UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

MASTER OF ARTS (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

(Semester based Course)

Rules, Regulations and Course Contents

Semester I - Nov./Dec. Examination 2010
Semester II - April/May Examination 2011
Semester III - Nov./Dec. Examination 2011
Semester IV - April/May Examination 2012

M.A. (Political Science syllabus as per revised course structure to be effective from Academic year 2010-11 and onwards)
Syllabus of optional papers added to MA Political Science
Optional Paper No. 31

Religion, Reform and Religious Nationalism in Modern India

Objective: The paper will examine the ways in which religion has been imbricated in movements of reform and nationalism. It will study new areas and modes of religious thought. Individual thinkers will be seen as points of anchorage to explore more general issues. The list of suggested readings is designed to generate critical thought about the large issues and not to limit the paper to the study of discrete thinkers alone.

I. The Gender Question; Vedanta: Rammohon Roy.
II. Critique of Orthodoxy Dayanand Saraswati.
III. Modernising Islam: Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan.
IV. Hinduism and Hindu Nationalism: Bankim Chatterjee, Vivekananda and Savarkar.
V. Nationalism and the Pan Islamic Ummah: Muhammad Iqbal, A.K Azad, Maududi.
VI. Dalit Theology: Ambedkar.

Readings:


Shruti Kapila, Feisal Devji eds., *Political Thought in Action: The Bhagavad Gita and Modern India* (Ch.8), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013.


Optional Paper No. 32
Gandhi, Autonomy and Discourse

Objective: To capture the Gandhi’s social and political ideas, the course revolves around the Gandhian texts which are easily available. Although these ideas are historical since they evolved in a particular era of human history they are also cosmological given their transcendental application and importance in articulating a powerful voice of protest in various parts of the globe. It is simply not possible to comprehend the entire gamut of Gandhian thinking in a course. Hence this course draws on a selective set of ideas that Gandhi articulated to mobilize an unarmed section of humanity against perhaps the most powerful colonial power in the entire course of human history. Structurally, the course focuses on: transformation of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from MK Gandhi to Gandhi: the South African sojourn – intellectual roots of Gandhi’s socio-political and economic ideas – endeavour at providing an alternative method of political struggle which was shaped in the wake of 1918-19 Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad Satyagrahas.- recreating a space for organized politics drawing upon indigenous sources of inspiration, major themes in his socio-political and economic ideas.

I. Critique of modern civilization
II. Swaraj and Swadeshi
III. Ahimsa or the creed of non-violence
IV. Mass movements – civil disobedience or Satyagraha, in Gandhi’s vocabulary
V. Feminism and gender-based ideas
VI. Caste and untouchability
VII. Socialism and trusteeship
VIII. Nation, nationalism and national identity
IX. Communal harmony and multiculturalism

Readings:


Objective: This course is proposed to introduce Ambedkar’s ideas, thoughts and their relevance in contemporary India. To creatively engage students with the existing social concerns, state and economic structures and other (non) institutional mechanisms/paradigms of dominance and emancipation; it is essential to approach Ambedkar beyond his contextual and clichéd readings. Ambedkar’s textual, contextual, symbolic, discursive, creative and emancipatory methods and contents explore substantial questions of state, society and governance in contemporary India.

I. Introducing Ambedkar
   a. Philosophical Groundings of Ambedkar's thought and Ideas

II. Nation and Constitutional Democracy
   a. Nation, Nationalism and inclusive Citizenship
   b. Constitutionalism and Democracy

III. Political Vision and State Institutions
   a. Rights and Representations
   b. Organs of State and Relations: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary

IV. Economy and Class Question
   a. Planning and Development
   b. Land and Labor

V. Religion and Emancipation
   a. Philosophy of Religion
   b. Buddhism and Conversion

VI. Women’s Question
   a. Inter-sectionality between Caste, Religion and Patriarchy
   b. Universal Civil Code and Hindu Code Bill

VII. Caste and Social Order
   a. Caste, Untouchability and the Critique of Hindu Social Order
   b. Ways to Annihilate Caste

VIII. Contemporary Concerns, Contradictions and Debates
**Readings:**


Optional Paper No. 34

Dalit - Bahujan Political Thought

Objective: This course will focus on the political thoughts of dalit-bahujan thinkers in India. So far the pedagogy has remained exclusive to the various egalitarian ideas put forward by dalit-bahuj thinkers. Still caste, community, religion and gender are the major categories on which society is being governed. A complete understanding of the society its, evolution and transformation needs to unfold the dalit-bahujan thinkers whose ideas and thought rendered inclusive and egalitarian. Their ideas have contemporary relevance to the wider extent. Their ideas has remained confined as a critic and radical thinking of past times, but this course brings in a complete historical presence of egalitarian thought since the ancient time to modern, Buddha to Kanshi Ram.

I. Buddha
II. Ravidas
III. Kabir
IV. Jyotiba Phule
V. Ambedkar
VI. Periyar
VII. Tarabai Shinde
VIII. Kanshi Ram

Readings:


Optional Paper No. 35

Contemporary Explorations in Tagore’s Ideas and Actions.

**Objective:** This course will introduce the student to a multi-disciplinary study of Tagore’s ideas and institutional practices. By studying the relative singularity of Tagore’s positions amongst the other iconic figures of nationalism, the course will probe the boundaries of nationalist thought and the possibilities that are imagined and practiced beyond these. The student will be required to engage in intensive studies of selected texts of Tagore and discuss these in the light of recent commentaries drawn from different disciplinary backgrounds.

I. Nationalism, Cosmopolitanism and Tagore’s thought

II. Tagore’s Theology

III. Viswa Bharati and the concept of a global institution

IV. Theories of Pedagogy

V. Debates between Gandhi and Tagore

VI. Gender Questions in Tagore’s literary and discursive works

**Readings.**

Tagore’s Works

1. Gitanjali.
2. Ghare Baire
3. Gora
4. Strir Patra
5. Nationalism.
6. The Religion of Man.
7. The Centre of Indian Culture

Readings:


Optional Paper No. 36

Discourses on Hindu Nationalism

Objective: Hindu Nationalism over the last few decades has emerged as one of the major discourses in Indian Politics. The idea of modern Hindu nationalism emerged since 1870s, after the failure of 1857. The core issues revolved around nationalism, religious conversion, cow protection, identity questions and social reforms. The debates on Hindu Nationalism focussed primarily on the writings of Sawarkar and Golwalkar, while adequate attention was not paid to the writings of several other political thinkers of the 19th and 20th century. The purpose of this course is to familiarize the students with the original writings of thinkers who have contributed to the discourse on Hindu nationalism in order to understand its basic premises and core issues.

I. Hindu Nationalism: Core Premises and Issues
II. Dayanand Saraswati
III. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
IV. Aurobindo
V. Vivekananda
VI. Bipin Chandra Pal
VII. Gandhi
VIII. V D Savarkar
IX. Golwalkar
X. Deendayal Upadhyay
XI. Hindu Nationalism in Contemporary India

Readings:


Optional Paper No. 37
Social Conservatism in India

Objective: India is a society where social conservatives have often passed off as anti-colonial and hence 'radical' - for example, sections of the Swadeshi movement. Opposing the colonial state and its intervention was part of defending the 'inner private/spiritual domain', a domain which also included 'women' and 'home' or domesticity. This had another consequence: the supposedly underdeveloped free market conservatism, partly expressed in the Swantantra Party, which never really took off. Often ignored, this crucial dimension and its impact in political life will be explored in this course. This course intends to bring together different strands of conservative thought across the political spectrum.

I. Edmund Burke and conservative political thought

II. Anti-colonial Hindu revivalism:
   a. Bankim Chatterji
   b. Tilak and karma-yoga

III. Religion
   a. 'Way of life': Dharma
   b. Rationalist: Ambedkar's Navayana

IV. Atheism and rationalism as socio-political critique

V. Communists and Hindu social order

VI. Free market anti-statism:
   a. Minoo Masani and the Swatantra Party
   b. Rajaji and Indian conservative thought

Readings:


Kalpatru Maharaj, Ramrajya aur Marxbad.

Minoo Masani, Our India, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1940.


Partha Shah, Milton Friedman on India, New Delhi: Centre for Civil Society, 2000.


Rahul Sankrityayan, Marxbad aur Ramrajya.
Ramachandra Guha, Where are India's Conservative Intellectuals? *The Caravan*, 1 March 2015.


Optional Paper No. 38
Indian Polity in State-Society Interaction since the 1960s

Objective: This course aims at studying Indian politics within the discourse of state-society relationship through a historical unraveling of major developments in Indian politics since the decade of 1960s. The intent of this course is to see how India provides a unique model in which the political is enmeshed in the wider social, economic and cultural matrix. This course takes up a range of themes to study political processes and their sociological underpinnings namely, emergency, coalitional politics, reservation debates, social movements, neo-liberal economic policies, etc.

I. The chaotic decade of the 1960s
II. The national level coalition government in 1977 at the backdrop of the 1975-77 internal Emergency
III. Challenges of the 1990s – redefining social contour of Indian politics
IV. The study of India’s distinctive coalition experiments (in the wake of the NDA and the UPA)
V. Changing texture of Indian politics in the neo-liberal context, especially following the official endorsement of neo-liberal economic policies in 1991
VI. The consolidation of Maoism in India
VII. The failure of the conventional left, especially the major communist parties in India
VIII. Three major forces of colonialism, nationalism and democracy shaping the political in India

Readings:


Objective: Politics in each state has its own internal dynamics, and it is different from others, multifacetedly. It has undergone significant transformation over the decades since the formation of states in terms of social structure, their power relations, electoral participation on the one hand and political governance and economic development on the other. This course attempts to examine the commonalities, diversities and perspectives to study state politics in India. It also seeks to examine the changing role of caste, class and community and their impact on state politics, particularly in the context of global market economy.

I. State Politics: Perspectives and Approaches
   a. Institutional
   b. Political Economy
   c. Cultural - diversities

II. Patterns of State Formation
   a. Administrative Units
   b. Linguistic and Identity Formation
   c. Developmental

III. Power and Participation
   a. Changing Centre-State Relations
   b. Party Politics and Coalition Governments
   c. Mobilizations and Movements

IV. Development and Governance
   a. Empowering the ‘Local’
   b. Public Policies and their Implementation
   c. Varying Developmental Patterns: Some Case Studies (Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Kerala, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh)

V. Globalization and States
   a. State and Investment
   b. Uneven Development

Readings:


Objective: This course explores various facets of the politics of identity in India. It analyses the consequences of colonial rule for identity-formation, and colonialism’s shaping of the identity-based conflicts that were to later emerge in the postcolonial phase. It examines how the politics of nationalism affected, and was itself affected by, the politics of caste, class, religion and gender. It probes the efforts made by the postcolonial state to deal with cultural difference and conflict, and historically deep ascriptive inequalities, focusing specifically on the legal and institutional innovations adopted in this regard. Identities are moulded not just by state processes, but also by political mobilization undertaken in electoral arenas and outside; the course thus explores the interaction between identities on the one hand, and movement and party politics on the other. Also looking at the relationship between identity politics and collective violence, it ends with a focus on globalization, and the consequences it has had for caste- and class-based politics in India.

I. Identities and Colonial Rule
   a. Colonialism, caste, tribe and religion

II. The National Movement, Partition and Identity Politics
   a. Indian nationalism and the question of caste
   b. Women and the nationalist movement
   c. Peasants and Indian nationalism
   d. Muslim identity and the Pakistan movement

III. The Legal and Institutional Treatment of Cultural Diversity and Ascriptive Inequality in Postcolonial India
   a. Caste and affirmative action
   b. Secularism and the recognition of personal law
   c. Tribal autonomy and the Sixth Schedule

IV. Identities, Political Mobilization and Conflict
   a. The modernity of tradition: identities in practice
   b. Identities and electoral politics: caste-based and religion-based parties; nativist parties
   c. Identities and movement politics: tribal and linguistic movements
   d. The struggle for gender rights
e. Identities and collective violence

V. **Globalization and Identity Politics**
   (a) The emergence and politics of the new middle class
   (b) The dalit movement in the era of globalization
   (c) Globalization and labour

Readings:


Sangari, Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid eds., *Recasting Women: Essays in India’s Colonial History*.


179-208, 2011.
Politics and Ethnic Conflicts in Jammu & Kashmir

Objective: The state of Jammu Kashmir has been a contested political space in the history of nation-making in India. The societal, political and ethnic specificities of the state provide an entry point into studying various debates and processes in politics in India. Through this course an attempt is being made to study Jammu and Kashmir in its historicity which engages with ideas about constitutionalism, federalism, electoral politics and political violence, etc.

I. State in Historical Perspective
   a. State and Society: A Historical Overview
   b. Transition from Kingship to Constitutional Democracy

II. Constitution within the Constitution
   a. State Constitution and Governing Structures
   b. Citizenship Rights
   c. Debate on Article 370

III. Political Parties and Electoral Politics
   a. Legitimacy of Elections and Politics of Representation
   b. Demands for Delimitation of Electoral Constituencies
   c. Identity Politics: Kashmiriyat, Communalism and Communal Politics

IV. Terrorism, Violence and Internal Migration
   a. Terrorism: Factors and Forces
   b. Migration of Pandits from Valley
   c. Debates and Controversies over Armed Forces Special Act, Issues in Human Rights

V. State Autonomy and Federal Questions
   a. Secessionism and Secessionist Politics
   b. Political Economy of Insurgencies
   c. Debates on State Autonomy

Readings:


Objective: In this course, the aim is to understand the relationship between law, crime, judicial interventions and political processes. The students will explore this relationship by asking questions about law’s origins (viz., the colonial state, a nationalist elite, popular struggles), the plural sites in which struggles around laws takes place, and the manner in which legal categories are produced and contested. In this context, it also aims to problematize the notion of crime, by locating the historical and political contexts within which definitions of crime and its transformations take place. Specific laws, judgments which enhance the frontiers of law, and government reports form a significant content of the course. Law and judicial pronouncements have to be woven into the dynamics of Indian politics and examined in their specific historical context as well as for their enduring significance in the larger political process. The course will identify in particular, the social and political forces, political and ideological divides that frame the contours of the debates on crime and law, and the relationships between the governmental institutions.

I. Law, crime and colonialism
II. The Constitution and rule of law
III. Criminal justice system in India
IV. Crimes against women: sexual harassment and rape
V. Custodial crimes: death, rape and torture
VI. Criminalisation of politics and electoral laws
VII. Caste, atrocities and special laws
VIII. Terrorism and extraordinary laws
IX. Offences against the state, waging war, conspiracy and sedition

Readings:

A.G. Noorani, Challenges to Civil Rights Guarantees in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012,


Landmark Judgements on Election Law, Election Commission of India, New Delhi, 2006.


Michael Head, *Crimes Against the State: From Treason to Terrorism*, Surrey: Ashgate, 2011.


Objective: States and state formation is a historical phenomenon. States have existed in diverse forms and even the ‘modular’ state-form of the European tradition has had plural trajectories. Debates on the modern state, however, continue to be influenced by the dominant western European intellectual tradition. This course aims at making the students familiar with the diverse forms in which historically states have existed and evolved. These historical forms will be studied through the specific ways in which political authority has taken form in different contexts, and also through the ways in which it understood and expressed in different socio-cultural and political traditions.

I. State as an analytical category

II. European

III. Chinese

IV. Arab

V. African

VI. Latin American

VII. Indian

Readings:


Objective: This course seeks to examine the changing nature of society, state and politics in Israel and India. Rooted in parliamentary democracies, both Israel and India share many commonalities, notwithstanding diversities in their political set up, society and culture. The course focuses on issues and challenges that have shaped the democratic politics of these two nations, and examines the proposed models for the study of contemporary multicultural societies.

I. Nature of Society in Israel and India
   a. The concept of a multi-cultural society amid pluriculturism
   b. Israel and India as multi-ethnic Societies
   c. Democratic politics in a pluricultural milieu

II. State Structures and Institutions in Israel and India
   a. State Formation: A historical backdrop
   b. Parliamentary Democracy
   c. Politics of Autonomous Areas
   d. Nature of State
   e. State and Globalization.

III. Party Politics in Israel and India
   a. Working of the Locals
   b. Parties and Party Systems
   c. Coalition Politics

IV. Emerging Issues and Contemporary Challenges

Readings:


Sunil K Choudhary, From Conciliation to Confrontation: Changing Civil Society-State Relations in Israel and India, *IASSI Quarterly* 32 (2), pp. 77-97, 2013


Optional Paper No. 45  
Religious Nationalism and Political Violence

**Objective:** This course will examine how religious ideologies, practices and institutions have been politically mobilized in the public spheres of South and Southeast Asia. The course will emphasize a multidisciplinary intersection of religion, politics and conflict in modern South and Southeast Asia, with a particular focus on the interrelationship between religious nationalism and political violence drawing from communal violence in India, Buddhist nationalism and civil war in Sri Lanka, and Islamic radicalism in Indonesia.

I. **Rethinking Key Concepts, Issues, Approaches and Arguments**
   a. Understanding Religious Nationalism: Context and Debates
   b. ‘Religion’, Religious Nationalism and Globalisation
   c. Religious Violence and communal conflicts

II. **India: Hindutva, Nation-Building and Contentious Communal Politics**
   a. The social organization and production of collective violence
   b. Violence and the religious remaking of masculinity and femininity
   c. The politics of religious conversion
   d. Violence and communal politics

III. **Sri Lanka: Sinhalese Buddhist Nationalism, Pluralism and Civil War**
   a. Imaginaries of community, ethnicity and religion in Sri Lanka
   b. Buddhist nationalism, ‘othering’ and communal conflict
   c. Sangha politics, civil warfare and the peace process
   d. Remaking inter-religious spaces and relations

IV. **Indonesia: Islamic Radicalism and Democratic Turbulence**
   a. The logical genesis of communal religious violence
   b. Democracy, Islamic radicalism and Violence
   c. Changing modalities for organizing religious violence
   d. Vicissitudes of Islamic Nationalism and Intolerance
Readings:


Bob S. Hadiwinata, From Reformasit to an Islamic State? Democratization and Islamic Terrorism in Post-New Order Indonesia in Aurel Croissant, Beate Martin, and SaschaKneip eds.


Ipsita Chatterjee, Globalization and the Production of Difference: A Case Study of the Neoliberal Production of Hindu Nationalism in India, Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East 30(3), pp. 621-632. 2010


Optional Paper No. 46
The Politics of Identity in Comparative Perspective

Objective: This course examines different theoretical approaches to, and dimensions of, the politics of identity. Focusing, in particular, on societies that experienced colonial rule, it explores how the colonial intervention shaped identities, and moulded the patterns of identity-based mobilization that unfolded over the colonial era and postcolonial phase. It examines the politics of nationhood, and its intersection with the politics of race, caste, religion, and gender, and the efforts made by postcolonial states to deal with cultural difference and conflict, and historically deep ascriptive inequalities. Identities are shaped not merely by state processes, but also by mobilization undertaken by parties and movements, often in response to state processes themselves; the course traces the interaction between identities and this mobilizational politics. Finally, it explores how identity politics has impacted various facets of the process of democratization in postcolonial societies.

I. Identity: Theoretical Approaches
   (a) Identity as primordial attachment, strategic choice and outcome of political processes

II. Identities and the Nation
   (a) Anti-colonial nationalisms
   (b) The nation’s engagement with race, caste, religion, and gender
   (c) Whose nation? Nation-making and the politics of exclusion

III. Identities and the Colonial State
   (a) Colonial rule, group identities and group conflict

IV. Identities and the Postcolonial State
   (a) The legal and institutional treatment of cultural diversity: language, religion and tribe
   (b) State policy and ascriptive inequalities: caste and race
   (c) Between individual and community, between tradition and modernity: identities and the postcolonial constitution

V. Identities, Political Mobilization and Conflict
   (a) Political mobilization and social cleavages: when do social cleavages assume political salience, and why
VI. **Identities and the Question of Democracy**

(a) Identity politics, democratic deepening and democratic stability

**Readings:**


Objective: This course aims at familiarising the students with the debates on nationalism, contestations over its political and cultural framing, inclusions and exclusions, cartographies, and the post-national imaginations. These debates will be studied in the context of the historical changes that produced nationalisms, the diverse historical forms, political contexts, the social base, and ideological frameworks.

I. Concepts: nation, nationality, nationalism,
II. Theories of nationalism: primordialism and modernism
III. Nationalism in European traditions
IV. Anti-colonial traditions
V. Nationalism and identities: class, race, gender and ethnicity
VI. Post-nation and globalisation

Readings:


Objective: This course intends to explore the contests over citizenship to show how citizenship unfolds in state practices, is experienced differentially by people across caste, class, religion and gender, and the expressions of citizenship that emerge from marginalised locations. It places these within the broader debates on citizenship, and the contemporary contexts within which some of the earlier relationships between the nation-state, state, and, citizenship have become unsettled. In this context, the course will help the students revisit the earlier debates on citizenship, by studying citizenship in the contemporary context, particularly the plural political and social cultures of citizenship and its practices in different locations.

I. Conceptual frameworks: citizenship and social class, group-differentiated citizenship, multicultural citizenship, civil society and citizenship
II. Nation, state-formation and citizenship: law and liminality
III. Differentiated citizenship: caste, gender, sexuality, religion
IV. Globalisation and citizenship: mutations, flexible citizenship, dual citizenship
V. Security, surveillance and suspect citizenship
VI. Citizenship performances: global street, politics of the governed, citizen democracy, insurgent citizenship

Readings:


Aiwhwa Ong Mutations in Citizenship, Theory, Culture & Society, 23 (2–3), 2006.


Objective: How does one view the relationship between democracy and violence? Is it that violence resides in the margins of democracy and the boundaries of violence are constrained by the possibilities of democracy? Or is it that democracy and violence share a constitutive yet incongruous relationship? This course introduces students to the literature that probes the conceptual field within which the ambiguous affiliation between democracy and violence operates. It is an introduction to a set of significant dimensions and questions along which the normative connection between democracy and violence would be examined.

I. Exploring the Connection
   a. Thinking Democracy
   b. Thinking Violence

II. Politics of representation and Violence
   a. Electoral politics
   b. Social Movements

III. Democratic order and Violence
   a. State
   b. Anti-State
   c. Civil Society

IV. Democracy and the Logic of Exceptions
   a. Regimes of surveillance
   b. Extraordinary Laws

V. Democracy, Globalization and Violence

Readings:


Objective: In the context of the growing popularity of governance as a new paradigm of public administration, collaborative governance has gained salience in contemporary discourse. The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the basic idea of what constitutes collaborative governance and its complex manifestation in various parts of the globe. Conceptually, this is not a new design because public administration is itself a collaborative endeavour; what is apparently new is the package in which it has been presented as part of the wider governance of both public and private institutions. India is a unique case study since despite being appreciative of collaborative governance, Indian administration continues remain committed to some of the fundamental precepts of Weberian hierarchical bureaucracy in which collaboration seems to be an anathema. The course will thus be a footstep towards understanding the connect between bureaucracy and other institutions in a context when governance needs collaboration for being effective.

I. Collaborative government: Meanings, Dimensions, Drivers and Outcomes
II. The governance debate and the rise of Collaborative governance and Multilevel Governance (Horizontal, vertical, and diagonal governance)
III. Linkages in Collaborative Governance - Collaborative Processes, Activity and Strategy
IV. Political Dynamics of Collaboration (Power/politics and turning conflict into collaboration)
V. Collaboration for Open Innovation Processes in Public Policy and Administrations
VI. The Art of Collaboration – Rationales, Tasks and Tools
VII. Collaborative Governance and Policy Design: Core Principles
VIII. Collaboration with Citizens (Governance as civic enabler)
IX. Models of Collaborative Governance- Galvanising government–non-profit/voluntary sector relations (collaborative network governance)
X. Collaborative governance: The PPP phenomenon as collaboration
XI. Indian case studies of Collaboration
   a. Collaboration in infrastructure development
   b. Collaboration in education sector
   c. Collaborating in health and sanitation
   d. Collaboration in sustainable development
XII. The Future of Collaborative Governance and the Challenge of Collaboration.

Readings:


**Websites**

http://indiasanitationportal.org/category/category/public-private-partnershipppp

http://mhrd.gov.in/scheme_ppp

http://pib.nic.in/newsite/efeatures.aspx?relid=88689

http://www.adb.org/countries/india/public-private-partnerships/implementation


https://www.scribd.com/WBG_PPP

www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/.../activists-experts-question-ppp-model

www.energetica-india.net/download.php?seccion=articles&archivo
Objective: Globalisation’s hold through financial control, deregulation and privatisation has seen the increasing rise and power of multinational corporations at the expense of national governments. The ability to engage in regulatory arbitrage has enabled some multinational corporations to disregard their core responsibility of being a positive net contributor to each nation-state in which they operate. While it is not a zero-sum game, globalisation has shown the defects and weaknesses.

Corporations have an inherent stake in their relationship with the state and civil society as economic engine of growth and facilitator of new technologies. However, the global financial crisis of 2007/2008 has heightened the economic inequality between the haves and have nots. The socialisation of private losses has increasingly focused the role of corporate social responsibility as the inherent obligation by corporations to contribute to the community and address issues of inequality. At the same time, anthropogenic climate change is becoming a major issue of the 21st century. This issue will affect the global eco-system to, in effect, ask whether globalisation’s march can co-exist with sustainable development. By comparing and contrasting the policies of governments in the face of sustainable development pressures and moves to legislate corporate responsibility, this course seeks to discuss the present role of government and its future and emerging role in the corporate social responsibility debate.

I. Introduction to Corporate Citizenship and Governance: Definitions and drivers

II. Background: How Globalization is Affecting Corporate Social Responsibility:
   a. Dynamics of the Interaction Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Globalization (Current Economic Crisis, Inequality and Responsible Capitalism (Conscious Capitalism) debate
   b. The Triple bottom line debate Rio 20+ debates)

   a. Corporates and “Economic Society”: Social Responsibility
   b. Corporates and “Political Society”: Civil Responsibility
   c. Corporates and Governance – The Political Role of Corporations
IV. Transnational Actors and World Politics, Regulatory Arbitrage and MNCs -
   a. Underpinning debates in Power and Responsibility taxonomy (Policy capture, lobbying and costs of failed corporate responsibilities - Examples – Union Carbine, Nike, B.P, Enron, Shell, Satyam)

V. Reining In the Government Again
   a. International and National Initiatives for Responsible Governance – Global initiatives’, policies and reforms (some examples like Charters of Values, Codes of Ethics, GRI, MDGs and SD, Fair Trading, Ethical Investment, ISO 26000, etc)

VI. Corporate Governance Practices in India – Regulatory and institutional landscape
   a. History of Responsible Corporate Governance in India,
   b. Principals provisions of the company act 1956 with respect to improving quality of governance, Clause 49 of the listing Agreement. (SEBI), Sustainability and CSR Guidelines 2011, and Companies Act-2013

VII. Regulatory pyramid and the cycles of regulation debates:
   Interaction of cycles of regulation and ‘law and norms’ discourse, self regulation and mandatory regulations etc and soft and hard laws

Readings:


Bidyut Chakrabarty, Corporate Social Responsibility in India, Routledge, Contemporary South Asia Series, 2011.


Jesas Conill, Christoph Luetge and Tatjana Schnwalder-Kuntze, Corporate Citizenship, Contractarianism and Ethical Theory, Ashgate, 2008.


**Govt reports/ guidelines (India)**

CSR Guidelines: Companies Act 2013

CSR Guidelines for CPSEs - Department of Public Enterprises

Guidelines on Sustainable Development for CPSEs

Action Aid Report on CSR – Behind the Mask

UN Global Compact Report
Optional Paper No. 52
Institutions, Development and Poverty

Objective: The goal of the course is for students to gain a fundamental knowledge of the institutions, development and poverty. The sections are thematically divided so that there can be changes in specific cases that are taught depending on the tutor (public administration, comparative or Indian politics or indeed a theoretical disposition) and current debates in society.

I. Introduction to Institutions
   a. Understanding Institutions and interplay of macro and micro levels.
   b. How the political impacts institutions?
   c. Introduction to institutions and economic development.
   d. Administrative institutions of the Indian state.
   e. Different approaches to study institutions.

II. Institutions, Development and Political Power
   a. Extent to which political institutions constrain or facilitate effective and pro-poor policies.
   b. Extent to which political institutions can be “engineered”.
   c. The “autonomy” and “power” of institutions once they are created (e.g. reservations or decentralization) and understanding the political that they unleash.

III. The Policy Process: Decision Making and Implementation
    a. Understanding how policy is made and the politics of policy making.
    b. Different ways in which politics shapes the implementation process.

IV. Understanding Poverty and the Politics of Poverty Alleviation
    a. Poverty alleviation as a primary focus of national and international politics.
    b. The debate on the poverty line.
    c. Changing emphasis on poverty reduction strategies.
    d. People, participation, empowerment and democratization for poverty alleviation.

V. Bureaucrats, Technocrats and Policy Change
   a. Bureaucratic power over policy choices.
b. The choice of implementable policies.
c. The role of a technocrat in shaping policy process.
d. Limiting bureaucratic and technocratic power.

VI. Economic and Political Agency for Policy Change
   a. Understanding how domestic economic and political actors influences policy choices.
   b. Success and constraints on their power to determine policy choices.

VII. International Influences on Policy Change
   a. The role of international economic actors in determining policy choices in developing countries.
   b. Nature of policy choices they advocate.
   c. Conditions under which they are more influential and conditions when their influence is reduced.

VIII. New Technologies and Innovations for Policy Change
   a. New technologies of administration for social change - ranging from focusing of capacities and capabilities for human development
   b. Creating mechanism for greater accountability
   c. Focused allocation of public resources linked to outputs and outcomes
   d. Decentralization and creating more opportunities for participatory governance
   e. Mechanisms of collective financial and marketing initiatives
   f. Mainstreaming gender in public policy

Readings:


Optional Paper No. 53
Environmental Policies & Politics

Objective: The course will equip the students with theoretical perspectives of understanding of the challenges posed by nature from a developing country and livelihoods perspective. It will also equip them to understand the emerging political and policy issues related to the environment as well as various social and economic dimensions due to environmental degradation.

I. Environmental Philosophies, Politics and Ethics

II. Environment, Institutions and Governance: State, Market, Community & Local Governments:
   a. State: Hardin and the Tragedy of the Commons
   b. Market: Pricing for Sustainability
   c. Community & Local Government Management: A Developing Country Perspective

III. Resources, Protest & Poverty:
   a. Forests: State, Trade & Community
   b. Biodiversity, Protected Areas & People
   c. Irrigation - Dams & Canals: State, Science & Inequities
   d. Agriculture, Soil Management & Cash Crops: Implications to Environment & Women’s Lives
   e. Land, Displacement & Resettlement: Power, Culture & Resistance
   f. Industrialization, Urbanization & Pollution: Institutional Challenges

IV. Gender and Environment

V. Climate Change: Global Commons and Local Initiatives

Readings:


Objective: The course will equip the students to understand the nuances of development as it relates to greater decentralization and democratization. It will equip the students with a theoretical understanding of decentralization and how institutional architecture and power relations affect governance outcomes.

I. The Local in Development: Overview of Economic Development and the Centrality of Local in Development
II. Understanding ‘Rural’ and ‘Urban’ Power & Biases
III. Institutional framework for Development: Political Executive, Planning Agencies; Agencies and Processes of Implementation at Central, State & Local Levels
IV. Decentralization and Local Governments
V. Devolution and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions
VI. Development, Devolution and Urban Local Bodies
VII. People’s Participation in Rural-Urban Development: Role of Citizens Groups & NGO’s

Readings:


B.B. Mishra, *District Administration and Rural Development in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1983.


Objective: This course will study debates surrounding global justice from the perspective of the global south. A distinctive aspect of the course will involve using the voices of the global south as vital inputs toward a revaluation of contemporary debates in global justice. The course will probe themes of global distributive justice, human rights, migration, climate change, the politics of aid and trade, and global institutions against the backdrop of increasing global inequality and current efforts underway to democratize institutions of global governance.

I. Justice: Domestic and Global
II. Cosmopolitanism: Moral and Institutional
III. Global Inequality, Poverty and Distributive Justice
IV. Human Rights & Capabilities Approaches
V. Migration and the Global Order
VI. Climate Change
VII. The Politics of Aid and Trade; Illicit Financial Flows
VIII. Democratizing Global Norms and Institutions

Readings:


David Miller, Justice and Boundaries, Politics, Philosophy, & Economics 8, pp. 291-309. 2009


Nicole Hassoun, Free Trade, Poverty, and Inequality, *Journal of Moral Philosophy* 8, pp. 5–44, 2011


Objective: This course will trace the evolution of democracy with a focus on modern and contemporary influences, approaches and theories. It aims to deepen an understanding of the relationship between norms, institutions and political processes as they have evolved in some political communities, including India.

I. The Idea of Democracy
   a. The historical evolution of the idea
   b. Ancient and modern variants
   c. Democracy: plural traditions

II. Democracy and Political Community
   a. Boundaries of Political Community: nationalism and nation-state
   b. Membership in political community: who belongs?
   c. Citizenship and rights: common vs. differentiated
   d. Democratic education and the idea of civic virtues

III. Democracy and Representation
   a. Majority Rule and Majoritarian systems
   b. Political Equality and Proportional Representation
   c. The idea of group representation
   d. Democratic recognition of marginalized groups

IV. Democracy and Liberal Constitutionalism
   a. Foundations of modern democracy
   b. Rights as trumps
   c. Institutions of power-sharing: federalism; consociationalism
   d. Challenges of plural societies

V. Contemporary Democratic Politics: Issues
   a. Development vs. Growth
   b. Democratic Transition and Consolidation

Readings:


Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996


Juan J Linz and Alfred Stepan, *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation*,


Optional Paper No. 57

Key Ideas in contemporary Critical Theory in India

Objective: The paper will identify key concepts in Indian political and social theory which have been developed over the recent past. It will inculcate a critical look at these concepts by exposing the students to debates conducted over them.

I. East and West.
II. Modernity.
III. Passive Revolution.
IV. Nationalism.
V. Community.
VI. Political Society.
VII. Primitive Accumulation.
VIII. Gender.
IX. Secularism.
X. Liberalism.

Readings:


Sudipta Kaviraj, *The Imaginary Institution of India*, Ranikhet Cantt: Permanent Black, 2010


Annexure 1.1.2

Research Methodology Syllabus For M.Phil Coursework 2013-14

1. Introduction to Research
   a) Introducing the Idea of Research in Social Science
   b) Plagiarism, referencing and citation

2. Doing research sub-discipline wise:
   a) Political Theory
   b) Indian Political Thought
   c) Comparative Politics
   d) Public Policy
   e) Indian Politics
   f) International Relations

3. Discourse Analysis and The Readings Of Cultural Texts

4. Ethnographic Research
   a) Ethnography
   b) Ethnographic Approach: Field work
   c) Archive

5. The Epistemic Foundation
   a) Positivism and Empiricism
   b) Hermeneutics and Phenomenology
   c) Alternative Readings of the History of Science
   d) Marxism and Method
   e) Debates around Methods in Social Science
   f) Ethics of research

6. The Empirical Dimension
Research Methodology Syllabus For M.Phil Coursework 2014-15

1. Introduction to Research
   a) Introducing the Idea of Research in Social Science
   b) Plagiarism, referencing and citation

2. Doing research sub-discipline wise:
   a) Political Theory
   b) Indian Political Thought
   c) Comparative Politics
   d) Public Policy
   e) Indian Politics
   f) International Relations

3. Discourse Analysis and The Readings Of Cultural Texts

4. Ethnographic Research
   a) Ethnography
   b) Ethnographic Approach: Field work
   c) Archive

5. The Epistemic Foundation
   a) Positivism and Empiricism
   b) Hermeneutics and Phenomenology
   c) Alternative Readings of the History of Science
   d) Marxism and Method
   e) Debates around Methods in Social Science
   f) Ethics of research

6. The Empirical Dimension
Research Methodology Syllabus For M.Phil Coursework 2015-16

1. **Introduction to Research:**
   a) What is Research
   b) Research Concepts
   c) Research Ethics and Integrity
   d) Types of Research-Observational, Correlational and Experimental
   e) Debate around Methods in Social Science

2. **The Scientific Method and Political Science**
   a) How Scientific is Political Science?
   b) Philosophy of Social Sciences
   c) Thomas Kuhn & Imre Lakatos
   d) Theory and Hypothesis

3. **Quantitative/Empirical Methods**
   a) Designing Quantitative Research
   b) Introduction to Statistics
   c) Descriptive & Inferential Statistics
   d) Scales of Measurement
   e) Sampling Methods
   f) Game theory
   g) Social Choice

4. **Qualitative/Interpretive Methods**
   a) Designing Qualitative Research
   b) Interviews
   c) Participant/Direct Observation
   d) Ethnography
   e) Case Studies
   f) Focus Groups
   g) Historiography
   h) Archival Research
   i) Content Analysis
   j) Discourse Analysis and Reading Texts
   k) Hermeneutics
   l) Phenomenology

5. **Mixed Methods**
1. Introduction to Research
   a) Introducing the Idea of Research in Social Science
      b) Plagiarism, referencing and citation

2. Doing research sub-discipline wise:
   a) Indian Politics and Comparative Politics
   b) Public Policy and International Relations
   c) Political Theory and Indian Political Thought

3. Idea of Research

4. Quantitative Methods

5. Ethnographic Research
   a) Ethnography
   b) Ethnographic Approach: Field work
   c) Archive

6. Alternative Readings of the Philosophy of Science

7. Hermeneutics and Phenomenology

8. Teaching
   a) Political Theory
   b) Indian Political Thought
   c) Administrative Theory
   d) Indian Politics
   e) Ethics
Annexure 1.1.2a

M.Phil Optional Papers

2012-13

1. Minority Culture- Mollica Dastidar
2. Multi-Level Federalism in Indian Constitution- Rekha Saxena
3. Public Policy: Making and Manifestation- Bidyut Chaktabarty
4. Media and Society- Prananjay Guha Thakur
5. Understanding Human Dignity- N. Sukumar

2013-14

1. Global Justice- Ashok Acharya
2. Reading the Constitution- Ujjwal Kumar Singh
3. Parties, Representation and Electoral Process in India- Rekha Saxena
4. Public Policy Making and Manifestation- Bidyut Chakrabarty
5. Power and Desire- Saroj Giri
6. Ideating Dignity- N. Sukumar

2014-15

1. Development, Knowledge and Politics in Post-colonial India- Madhulika Banerjee
2. Politics and Society in Indian Political Thought- P.K. Datta
3. Critical Theory- Saroj Giri
4. Citizenship and Identities in Globalizing World- Nasreen Chowdhary
5. Non-Violence: A Historical treatise of Human Mobilization- Bidyut Chakrabarty

2015-2016

1. Law, Crime and Politics in India- Ujjwal Kumar Singh
2. Subaltern Politics in India- Sunil Choudhary
3. Citizenship and Identities in Globalizing World- Nasreen Chowdhary
4. Doing IR: Exploring Alternate trajectories- Navnita Chadha Behera
5. Identity Politics in International Relations- Sanjeev Kumar H.M.
6. Comparative Political Philosophy- Ashok Acharya
2016-17

1. Constitutionalism, Political Freedoms and Democracy- Ujjwal Kumar Singh
2. Subaltern Politics in India- Sunil Choudhary
3. Understanding Identities and making citizens in a Globalized World- Nasreen Chowdhary
4. Knowledge, Development and Politics: Conceptual and Field Issues- Madhulika Banerjee
5. New Directions in Federalism Studies- Rekha Saxena
Objective: The course is based on a thorough reading of the text of the Indian Constitution, alongside the Constituent Assembly Debates, to understand the organizing principles of the Constitution, the notions of constitutional change, institutional relationships, and questions of rights and obligations.

Theories and Practice of Constitutionalism (Why have constitutions?)

Legal Rules and Principles

Judicial Review/basic structure/Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy/Independence
Madhav Khosla, The Indian Constitution, Oxford India Short Introductions Series, OUP, Delhi, 2012, Chapter 4: ‘Changing the Constitution’, pp.149-165

Conceptions of Rights


**Freedom of Religion**


**Emergency Powers and the Rule of Law**


A.G. Noorani, ‘The Trial of Gandhi’, in Noorani, Political Trials in India, OUP, Delhi,

Ujjwal Kumar Singh, Chapter 1 in *The State, Democracy and Anti-terror Laws in India*, Sage, Delhi, 2005.


**Basic Readings:**

Zoya Hasan and E. Sridharan eds., India’s Living Constitution, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2006 (first published in 2002).
Madhav Khosla, The Indian Constitution, Oxford India Short Introductions, OUP, Delhi, 2012.
Sunil Khilnani, Vikram Raghavan and Arun Thiruvengadam, Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia, OUP, New Delhi, 2013.

Course Title- Desire/Power: Interests/Ideology

Course Instructor- Saroj Giri

John Sturrock, Structuralism and Since, Introduction

Brain Massumi, The autonomy of affect, from Paul Patton, ed., Deleuze: a critical reader

Pierre Kloskowski, Chapter 2 from Nietzsche and Vicious Circle

Gilles Deleuze, Desiring Machines (First Chap of Anti-Oedipus)

Michel Foucault, Selections from Power/Knowledge

Gayatri. C. Spivak, Can the Subaltern Speak?

S. Zizek, Selections from Organs without bodies: Deleuze

Etienne Balibar, The vacillation of ideology in Marxism, from Balibar, Masses, Classes, Ideas
Course Title- Ideating Dignity

Course Instructor-N. Sukumar

Rationale:

This course is an attempt to create a dialogic space wherein concepts like dignity, social inclusion and social justice would be revisited and recasted vis-à-vis contemporary political scenario. This is extremely essential as our societies are experiencing upheavals in both public and private spheres and long cherished ideas are fast becoming obsolete. In such a scenario, is it possible to create a notion of a shared self and a social fellowship? How does one negotiate with social movements, institutional problems and a changing value system? Can one achieve the Aristotelian ideal of Summum Bunum of life?

The pedagogical exercise involves both interrogating texts and experiential methodology. Hence, instead of privileging ‘the text’, the academic space will consist of various texts-biographies, cinema, cultural expressions and practices, discourses of resistance; in short the exercise would be to question and critique the meta-narratives prevalent in society.

Modules:
Demystifying Power as represented through socio-cultural, economic and political practices. Creating alternative dialogue through consensus and contestation

Stigma and Humiliation: There exists a certain patronizing attitude towards actors and processes which lead to pain and humiliation. However, there also exist narratives that transcend pain and humiliation into resistance. Here, one can also witness innovative means through which authority is negotiated and challenged.

Ideating Dignity: A nucleus of an alternative life world emerges through movements/resistance, literature, art forms etc which strive to attain self-respect and dignity.

Assessment:

The students are required to submit two book reviews and one written assignment.

Tentative Reading List:


Guru Gopal, 2009, Humiliation: Claims and Context, New Delhi, OUP

Apart from the above mentioned books which provide conceptual clarity, the students have to co-relate it with the study of biographies, cinema and various art forms, personal and group experiences, negotiating the public and private spheres.
M.Phil 2014-15

Course Title- Politics and Society in Indian Political Thought.

Course Instructor- P.K. Datta

(Close Readings of key Texts)

Rammohon Roy, Translation of an Abridgement of the Vedanta or Resolution of all the Vedas...”; A second conference between an advocate for and an opponent of, the practice of burning widows alive”.

Swami Vivekanananda, Modern India, The Future of India

V.D.Savarkar, Hindutva: Who is a Hindu

M Iqbal, Ch VI. The Reconstruction of Islam

R. N. Tagore, Nationalism

M.Gandhi, Hind Swaraj

B.R.Ambedkar, Conversion, The Annihilation of Caste

J.L. Nehru. The Discovery of India.
1. Introduction (appetizer!)
Nathan Jun and Daniel Smith, eds., Deleuze and Ethics: Chapter 1

2. Marx’s theory of value
Karl Marx, Wage-Labour and Capital
Paul M Sweezy, Chaps 1-2 from Theory of Capitalist Development
Jean Baudrillard, Chapter 1 from Critique of a Political Economy of Signs.
Slavoj Zizek, Chapter 3, Living in the End Times

3. Marx without Hegel
Louis Althusser, 'Contradiction and over-determination', in For Marx
Frederic Jameson, Chap 1: The Political Unconscious

4. Power, governmentality, psychoanalysis
Michel Foucault, Discipline and Punish: Part 1, Chaps 1-2; Part 3, Chap 3.
Judith Butler, 'Subjection, resistance, resignification: Freud and Foucault', The Psychic Life of Power
Judith Butler, 'Conscience doth make subjects of all: Althusser's subjection', The Psychic Life of Power
SlavojZizek, 'The limits of the semiotic approach to psychoanalysis'.

5. Bodies, languages: semiotics or its limits
Deleuze and Guattari, What is Philosophy?: Excerpts
Foucault, 'Nietzsche, Genealogy, History'
Badiou, 'Bodies, Languages and Truths'
Badiou, 'Democratic Materialism and the Materialist Dialectic'

6. Semiotics of impulses
Spinoza, Ethics: Excerpts
Pierre Klossowski, Nietzsche and the Vicious Circle: Chaps 1-2.
Course Title- Citizenship and Identities in Globalized World
Course Instructor- Nasreen Chowdhory

The course will examine some perspectives and debates on citizenship and identities in globalised world. The course intends to interrogate the everyday uses of “citizen” and “citizenship”, keeping in mind the immigration debate in global north and its implications to global south. The aim of this course is to provide an introduction to historical, socio-cultural, and political discussions of citizenship, identity formation and its link with local communities, community at large, and the nation-states.

Assessment:

4 -5 Short notes of 3-4 pages on specific theme(s) and readings
Term paper (topic to be determined after discussion).

Themes:

Understanding Identity and Ethnicity


The Social Construction of Identity and Ethnicity


Situational and Multiple Identities


Conceptualizing immigration and citizenship debates

Asylum and the Common: Mediations between Foucault, Agamben and Esposito Serene John-Richards

The Principle of Hospitality, Jacques Derrida: Interview

Hannah Arendt on the Stateless Richard J. Bernstein Published online: 05 Aug 2006


**Why do People Move and Seek Membership Elsewhere?**


Membership, Belonging and Legal Status – Refugees


Contesting Citizenship I


Contesting Citizenship II


Course Title- Doing IR: Exploring Alternative Trajectories

Course Teacher: Navnita Chadha Behera

Course Objective:

The course explores alternate vantage points, both theoretical and methodological for engaging with the issues and problematiques of International Relations. Students will learn new theoretical tools and how to apply them for studying issues of their choice. They will be expected to read original and complete texts of select IR scholars who have deployed such techniques and/or perspectives in their research as well as the works of those thinkers and intellectuals who may not be traditionally considered as IR. The overall objective of the course is to equip students with tools to push, expand and rethink the boundaries of what IR stands for and the spirit is to tread the un-treaded path!

Course Outline:

1. Theoretical Frameworks
   a) Post-colonialism
   b) Historical Sociology

2. Thinkers
   a) Rabindranath Tagore
   b) Edward Said/ W.E.B Du Bois

3. Reading Texts of IR Scholars
   a) Ashis Nandy
   b) Arlene Tickner
   c) RBJ Walker
   d) Michael Shapiro
   e) Siba Grovogui
   f) Ann Tickner
   g) Arjun Appadurai
   h) BS Chimni
   i) David L. Blaney&Naeem Inayatullah\n   j) Tingyang Zhao
   j. Yiwei Wang
3. Old Issues/ Alternate Methods

4. Identifying Alternate Problematiques for Research

Select (Suggested) Readings:

- Books By Rabindranath may include: *Nationalism, Words of Freedom: ideas of a Nation; The Spirit of Japan; Letters from an Expatriate in Europe* and several other pieces from his Collected Works.
- Books by Edward Said may include: *Orientalism, Culture and Imperialism, The World, The Text and the Critic* and *Freud and the Non-European* among others.
- Books by W.E.B. Du Bois may include *The Souls of Black Folk, Black Reconstruction in America: 1860-1880; Asia: Crossing the World Colour Line* among others.
- Books by Ashis Nandy may include: *The Intimate Enemy: Loss of Self and recovery Under Colonialism; Bonfire of Creeds; The Illegitimacy of Nationalism, Time Warps, Map Making: Partition Story of Two Bengalis, The Future of Knowledge and Culture and Barbaric Others: Essays on Western Racism* among others.
- Books by Arlene Tickner may include: *IR Scholarship Around the World; Thinking International Relations Differently; Claiming the International* and other books under the *Worlding Beyond the West series*.
- Books by Michael Shapiro may include: *International/Intertextual Relations;*
Challenging Boundaries: Global Flows, Territorial Identities; Violent Cartographies: Mapping Cultures of War; Cinematic Political Thought: Narrating Race, Nation and Gender; Moral Spaces: Rethinking Ethics and World Politics; Methods and Nations: Cultural Governance and the Indigenous Subject; Sovereign Lives: Power in Global Politics; Cinematic Geopolitics among others.

Books by Siba Grovogui may include: Sovereigns, Quasi-Sovereigns and Africans: Race and Self-Determination in International Law; Beyond Eurocentricism and Anarchy: Memories of International Order and Institutions among others.

Books by Ann Tickner may include: Feminism and International Relations: Conversations about the Past, Present and Future; Gendering World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post-Cold War World; Gender in International Relations: Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security; Self-Reliance versus Power Politics: American and Indian Experiences in Building Nation-States among others.


Books by BS Chimni may include: International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches; The Third World & International Legal Order: Law, Politics & Globalisation; International Refugee Law: A Reader among others.

Books by David Blaney and Naeem Inayatullah may include: International Relations and the Problem of Difference; Savage Economics: Wealth, Poverty and Temporal Walls of Capitalism among other writings.

Books by Tingyang Zhao may include: Contemporary Chinese Political thought: Debates and Perspectives; The Tianxia System: An Introduction to the Philosophy of a World Institution; Investigations of the Bad World: Political Philosophy as First Philosophy among others.

Books by Yiwei Wang may include: Beyond International Relations: A Chinese Cultural Understanding of IR Theories; The World Is Oval: Outlook of Future World Order; War & Peace: Rethinking about the 20th Century; International Relations in the Age of Globalization among others.

Books by Arturo Escobar may include: Globalization and the Decolonial Option; World Anthropologies: Disciplinary Transformations in Contexts of Power; The World Social Forum: Challenging Empires; Encountering Development: The Making
and Unmaking of the Third World among others.

M.Phil 2015-16
Course Title- Law, Crime, and Politics in India
Course Instructor- Ujjwal Kumar Singh

Objective: In this course, the aim is to understand the relationship between law, crime, judicial interventions and political processes. The students will explore this relationship by asking questions about law’s origins (viz., the colonial state, a nationalist elite, popular struggles), the plural sites in which struggles around laws takes place, and the manner in which legal categories are produced and contested. In this context, it also aims to problematize the notion of crime, by locating the historical and political contexts within which definitions of crime and its transformations take place. Specific laws, judgments which enhance the frontiers of law, and government reports form a significant content of the course. Law and judicial pronouncements have to be woven into the dynamics of Indian politics and examined in their specific historical context as well as for their enduring significance in the larger political process. The course will identify in particular, the social and political forces, political and ideological divides that frame the contours of the debates on crime and law, and the relationships between the governmental institutions.

1. Law, crime and colonialism
2. The Constitution and rule of law
3. Criminal justice system in India
4. Crimes against women: sexual harassment and rape
5. Custodial crimes: death, rape and torture
6. Criminalisation of politics and electoral laws
7. Caste, atrocities and special laws
8. Terrorism and extraordinary laws
9. Offences against the state, waging war, conspiracy and sedition

Readings:


Landmark Judgements on Election Law, Election Commission of India, New Delhi, 2006.


Course Title- Subaltern Politics in India

Course Instructor- Prof. Sunil K. Choudhary

Course Objective: Politics has undergone significant transformation over the decades – from power relations to political participation, from the study of government to the art governance, justice and development. This course attempts to examine politics from the perspective of the marginal social classes, castes, groups and communities, who constitute the lower rungs of society in India and have come to be known as ‘subalterns’.

The course seeks to analyse the evolution of subalterns in various historical discourses before locating it in Indian political discourse. It also examines the issues of development and governance as visualized by the subalterns and focuses on the challenges faced by them in contemporary Indian society.

1. Interpreting the ‘Subaltern’: From Enlightenment to Subaltern Schools
   a) Enlightenment
   b) Marxism
   c) Colonization
   d) Anti-colonial Development – Lohia, JP and Deendayal

2. Subalterns and Social Movements
   a) Caste
   b) Tribe
   c) Labor
   d) Peasant

3. Electoral Politics of the Subalterns
   a) Democratic Upsurge
   b) Party Politics
   c) Coalition Governments

4. Developmental Agenda of the Subalterns
   a) Job Reservations
   b) Infrastructure
   c) State Formation/Autonomous Councils

5. Subalterns and the Contemporary Challenges
   a) Consolidating the Subalterns
   b) Development – economic growth, political decentralization, justice
   c) Governance
Readings and References:


Staughton, Lynd (2014). Doing History from the Bottom Up: On E.P. Thompson, Howard
Course Title- Identity Politics in International Relations

Course Instructor- Sanjeev Kumar H.M.

Course Description: If politics is defined as the power of humans to decide who gets what, when and how, then identity politics may be interpreted as a critical sub-text of that process of decision-making, determined on the basis of who has the capability to assign identities to humans, delineate the lines between we/others and with this, ultimately control the very meaning of identity in society. The subject of identity politics is a discursive sphere spanning the entire gamut of humanities and social sciences, requiring an inter-disciplinary approach for its understanding. In International Relations which is relatively a new discipline, the field of identity politics has rapidly acquired centrality, with multiple strands and diverse notions pertaining to the processes of identity formation, differentiation, marginalization, problems of recognition, assertions of group identities and the State versus group identity having emerged as crucial aspects of IR studies. ‘Identity Politics in International Relations’, which is an optional course, tries to explore the analytical and normative value of studying International Relations from the perspective of identity. This will be done by discussing diverse streams ranging from liberal/ Marxist, realist/communitarian and postcolonial/postmodern discourses of identity formation.

Course Structure

Week I: In this week, the meaning and definitions of the concept of identity would be discussed. An introductory overview of as to how the notion of identity originated in social sciences and the ways in which it has been used as an interdisciplinary concept for the purposes of analysis would be given here. In this week, we would also seek to understand as to what identity politics is all about. The main aim here is to know as to how identity politics, the politics of identity and the politics of difference are inter-twined into a triangulation, bringing the notion of identity into a pivotal position in contemporary politics.

Required Readings:

Week II: This week examines the Dominant approaches interrogating the processes of identity construction. They include, (A) the Primordialists, (B) Perennialists and (C) Modernists. Apart from this, major discourses explaining Identity Politics: (A) Liberal/Marxist, (B) Critical/Constructivist, (C) Postmodern/Postcolonial would also be discussed.

Required Readings:
Week III: Here, the understanding of various sources of identity formation would be initiated. In this line this week focuses on nation, religion, language and ethnicity as sources of identity formation.

**Required Readings:**


Week IV: Continuing with the sources of identity formation, this week discusses gender, sexuality and race as sources of identity formation.

**Required Readings:**


Week V: This week seeks to understand the emergence of the problematique of identity in the disciplinary boundaries of International Relations. By dealing with the key dimensions relating to identity such as collective identity, self and other, difference and similarity, they will be contextualized in the conceptual domain of International Relations.

Required Readings:

Week VI: Continuing from what we had begun in Week V, the origins, reproduction, and effects of identity on the sphere of international relations would be explored from different perspectives. The issue of identity which is one of the crucial components of the discourses on culture has been a major subject of study for sociologists, anthropologists and psychologists. Anyhow, in International Relations Studies it is yet to gather much ground. The aim here is to highlight this and related phenomenon, as to understand the extent of progress that International Relations has made towards bridging this lacuna. In this line, issues like colonialism, imperialism, hegemony and soft power would be discussed.

Required Readings:


Xintian, Yun (2002), ‘The Role of Soft Power in International Relations’. Chinese Philosophical Studies, Asia Series, 3(20) (www.culturalpolicy.org)

**Week VII**: Moving further, this week focuses upon the processes of the identity formation of postcolonial States. The main focus here would be to understand the Emergence of postcolonial State in South Asia and the evolution of its identity as a region.

**Required Readings:**


**Week IX:** In this week, we attempt at understanding the broad framework of the turf upon which the subtle nuances of identity politics are played out in International Relations. We will try here to conceptualize the major grounds upon which contemporary International Relations have witnessed identity as key determining force in shaping the politics among Nation-States. These include issues such as the role of the Nation-State in a changing world, Nationalism, secularism, and multiculturalism.

**Required Readings:**


**Week X:** This week examines the role of culture, identity and globalization on international Relations. Cultural factors have invariably influenced the trajectories of international relations since a long time. But off late, their influence has increased to manifold proportions. The advent of globalization has imparted a critical dimension to this entire process. In view of this, the examination of as to how the notion of identity has figured in the sphere of international relations becomes very crucial.

**Required Readings:**


Lieber Robert J. and Ruth E. Weisberg (2002), ‘Globalisation Culture and Identities in
Week XI: Picking up from the last week, this week focuses as to how the post September 11 scenario, provides a significant facet to the entire process as to how cultural issues have influenced international relations. This must be understood in the context of the culture talk surrounding the issue of the global identity of Muslims and the contested notions relating to it.

**Required Readings:**


Week XII: This week provides a comprehensive overview of identity politics and political differences in contemporary political life of South Asia. The ways in which identity figures into politics and politics figures into identity in South Asia would be discussed by engaging
with issues such as identity of Muslims in the post September 11 epoch, diaspora identity, the problem of refugee identity and the identity of the Stateless.

**Required Readings:**


**Recommended Readings:**


M.Phil 2016-17

Course Title- Constitutionalism, Political Freedoms, and Democracy

Course Instructor- Ujjwal Kumar Singh

This course aims to explore the relationship between political freedoms and constitutional democracy. It intends to examine this relationship along three sites: the text of the Constitution, and the authoritative sites of its interpretation, i.e., the judiciary; the domain of the state and its ruling practices which generate legal categories for the reproduction of state power viz., sedition, pubic order, waging war against the state; and the site of social and people’s movements, which constitute spaces for the articulation of new modalities and idioms of freedom. Broadly this course is about the relationship between constitutionalism and democracy as it can be studied through the lens of fundamental freedoms. It brings within its scope of examination, categories such as emergency provisions, national security, public order, law and order, unlawful activities, preventive detention, prohibitory orders, censorship, sedition, proscription and banning, and their ramifications for constitutionalism, democracy and citizenship.

Since this is a seminar course, students are expected to read, make presentations and participate in discussions around specific themes. They will be required to write two term papers based on a survey of literature around specific themes. While some themes have been identified in the course objectives, students will be encouraged to add to them to enhance the scope of discussions.

Sources:

Official Archives

Constituent Assembly Debates (9 December 1946 to 25 November 1949)

Parliamentary Debates (for relevant dates)

National Archives of India (Home, Police, Intelligence and Jail Sections)

Reports, documents, and Blogs

National and local newspapers

Reports and documents of civil liberties and democratic rights groups Reports of Government (Law Commission, NHRC, NCRB, NCW)

Commissions of Enquiry Reports Law and Other Things

Kafila. online

Laws and Judgements
Text of laws: Judgements and Orders of courts (lower courts, High courts and the Supreme Court of India), Case Law
Course Title- Understanding identities and making of Citizens in the Globalized World

Course Instructor- Nasreen Chowdhory

The course will examine some perspectives and debates on citizenship and identities in globalised world. The course intends to interrogate the everyday uses of “citizen” and “citizenship”, keeping in mind the immigration debate in global north and its implications to global south. The aim of this course is to provide an introduction to historical, socio-cultural, and political discussions of citizenship, identity formation and its link with local communities, community at large, and the nation-states.

Assessment:
4 -5 Short notes of 3-4 pages on specific theme(s) and readings Term paper (topic to be determined after discussion).

Themes:

Understanding Identity and Ethnicity


**The Social Construction of Identity and Ethnicity**


**Situational and Multiple Identities**


**Conceptualizing immigration and citizenship debates**

Asylum and the Common: Mediations between Foucault, Agamben and Esposito Serene

Hannah Arendt on the Stateless Richard J. Bernstein Published online: 05 Aug 2006

Conundrums,” in The Citizen and the Alien: Dilemmas of Contemporary Membership.

John Torpey (2000), Chapter 1 (p. 4-20): “Coming and Going: On the State Monopolization
of the Legitimate ‘Means of Movement,” in The Invention of the Passport: Surveillance,
Citizenship and the State. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Tomas Hammar (1990), Chapter 1 (p. 9-25): “Three Entrance Gates into the New Country”
[optional: Chapter 2 (p. 26-40): “Membership of State and Nation”], in Democracy and the
Nation State: Aliens, Denizens, and Citizens in a World of International Migration.
Aldershot, UK: Avebury.

Press.

Why do People Move and Seek Membership Elsewhere?

Economic Considerations and Social Networks UN Human Development Report, 2009,
Chapter 2, sections 2.1 and 2.2. Full report available at:


34-52 in The Handbook of International Migration: The American Experience, edited by C.

Membership, Belonging and Legal Status – Refugees


Contesting Citizenship I


Contesting Citizenship II


Course Title- Knowledge, Development and Politics: Conceptual and Field Issues

Course Instructor- Madhulika Banerjee

Introduction: What is the relationship between knowledge, development and Politics? Why do we study this? What frame will we deploy for this study?


Conceptual frame for this study: historical context, parameters of epistemology, state policy, the market, civil society and the international scenario: how does this contribute to an
understanding of the above relationship which is at the heart of this study? Will study the historical, conceptual and field issues of each of these.

**Epistemology**: Debates in science in Europe/US and its opponents; Science and Technology Studies/ Sociology of Knowledge and Social Studies of Science; Appropriate technology, Small is Beautiful to Alternative Technology to traditional/community knowledge; changing the discourse from Science to Knowledge; The Contestations In India; Stalwart Writers Of The Global South*.


Introduction And Ch. 1Visvanathan, S. The Search For Cognitive Justice *seminar* No. 597, 2000.


**State Policy:** This is made for all kinds of knowledge systems practiced indifferent societies. the emphasis in this course will be on how the state creates policy, by analysing policy documents by discourse analysis.


**The Market:** Every knowledge system produces something that can be sold or exchanged in some kind of market or the other. the norms and mores of markets influence/determine to a large extent the character of the product and also how it is transformed over time. the course will look at how the norms and mores of markets are constructed and changed to understand the changing nature of products of knowledge systems.


Harriss-White, B. *India’s Market Society: Three Essays in Political Economy* Delhi, Three Essays Collective, 2005. Essay 1: Market Romanticism and India’s regulative Order


**Civil/Political Society:** This space has come to be recognized with some degree of autonomy of both state and market and also contributes in its unique way toward the construction and change in knowledge systems.this course will focus on the debates with special reference to knowledge systems.


**The International Scenario:** In the Contemporary Context, All Knowledge Systems Cannot But Be Influenced By How Global Policies And Trends impress Upon That Particular Area. This Course Will Explore These influences, As Also the Extent of Autonomy Possible.


Some Of These Writers (With A Bias Towards Indians) Are:


Alvares, C. A. *Decolonizing History: Technology and Culture in India, China and The West, 1492 To the Present Day* Other India Press, Goa, 1993.

Course Title-New Directions on Federalism Studies in India

Course Instructor- Rekha Saxena

In India, Federalism has seen notable resurgence in recent decades as an option to accommodate ethnic diversity and to encourage economic performance through decentralization. This course discusses new areas and perceptions of federalism studies in India.

1. Legislative Federalism: Rajya Sabha as a Federal Second Chamber

2. Executive Federalism: Vertical and Horizontal interactions

3. Judicial Federalism: federal jurisprudence, issues in debate on Judicial Appointment in constitutional court reforms in lower judiciary

4. Fiscal federalism: Transformation of Planning Commission to NITI Aayog and Relevance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

5. Interface of party politics and federalism

6. The Bureaucracy with special reference to All India Services

7. Green Federalism: natural resources, water management

8. Gendered Federalism: asymmetrical federalism, distribution of powers, intergovernmental relations

9. Supranational Federalism: Treaties and agreements of WTO and World Bank


11. Indigenous rights, customary law and autonomy: Fifth and Sixth Schedules

Readings


M.P Singh and Rekha Saxena,( 2015), Intergovernmental Relations in India in Johanne Poirier, Cheryl Saunders, and John Kincaid (eds.) *Intergovernmental Relations in Federal Systems*, Toronto, OUP.


India Services (New Delhi: University of Pennsylvania Institute of Advanced Study of India and Centre of Policy Research. 

P.G. Dhar Chakrabarti and Nidhi Srivastava, eds.,(2015), Green Federalism: Experiences and Practices (New Delhi: The Energy and Resources Institute) 


Balveer Arora, K.K Kailash, Rocha Saxena and HK Suan, ( 2013), Indian Federalism in Indian Democracy edited by K.C Suri , ICSSR Survey Research, New Delhi, OUP.


