

**Department of Political Science**  
**POLITICS 3321G – 001 – POLITICS OF INDIA**

**Course Outline 2012**

Instructor: Dr Salim Mansur  
Office: SSC 4160  
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Office Hours: Wed 1:00-2:30  
Thurs 1:00-2:30  
Fri: 11.30-2:00

This half-course in comparative politics is a brief introduction to modern India as the world's largest functioning democracy. The course will explore and analyse a few key issues relating to India's democratic experience in building political institutions, meeting requirements for economic development and social change, and securing India's place in regional and international affairs.

**Required texts**

R.L. Hardgrave, jr. & S.A. Kochanek, India: Government and Politics in Developing Nation (Seventh edition).  
Stanley Wolpert, A New History of India (Eighth edition).

**Recommended texts**

Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence (Second edition).  
Judith M. Brown, Modern India: The Origins of an Asian Democracy.  
Ramachandra Guha, India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy.  
Dietmar Rothermund, India: The Rise of an Asian Giant.

**Course requirements**

Opinion/review essay (1200 words) – due February 8	20%
Research essay (3200 words) – due March 14	40%
Take home over-night assignment – due April 12	30%
Class participation & attendance	10%

**IMPORTANT NOTICE RE PREREQUISITES/ANTIREQUISITES**

You are responsible for ensuring that you have successfully completed all course prerequisites, and that you have **not** taken an antirequisite course. Lack of prerequisites may not be used as a basis for appeal. If you are found to be **ineligible** for a course, you may be removed from it at any time and you will receive no adjustment to your fees. **This decision cannot be appealed.** If you find that you do not have the course requisites, it is in your best interest to drop the course well before the end of the add/drop period. Your prompt attention to this matter will not only help your academic record, but will ensure that spaces become available for students who require the course in question for graduation.

Office of the Dean, Faculty of Social Science

Notes for essays:

**I. Opinion/ review essay.**

Before preparing to write this essay (approximately 1200 words or 5-6 pages double-spaced), read a few opinion/review essays regularly published in a few of the major magazines and journals (e.g. *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *The Economist*, *The New York Review of Books*, *The New York Times Book Review*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Foreign Policy*, *National Interest*).

Select the topic of your essay from the reading list provided, or by selecting a book on India that you have read or has recently caught your interest, and discuss this topic in terms of your own thoughts on the matter.

This *opinion/review* essay **is not** a research paper. It is an essay where you reflect upon the topic you have identified, and you discuss what struck you about this topic and what thoughts or connections it might have generated in your mind. The subject could be a person, a book, or an issue of some importance that you want to relate to others.

This essay does not require any bibliography or endnotes. But if you are providing a quote then you need to provide the source as an endnote as you do for your research essays.

The **only limitation** for this essay is that the subject must be related to India.

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**II. Research Essay.**

For Research Essay choose a subject (e.g. a theme, an event, a personality) and examine it analytically and historically, assessing the importance of the subject in the literature you research and why it is important in terms of influence or consequences in the politics and history of India.

The required length of this paper is approximately 3200 words or 12-14 pages, and in addition endnotes and bibliography (see examples below).

You need to discuss your subject/topic with the Instructor early in the course.

Examples of endnote and bibliographic citation:

C.R. Mohan, "India and the Balance of Power," in *Foreign Affairs* (July/August 2006), p. 17.

K. Waltz, *Man, the State and War* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959), p. 9

**January 11 and 18**  
**Sessions 1 & 2**

*India and the world.*

Hardgrave & Kochanek, India, chapter 1.  
Wolpert, India, chapters 1, 27 and 29.

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Ramachandra Guha, India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy, chapter 8.  
Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, pp. 1-13.  
Dietmar Rothermund, India: The Rise of an Asian Giant, "Prologue," and chapter 4.  
*Foreign Affairs* (journal), "The Rise of India," July/August 2006.

**January 25 and February 1**  
**Sessions 3 & 4**

*Making of modern India.*

Hardgrave & Kochanek, India, chapter 2.  
Wolpert, India, chapters 16 – 22.

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Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence (2nd edition), chapter 1.  
Ramachandra Guha, India After Gandhi, Part I.  
Khilnani, The Idea of India, chapter one.  
Dietmar Rothermund, India: The Rise of an Asian Giant, chapter. 1.

**February 8 and 15**  
**Sessions 5 & 6**

*The Indian Union: Constitution & Federalism.*

Hardgrave & Kochanek, India, chapter 3.  
Wolpert, India, chapters 23 and 24.

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Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.  
Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence (2nd edition), chapter 2.

**February 29 and March 7**  
**Sessions 7 & 8**

*Personalities, Politics & Parties.*

Hardgrave & Kochanek, India, chapters 6 and 7.  
Wolpert, India, chapters 25 and 26.

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Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence, (2nd edition), chapter 3.  
Dietmar Rothermund, India: The Rise of an Asian Giant, chapter 2.  
M.V. Rajeev Gowda and E. Sridharan, "Parties and the Party System, 1947-  
2006," in Sumit Ganguly (ed), The State of India's Democracy.  
Khilnani, The Idea of India, pp. 42-60.

**March 14 and 21**

**Sessions 9 & 10**

***Social and Economic challenges.***

Hardgrave & Kochanek, India, chapter 9.  
Wolpert, India, chapter 27 and 29.

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Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence, (2nd edition), chapter 8.  
Sumit Ganguly (ed), The State of India's Democracy, chapters 11 and 12.  
Dietmar Rothermund, India: The Rise of an Asian Giant, chapters 6, 10,15, 16.

**March 28 and April 4**

**Sessions 11 & 12**

***National Interest and Foreign Policy.***

Hardgrave & Kochanek, India, chapter 10.  
Wolpert, India, chapter 28.

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Paul R. Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence (2nd edition), chapter 7.  
C. Raja Mohan, "India and the Balance of Power," in *Foreign Affairs*,  
July/August 2006.  
C. Raja Mohan, Crossing the Rubicon: the shaping of India's new foreign policy.  
Stanley Wolpert, India and Pakistan.

**April 11**

**Session 13**

***Class review and open forum.***

Wolpert, India, chapter 29.

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Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, "Epilogue: The Garb of Modernity," pp. 196-208.

**Recommended Additional Readings**

M.J. Akbar, Nehru.

Tariq Ali, The Nehrus and the Gandhis: An Indian Dynasty.

Michael Brecher, Nehru: A Political Biography.

Michael Edwardes, Nehru: A Political Biography.

B.N. Pandey, Nehru.

Frank Moraes, Nehru.

Judith M. Brown, Gandhi: Prisoner of Hope.

Louis Fischer, Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World.

Ved Mehta, Mahatma Gandhi & His Apostles.

Bhiku Parekh, Gandhi.

Susanne H. Rudolph & L.I. Rudolph, Gandhi: The Traditional Roots of Charisma.

Premen Addy, Indira Gandhi: her road to power.

Mary C. Carras, Indira Gandhi: In the Crucible of Leadership.

Pranay Gupte, Mother India: a political biography of Indira Gandhi.

Inder Malhotra, Indira Gandhi: A Personal and Political Biography.

Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre, Freedom at Midnight.

Francine R. Frankel, India's Political Economy, 1947-1977.

Octavio Paz, In Light of India.

Romila Thapar, A History of India (volume one).

Percival Spear, A History of India (volume two).

Shashi Tharoor, India: From Midnight to Millennium.

B.R. Tomlinson, The Economy of Modern India 1860-1970.

Achin Vanaik, The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India.

Ian Buruma, "India: The Perils of Democracy," in R.B. Silvers & B. Epstein (eds),  
India: A Mosaic.

Salim Mansur, "Kashmir: India's Political and Human Rights Dilemma," in A. Hasan,  
Human Rights Dilemmas in Contemporary Times.

Salim Mansur, "India: the South Asian Hegemon," in Nanda K. Choudhry and Salim  
Mansur (eds), The Indira-Rajiv Years: The Indian Economy and Polity 1966-  
1991.

Amartya Sen, "Tagore and His India," in R.B. Silvers & B. Epstein, India: A Mosaic.

**APPENDIX TO UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINES  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Prerequisite checking - the student's responsibility**

"Unless you have either the requisites for this course or written special permission from your Dean to enroll in it, you may be removed from this course and it will be deleted from your record. This decision may not be appealed. You will receive no adjustment to your fees in the event that you are dropped from a course for failing to have the necessary prerequisites."

**Essay course requirements**

With the exception of 1000-level courses, most courses in the Department of Political Science are essay courses. Total written assignments (excluding examinations) will be at least 3,000 words in Politics 1020E, at least 5,000 words in a full course numbered 2000 or above, and at least 2,500 words in a half course numbered 2000 or above.

**Use of Personal Response Systems ("Clickers")**

"Personal Response Systems ("clickers") may be used in some classes. If clickers are to be used in a class, it is the responsibility of the student to ensure that the device is activated and functional. Students must see their instructor if they have any concerns about whether the clicker is malfunctioning.

Students must use only their own clicker. If clicker records are used to compute a portion of the course grade:

- the use of somebody else's clicker in class constitutes a scholastic offence,
- the possession of a clicker belonging to another student will be interpreted as an attempt to commit a scholastic offence."

**Security and Confidentiality of Student Work** (refer to current *Western Academic Calendar* (<http://www.westerncalendar.uwo.ca/>))

"**Submitting or Returning Student Assignments, Tests and Exams** - All student assignments, tests and exams will be handled in a secure and confidential manner. Particularly in this respect, leaving student work unattended in public areas for pickup is not permitted."

**Duplication of work**

Undergraduate students who submit similar assignments on closely related topics in two different courses must obtain the consent of both instructors prior to the submission of the assignment. If prior approval is not obtained, each instructor reserves the right not to accept the assignment.

**Grade adjustments**

In order to ensure that comparable standards are applied in political science courses, the Department may require instructors to adjust final marks to conform to Departmental guidelines.

**Academic Offences**

"Scholastic offences are taken seriously and students are directed to read the appropriate policy, specifically, the definition of what constitutes a Scholastic Offence, at the following Web site:

<http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/appeals/scholoff.pdf>."

## Submission of Course Requirements

ESSAYS, ASSIGNMENTS, TAKE-HOME EXAMS **MUST** BE SUBMITTED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURES SPECIFIED BY YOUR INSTRUCTOR (I.E., IN CLASS, DURING OFFICE HOURS, TA'S OFFICE HOURS) OR UNDER THE INSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE DOOR.

THE MAIN OFFICE DOES NOT DATE-STAMP OR ACCEPT ANY OF THE ABOVE.

Note: Information excerpted and quoted above are Senate regulations from the Handbook of Scholarship and Academic Policy. <http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/>

Students registered in Social Science should refer to <http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/> <http://counselling.ssc.uwo.ca/procedures/havingproblems.asp> for information on Medical Policy, Term Tests, Final Examinations, Late Assignments, Short Absences, Extended Absences, Documentation and other Academic Concerns. Non-Social Science students should refer to their home faculty's academic counselling office.

## Plagiarism

"Plagiarism: Students must write their essays and assignments in their own words. Whenever students take an idea, or a passage from another author, they must acknowledge their debt both by using quotation marks where appropriate and by proper referencing such as footnotes or citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offence." (see Scholastic Offence Policy in the Western Academic Calendar).

**Plagiarism Checking:** "All required papers may be subject to submission for textual similarity review to the commercial plagiarism detection software under license to the University for the detection of plagiarism. All papers submitted for such checking will be included as source documents in the reference database for the purpose of detecting plagiarism of papers subsequently submitted to the system. Use of the service is subject to the licensing agreement, currently between The University of Western Ontario and Turnitin.com ( <http://www.turnitin.com> )."

**Multiple-choice tests/exams:** "Computer-marked multiple-choice tests and/or exams may be subject to submission for similarity review by software that will check for unusual coincidences in answer patterns that may indicate cheating."

Note: Information excerpted and quoted above are Senate regulations from the Handbook of Scholarship and Academic Policy. <http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/>

### **PLAGIARISM\***

In writing scholarly papers, you must keep firmly in mind the need to avoid plagiarism. Plagiarism is the unacknowledged borrowing of another writer's words or ideas. Different forms of writing require different types of acknowledgement. The following rules pertain to the acknowledgements necessary in academic papers.



**A. In using another writer's words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.**

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of publication, and page number.

Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves your text uncluttered with parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

**B. In adopting other writers' ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.**

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers' trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in 'A' above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source, these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in 'A' above.

Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student's receiving an 'F' in a course or, in extreme cases in their suspension from the University.

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Adopted by the council of the Faculty of Social Science, October, 1970; approved by the Dept. of History August 13, 1991

**Accessibility at Western**

Please contact [poliscie@uwo.ca](mailto:poliscie@uwo.ca) if you require any information in plain text format, or if any other accommodation can make the course material and/or physical space accessible to you.