**Paper : (CORECOURSE) - Indian Political Thought-I**

**SEMESTER 5**

 **June-Nov. 2021**

**TEACHER NAME : Dr. INDU BAGHEL**

SYLLABUS:

I. Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought (8 lectures)

a. Brahmanic and Shramanic

b. Islamic and Syncretic and politics.

These diversity of cultures and religions are sometimes competing in many ways . While studying the different structures and processes that shaped the religion and culture overtime. The course seeks to identify the different strands that allows for a more integral contextualization of its evolving society and politics in India.

TEACHING TIME :

12 Weeks approximately five days of a week

The course is organized around daily lectures as per the timetable. Students will be provide reading assignments each week to help them follow the course content. Readings will be discussed in class in detail.

There are 5marksforattendance as part of internal assessment.

UNIT WISE BREAKUP OF SYLLABUS:

UNIT I (Week 1-2)

Different sources and diverse interpretation of Indian culture introduced in class. Students will be informedtodifferent categories of sources existing in Hindi and English language. Unit first is theory part of syllabus. It dealswithdetailed understanding of different religion. Survey of sources

a. Brahmanic and Shramanic

b. Islamic and Syncretic

UNITII (Week 3)

Textual Understanding of ancient times

This unit explores the textual understanding of a historical event which was based on Mahabharta. It discussestherole of Kingship and duties of a king. This part deals with philosophical knowledge about kingship . Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharma

UNITIII (Week 4)

This unit will examine the sociological aspect of the Indian society. Primarily this part based rules of casteandworkhierarchy of Indian Hindu society. Along with caste, class it also focuses upon gender based notion whichprevailedinHindu society. In these social laws part of based on ritualistic Hindu human life will be discussed in depth. Manu: Social Laws

UNIT IV (Week 4 -5)

This is essentially most important part of the syllabus which deals with state craft and rules for king. Kautilyagavesome important suggestions to be a successful king. Unit four identifies the important pillars of states throughKautilya's ideas. Kautilya: Theory of State

UNIT V. (Week 6)

Aggannasutta is Buddhist ancient text which talk about non-violent and effective ways to runapolitical

system. Aggannasutta (Digha Nikaya): Theory of kingship

UNIT VI. (Week 7-8)

In the pre-colonial India Muslim saltanate was established for a longer period of times. Barani providesislamic world view for politics to be a better ruler. Through this part islamic understanding discussedindetails. Barani: Ideal Polity

UNIT VII. (Week 8 )

In the continuation of the previous thinker Abul Fazal was incorporated from Islamic and Mughal tradition.As he was part of great emperor Akbar's kingdom, his ideas helps students to knowmore about popularityof kingship. Abul Fazal: Monarchy

UNIT VIII.(Week 9-10)

Kabir is an important thinker which clearly elaborates the division of Hindu Muslim society as well as hetriestofixitwith his syncretic ideas . With Kabir's ideas students will able to grasped a more humanitarian perspectiveof politicalscience. Kabir: Syncretism

Revision and Queries regarding different topics (Week 11- 12)

ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment : 25Marks

Students in this course will primarily have three modes of assessment:

1) Written assignment

2) Presentation

3) Class Test

1)Two assignments of 5marks each. Students will have to write one essay based assignment inclusive of

bibliographies ,and for the second assignment they will have to prepare a presentation on topic related to their syllabus. The topics for the first assignment will be shared in class by the end of the first week of August. For certain topics which need extra concerns as per students demand, group discussions organised occasionally. 2)There will be a Class Test of 10 marks. It will take place tentatively in the third week of October after the mid semester break. Additionally there are 5 marks for Attendance.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Traditions of Pre-modern Indian Political Thought:

Essential Readings:

B. Parekh, (1986) ‘Some Reflections on the Hindu Tradition of Political Thought’, inT. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, NewDelhi:

Sage Publications, pp. 17-31

A. Altekar, (1958) ‘The Kingship’, in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 75-108. M. Shakir, (1986) ‘Dynamics of Muslim Political Thought’, in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.),Political Thought in Modern India,New Delhi:Sage

Publications, pp. 142- 160

G. Pandey, (1978) Sraman Tradition: Its History and Contribution to Indian Culture, Ahmedabad: L. D. Institute of Indology, pp. 52-73. S. Saberwal,(2008)‘Medieval Legacy’, inSpirals of Contention,NewDelhi:

Routledge, pp.1-31

 II. Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharma

Essential Readings:

The Mahabharata (2004), Vol. 7 (Book XI and Book XII, Part II), Chicago and London: University of ChicagoPress. V. Varma, (1974) Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical

Foundations, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 211- 230. B. Chaturvedi, (2006) ‘Dharma-The Foundation of Raja-Dharma, LawandGovernance’, in The Mahabharta: An Inquiry in the Human Condition, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 418- 464. III. Manu: Social Laws

Essential Readings:

Manu, (2006) ‘Rulesfor Times of Adversity’, in P. Olivelle, (ed. & trans.) Manu’s Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamsastra, NewDelhi: OUP, pp. 208-213. V. Mehta, (1992) ‘The Cosmic Vision: Manu’, in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 23- 39. R.Sharma,(1991)‘Varnain Relation to Law and Politics(c600BC-AD500)’,in Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi:Motilal Banarsidass,pp.233-251.

P.Olivelle,(2006)‘Introduction’, in Manu’s Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava –Dharmasastra, Delhi:Oxford University Press,pp. 3- 50. IV. Kautilya: Theory of State

Essential Readings:

Kautilya, (1997) ‘The Elements of Sovereignty’ in R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), Arthasastra of Kautilya, New Delhi: Motilal Publishers, pp. 511- 514. V. Mehta,(1992)‘ThePragmaticVision:KautilyaandHisSuccessor’,in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 88- 109.

**COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS - III –SEM (CORE PAPER)**

**B.A Prog.**

**June-Nov. 2021**

**TEACHER NAME: Dr. INDU BAGHEL**

Engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries. The objectives of the course further remain to provide information and knowledge to students on constitutional development and the political economy of diverse countries such as Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China. The paper will equip students with an in-depth understanding of nature, and scope of comparative politics. The course will enhance student's understanding of comparative analysis both in developed and developing countries. The course will enable students in understanding historical context of modern state, constitutional development and their political economy with specific references, such as capitalism as a case of reference to Britain, socialism with reference to China, colonialism and decolonization with reference to Brazil and Nigeria. The course will develop analytical skills of students to discuss the contemporary debates on the changing nature of state in the context of globalisation.

TEACHING TIME - 12 weeks approximate

CLASSES

Lectures are organized in a manner to learn basic objectives. The course is organized around daily lectures as per the time table. I extensively use interactive method to make the class more lively and engaging. Students will be given reading materials according to the course content. This reading material will be used for giving lecture in the classroom.

Internal Assessment of 25 marks will be given to the students based on activities like assignment, presentation or test etc. Some quiz competitions are also conducted through classroom application.

UNIT WISE BREAK UP OF SYLLABUS

UNIT- I (Week 1-2)

This unit will explain nature and scope of comparative politics is fathomable only when one understands the main characteristics of comparative government and politics.

UNIT- 2 (Week 3-4)

This unit will cover comparing Political regimes which provides a comprehensive assessment of the world political system by outlining and contrasting the aspects of the two different regimes:

Authoritarian and Democratic

UNIT- 3 (Week 5-7)

This unit will explain classification of Political System giving more emphasis on Parliamentary and Presidential System (UK and USA) also covering Federal and Unitary System(Canada and China)

Unit-4 (Week 8-9)

This unit will cover different kind of electoral system: first past the post, proportional representation, mixed system . Unit - 5 (Week 9-10)

This unit will explore party system in comparing with one party, two party and multi-party system

Unit- 6 (Week 11-12)

This unit will cover different prospects for studying contemporary debates changing nature of state in the context of globalization.

ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Internal assessment will be conducted on three different modes

1) Written assignment

2) Presentation

3) Class Test

1) One assignment and presentation of 5 marks each, this assignment will be in the form of essay writing in which students will also mention references. Second presentation on topic of “critical understanding on Ambedkar’s ideas”. The topic for the first assignment will be shared in class by the end of the first week of August and presentation will be

given in the month of September. 2) There will be a Class Test of 10 marks which will take place tentatively in the third week of October after the mid semester break. Additionally there are 5 marks for Attendance

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage. Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. (Eight

Edition). London: Palgrave McMillan. Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.). (2011) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage. Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. O’Neil, P. (2009) Essentials of Comparative Politics. (Third Edition). New York: WW. Norton& Company, Inc. Palekar, S.A. (2009) Comparative Government and Politics. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. Readings

Topic 1

Caramani, D. (2008) ‘Introduction to Comparative Politics’, in Caramani, D. (ed.) Comparative13 Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1‐23. Mohanty, M. (1975) ‘Comparative Political Theory and Third World Sensitivity’, in Teaching Politics. Nos. 1 & 2, pp. 22‐38. Topic: 2

Webb, E. (2011) ‘Totalitarianism and Authoritarianism’, in Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 249‐257. Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2004) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 36‐50, 51‐68. Topic: 3

Hague, R and Harrop, M. (2004) ‘The Political Executive’, in Comparative Government andPolitics: An Introduction. London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 268‐290. Topic: 4

Cameron, D. R. (2002) ‘Canada’, in Ann L. G. (ed.) Handbook of Federal Countries. Montreal

&Kingston: McGill‐Queen’s University Press, pp. 105‐119. Peter, H. (2002) ‘Canada: A Federal Society‐Despite Its Constitution’, in Rekha Saxena. (ed.)Mapping Canadian Federalism for India. New Delhi: Konark Publisher, Pvt., pp. 115‐129. Dhillon, Michael. (2009), ‘Government and Politics’, in Contemporary China: An Introduction. London, New York: Routledge, 2009, pp. 137‐160. Topic: 5

Evans, Jocelyn A.J. (2009) ‘Electoral Systems’, in Bara, J. and Pennington, M. (eds.)Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 93‐119.

Downs, W. M. (2011) ‘Electoral Systems in Comparative Perspectives’, in Ishiyama, J. T. andBreuning, M. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 159‐ 167. Topic: 6

Cole, A. (2011) ‘Comparative Political Parties: Systems and Organizations’, in Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 150‐158. Caramani, D. (2008) ‘Party Systems’, in Caramani, D. (ed.) Comparative Politics. Oxford:

Oxford University Press, pp. 293‐317, 318‐347. Topic: 7

Poggi, Gianfranco. (2008) ‘The nation‐state’, in Caramani, D. (ed.) Comparative Politics. Oxford:

Oxford University Press pp. 85‐107. Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2004) ‘The state in a global context’, in Comparative Government 14and Politics: An Introduction. London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 17‐34. Further Readings:

Bara, J. (2009) ‘Methods for Comparative Analysis’, in Bara, J. & Pennington, M. (eds.)Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 40‐65

Blondel, J. (1996) ‘Then and Now: Comparative Politics’, Political Studies. Vol. 47, Issue 1, pp. 152‐160

Chandhoke, N. (1996) ‘Limits of Comparative Political Analysis’, Economic and Political

Weekly. vol. 31, No. 4, (January 27), pp. PE 2‐PE8. Mair, P. (2008) ‘Democracy’, in Carmani, D. (ed.) Comparative Politics. Oxford: OxfordUniversity Press, pp. 108‐132.

Robbins, J. W. (2011) ‘Parsidentialism Verses Parliamentarism’, in Ishiyama, J. T. and Marijke, B. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 177‐ 185. Watts, D. (2003) Understanding US/UK Government and Politic Manchester UniversityPress, pp. 1‐25; 66‐105; 106‐138

**Indian Political Thought-II – VI SEM**

**(CORE COURSE) – B.A (HONS)**

**January-April 2022**

**TEACHER NAME : Dr. INDU BAGHEL**

SYLLABUS :

Unit 1 Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought

Unit 2 Rammohan Roy: Rights

Unit 3 Pandita Ramabai: Gender

Unit 4 Vivekananda: Ideal Society

Unit 5 Gandhi: Swaraj

Unit 6 Ambedkar: Social Justice

Unit 7 Tagore: Critique of Nationalism

Unit 8 Iqbal: Community

Unit 9 Savarkar: Hindutva

Unit 10 Nehru: Secularism

Unit 11 Lohia: Socialism

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course covers a wide set of ideas and values across the continuum of modern Indian political thought. In trying to understand the emergence and articulation of socio-political issues- social justice, secularism, socialism, rights, gender, nationalism and communalization of politics - the course covers the thought of political philosophers like Raja RammohanRoy, Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, B.R Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohia, V.D. Savarkar, Rabindranath Tagore Mohammad Iqbal and Jawaharlal Nehru. This paper focuses on the detail on the political discourse and the actual functioning of the Indian Political thought process. It simultaneously studies in detail the political philosophy and structure from Ancient to modern India. In doing this it elaborately deals with the prominent political ideologue of India. This course shows that how their thought process had been controlled by local influences and time frame and critically assesses its impact on political functioning. The major contradictions of the different political thoughts are to be seriously analyzed along with asassessment of their successes and failures. TEACHING TIME :

12 Weeks approximately five days of a week

The course is organized around daily lectures as per the time table. Students will be provided reading assignments each to help them follow the course content. The lecture will be given according to reading material. Internal Assessment of 25 marks will be given to the students based on activities like assignment, presentation and class test. Some quiz competitions are also conducted through classroom application. There are 5 marks for attendance as part of internal assessment.

UNIT WISE BREAKUP OF SYLLABUS:

UNIT I (Week 1)

Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought

Unit first is theory part of syllabus. It deals with detailed understanding of Modern Indian Political Though. Different sources and diverse interpretation of Indian culture introduced in class. Students will be informed to different categories of sources existing in Hindi and English language.

UNIT II (Week 2)

Rammohan Roy: Rights

This unit introduces about Rammohan Roy and highlights the views of Roy on Rights. It also discusses that how Rammohan Roy revolted against the subjection of women and pleaded for there storation of their rights. UNIT III (Week 3)

Pandita Ramabai: Gender

This unit deals with contributions of Pandita Ramabai in Indian society. It is not only acknowledged, Pandita Ramabai as an eminent social reformer but also perhaps as one of the first feminist in the modern Indian history who struggled for the emancipation of Indian women. UNIT IV (Week 4)

Vivekananda: Ideal Society

This unit explains the idea and thoughts of Vivekananda which related to the ideal society. It is also highlighted some of principles of Swami Vivekananda has of Vedanta which can bring about harmony among all people. UNIT V. (Week 5)

Gandhi: Swaraj

This unit briefly traces Gandhi’s ideas about swaraj, it is also discuss the Gandhian concept on Alternative to Modern Civilisation, which is explained in detail. This unit also discusses thelinked satyagraha to swaraj and explain the swaraj to denote both self-rule and self-government. UNIT VI. (Week 6)

Ambedkar: Social Justice

This unit makes an attempt to explore Ambedkar’s ideas on social justice. Thereafter, it focuseson Ambedkar’s struggles and ideas on social justice in the Indian context and it finally exploresthe relevance of his mission for social justice in the present times. UNIT VII. (Week 7 )

Tagore: Critique of Nationalism

In this unit Tagore concept on Critique of Nationalism is explained in details and this unit also deal with Tagore’s critique of modern civilization. Furthermore discuss the tagore’s concepts of nation and nationalism. Thereafter unit defines nation as the political and economic union of a people and this union is the one that ‘a whole population assumes when organized for a mechanical purpose. UNIT VIII.(Week 8)

Iqbal: Community

Iqbal stands as a unique, though acutely controversial personality of undivided India. Hisideological persuasions is first glorifying Mother India and later arguing for its indirect vivisection. This unit presents a bewildering view in the minds of the people as to how to conceptualise and assess his contribution or activities in the national movements of both India and Pakistan. UNIT IX (Week 9)

Savarkar : Hindutva

This unit explains the ideology of 'Hindutva,' and also elaborate about the first prominent exponent of Hindu nationalist ideology was Mr. V. D. Savarkar. He wrote a bookcalled 'Hindutva' in 1924, in which he explains the basic principles of Hindu nationalism. It is discuss the basic difference between Hinduism and Hindutva is that Hinduism stands for Hindureligion, but Hindutva is a political ideology that wants to establish Hindu nation in India. Hinduism does not have any political agenda, but Hindutva has a specific political agenda. UNIT X (Week 10)

Nehru: Secularism

The overall purpose of this unit is to bring out clearly Nehru's views on the secular state and to examine how he tried to put them into practice in the complex and confused social and religious situation in India. This cannot be achieved without examining, to some extent at least, the dominant social, religious and political tendencies of the time in India. This unit also provides a short biography of Nehru and an analysis of his attitude towards religion in general. UNIT XI (Week 11-12)

Lohia: Socialism

This unit present the Socialist concept of Rammanohar Lohia, to him socialism essentially meant equality and affluence for the people. This unit also presents his own version of the “Wheel of History”, which he believed came close to the reality of the world, rejection the linear view of history, which had dominated western society so far.

ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment : 25 Marks

Students in this course will primarily have three modes of assessment:

1) Written assignment

2) Presentation

3) Class Test

1) Two assignments of 5 marks each. Students will have to write one essay based assignment inclusive of bibliographies, and for the second assignment they will have to prepare a presentation on topic related to their syllabus. The topics for the first assignment will be shared in class by the end of the first week of August. For certain topics which need extra concerns as per students demand, group discussions organised occasionally. 2) There will be a Class Test of 10 marks. It will take place tentatively in the third week of October after the mid semester break. Additionally there are 5 marks for Attendance.

Essential Readings

I. Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought:

V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) ‘A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas inModernIndia: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization’Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi. D. Dalton, (1982) ‘Continuity of Innovation’, in Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of

Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, AcademicPress: Gurgaon, pp. 1-28. II. Rammohan Roy: Rights

R. Roy, (1991) ‘The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness’, S. Hay, (ed.) Sources of Indian Traditio, Vol. 2. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 24-29. C. Bayly, (2010) ‘Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800- 1830’, in Sh. Kapila (ed.), An intellectual History for India, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 18- 34. T. Pantham, (1986) ‘The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy’, in Th. PanthomandK. Deutsch, (eds.) Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp.32-52. S. Sarkar, (1985) ‘Rammohan Roy and the break With the Past’, in A Critique on colonial India, Calcutta: Papyrus, pp. 1-17. III. Pandita Ramabai: Gender

P. Ramabai, (2000) ‘Woman’s Place in Religion and Society’, in M. Kosambi (ed.), PanditaRamabai Through her Own Words: Selected Works, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 150-155. M. Kosambi, (1988) ‘Women’s Emancipation and Equality: Pandita Ramabai’s Contribution toWomen’s Cause’, in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 23(44), pp. 38-49. U. Chakravarti, (2007) ‘Pandita Ramabai - A Life and a Time, New Delhi: Critical Quest, pp. 1-40. G. Omvedt, (2008) ‘Ramabai: Women in the Kingdom of God’, in Seeking Begumpura: The Social Vision of Anti Caste Intellectuals, New Delhi: Navayana. pp. 205-224.

IV. Vivekananda: Ideal Society

S. Vivekananda, (2007) ‘The Real and the Apparent Man’, S. Bodhasar ananda (ed.), Selections from the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Kolkata: Advaita Ashrama, pp. 126-129. A. Sen, (2003) ‘Swami Vivekananda on History and Society’, in Swami Vivekananda, Delhi:

Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79. H. Rustav, (1998) ‘Swami Vivekananda and the Ideal Society’, in W. Radice (ed.), Swami

Vivekananda and the Modernisation of Hinduism, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 264- 280. Raghuramaraju, (2007) ‘Swami and Mahatma, Paradigms: State and Civil Society’, inDebatesin Indian Philosophy: Classical, Colonial, and Contemporary, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 29-65. V. Gandhi: Swaraj

M. Gandhi, (1991) ‘Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of theSoul’, in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2.Second Edition, NewDelhi: Penguin, pp. 265-270. A. Parel, (ed.), (2002) ‘Introduction’, in Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule, Delhi: VistaarPublication. D. Dalton, (1982) ‘Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154- 190. R. Terchek, (2002) ‘Gandhian Autonomy in Late Modern World’, in A. Parel (ed.), Gandhi, Freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Sage. VI. Ambedkar: Social Justice

B. Ambedkar, (1991) ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’, S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 342-347. V. Rodrigues, (2007) ‘Good society, Rights, Democracy Socialism’, in S. Thorat andAryama(eds.), Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society, Jaipur: IIDSandRawat Publications. B. Mungekar, (2007) ‘Quest for Democratic Socialism’, in S. Thorat, and Aryana (eds.), Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society, Jaipur: IIDS andRawat

Publications, pp. 121-142. P. Chatterjee, (2005) ‘Ambedkar and the Troubled times of Citizenship’, in V. Mehta andTh. Pantham (eds.), Political ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations, NewDelhi: Sage, pp. 73-92.

VII. Tagore: Critique of Nationalism

R. Chakravarty, (1986) ‘Tagore, Politics and Beyond’, in The Panthams and K. Deutsch(eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 177-191. M. Radhakrishnan, and Debasmita, (2003) ‘Nationalism is a Great Menace: TagoreandNationalism’ in P. Hogan, Colm and L. Pandit, (eds.) Rabindranath Tagore: UniversalityandTradition, London: Rosemont Publishing and Printing Corporation, pp. 29-39. A. Nandy, (1994) ‘Rabindranath Tagore & Politics of Self’, in Illegitimacy of Nationalism, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-50. VIII. Iqbal: Community

M. Iqbal, (1991) ‘Speeches and Statements’, in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 218-222. A. Engineer, (1980) ‘Iqbal’s Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam’, in Social Scientist, Vol.8 (8), pp. 52-63. Madani, (2005) ‘Composite Nationalism and Islam, New Delhi: Manohar, pp. 66-91. L. Gordon-Polonskya, (1971) ‘Ideology of Muslim Nationalism’, in H. Malik (ed.), Iqbal: Poet-Philosopher of Pakistan, New York: Columbia University Press, pp. 108-134. IX. Savarkar: Hindutva

V.Savarkar, ‘Hindutva is Different from Hinduism’, available at

http://www.savarkar.org/en/hindutva-/essentials-hindutva/hindutva-different-hinduism, Accessed:19.04.2016

J. Sharma, (2003) ‘Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism, Delhi: Penguin, pp. 124-172. X. Nehru: Secularism

R. Pillai, (1986) ‘Political thought of Jawaharlal Nehru’, in Th. Pantham, and K. Deutsch(eds.), Political Thought in Modem India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 260- 274. P. Chatterjee, (1986) ‘The Moment of Arrival: Nehru and the Passive Revolution’, in Nationalist

Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse? London: Zed Books, pp. 131-166XI. Lohia: Socialism

S. Sinha, (2010) ‘Lohia’s Socialism: An underdog’s perspective’, in Economic and Political

Weekly, Vol. XLV (40) pp. 51-55. A. Kumar, (2010) ‘Understanding Lohia’s Political Sociology: Intersectionality of Caste, Class, Gender and Language Issue’, in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLV (40), pp. 64-70.

**INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Core Course**

**SEMESTER 4**

**January-April 2021**

**TEACHER NAME – Dr. INDU BAGHEL**

SYLLABUS

Unit I

Approaches to International Relations

(A) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)

(B) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)

(C) Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) andDependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)

(D) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)

Unit II

Cold War & Post-Cold War Era

(A) Second World War & Origins Cold War

(B) Phases of Cold World War: First Cold War, Rise and Fall of Détente, SecondColdWar, End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union. (C) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russiaand Japan). Unit III

India’s Foreign Policy

(A) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)

(B) India’s Policy of Non-alignment.

(C) India: An Emerging Power. COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course provides students with a basic understanding of various perspectives deals with international politics. It will cover some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory. Various changing phases of international relations affecting foreign policy of countries will be the focus point here. It intersects with the different aspects of cold war and its impact on different countries and equips students with the tools of studying the international relations by looking at the relationship between the components of the political system of various countries with the international institutions. With this course students will gain insights into the interconnections between various factors affecting foreign policy of India. Hence the paper course make sense of the specificities of the different aspects in the light of changes of the state practices and relations.

TEACHING TIME

12 Weeks approximately

CLASSES

The course is organized around daily lectures as per the time table. Students will be given reading assignments each week to help them follow the course content. These readings will be discussed in class in detail.

UNIT WISE BREAK UP OF SYLLABUS

UNIT I (Week 1- 2)

Approaches to International Relations

(A) Classical Realism (Hans Morgenthau) and Neo-Realism (Kenneth Waltz)

(B) Neo-Liberalism: Complex Interdependence (Robert O. Keohane and Joseph Nye)

(C)Structural Approaches: World Systems Approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) and Dependency School (Andre Gunder Frank)

(D) Feminist Perspective (J. Ann Tickner)

This unit will explain different approaches to understand international politics. Major international schools covering the study of international politics will enrich students with the tools and techniques for this purpose. These topics covers not only traditional way of studding the subject but also incorporates recent developments in this field. Various thinkers explains these approaches with not only institutional structures but also with the behavioral changes and their results. Hence this unit basically deals those developments in International politics. Unit II (Week 3- 4)

Cold War & Post-Cold War Era

(A) Second World War & Origins Cold War

(B) Phases of Cold World War: First Cold War, Rise and Fall of Détente, Second Cold War, End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union. (C) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan). This unit will explore the idea of cold war, its emergence and development after Second World War. From starting to end this concept and its impact on world politics and its role in framing different blocs in world politics will explain the students, how the scenario of world politics impact upon these historical processes. Unit III (Week5-6)

India’s Foreign Policy

(A) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)

(B) India’s Policy of Non-alignment. (C) India: An Emerging Power. This unit will help to understand students various determinants affecting foreign policy. It will also cover major historical events which helps India to become a major power in world politics after second world war. It will cover India’s major Non- alignment policy and its effect on two major blocks in world politics. India’s role and its development towards becoming influential

Power will be central issue of this unit through which students will be able to understand its place under these developments.

 ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Students in this course will primarily have three modes of assessment:

1) Written assignment

2) Presentation

3) Class Test

1) Students will have to write one essay based assignment inclusive of bibliographies. In this assignment students will justify the theme with suitable literature. For this purpose reading material provided for the paper course and other sources like internet sites, journals and books will be used. 2) They will have to prepare a presentation using power point presentation on a specific topic assign to them in class by the end of the first week of May. 3) There will be a Class Test of 5 marks. It will take place tentatively in the third week of June. Quizzes on specific topics will be organized time to time after discussion with students. Essential Readings

William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999) Classic Readings of International Relations. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co, pp. 30‐58; 92‐126. Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (eds.) (1999) International Political Enduring: Concepts and Contemporary Issues.5th Edition. New York: Longman, pp. 7‐14; 29‐49; 119‐126. Jackson, R. and Sorenson, G. (2008) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 59‐96. Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2009) International Relations. New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 81‐111.

Tickner, J. A. (2001) Gendering World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post‐Cold War Era. Columbia University Press. Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2011) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Fifth Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 90‐123; 142‐159; 262‐277. Wenger, A. and Zimmermann, D. (eds.) (2003) International Relations: Fromthe ColdWorldWar to the Globalized World. London: Lynne Rienner, pp. 54‐89. Appadorai and Rajan, M. S. (eds.) (1985) India’s Foreign Policy and Relations. New Delhi:

South Asian Publishers. Mewmillians, W.C. and Piotrowski, H. (2001) The World Since 1945: A History of International

Relations.Fifth edition. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers. Smith, M., Little, R. and Shackleton, M. (eds.) (1981) Perspectives on World Politics. London: Croom Helm. Indian Foreign Service Institute. (1997, 1998) India’s Foreign Policy: An Agenda for the21st

Century Vols. 1 & 2, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, pp. 3‐41; 102‐119. Ganguly, S. (ed.) (2009) India’s Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Vanaik, A. (1995) India in a Changing World: Problems, Limits and Successes of Its ForeignPolicy. New Delhi: Orient Longman. pp. 19‐41; 63‐67; 102‐114; 118‐124; 132‐134.

**COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS – III -SEM**

**(CORE PAPER)**

**B.A Prog.**

**June-Nov. 2021**

**TEACHER NAME: Dr. INDU BAGHEL**

SYLLABUS

Unit 1

The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis.

Unit 2

Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic.

Unit 3

Classifications of political systems

a) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA.

b) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China.

Unit 4

a) Electoral Systems: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems.

Unit 5

a) Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems.

Unit 6

a) Contemporary debates on the nature of state.

b) The security state and the changing nature of nation-state in the context of globalization.

Course Description

The purpose of the course is to familiarise students with the nature and scope of the study of comparative politics. The course aims at examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.

The objectives of the course further remain to provide information and knowledge to students on constitutional development and the political economy of diverse countries such as Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.

The paper will equip students with an in-depth understanding of nature, and scope of comparative politics. The course will enhance student&#39;s understanding of comparative analysis both in developed and developing countries. The course will enable students in understanding historical context of modern state, constitutional development and their political economy with specific references, such as capitalism as a case of reference to Britain, socialism with reference to China, colonialism and decolonization with reference to Brazil and Nigeria. The course will develop analytical skills of students to discuss the contemporary debates on the changing nature of state in the context of globalisation.

TEACHING TIME - 12 weeks approximate

CLASSES

Lectures are organized in a manner to learn basic objectives. The course is organized around daily lectures as per the time table. I extensively use interactive method to make the class more lively and engaging. Students will be given reading materials according to the course content. This reading material will be used for giving lecture in the classroom. Internal

Assessment of 25 marks will be given to the students based on activities like assignment, presentation or test etc. Some quiz competitions are also conducted through classroom application.

UNIT WISE BREAK UP OF SYLLABUS

UNIT- I (Week 1-2)

This unit will explain nature and scope of comparative politics is fathomable only when one

understands the main characteristics of comparative government and politics.

UNIT- 2 (Week 3-4)

This unit will cover comparing Political regimes which provides a comprehensive assessment of the world political system by outlining and contrasting the aspects of the two different regimes :

Authoritarian and Democratic

UNIT- 3 (Week 5-7)

This unit will explain classification of Political System giving more emphasis on Parliamentary and Presidential System (UK and USA) also covering Federal and Unitary System (Canada and China)

Unit-4 (Week 8-9)

This unit will cover different kind of electoral system : first past the post , proportional representation , mixed system .

Unit - 5 (Week 9-10)

This unit will explore party system in comparing with one party, two party and multi-party

system

Unit- 6 (Week 11-12)

This unit will cover different prospects for studying contemporary debates changing nature of state in the context of globalisation .

ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Internal assessment will be conducted on three different modes

1) Written assignment

2) Presentation

3) Class Test

1) One assignment and presentation of 5 marks each, this assignment will be in the form of essay writing in which students will also mention references. Second presentation on topic of “critical understanding on Ambedkar’s ideas”. The topic for the first assignment will be shared in class by the end of the first week of August and presentation will be given in the month of September.

2) There will be a Class Test of 10 marks which will take place tentatively in the third week of October after the mid semester break.

Additionally there are 5 marks for Attendance

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Bara, J &amp; Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage.

Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. (Eight Edition). London: Palgrave McMillan.

Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.). (2011) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference

Book. Los Angeles: Sage.

Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

O’Neil, P. (2009) Essentials of Comparative Politics. (Third Edition). New York: WW. Norton &amp; Company, Inc.

Palekar, S.A. (2009) Comparative Government and Politics. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Readings

Topic 1

Caramani, D. (2008) ‘Introduction to Comparative Politics’, in Caramani, D. (ed.) Comparative

13 Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1‐23. Mohanty, M. (1975) ‘Comparative

Political Theory and Third World Sensitivity’, in Teaching Politics. Nos. 1 &amp; 2, pp. 22‐38.

Topic: 2

Webb, E. (2011) ‘Totalitarianism and Authoritarianism’, in Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M.

(eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 249‐257.

Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2004) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction.

London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 36‐50, 51‐68.

Topic: 3

Hague, R and Harrop, M. (2004) ‘The Political Executive’, in Comparative Government and

Politics: An Introduction. London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 268‐290.

Topic: 4

Cameron, D. R. (2002) ‘Canada’, in Ann L. G. (ed.) Handbook of Federal Countries. Montreal &amp;Kingston: McGill‐Queen’s University Press, pp. 105‐119. Peter, H. (2002) ‘Canada: A Federal Society‐Despite Its Constitution’, in Rekha Saxena. (ed.) Mapping Canadian Federalism for

India. New Delhi: Konark Publisher, Pvt., pp. 115‐129. Dhillon, Michael. (2009), ‘Government and Politics’, in Contemporary China: An Introduction. London, New York: Routledge, 2009, pp. 137‐160.

Topic: 5

Evans, Jocelyn A.J. (2009) ‘Electoral Systems’, in Bara, J. and Pennington, M. (eds.)

Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 93‐119. Downs, W. M. (2011) ‘Electoral Systems in Comparative Perspectives’, in Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 159‐ 167.

Topic: 6

Cole, A. (2011) ‘Comparative Political Parties: Systems and Organizations’, in Ishiyama, J.T.

and Breuning, M. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 150‐158. Caramani, D. (2008) ‘Party Systems’, in Caramani, D. (ed.) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 293‐317, 318‐347.

Topic: 7

Poggi, Gianfranco. (2008) ‘The nation‐state’, in Caramani, D. (ed.) Comparative Politics.

Oxford: Oxford University Press pp. 85‐107. Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2004) ‘The state in a

global context’, in Comparative Government 14 and Politics: An Introduction. London: Palgrave McMillan, pp. 17‐34.

Further Readings:

Bara, J. (2009) ‘Methods for Comparative Analysis’, in Bara, J. &amp; Pennington, M. (eds.)

Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 40‐65

Blondel, J. (1996) ‘Then and Now: Comparative Politics’, Political Studies. Vol. 47, Issue 1, pp.152‐160

Chandhoke, N. (1996) ‘Limits of Comparative Political Analysis’, Economic and Political

Weekly. vol. 31, No. 4, (January 27), pp. PE 2‐PE8.

Mair, P. (2008) ‘Democracy’, in Carmani, D. (ed.) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford

University Press, pp. 108‐132.

Robbins, J. W. (2011) ‘Parsidentialism Verses Parliamentarism’, in Ishiyama, J. T. and Marijke,

B. (eds.) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 177‐ 185.

Watts, D. (2003) Understanding US/UK Government and Politic Manchester University Press,

pp. 1‐25; 66‐105; 106‐138