

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Revised Syllabus for T.Y.B.A.

Programme: B.A.

Course : Politics

Semesters: V and VI

(Each paper has 4 credits)

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

Paper IV: International Relations
Semester V: World Politics

	No. of Lectures
Module 1: Concepts and approaches	12
1.1 International Relations, International Politics – Definition, Scope and Relevance	
1.2 Approaches: Realism and Liberalism	
1.3 Concepts: Power, National Interest and Balance of Power	
Module 2: World Order	09
2.1 Cold War: Bipolarity	
2.2 Post-Cold War: Unipolarity, Multipolarity and Non-Polarity	
Module 3: Conflict, Peace and Security	12
3.1 Types of Conflict and changing nature of Conflict	
3.2 Approaches to Peace: Arms Control, Disarmament and Collective Security	
3.3 Changing Idea of Security: National Security and Human Security	
Module 4: International Political Economy	12
4.1 Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF, World Bank and WTO	
4.2 Regional Economic Integration: European Union	
4.3 Globalisation	

Paper IV: International Relations

Semester VI: India in World Politics

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

Recommended Readings

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

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

Module 1: Modern State	12
1.1 Niccolo Machiavelli [1469-1527]	
1.2 John Locke [1632-1704]	
Module 2: Liberty and Justice	11
2.1 John Stuart Mill [1806-1878]	
2.2 John Rawls [1921-2002]	
Module 3: Revolution and Hegemony	11
3.1 Karl Marx [1818-1883]	
3.2 Antonio Gramsci [1891-1937]	
Module 4: Feminism and Multiculturalism	11
4.1 Simone de Beauvoir [1908-1986]	
4.2 Will Kymlicka [1962-till date]	

Semester VI– Indian Political Thought

Module 1: Ideas on State	12
1.1 Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842 – 1901)	
1.2 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869 – 1948)	
Module 2: Nationalism	11
2.1 Rabindranath Tagore – (1861 – 1941)	
2.2 Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883 - 1966)	
Module 3: Rational and Radical Reform	11
3.1 Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856 – 1895)	
3.2 Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891 – 1956)	
Module 4 : Socialism	11
4.1 Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 – 1964)	
4.2 Rammanohar Lohia (1910 – 1967)	

Rationale

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

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

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

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

Recommended Reading:

Semester V

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

Semester VI

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

6A

Politics Paper VI A: Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester V: Politics of Modern Maharashtra

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

No. of Lectures

(Total 45)

Module 1: Historical Background	11
1.1 Evolution of the idea of Maharashtra	
1.2 Nationalist Movement and Social Reform Movement	
1.3 Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement	
Module 2: Sub-regionalism, Regional Disparity and Development	12
2.1 Konkan, Marathwada & Vidarbha	
2.2 Dandekar Committee Report	
2.3 Statutory Development Boards	
Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra	12
3.1 State Legislature: Composition and Functions	
3.2 Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: Role	
3.3 High Court and Subordinate Courts	
Module 4: Caste and Politics in Maharashtra	10
4.1 Dominant Caste Politics	
4.2 Dalit Politics	
4.3 OBC Politics	

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

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

List of topics for projects

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

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

Explanatory notes :Semester V

Module 1: Historical Background

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

Module 3: Political Institutions in Maharashtra

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

Politics Paper VIA : Political Process in Modern Maharashtra

Semester VI: Determinants of Politics of Maharashtra

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

No. of Lectures
(Total 45)

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

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

Module 2 : Political Parties **12**

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

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

- 3.1 Tribal issues
- 3.2 Farmers movements and agitations

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

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

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

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

List of topics for projects

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

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

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

Explanatory Notes :Semester VI

Module 1: Political Economy of Maharashtra

1.3: Land Issues at Rural and Urban areas

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

- (1) Growing urbanization and problems of urban housing
- (2) Drought prone Land of Marathwada and Vidarbha
- (3) Conservation of Agricultural land for SEZ or some other purposes.

Module 4: Civil Society Initiatives and Alternative Models of Development

4.3 Initiative for Protection of Environment

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

Recommended Reading

1. Lele, Jayant: *One Party Dominance in Maharashtra Resilience and Change*; Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1982
2. Phadke, Y D: *Politics and Language*; Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1975
3. _____: *Social Reformers of Maharashtra*; Maharashtra Information Center, New Delhi, 1975
4. Phatak, Anagha: *Political Process of Maharashtra*; PrachiPrakashan
5. Sirsakar, V.M.: *Politics of Modern Maharashtra*; Orient Longman, 1994
6. Teltumbde, Anand: *Ambedkar in and for the post – Ambedkar Dalit Movement*; SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1997
7. Thakkar, Usha and Kulkarni, Mangesh: *Politics in Maharashtra*; Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1995.
8. Tikekar, S. R.: *Maharashtra The Land, Its People and their Culture*; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1966

Books in Marathi

1. Kulkarni, Bhimrao: *AsmitMaharashtrachi*, Maratha MandirPrakashan, 1971
2. Mungekar, S. G. (Sampadak): *ParivartanacheParivaha- Maharashtra, 1932-1981*, Continental Prakashan, Pune, 1982
3. Nimbale, Arunkumar: *DalitPanther*, SugawaPrakashan, Pune, 1989
4. Pandit, Nalini: *JativadaniVargavad*, SadhanaPrakashan, Pune, 1971
5. _____: *MaharashtratilRashtriyatvacha Vikas*, Modern Book DepotPrakashan, Pune, 1972
6. Pannalal, Surana and Bedkihal, Kishore (Sampadak): *Aajacha Maharashtra*, SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1988
7. Panse, Ramesh (Sampadak): *MahashtratilSamajParivartanachyaDisha*, Majestic Prakashan, Mumbai, 1989
8. Phadke, Y. D.: *VisavyaShatakatil Maharashtra: Khanda 1 to 6*, SrividyaPrakashan, Pune, 1990
9. Vora, Rajendra and Palshikar, Suhas: *MaharashtratilSattantar*, Granthali, Mumbai, 1996

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

Agrotech
Andolan
Bayaja
ChanakyaMandalParivar
Lokarajya
ParivartanachaVatsaru
Sadhana
SpardhaPariksha
StriUvacha
Yashoda
Yojana

तृतीय वर्ष कला राज्यशास्त्र अभ्यासक्रम

पेपर ४ : आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध

सत्र ५ : जागतिक राजकारण

मॉड्यूल १: संकल्पना आणि दृष्टीकोन

- १.१ आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणाची व्याख्या, व्याप्ती आणि महत्त्व
१.२ दृष्टीकोन : वास्तववाद आणि उदारमतवाद
१.३ संकल्पना: सत्ता, राष्ट्रहित आणि सत्तेचा समतोल

मॉड्यूल २: जागतिक व्यवस्था

- २.१ शीत युद्ध: द्विध्रुवीय जग
२.२ शीतयुद्धोत्तर जग : एकध्रुवीयता, बहुध्रुवीयता आणि ध्रुवविरहित जग

मॉड्यूल ३: संघर्ष, शांतता आणि सुरक्षा

- ३.१ संघर्षाचे प्रकार आणि संघर्षाचे बदलते स्वरूप
३.२ शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे दृष्टिकोन: शस्त्र नियंत्रण, निःशस्त्रीकरण आणि सामूहिक सुरक्षा
३.३ सुरक्षेची बदलती संकल्पना: राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा आणि मानवी सुरक्षा

मॉड्यूल ४: आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकीय अर्थव्यवस्था

- ४.१ ब्रेटन वुड्स संस्था: आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणे निधि, जागतिक बँक आणि जागतिक व्यापार संघटना
४.२ विभागीय आर्थिक एकीकरण: युरोपियन युनियन
४.३ जागतिकीकरण

पेपर ४ : आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध

सत्र ६ : जागतिक राजकारणातील भारताचे स्थान

मॉड्यूल १: परराष्ट्र धोरण आणि राजनय

- १.१ व्याख्या आणि उद्दीष्टे
१.२ राजनय: भूमिका, प्रकार आणि बदलते स्वरूप
१.३ भारताच्या संदर्भात परराष्ट्र धोरणाचे निर्णायक घटक

मॉड्यूल २: भारत आणि महासत्ता

- २.१ अमेरिका
२.२ रशिया
२.३ चीन

मॉड्यूल ३: भारत आणि शेजारील राष्ट्रे

- ३.१ भारत आणि सार्क
३.२ पाकिस्तान आणि बांगलादेश

मॉड्यूल ४: भारत आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटना

- ४.१ संयुक्त राष्ट्रांमधील भारताची भूमिका
४.२ भारत आणि आसियान

व्याख्याने

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व्याख्याने

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पेपर ५: राजकीय विचार
सत्र ५: पाश्चात्य राजकीय विचार

मॉड्यूल १: आधुनिक राज्य

१.१ निकोलो मॅकियाव्हेली [१४६९-१५२७]

१.२ जॉन लॉक [१६३२-१७०४]

मॉड्यूल २: स्वातंत्र्य आणि न्याय

२.१ जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल [१८०६-१८७८]

२.२ जॉन रॉल्स [१९२१-२००२]

मॉड्यूल ३: क्रांती आणि धुरीणत्व

१.१ कार्ल मार्क्स [१८१८-१८८३]

२.२ अँटोनियो ग्राम्सी [१८९१-१९३७]

मॉड्यूल ४: स्त्रीवाद आणि बहुसांस्कृतीवाद

४.१ सिमॉन दी बोव्हा [१९०८-१९८६]

४.२ विल केमलिका [१९६२-आजपर्यंत]

पेपर ५: राजकीय विचार
सत्र ६ भारतीय राजकीय विचार

मॉड्यूल १: राज्यासंबंधीचे विचार

१.१ महादेव गोविंद रानडे [१८४२-१९०१]

१.२ मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी [१८६९-१९४८]

मॉड्यूल २: राष्ट्रवाद

२.१ रवींद्रनाथ टागोर [१८६१-१९४१]

२.२ विनायक दामोदर सावरकर [१८८३-१९६६]

मॉड्यूल ३: विवेकाधिष्ठीत आणि मूलगामी सुधारणा

३.१ गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर [१८५६-१८९५]

३.२ भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर [१८९१-१९५६]

मॉड्यूल ४: समाजवाद

४.१ जवाहरलाल नेहरू (१८९८-१९६४)

४.२ राममनोहर लोहिया (१९१०-१९६७)

व्याख्याने

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व्याख्याने

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पेपर ६ : आधुनिक महाराष्ट्रातील राजकीय प्रक्रिया
सत्र ५ : आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण
लेखी ८० गुण + प्रकल्प २० गुण = एकूण १०० गुण

व्याख्याने

मॉड्यूल १: ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

११

- १.१ महाराष्ट्र या संकल्पनेचा उदय
- १.२ राष्ट्रीय चळवळ आणि समाज सुधारणेची चळवळ
- १.३ संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ

मॉड्यूल २: उप-प्रादेशिकतावाद, प्रादेशिक विषमता आणि विकास

१२

- २.१ कोकण, मराठवाडा आणि विदर्भ
- २.२ दांडेकर समिती अहवाल
- २.३ वैधानिक विकास मंडळे

मॉड्यूल ३: महाराष्ट्रातील राजकीय संस्था

१२

- ३.१ राज्य विधानमंडळ: रचना आणि कार्ये
- ३.२ मुख्यमंत्री व मंत्री परिषद: भूमिका
- ३.३ उच्च न्यायालय आणि कनिष्ठ न्यायालये

मॉड्यूल ४: महाराष्ट्रातील जात आणि राजकारण

१०

- १.१ प्रबळ जातीचे राजकारण
- २.२ दलित राजकारण
- ३.३ ओबीसी राजकारण

सत्राच्या शेवटी ८० गुणांची एक लेखी परीक्षा असेल त्यातील सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य असतील. प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी अंतर्गत पर्यायांसह प्रत्येकी २० गुणांचे प्रश्न असतील. उदा. प्र. १ अ) किंवा प्रश्न १ ब)

प्रकल्प अहवाल (२० गुण) - महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर प्रकल्पांचे संकलन आणि मूल्यांकन केले जाईल. विषय शिक्षक प्रकल्प परीक्षांची तारीख ठरवतील. प्रकल्प अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित असतील.

प्रकल्पांसाठी विषयांची यादी

१. महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणाशी संबंधित पुस्तकांचा आढावा.
२. राजकारणी आणि प्रशासकांच्या मुलाखती.
३. प्रभावशाली नेत्यांची चरित्रे आणि आत्मचरित्रांचे पुनरावलोकन.
४. समाजकल्याण योजनांचा आढावा
५. उप प्रदेशांचा अभ्यास-कोकण, मराठवाडा, विदर्भ, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र
६. विधान प्रक्रिया

(ही सर्वसमावेशक यादी नाही आणि शिक्षक यावर आधारित प्रकल्प आराखडा आखू शकतात.)

पेपर ६ : आधुनिक महाराष्ट्रातील राजकीय प्रक्रिया
सत्र ६ : महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणाचे निर्धारक घटक
लेखी ८० गुण + प्रकल्प २० गुण = एकूण १०० गुण

व्याख्याने

मॉड्यूल १: महाराष्ट्राचे राजकीय अर्थकारण

१२

- १.१ व्यवसाय आणि राजकारण
- १.२ सहकारांचे राजकारण
- १.३ जमिनीचे प्रश्न: शहरी आणि ग्रामीण

मॉड्यूल २: राजकीय पक्ष

१२

- २.१ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस (आय), राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस आणि भारतीय जनता पार्टी
- २.२ भारतीय रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, किसान आणि कामगार पक्ष, शिवसेना आणि महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना
- २.३ आघाड्यांचे राजकारण

मॉड्यूल ३: समकालीन प्रश्न आणि चळवळी

१०

- ३.१ आदिवासींचे प्रश्न
- ३.२ शेतकऱ्यांच्या चळवळी आणि आंदोलने

मॉड्यूल ४: स्वयंसेवी संस्थांचे कार्य (नागरी समाज) आणि पर्यायी विकासाची प्रतिमाने

११

- ४.१ नागरी समाज - संकल्पना आणि निसर्ग
- ४.२ महाराष्ट्रातील माहितीच्या अधिकारासाठी हालचाली
- ४.३ पर्यावरणाच्या संरक्षणासाठी पुढाकार

सत्राच्या शेवटी ८० गुणांची एक लेखी परीक्षा असेल त्यातील सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य असतील. प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी अंतर्गत पर्यायांसह प्रत्येकी २० गुणांचे प्रश्न असतील. उदा. प्र. १ अ) किंवा प्रश्न १ ब)

प्रकल्प अहवाल (२० गुण) - महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर प्रकल्पांचे संकलन आणि मूल्यांकन केले जाईल. विषय शिक्षक प्रकल्प परीक्षांची तारीख ठरवतील. प्रकल्प अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित असतील.

प्रकल्पांसाठी विषयांची यादी

१. भारतीय निवडणूक आयोगाच्या वेबसाइटवर उपलब्ध सांख्यिकीय आकडेवारीच्या आधारे निवडणूक कामगिरीचा अभ्यास करणे
२. आपल्या भागातील मतदार नोंदणी करण्यासाठी मोहीम.
३. स्वयंसेवी संस्थांच्या कार्याशी संबंधित प्रकल्प.
४. माहितीच्या अधिकाराविषयी प्रकल्प, ज्यात कार्यशाळा घेणे ई.लोकांना त्यांच्या अधिकारांबद्दल जागरूक करण्यासाठी.
५. छोट्या व्यावसायिक संस्था, व्यापार संघटना, सहकारी संस्था याबद्दल माहिती गोळा करणे.
६. आदिवासींच्या जीवनशैलीबद्दल माहिती गोळा करणे.

मासिके आणि जर्नल्स

अॅग्रोटेक, आंदोलन, बायजा, चाणक्य मंडळ परिवार, लोकराज्य, परिवर्तनवर्तवत्सरु, साधना, स्पर्धपरिक्षा, स्त्रीउवाच, यशोदा, योजना.

प्रश्नपत्रिका नमूना

पेपर ४,५,

सत्र ५ आणि ६

सूचना-सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण
सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.

एकूण गुण १००

प्र. १) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्र. २) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्र. ३) अ)

किंवा

ब)

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प्र. ४) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्र. ५) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्रश्नपत्रिका नमूना

पेपर ६

सत्र ५ आणि ६

सूचना-सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण
सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.

एकूण गुण ८०

प्र. १) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्र. २) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्र. ३) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०

प्र. ४) अ)

किंवा

ब)

२०