyman, Boston, 1988.
6. Gilpin, Theodore: *The Political Economy of International Relations,* Princeton UniversityPress, Princeton, 1987.
7. Griffiths, Martin: *Realism, Idealism and International Politics,* Routledge, London, 1993.
8. Hughes, Barry: *Continuity and Change in World Politics,* Prentice Hall, EnglewoodCliffs, New Jersey, 1991.
9. Luard, Evan: *Types of International Society,* The Free Press, New York, 1976.
10. Pettman, Ralph: *International Politics,* Longman, 1991.
11. Spero, Joan Edelm: *The Politics of International Economic Relations,* Routledge, London, 4th Edition, 1990.
12. Waltz, Kenneth Neal: *Theory of International Politics,* Addition Wosley, Rending, Massachusetts, 1979.
13. Yarborough, B. V.: *Co-operation and Governance in World Trade,* Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1992.

5

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

Module 1: Modern State **12**
1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli [1469-1527]
1.2 John Locke [1632-1704]

Module 2: Liberty and Justice **11**
2.1 John Stuart Mill [1806-1878]
2.2 John Rawls [1921-2002]

Module 3: Revolution and Hegemony **11**
3.1 Karl Marx [1818-1883]
3.2 Antonio Gramsci [1891-1937]

Module 4: Feminism and Multiculturalism **11**
4.1 Simone de Beauvoir [1908-1986]
4.2 Will Kymlicka [1962-till date]

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought

Module 1: Ideas on State **12**

1.1MahadevGovindRanade (1842 – 1901)
1.2 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869 – 1948)

Module 2: Nationalism **11**

2.1 Rabindranath Tagore – (1861 – 1941)
2.2 VinayakDamodarSavarkar (1883 - 1966)

Module 3: Rational and Radical Reform **11**

3.1 Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856 – 1895)
3.2 BhimraoRamjiAmbedkar (1891 – 1956)

Module 4 : Socialism **11**

4.1 Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 – 1964)
4.2 RammanoharLohia (1910 – 1967)

Rationale

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

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

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

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

Recommended Reading:

Semester V

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

Semester VI

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

6A

Politics Paper VI A: Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester V: Politics of Modern Maharashtra

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

No. of Lectures
(Total 45)

Module 1: Historical Background 11
1.1 Evolution of the idea of Maharashtra
1.2 Nationalist Movement and Social Reform Movement
1.3 Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement

Module 2: Sub-regionalism, Regional Disparity and Development 12
2.1 Konkan, Marathwada &Vidarbha
2.2 Dandekar Committee Report
2.3 Statutory Development Boards

Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra 12
3.1 State Legislature: Composition and Functions
3.2 Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: Role
3.3 High Court and Subordinate Courts

Module 4: Caste and Politics in Maharashtra 10
4.1 Dominant Caste Politics
4.2 Dalit Politics
4.3 OBC Politics

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

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

List of topics for projects

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

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

Explanatory notes :Semester V

Module 1: **Historical Background**

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

Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra

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

Politics Paper VIA : Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester VI: Determinants of Politics of Maharashtra

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

No. of Lectures
(Total 45)

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

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

Module 2 : Political Parties **12**

2.1 Indian National Congress (I), Nationalist Congress Party and BharatiyaJanata Party
2.2 Republican Party of India, Peasants and Workers Party, Shiv Sena and Maharashtra NavNirmanSena
2.2 Coalition Politics

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

3.1 Tribal issues
3.2 Farmers movements and agitations

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

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

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

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

List of topics for projects

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

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

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

Explanatory Notes :Semester VI

Module 1: Political Economy of Maharashtra

1.3: Land Issues at Rural and Urban areas

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

(1) Growing urbanization and problems of urban housing

(2)Drought prone Land of Marathwada and Vidarbha

(3)Conservation of Agricultural land for SEZ or some other purposes.

Module 4: Civil Society Initiatives and Alternative Models of Development

4.3 Initiative for Protection of Environment

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

Recommended Reading

1. Lele, Jayant: *One Party Dominance in Maharashtra Resilience and Change;* Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1982

2. Phadke, Y D: *Politics and Language;* Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1975

3. _____: *Social Reformers of Maharashtra;* Maharashtra Information Center, New Delhi, 1975

4. Phatak, Anagha: *Political Process of Maharashtra;*PrachiPrakashan

5. Sirsikar, V.M.: *Politics of Modern Maharashtra;* Orient Longman, 1994

6. Teltumbde, Anand: *Ambedkar in and for the post – Ambedkar Dalit Movement;* SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1997

7. Thakkar, Usha and Kulkarni, Mangesh: *Politics in Maharashtra;* Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.

8.Tikekar, S. R.: *Maharashtra The Land, Its People and their Culture;* Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi ,1966

Books in Marathi

1. Kulkarni, Bhimrao: *AsmitMaharashtrachi*, Maratha MandirPrakashan, 1971

2.Mungekar, S. G. (Sampadak): *ParivartanacheParivaha- Maharashtra, 1932-1981,* Continental Prakashan, Pune, 1982

3.Nimbale, Arunkumar: *DalitPanther,*SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1989

4.Pandit, Nalini: *JativadaniVargavad,*SadhanaPrakashan, Pune, 1971

5. _____: *MaharashtratilRashtriyatvacha Vikas,* Modern Book DepotPrakashan, Pune, 1972

6.Pannalal, Surana and Bedkihal, Kishore (Sampadak): *Aajacha Maharashtra,*SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1988

7.Panse, Ramesh (Sampadak): *MahashtratilSamajParivartanachyaDisha*, Majestic Prakashan, Mumbai, 1989

8.Phadke, Y. D.: *VisavyaShatakatil Maharashtra: Khanda 1 to 6*, SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1990

9.Vora, Rajendra and Palshikar, Suhas: *MaharashtratilSattantar,*Granthali, Mumbai, 1996

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

Agrotech

Andolan

Bayaja

ChanakyaMandalParivar

Lokarajya

ParivartanachaVatsaru

Sadhana

SpardhaPariksha

StriUvacha

Yashoda

Yojana

6 B

PAPER VI(B): PUBLIC POLICY
Semester V: Public Policy: Theoretical Framework

Module I: **Understanding Public Policy** **12**

1.1 Concept and Theories
1.2 Relevance of policy making in Public Administration
1.3 Policy formulation and implementation

Module II : Models of Policy Making **11**

2.1 Institutional Model, Rational Legal Model
2.2 Elite-Mass Model, Group Model
2.3 Systems Model, Streams and Windows Model

Module III : Three Tier Policy Making **11**

3.1 Union level
3.2 State level
3.3 Local level

Module IV : Policy Making in India : An Analysis **11**

4.1 Challenges to Public Policy Making
4.2 Reforming the Policy Making Process
4.3 Improving Competence of Policy Making Manpower

Project Topics

1. Jan DhanYojana
2. Direct Benefit Transfer
3. Indradhanush
4. New Tax Regime: GST
5. Demonetisation
6. Benami Property Act
7. Swachh Bharat
8. KaushalVikas
9. Mudra Yojana
10. Digital India

Recommended Reading

1. Anderson, James E., Public Policy-Making, Seventh Edition, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 2010.
2. Bardach, Eugene, A Practical Guide for Policy Analysis: The Eightfold Pathto More Effective Problem Solving, Fourth Edition, CQ Press, New York, 2011.
3. Birkland, Thomas, An Introduction to the Policy Process: Theories, Concepts and Models of Public Policy Making, Third Edition, M.E.Sharpe, New York, 2010.Bevir, Mark,The Sage Handbook of Governance, Sage, New Delhi, 2013.
4. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices, Sage India, New Delhi , 2012.
5. Dunn, William N., Public Policy Analysis An Introduction, Fifth Edition, Pearson, Delhi, 2011
6. Laxmikant, M., Governance in India, TMH, New Delhi, 2017

7. Lodge, Martin, Wegrich, Kai, Managing Regulation: Regulatory Analysis, Politics and Policy, Palgrave Macmillan, Houndmills, 2012.
8. Schedler, Kuno, Proeller, Isabella, Outcome-oriented Public Management: A Responsibility-based Approach to the New Public Management, Information Age Publishers, Charlotte, 2012.

Semester VI : Public Policy in India

Module I : Types of Public Policy in India **12**

1.1 Substantive, Regulatory
1.2 Distributive, Redistributive
1.3 Capitalisation Public Policy, Constituent Public Policy

Module II : Major Policies and Schemes in India **11**

2.1 Employment: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), PradhanMantri Mudra Yojana(PMMY)
2.2 Health: National Rural Health Mission
2.3 Education: SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, Mid-Day Meal

Module III : Major Policies and Schemes in India – 2 **11**

3.1 Environment: Water, Minerals, Biodiversity
3.2 Digital Governance: Service delivery, Citizens' Participation
3.3 Energy: Coal, Solar

Module IV : Major Policies in Maharashtra **11**

4.1 Urban Governance: Land, Housing
4.2 Urban Waste Management
4.3 Rural Water Conservation and Distribution

Project Topics

1. Make in India
2. National Urban Health Mission - NUHM
3. Skill India
4. Smart City
5. Soil Health Card
6. Crop Insurance
7. BetiBachaoBetiPadhao
8. UjjwalaYojana
9. PM AwasYojana
10. PM Gram SadakYojana

Recommended Reading

1. Agravala, Pramoda Kumara, Land Reforms in States and Union Territories in India, Concept, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Basu, Kaushik, and Maertens, Annemie, The New Oxford Companion to Economics in India, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012.

3. Bhagwati, Jagdish and Panagriya, Arvind (Eds.), Reforms and Economic Transformation in India, Oxford University Press, Oxford,2013.
4. Government of India, Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Promoting e-Governance The SMART Way Forward, 2008, available athttp://arc.gov.in/11threp/ARC_11th_report.htm
5. Narain, Sunita, Bhushan, Chandra, Mahapatra, Richard, and Aruna, P., State of India's Environment 2015: A Down to Earth Annual, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, 2015
6. Ramesh, Jairam, Green Signals: Ecology, Growth, and Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi, 2015.
7. Shankar, Shylashri, Gaiha, Raghav, Battling Corruption: Has NREGA Reached India's Rural Poor?, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2013.

7A

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

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

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

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

Rationale

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

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

Explanatory notes

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

Module 1: Understanding Political Sociology

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

Module 2 and 3: Basic Concepts and Stratification

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

Module 4: Social and Political Dynamics

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

Semester VI

Module 1: Public Opinion

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

Module 2: Institutional Impact

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

Module 3: Social and Political Processes

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

Module 4: Protest Movements and Change

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

Recommended Reading

1 Alavi, H. and Shanin. T.: *Sociology of Developing Societies*, Macmillan, London, 1982.

2 Almond, G. et.al: *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 7thedn., Harper/Collins, New York, 2000.

3 Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L. N.: *Political Sociology: A new grammar of Politics*, Universities Press, Madras, 2004.

4 Biswas, Dipti Kumar: *Political Sociology- An Introduction*, Firma KLM Kolkata, 1978.

5 Chackravarti, Satyabrata, *Political Sociology*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2011.

6 Gupta, Dipankar: *Political Sociology in India*: *Contemporary Trends*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1996.

7 Jangam, R. T.: *Textbook of Political Sociology*, Oxford and IBH Publication Co., New Delhi, 1988.

8 Johari, J. C., *Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and MajorTrends*, Sterling, New Delhi, 1987.

9 Kachole, D. D.: *RajakaranacheSamajshastra* (Marathi); Kailash Publications, Aurangabad.

10 Krishna, D.: *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, Oxford University Press, 1979.

11 Kulkarni, B. Y.: *RajakiyaSamajshastra* (Marathi); VidyaPrakashan, Nagpur.

12 Miller, A. L. M.: *The Third World in Global Environmental Politics*, Lynne Reinner, Boulder Colorado, 1995.

13 Nash, Kate: *Readings in Contemporary Political Sociology*; Blackwell Publishers, Massachusetts, 2000.

14 Nash, Kate, Scott Alan, *Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*, Blackwell Publishing House, New Delhi.

15 Oommen, T. K.: Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements: Essays in Political Sociology, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

16 Prakash, Louis: *Political Sociology of Dalit Assertion*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2003.

17 Rotberg, R. I. (Ed).: 'Politics and Political Change', *A Journal of Inter - DisciplinaryHistory*, MIT Press, Massachusetts, 2001.

18 Thomas, Janosiki: *Handbook of Political Sociology: State, Civil societies andGlobalization*, Cambridge University Press.

7B

PaperVII B:UnderstandingPoliticsthroughFilms
SemesterV:PoliticsandFilms

No. of Lectures

Module1: Understanding films as an expression of popular culture. 11

1.1 Films as a medium of creating political awareness.

1.2 Filmsasatooltostudypoliticaltheory(withspecialreferencetotheconceptof power and authority.)

1.3 Filmsasatooltostudyinternationalpolitics.(withspecialreferencetotheconceptof war and futility of war)

Suggested Films—God Father (E), Sarkar (H), Rajneeti (H), Gulal (H), Simhasan (M), Haqeekat(H),BridgeontheRiverKwai(E),Noman'sLand(E),Border(H),TheDay After (E), Saving Private Ryan, Letters from Ivogima. (Minimum two films must be screened.)

Module 2: Indian Films, Documentaries and Laws regulating Films 8

2.1 Significant landmarks in Indian films

2.2 Changing nature of the documentaries in India.

Module 3: Evolution of Regional Films in India 13

3.1 Marathi

3.2 Bengali

3.3 Malayalam

Module 4: Partition and its Impact 13

4.1 Impact of Partition

4.2 Impact on women

4.3 Partition and Displacement.

SuggestedFilms: GaramHawa(H),Tamas(H),Pinjar(H),KhamoshPani(H),Earth1947 (H)

7B

PoliticsPaperVIIB:UnderstandingPoliticsThroughFilms

SemesterVILearningIndianPoliticsthroughFilms

No. of Lectures

Module 1: The Process of Nation–Building. **13**

1.1 End of Feudalism.

1.2 Democratization of Indian society and the idea of Nehruvian socialism.

SuggestedFilms: MotherIndia(H),SahebBibiaurGulam(H),Sardar(H),Ambedkar(H), NayaDaur (H), Shree 420 (H), DoBighaJameen (H).

Module 2: Politics of Development. **12**

2.1 Process of Development

2.2 Debates about Development.

SuggestedFilms: PatherPanchali(H),RotiKapadaAurMakan(H),DoBighaJameen(H), Namak Haram (H), NayaDaur (H), Satyakam(H), JagteRaho (H)

Module 3: People's Movements **10**

3.1 Environmental movements—Chipko and Narmada BachaoAndolan

3.2 Right to Information Movement.

Documentaries: EkCupChai,RighttoInformation(KamluDidi)(H),NarmadaBachaoAndola n (You Tube), A Narmada Dairy (Anand Patwardhan)

Module 4: Internal Security Challenges **10**

4.1 Terrorism

4.2 Naxalism

SuggestedFilms---Machis(H),Roja(H),AWednesday (H),Sarfarosh(H),DilSe(H), Fanna (H), Mr and Mrs Iyer (H), Tango Charlie (H), Chakravyuha (H), Mission Kashmir (H).

ThispapercannotbeofferedtoIDEstudents,asitisapracticalbased paper

8

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

No. of lectures

Module 1: Concept of International Organization 12

1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope

1.2 Evolution and Significance

1.3 Structure of the United Nations

Module 2: Untied Nations and Security Concerns 10

2.1 Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and Peace Keeping Operations

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

Module 3: United Nations and Contemporary Socio-economic Issues 14

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

3.1 Millennium Development Goals

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

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

Module 4: International Economic/Financial Organizations 9

4.1 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

4.2 Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Politics Paper VIII (A): International and Regional Organizations
Semester VI: Regional Organisations and Transcontinental Groups

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Regionalism and Globalization **13**

1.1The League of Arab States/ Arab League (AL)

1.2 Mercosur -Mercado Comúndel Sur (Southern Common Market)

1.3 African Union (AU)

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

2.1 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

2.2 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

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

3.1 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC)

3.2 Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

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

4.1 Group of 77 (G-77)

4.2 Group of Eight (G- 8)

4.3 BRICS (**B**razil, **R**ussia, **I**ndia, **C**hina, **S**outh Africa)

Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

Explanatory notes

General

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

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

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

Semester V

Module 1

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

Module 2

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

Module 3

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

Semester VI

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

Recommended Reading

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

1. Baylis, John and Steve, Smith (Ed): *The Globalization of World Politics*, OUP, New Delhi, 3rd ed. 2005.
2. *Basic Facts about the United Nations*, The News and Media Division, UNDepartment of Public Information, New York, 2011.
3. Chaterjee, Anik (Ed): *World Politics*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012.
4. Diehl, Paul F.: *The Politics of Global Governance: International Organizations in an Interdependent World*, Lynne Rienner Publishers; 4th edition, paperback, Boulder,2010.
5. Fawcett, Louise and Hurrell, Andrew (Ed), *Regionalism in World Politics: RegionalOrganization and International Order*, OUP, Oxford, reprint 2000 (1st ed. 1995).
6. Gamble, Andrew and Payne, Anthony (Ed): *Regionalism and World Order*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1996.
7. Gupta, Sanju (Ed): *An Introduction to International Relations*, Pearson Delhi, 2012.
8. Heywood, Andrew: *Global Politics*, Palgrave Foundation, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2011.
9. Karns, Margaret P. and Mingst, Karen A.: *International Organizations: The Politicsand Process of Global Governance*, 2nd edition, 2009
10. Meisler, Stanley: *United Nations: The First Fifty Years*, Atlantic Monthly Press, New York, 1995.

11. Mingst, Karen A. and Karns, Margaret P: *United Nations in the Post- Cold War Era*, Westview Press, Boulder, 2nd edition, 2000.
12. Rajan, M.S: United Nations at Fifty and Beyond, Lancers, New Delhi, 1996.
13. Rajaram, Kalpana (Ed): *International Organisations, Conferences and Treaties*, Spectrum Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 13th ed. 2012.
14. Sauderbaum, Fredrik and Shaw, Timothy M. (Ed): *Theories of New Regionalism: APalgrave Reader*, Palgrave Macmillan, Houndsmills, 2003.
15. *The United Nations Today*, United Nations Department of Public Information, NewYork, 2008.
16. Traub, James, Arbour, Louise and Arieff, Irwin: *A Global Agenda: Issues before theUN 2011-2012*, United Nations Association of the USA, 2011.
17. Weiss, Thomas and Daws, Sam (Ed): *The Oxford handbook on the United Nations*, OUP New York, paperback 2008.
18. Weiss, Thomas, Forsyth, David P. and Coate, Roger A: *The United Nations andChanging World Politics*, Westview Press, Boulder, 4thEd 2004.

Paper VIII (B): American Political System
Semester V: American Constitution and Institutions

No. of Lectures

Module 1: The American Constitution **12**

1.1 Making of the Constitution
1.2 Philosophy of the Constitution
1.3 Features of the Constitution

Module 2: Federalism **11**

2.1 Evolution and Changing Trends

2.2 Rights and Powers of State Government

2.3 Rights and Powers of Local Government

Module 3: The President and the Vice –President12

3.1 Office of the President

3.2 Powers of the President and the Vice President

Module 4 : The Congress10

4.1 Structure

4.2 Functions

Politics Paper VIII (B): American Political System
Semester VI: Political Process in the United States

No. of Lectures

Module I: The Supreme Court **12**

1.1Structure

1.2Landmark Decisions (Marbury v. Madison, Gibbons v. Ogden, Brown v. Board of Education, New York Times Co. V. Sullivan)

Module 2: Political Parties and Interest Groups **12**

2.1 Evolution and the role of Political Parties

2.2 Types of Interest Groups

2.3 Strategies of Interest Groups

Module 3: Elections and the Media **11**

3.1 Presidential Election Process

3.2 Influence of the Media on Elections (including the Internet)

Module 4: Civil Rights Movement **10**

4.1 African-American

4.2 Women

Recommended Reading

1. DiClerico, Robert and Hammock, Allan (ed.), *Points of View: Readings in AmericanGovernment and Politics*, McGraw-Hill, Boston, 2009.
2. Elowitz, Larry and Wilson, Mathew J (ed.): *Introduction to American Government*, Collins, New York, 2006.
3. Kernell, Samuel and Smith, Steven S (ed.): *Principles and Practice of AmericanPolitics: Classic and Contemporary Readings*, CQ. Press, Washington D.C, 2007.
4. Landy, Marc and Milkis, Sidney M: *American Government: Balancing Democracyand Rights*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2008.
5. O' Connor, Karen and Sabato, Larry J: *American Government: Continuity andChange*, Pearson Longman, New York, 2008.

6. *Outline of US Government*, Office of International Information Programs, USDepartment of State, 2000.
7. Saye, Albert B and Allums, John F: *Principles of American Government*, Prentice-Hall, New York, 1990.
8. Wilson, James Q: *American Government: Institutions and Policies*, Wadsworth, Boston, 2009.

9A

Paper IX(A):Local Government with Special Reference to Maharashtra
Semester V: Rural Local Government

No of lectures

Module 1: Democratic Decentralization **12**

1.1 Meaning and nature

1.2 Importance of Rural Local Government

1.3 73rd and 74th Amendments and its interpretations

Module 2: Introduction to Panchayati Raj Institutions: Three tier system **10**

2.1 Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat

2.2 Panchayat Samiti

2.3 ZillaParishad

Module 3: Rural Development Schemes **13**

3.1 Education

3.2 Environment- Cleanliness Drive

3.3 Water Conservation

Module 4: Contemporary Issues **10**

4.1 Empowerment of women through political reservation

4.2 Issue of autonomy in Panchayati Raj institutions

Semester VI: Urban Local Government

No. of Lectures

Module 1: Democratic Decentralization 10

1.1 Meaning and Nature

1.2 Importance of Urban Local Government

1.3 74th Amendment and its Implementation

Module 2: Introduction to Urban Local Self Government 11

2.1 Municipal Council

2.2 Municipal Corporation

2.3 Cantonment Board

Module 3: Urban Development Schemes 12

3.1 Housing

3.2 Slum development and rehabilitation

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Module 4: Contemporary Issues 12

4.1 Migration and Urban Governance

4.2 Transportation

Rationale

The second optional paper for Paper VII, is Local Self Government with special reference to Maharashtra. This paper was optional paper in the earlier syllabus too. The new syllabus consists of some additions to the earlier syllabus.

This paper is mainly useful for students, wishing to appear in MPSC examinations, and also for other competitive examinations. The wide gap between rural and urban sectors, the growing urbanization have brought a number of problems and issues. Even in the present scenario of globalization, local self-institutions have their own significance.

Explanatory notes

Local self government is the management of local affairs, by the elected local people, to resolve local problems. In recent years, Local Self Government has played a vital role as an instrument of democratic self government. The Rural and Urban Local Self Governments have their own structures, functions, powers and issues. A reference of 73rd and 74th

Constitution Amendment Acts have led to decentralization of powers and a significant change is brought in the Local Self Governments. Rural Governance is based upon Panchayati Raj System – a three tier system with the ZillaParishad, Blocks and Village Council. Various Development Schemes and issues are embodied in the syllabus to know more about local governing as well as the new emerging problems. Urban Local Self Governments are broadly classified as Municipal Corporation and Municipal Population and also cantonment areas. The urban areas have distinct problems like infrastructure, housing, health , which are included in the syllabus.

Recommended Reading

1. Arora, Ramesh: *HoojaMeenakshi, Panchayati Raj, Paticipation andDecentralization;* Volume – 3 series, Rawat Publications, Mumbai, 2009.
2. Carras, Mary: *The Dynamics of Indian Political Fashions;* Cambridge University Press, London, 1972.
3. Carter, Anthony*: Elite Politics in Rural India – Political Stratification and PoliticalAlliances in Western Maharashtra;* Cambridge University Press, London, 1974.
4. Das, P. K.: *Slums : The Continuing struggle for Housing;*Nivara Hakka SurakshaSamiti Publication, 2002
5. Gupta, M. P.: *Prabhat Kumar and BhattacharachyaJaijit, Government Online – opportunities and Challenges - Tata McGraw;*, Hill Publishing Company Ltd, NewDelhi, 2004.
6. Kamta, Prasad: *Planning of the Grass Roots;* Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd., 1998.
7. Khandekar, V. S. and Bhagwat A .K. (Ed): *Maharashtra– A Profile;* Felicitation Volume, Kolhapur 1977.
8. Lele, Jayant: *Elite Pluralism and Class Rule Political Development in Maharashtra;* Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1982.
9. *Local Governance in India – Decentralization and Beyond;* Oxford University Press,New Delhi, 2006.
10. Minimol, M. C.: *E Governance and Rural Self Government;*Sonali Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
11. Mishra, Archana: *Water Harvesting – Ecological and Economic Appraisal;* Authorpress Global Network, New Delhi, 2006.
12. Naigail, Calder, *The Restless Earth; Penguin,* 1983.
13. Palanithurai, G: *New Panchayati Raj System – Status and Prospects;* Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 1996.

14. Pawar, S. N., Patil, R. B. and Salunkhe S. A.: *Strategies and Practices;* Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
15. Sareen, Shalini: *Urban Pollution and its Management;* IVY Publishing House, New Delhi, 2005.
16. Sharma, Shakuntala: *Grassroot Politics and Panchayat Raj;* Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1994.
17. Singh, U. B.: *Women in Panchayats (A Study of Role Conflict);* Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2011.
18. Tiwary, R. K.: *Training for Elected Panchayati Raj Representatives;* Shipra Publications, Delhi, 2008.

Reference Books in Marathi

1. Bang, K .R.*:BhartatilSthanikSwashasan (special ref. Maharashtra),*MangeshPrakashan, 2005.
2. Bhogle, Shantaram: *Bhartatilsthanikshasan,*Vidyaprakashan, Nagpur, 1997.
3. Daundkar, Shyam: *ApalaGaonApalaShasan – Panchayat Raj – KarbharAniYojana*, AnubandhPrakashan, Pune, 1997.
4. Devgoankar, S. G.: *Panchayatrajaanisamuhikvikas,*Sainathprakashan, Nagpur, 2009
5. Kotapalle, Laxman: *BhartattilSamajikKalyanPrakashan,*Vidya Publications, Aurangabad, 2009.
6. Nandedkar, V. G: *Panchayati Raj,*Ksagar, Pune, 2008.
7. Patil, B. B: *SthanikSwarajyaSanstha,*Prashant Publications, Jalgaon.
8. _____*: MaharashtratilPanchayat Raj AaniNargiSthanikSwarajyaSanshta*, KSagar, Pune, 2008.
9. Suresh, kaka: *Panchaytirajya,*PrachiPrakashan, Mumbai, 1990.

Semester V: Rural Local Government
Suggested List of Topics for Projects (20 Marks)

1) Attending Gramsabhas in different villages.
2) Visit to Panchayat Samiti Office.
3) Visit to ZillaParishad Office.
4) Implementation of 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
5) SarvShikshaAbhiyan.
6) Clean India Mission
7) Visit to Water Conservation Projects.

8) Issues related to Women's participation in Panchayat Raj
9) Study of various Committees of ZillaParishad.
10) Any other scheme related to the development of village
11) Issues related to Women Sarpanch.
12) Reviews of books related to the topics.
13) Reviews of Films or plays related to topics

Semester VI –Urban Local Government
Suggested Listof Topics for Projects (20 Marks)

1) Implementation of 74th Constitutional Amendment.
2) Visit to Municipal Council.
3) Visit to Municipal Corporation.
4) Comparative study of implementation of scheme / schemes in municipal councils or Municipal Corporations.
5) MHADA, CIDCO, MIDC
6) Water Conservation Schemes.
7) Rain Water Harvesting.
8) Flood Management.
9) Disaster Management Cell
10) Issues related to Slums.
11) Issues related to Sanitation.
12) Issues related to Transportation.
13) Issues in Urban Governance.
14) Any Welfare or Developmental Scheme for Urban Areas.
15) Issues related to SRA
16) Reviews of books related to the topics.
17) Reviews of Films or plays related to topics

9 B

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

No. of Lecture

Module 1: Election Commission **12**

1.1 Role

1.2 Ensuring free and fair elections

1.3 Maintenance of Law, Order and Security

Module 2: Electoral Process **12**

2.1 Representation of the People Act

2.2 Electoral Reforms: 61st Constitution Amendment

2.3 Proposals for Reforms

Module 3: History of General Elections **11**

3.1 General Elections: 1952

3.2 General Elections: 1977

3.3 General Elections: 1989 to the present

Module 4: Group and Electoral Participation **10**

4.1 Women, Dalits and Tribals

4.2 Minorities

Paper IX (B): Electoral Politics In India
Semester VI: Media and Electoral Processes

No of Lectures

Module 1: Election and Impact of Mass Media **15**

1.1 Print Media: Newspapers and Magazines

1.2 Audio – Visual: Radio & TV

1.3 Digital Media and Social Networking Sites, Viral Communication

Module 2: Election Campaigning / Political Marketing **12**

2.1 Propaganda and Election Manifesto

2.2 Public Relation Campaigns

2.3Advertising Campaign (after 1984)

Module 3: Psephology **10**

3.1Opinion Polls

3.2Exit Polls

3.3Electoral Surveys and Analysis

Module 4: Critique of Media in Elections **08**

4.1Objective Coverage and Paid News

4.2Accountability of Media

Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanatory notes

Semester V

Module 1: Election Commission

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

Module 2: Electoral Process

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

Module 3: History of General Elections

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

Module 4: Group and Electoral Participation

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

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

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

Semester VI

Module 1: Election and Impact of Mass Media

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

Module 2: Election Campaigning / Political Marketing

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

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

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

Module 3: Psephology

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

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

Module 4: Critique of Media in Elections

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

Recommended Reading

1. Ahuja, M. L.: *Electoral Politics and General Elections in India 1952-1998,* Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1998.
2. Alam, Javeed: *Who wants Democracy*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2004.
3. Calmon, Leslie. J.: *Toward Empowerment of Woman and Politics in India*, Westview Press, Boulder, 1992.
4. Dikshit, R. D. (Ed): *Geography of Elections, The Indian Context*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1995.
5. Election Commission of India: Statistical reports on General Elections, India Year Books.
6. Ellhu, Katz and Yael, Warshel (Ed): *Election Studies: What's their use?*, Westview Press, Boulder, 2000.

7. Kordo, N.: *Election studies in India*, <Ideas.repec.org/p/jet/dpaper/98.html>
8. Kothari, Rajni: *Politics &The People: In search of a Humane India*, Vol. I & II, Ajanta Publications, New Delhi, 1990.
9. Krishnamurthy, T. S.: *Miracle of Democracy: India's Amazing Journey*, Harper Collins, New Delhi, 2008.
10. Kumar, Venkatesh B.: *Electoral Reform in India – Current Discourses*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
11. Limaye, Madhu: *Janata Party Experiment*, B.R.Publishing, Delhi, 1994.
12. Lokniti, *National Election Study 2009*, <www.lokniti.org/national_election_study2009>
13. Manor, James: *Parties and Party System*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1986.
14. Palmer, N. D.: *Elections and Political Development – The South Indian Experience*, Vikas Publishing, Mumbai, 1976
15. Rana, M. S.: *India Votes: LokSabha and VidhanSabhaElections : 1999, 2000, PollAnalysis, Election Data, Party Manifestos*, B.R. Publishing, Delhi.
16. Roy, Meenu: *Electoral Politics in India : Election Process and Outcomes, VotingBehavior and Current Trends*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
17. Roy, Meenu: *India Votes – Elections 1996, A Critical Analysis*, Deep and Deep Publications, Delhi, 1996.
18. _____: *Politics in India*, Orient Longman &Bostance, New Delhi, 1970.
19. Shastri, Sandeep, Suri, K.C. and Yadav, Yogendra: *Electoral Politics in Indian States,Lok Sabha elections in 2004 and beyond*, Oxford University Press.

Semester V: -List of Projects

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

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

Semester VI: List of Projects

1. Role of Print Media in elections
2. Role of Audio-Visual media in elections
3. Role of Digital Media / Social Networking sites in elections
4. Election campaigning by political parties
5. Comparative analysis of election manifestos of political parties
6. Public Relation campaigns of political parties
7. Advertising campaigns by political parties
8. Opinion Polls and Exit Polls in India
9. Conduct a survey of private channels and NGOs with reference to elections
10. Make a comparative analysis of various governments with reference to development
11. Paid news in India
12. The accountability of media

########