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 1: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Unit 1: Introduction
Meaning of health, meaning of sociology of medicine, origin and development of sociology of medicine, difference between sociology of medicine and medicine sociology.

Unit2 : Basic concepts:
Medicalisation, Demedicalisation, Illness narrative, medical tourism

Unit 3: Theoretical Perspectives to understand health
Functionalist theory: Marxist, Post-modern theory

Unit 4: Disease, poverty and Colonialism in India
Meaning of disease, colonialism, impact of colonialism in understanding the concept of disease, the prescribed medical measure, popular resentments.

Unit 5: Culture and disease
Meaning of Culture, disease, Impact of culture in conceptualizing disease.

Unit 6: Medical Pluralism
Issues, Trends and Practices

Unit 7: Gender and Health
Meaning of gender, nutrition, different health practices in society with regards to male and female

Unit 8: Health care institutions:
Medicine as a profession, hospital as a social organization

Unit 9: Public health
Emergence of the notion of Public health, community health, meaning of social epidemiology

Unit 10: Social inequality and health
Globalization, Medical tourism and social stratification

Unit 11: Social control of body:
Understanding the causes and consequences of anorexia and bulimia

Unit 12: State and health
Concept of Biopolitics, Health Practices in Indian state to practice control over citizens.

Unit 13: Health policies of government of India:
Trends and debates over health policies across the years

Unit 14: Global survey of Health:
Health in low-income countries and Health in high-income countries

Basic Reading List:

1) Arnold, David. 1993. *Colonizing the Body: State, Medicine and Epidemic in 19th century India.* Berkley: University of California Press.
2) Bode, Maarten. 2008. *Taking Traditional Knowledge to the Market: The Modern Image of the Ayurvedic and Unani Industry.* Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
3) Foucault, M.1975. *The Birth of the Clinic: Archaeology of Medical Perception.* New York: Vintage Books
4) Shiva, Vandana. 1988. *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India.* New Delhi: Zed Press.