DSE 1: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Course Objectives:

The course "Indian Political System" is designed to help the learners to have a deeper understanding of the theoretical and practical dimensions of Indian political system. The functioning of the Indian political system is based on a written Constitution, which is the basic and fundamental law of the land. The Constitution subscribes to the principles of popular sovereignty and democracy. Accordingly, the course will begin with a discussion on the philosophy of the Indian Constitution as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. Some parts of the Indian Constitution are regarded as the basic structure of the Constitution. The parts which constitute the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended. Accordingly, the course will deal with the basic features and basic structure of the Indian Constitution. After independence India adopted parliamentary democracy as a form of government. Subsequently, the course will make the learners familiar with the fundamental aspects of functioning of parliamentary democracy in India. Various challenges to the functioning of parliamentary democracy as well as future prospects of parliamentary democracy in India will also be discussed in detail. One of the cardinal principles of the Indian Constitution is the concept of secularism. The Constitution of India has established India as a secular state. In this context the course will focus on the tradition of secularism as the hallmark of the Indian political system. A significant pre-requisite in a democratic polity is the existence of an independent judicial system to act as the guardian of the Constitution and the rights of the people. The Constitution of India too provides for an independent integrated judicial system, with the Supreme Court standing at the apex of the judicial structure below which stand the High Courts and the subordinate courts. Accordingly, the course will discuss the judiciary in India with reference to the structure of the Indian judiciary and issues like judicial review, judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation. The Indian political system is federal in structure. However, the federal model in India has its own characteristics. The course therefore will discuss the nature of Indian federalism with special reference to the scheme of division powers between the Union and the States. The Constitution of India has put special emphasis on decentralisation of power and participation of people at the grassroots through rural and urban local self-government institutions including Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities. The course will deal with politics of decentralisation in India with special reference to the 73rd and 74thAmendment Acts. The issue of regionalism has been one of the most debatable issues in Indian politics. A number of states in India have been experiencing various types of movements based on the assertion of linguistic and regional identities. Accordingly, the course will introduce the learners to the Language Movement in Assam, the Assam Movement and the Dravidian Movement. In India the problem of insurgency has been a serious issue, more particularly in North East India, which has threatened the security, unity and integrity of India. Thus the course will discuss the problem of insurgency in the northeastern region of India, with special reference to insurgency movements led by NSCN, ULFA, NDFB. The course will also discuss the party system in India and its recent trends. In India, we have a parliamentary system of government with periodic elections based on a multi-party system. There is a system of direct and indirect elections for Parliament, legislative assemblies of States and Union Territories, local government institutions and for the posts of President and Vice President. Accordingly, the course will

deal with various aspects associated with electoral politics and voting behaviour in India. Another important concept in the study of Political Science is the concept of political economy involving the interface between political system and the economic system. The course therefore will offer a discussion on the concept of political economy in Indian context. Presence of pressure groups is one of the important characteristics of any democratic society. In a democratic country these groups act as mediators between the people and the government and seek to influence the formulation of public policy. The course therefore will end with a discussion on the various dimensions associated with pressure groups in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- The learners will be able to explain the philosophy and basic features of the Constitution of India.
- The learners will be able to familiarize themselves with the institutional dynamics and recent trends of parliamentary democracy in India.
- The learners will able to discuss the meaning and nature of secularism in India.
- The learners will be able to explain the institutional and operational aspects relating to the judiciary in India.
- The learners will have an understanding of the nature and dynamics of Indian federalism.
- The learners will be able to explain the structural and functional dynamics of grassroots democracy in India.
- The learners will be able to discuss the manifestation of regional aspirations in India in the form of certain movements based on linguistic and ethnic identities.
- The learners will be able to become familiar with the issue of insurgency in North East India.
- The learners will be able to have an understanding of the party system in India and will also be able to familiarize themselves with electoral politics in India.
- The leaners will able to discuss the dynamics of the political economy in India covering the pre-independent era up to the contemporary period.
- The learners will be able to explain the role of pressure group politics in India.

Unit 1: Philosophy of the Indian Constitution
Philosophy of the Indian Constitution: Ideas and Principles

Unit 2: Basic Features of the Indian Constitution
Basic Features of the Indian Constitution, Concept of the Basic Structure of the Constitution: Judicial Interpretation

Unit 3: Parliamentary Democracy- Structure and Recent Trends
Structure of the Indian Parliament, Law Making Procedure of the Indian Parliament, Functioning of Parliamentary Democracy in India: Challenges and Prospects

Unit 4: Secular Tradition in Indian Politics- Issues and Challenges
Meaning of Secularism; Secularism in India: Tenants of Indian Secularism, Views of Gandhi and Nehru on Secularism, Challenges to Secularism in Contemporary India

Unit 5: Indian Judiciary
The Supreme Court, The High Courts, Subordinate Courts, Judicial Review, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism: A Critical Appraisal

Unit 6: Federal Structure and Its Dynamics- Issues in Centre-State Relations
Nature of Indian Federalism: Federal and Non-federal Features, Division of Powers between the Centre and the States: Relation between the Centre and the States, An Estimate of Indian Federalism

Unit 7: Politics of Decentralisation
Evolution of the Panchayati Raj System in India, Growth of Local Self Government in Assam; 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, Functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions: Issues and Challenges

Unit 8: Regional Aspirations- Identity Politics in Assam (Language Movement and Assam Movement)
Regional Aspirations and Identity Politics in Assam: Genesis of the Problem, Language Movement, Assam Movement, Critical Assessment

Unit 9: Regional Aspirations- Dravidian Movement
Regionalism and Regional Aspirations, Genesis of the Dravidian Movement: Pre-Independence Era, the Dravidian Movement in Independent India, Critical Analysis of the Dravidian Movement

Unit 10: Insurgencies in the North-East India- NSCN, ULFA, NDFB
Overview of Conflict in North-East India, Insurgency: Meaning and Causes, Insurgent Groups in North East India: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN), United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB); Recent Developments

Unit 11: Party System in India
Era of One Party Dominance, Breakdown of Congress Dominance, Process of Regionalisation, Coalition Politics, Recent Trends

Unit 12: Electoral Politics and Voting Behaviour in India
Role of Election in Democracy, Election Machinery, Electoral System and Process, Voting Pattern, Determinants of Electoral Behaviour, Drawbacks of Electoral System, Electoral Reforms

Unit 13: Political Economy- Nehruvian Model and Mixed Economy; Recent Trends
Political Economy of Pre Independent India, Political Economy of Nehru Era, Political Economy in Post Nehru Era, Dawn of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG), Beyond LPG

Unit 14: Pressure Group Politics in India
Meaning of Pressure Group, Methods used by the Pressure Groups, Pressure Groups in India, Role of Pressure Groups in India

Basic Reading List:

1. Abbas, H.; Kumar, R. & Alam, M.A. (2011). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Pearson.
2. Baruah, Sanjib. (2000). *India Against Itself*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Basu, Durga Das. (2015). *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*.
4. Basu, Durga Das. and Bakhi, P. M. (2013). *The Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co.
5. Bhargava, Rajeev. (2010). *The Promise of India's Secular Democracy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Bhuyan, Dr. P.R. (2014). *Secularism: The Nucleus of Indian Democracy*. New Delhi: Kunal Books.
7. Chander, Prakash. (2008). *Indian Government and Politics*. Gurgaon: Cosmos Bookhive (P) Ltd.
8. Chandra, Bipan; Mukherjee, Mridula; and Mukherjee Aditya. (2008). *India Since Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin India.
9. Chelliah, R.J. (2010). *Political Economy of Poverty Eradication in India: An Essays on Fiscal Reform*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
10. Dhyani, S.N. (1996). *Secularism: Socio-legal Issues*. Jaipur: Rawar Publications.
11. Frankel, F.R. (2005). *India's Political Economy 1947-2004*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Ghai, K.K. (2008). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
13. Gohain, Hiren. (1984). *Assam: The Burning Question*. Gauhati: Spectrum Publications.
14. Goswami, Sandhya. (1997). *Language Politics in Assam*. New Delhi: Ajanta Publication.
15. Gowda, M. V. Rajeev. and Sridharan, E. (2007). 'Parties and the Party System. 1947-2006', in Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond, and Marc F. Plattner (eds) *The State of India's Democracy*, John Hopkins University: Maryland.
16. Hasan, Zoya. (ed) (2002). *Parties and Party Systems*. New Delhi: OUP.
17. Hussain, Monirul. (1994). *The Assam Movement - Class, Ideology and Identity*. Delhi: Manak Publications.
18. IPCS Special Report 21 May 2006: ULFA & THE PEACE PROCESS IN ASSAM. Internal Security Problems in Northeast India: Insurgency and Counter Insurgency in Assam Since 1985 (English, Hardcover, Onkar Pawar)
19. Jayal, N.G.; Prakash, A. and Sharma, P.K. (ed) (2006). *Local Governance in India: Decentralisation and Beyond*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Jayaraman, R. (1964) 'The Dravida Movement', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Sep 26, pp.1555-1556.
21. Jha, Rajesh. (ed) (2012). *Fundamental of Indian Political System*. New Delhi: Pearson.
22. Kothari, Rajani. (1972). *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
23. Myron, Weiner. (1962). *The Politics of Scarcity-Public Pressure and Political Response in India*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
24. Narula, Sanjay. (2007). *The Indian Political System*. New Delhi: Murari Lal & Sons.
25. Needham, A.D. and Rajan, R.S (ed). (2009). *The Crisis of Secularism in India*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black Publications.
26. Pawar, M.R. (ed) (2013). *Panchayati Raj System in India*. New Delhi: Garima Prakashan.

27. Sadiq, T. Umar. 'Emergence of Tamil Nationalism- A Socio- Political Study' in *SSRG International Journal of Economics and Management Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 5 May 2017.
28. Sharma, R. (ed) (2005). *Grass-Root Governance: Changes and Challenges in Rural India*. Jaipur: Aalekh Publishers.
29. Shunmugasundaram, Manuraj. (2016). 'A Century of Reform', *The Indian Express*, Nov 22.
30. Sikri, S. L. (2002). *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.

DSE - I : ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR

Unit 1: Economics of Education

Role of Education in Economic Development, Human Capital- Human Capital Vs Physical Capital, Components of Human Capital, Provision and Utilization of Educational Facilities

Unit 2: Demand for Education and Its Relationship with Employment

Private and Social Demand for Education, Relationship between Employment Opportunities and Educational Demand

Unit 3: Costs and Benefits of Education

Cost of Education – Expenditure on education, Private costs and social costs and wastage and stagnation; Benefits of education: Direct and indirect benefits, Private and social benefits

Unit 4: Returns of Education and Its Financing

Problems involved in measuring returns from investment in education; Educational financing-Resource mobilization and utilization.

Unit 5: Education and Labour Market - I

Education and labour market- Effects of educational financing on income distribution; Effects of education

Unit 6: Education and Labour Market - II

Ability and family background on earnings, Poverty and income distribution

Unit 7: Educational Planning and Development - I

Cost-benefit analysis of Education, production function models, Growth accounting equations of Schultz and Denison

Unit 8: Educational Planning and Development - II

Manpower requirements approach, Programming and input-output models; Educational Planning in developing countries with emphasis on India

Unit 9: Role of Public and Private Sectors in Education

Role of public and private sectors in Education; Public private partnerships in Education

Unit 10: Economics of Health-I

Nature and Scope of Health Economics; Interrelationship between health and development; Health and Productivity; Determinants of Health Status; Disease Burden and its Measurement, Global burden of disease

Unit 11: Economics of Health-II

Economic dimensions of health care – demand and supply of health care; Economics of Nutrition: Linkages with Morbidity, Mortality and Female Education, Concept of Missing Women, Consequences of Gender Bias in Health

Unit 12: Financing of Health

Financing health care and resource constraints; Economics of Health Insurance; Health policy in India; Financing health sector in India

Unit 13: Role of Public and Private Sectors in Health

Role of public and private sectors in Health; Public private partnerships in Health

Unit 14: Economic Appraisal of Health Programmes

Forms of economic appraisal of health programmes- cost minimization, cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, cost utility analysis

Basic Reading List:

- Bhattacharya, J., T. Hyde & P. TU (2014). Health Economics. London: Palgrave Macmillan
- Eklund, F. J. (2008). Resource Constraints in Health Care. Finland: Helsinki University of Technology
- Finkelstein, A. (2014). Moral Hazard in Health Insurance. New York: Columbia University Press
- Govender, V. & L. P. Kekana (2007). Gender Biases and Discrimination: A Review of Health Care Interpersonal Interactions. South Africa: WHO
- Gupta, K.R. (1977).Economics of Development and Planning. Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons.
- Herz, B. & G. B. Sperling (2004). What Works in Girls Education. New York: Council on Foreign Relations
- Hicks, L. (2014). Economics of Health and Medical Care. USA: Jones & Bartlett Learning
- Jacob, P. & J. Rapoport (2002). The Economics of Health and Medical Care. Massachusetts: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
- Naik, J. P. (1961). The Role of the Government of India in Education. New Delhi: Ministry of Education, Government of India.
- Purohit, B. C. (2020). Economics of Public and Private Healthcare & Health Insurance in India. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
- Sengupta, K. (2016). Determinants of Health Status in India. New Delhi: Springer India Pvt. Ltd.
- Whittington, R. (2008). Introduction to Health Economics Concepts. UK: Greenflint Ltd.