UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Department: Political Science
DSC & Generic Electives - Political Science
(SEMESTER-I)

based on

Undergraduate Curriculum Framework 2022 (UGCF)

(Effective from Academic Year 2022-23)

LIST OF DSCs IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (HONS.)

Sl. No.	Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Pre-requisite	Contents of the Course & References may be seen at
				L	T	P		
1.	Understanding Political Theory	DSC-01	4	3	1	0	Class XII pass	*Annexure-I*
2.	Ideas and Institutions in Indian Political Thought	DSC-02	4	3	1	0	Class XII pass	*Annexure-II*
3.	Colonialism and Nationalism in India	DSC-03	4	3	1	0	Class XII pass	*Annexure-III*

LIST OF GENERIC ELECTIVES

Sl. No.	Course Title	Nature of the Course	Total Credits	Components			Eligibility Criteria/ Pre-requisite	Contents of the Course & References may be seen at
				L	T	P		
1	Ideas in Indian Political Thought	GE-01	4	3	1	0	Class XII pass	*Annexure-I*
2.	Nationalism in India	GE-02	4	3	1	0	Class XII pass	*Annexure-II*

DSC 1: Understanding Political Theory

Course Objective
This course introduces the various ways of theorizing politics. The idea is to introduce andassess the conventional as well as contemporary approaches to understanding politics.

Course Learning Outcomes
After reading the course, the learner would
- Understand the various traditions and approaches of political theory and appreciate how they get reflected in organizing social living
- Understand multiple frames by which the idea of political community is debated
- Understand the significance of theorizing and relating theory to practice.

Unit 1: What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'

Unit 2: Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical

Unit 3: Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative

Unit 4: Critical Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

Unit 5: The Idea of Political Community: Political Obligation

Unit wise reading list

Unit 1

McKinnon, C. (2008) 'Introduction'. *Issues in Political Theory.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'Why do we need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36.

Unit 2

Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. And Stoker, G. (eds), *Theory and Methodsin Political Science.* London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.

Sanders, D. (1995) 'Behavioral Analysis', in Marsh, D. And Stoker, G. (eds), *Theory andMethods in Political Science.* London: Macmillan, pp. 58-75.

Ball, T. (2004). 'History and the Interpretation of Texts', in Gerald F. Gaus and Chandran Kukathas (eds), *Handbook of Political Theory.* New Delhi: SagePublications, pp. 18-30.

Unit 3 and 4

Heywood, A. (1992) *Political Ideologies*. Basingstoke: Macmillan Turner, R. (1993) 'Anarchism: What is it?' *Politics Review* 3 (1): 28-32.

Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspectie', in in Marsh, D. And Stoker, G. (eds), *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114.

Chambers, C. (2008) 'Gender', in McKinnon, C. (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 265-288.

Bannett, J. (2004) 'Postmodern Approach to Political Theory', in Kukathas, C. and Gaus G. F. (eds), *Handbook of Political Theory*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 46-54.

Unit 5

Shorten, A. (2016). 'Political Community', in *Contemporary Political Theory*. Palgrave, pp. 18-45.

Brighouse, H. (2008) 'Citizenship', in McKinnon, C. (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-264.

Roy, A. (2008) 'Citizenship', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 130-146.

Hyums, K. (2008) 'Political Authority and Obligation', in McKinnon, C. (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 9-26.

Martin, Rex. (2003) 'Political Obligation', in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew(eds), *Political Concepts*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 41-51.

Knowles, D. (2001). 'Political Obligation', in *Political Philosophy*. London: Routledge, pp. 239-298.

Additional Resources

Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R.(ed.), *Theory and Concepts of Politics*. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.

Vincent, A. (2004) *The Nature of Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Jaggar, A. (1983) *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. Forbes Boulevard: Rowman and Litlefield.

Vattimo, Gianni, 1988 [1985], *The End of Modernity: Nihilism and Hermeneutics in Postmodern Culture*, Jon R. Snyder (trans.), Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Klosko, G. (2005) *Political Obligations*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Readings in Hindi

भार्गव, राजीव और अशोक आचार्या (सं.), राजनीतिक सिद्धांत : एक परिचय, दिल्ली : पियर्सन, 2008.

कुमार, संजीव (सं.), राजनीति सिद्धांत की समझ, दिल्ली: ओरिएंट ब्लैकस्वान, 2019.

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DSC 2: Ideas and Institutions in Indian Political Thought

Course Objective

This paper seeks to introduce students to certain broadly familiar terms that provide conceptual and theoretical anchorage to social and political thought of ancient India. They explain the forms, structure and nature of government. The students will be taught about the institutions which existed and the broader norms, roles and responsibilities which guided the state and its important apparatuses. As it is difficult to bring in all the diverse traditions and institutions, attempts have been made to introduce those ones which have been most talked about. In this paper students are expected to explore the complex sematic history of these terms along with the conceptual shifts that resulted in their multiple readings and scholarly interpretations.

Course Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to answer about the nature and form of statecraft that existed in Ancient India.
- They will be able to explain how the texts in ancient India interpreted Dharma and Danda
- Students will be able to answer what were sources and mechanisms to practice Nyay in ancient India.
- They will be able to make distinction between Rastra and Rajya.
- They will able to explain the meaning and foundations of Varna and how are they different from caste.

Unit 1: Statecraft in Ancient India

Unit 2: Dharma, Dhamma, Danda

Unit 3: Nyaya, Niti

Unit 4: Sabha, Samiti

Unit 5: Rajya, Rashtra

Unit 6: Varna, Jati

Unit wise reading list

Dharma, Dhamma, Danda

Rupert Gethin, "He who sees Dhamma sees Dhammas: Dhamma in Early Buddhism" in *Journal of Indian Philosophy*. Vol 32, No5/6 (December 2004) pp.513-542

Margaret Chatterjee, "The Concept of Dharma" in M.C.Doeser and J.N.Kraay (eds.) Facts and Values. Philosophical reflections from Western and Non-Western Perspectives, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Dordrecht. 1986, PP177-188

John Ross Carter, Traditional Definitions of the Term "Dhamma" *Philosophy East and West*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (Jul., 1976), pp. 329-337

Donald R. Davis Jr, "rectitude and rehabilitation (*danda*) in The Spirit of Hindu Law, Cambridge University Press, NY, 2010, PP.128-143

Radha Krishna Choudhry, "Theory of Punishment in Ancient India" in Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, Vol 10 1947, PP 166-171.

Nyaya, Niti

Amartya Sen, "Introduction" in The Idea of Justice, Harvard University Press. 2009

Sarkar, Benoy Kumar Political Institutions, and theories of comparative Politics - pp 158-162

Ghoshal U.N (1983) A History of Hindu Political theory OUP: London pp 213- 222, 247-259

Sabha, Samiti

Jagadish P. Sharma, "Non-Monarchical Governments in Vedic India" Republics in Ancient India. Brill, Leiden, 1968, pp.15-60

R.S.Sharma, "Sabha and Samiti" in Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers. Delhi 1999, *reprint*. Pp105-118

Rajya, Rashtra

A.S. Altekar, "Origin and Types of the State" in State and Government in Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidass, Banaras. 1949 pp. 12-23

Partha Chatterjee, "All Nations are Modern" in The Truths and Lies of Nationalisms: As narrated by Charvak. Permanent Black. 2021. Pp.5-25

Varna, Jati

Sudhakar Chattopadhyaya, "Varna-Jati (caste system)" in Social Life in Ancient India. Academic Publishers, Calcutta, 1965, Pp.7-29

Dipankar Gupta, "From Varna to Jati: The Indian Caste System, from the Asiatic to the Feudal Mode of Production", Journal of Contemporary Asia, Vol-10:3, 2008. pp.249-271

Additional Readings:

Prasad, Beni (1927), *Theory of Government in Ancient India* (post Vedic), Abhijeet publications, New Delhi

Jayaswal, K.P. (2013), Hindu Polity, Vishvabharti Publications, New Delhi.

Sharma, R.S. (2005), Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsidass, New Delhi.

DSC 3: Colonialism and Nationalism in India

Course Objective

The purpose of this course is to help students understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it. The aim is to engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India.

Course Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, students would be able to:

- Show an understanding of the nature of colonial rule in India and the various developments through which it consolidated itself.
- Demonstrate awareness of the specific impacts of colonialism on Indian economy
- Show knowledge of the gradual emergence of the nationalist movement in India in response to the colonial rule
- Demonstrate an understanding of the distinct periods of the nationalist movement and the nature of resistance politics adopted in different phases
- Show awareness of the various social movements, the kind of questions they raised and their contributions in the nationalist movement

Unit 1. Colonialism and Nationalism:

- Main perspectives on colonialism: Liberalism, Marxism, Postcolonialism
- Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern

Unit 2. Colonial Rule in India and its impact:

- Constitutional developments and the colonial state
- Colonial ideology of civilizing mission: Utilitarians and Missionaries
- Impact on agriculture, land relations, industry and ecology

Unit 3. Reform and Resistance:

- The 1857 war of Independence
- Major social and religious movements
- Education and the rise of the new middle class

Unit 4. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base

- Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Liberal constitutionalist, Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim League

- Gandhi and mass mobilisation: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements
- Revolutionaries, Socialists and Communists
- Communalism in Indian Politics
- The two-nation theory, negotiations over partition

Unit 5. Social Movements
Peasants, Tribals, Workers, Women and anti-caste movements

Unit wise reading list

Essential Readings

1. Colonialism and Nationalism:

Chandra, B. (1999) *Essays on Colonialism*, Hyderabad. Orient Longman, pp.1-22.

Chandra, B. (1988) *India's Struggle for Independence*, New Delhi. Penguin, pp.13-30.

Fulcher, J. (2004) *Capitalism: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Datta, G. Sobhanlal. (2007) 'Imperialism and Colonialism: Towards a Postcolonial Understanding', in Dasgupta, Jyoti Bhusan (ed.) *Science, Technology, Imperialism and War*. New Delhi: Centre for Studies in Civilization Publication and DK, pp 423-466.

Guha, Ranajit. (1982). Subaltern Studies, I. Oxford University Press. Delhi. pp.1-8.

Metcalf, T. (1995) 'Liberalism and Empire' in Metcalf, Thomas. *Ideologies of the Raj*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.28-65.

Young, R. (2003) *Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 9-68.

Thapar, R. (2000) 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial', in DeSouza, P.R. (ed.) *Contemporary India: Transitions*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 25-36.

2. Colonial Rule in India and its impact:

Bandopadhyay, S. (2015 revised edition) *From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 37-65; 66-138.

Chandra, B. (1999) *Essays on Colonialism*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, pp. 58-78. Metcalf and Metcalf. (2002) *A Concise History of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 55-80.

Sarkar, S. (1983) *Modern India (1885-1847)*. New Delhi: Macmillan.

Sen, A.P. (2007), 'The idea of Social reform and its critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India', in Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi (ed.) *Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences*. Vol X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Guha, R. and Gadgil, M. (1989) 'State Forestry and Social Conflict in British India', in Guha, R. and Gadgil, M. *Past and Present: A Journal of Historical Studies.* May: 123, pp. 141-177.

Mann, M. (2004) 'Torchbearers Upon the Path of Progress: Britain's Ideology of a Moral and Material Progress in India', in Mann, M. and Fischer-Tine, H. (eds.) *Colonialism as Civilizing Mission: Cultural Ideology in British India.* London: Anthem, pp. 1-26.

3. Reform and Resistance:

Bandopadhyay, S. (2015, revised edition) *From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India.* New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 139-169.

Sen, A.P. (2007), 'The idea of Social reform and its critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India', in Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi (ed.) *Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences.* Vol X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bandopadhyay, S. (2008) Eighteen-Fifty-Seven and Its Many Histories, in *1857: Essays from Economic and Political Weekly*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan. pp.1-22.

4. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base

Bandopadhyay, S. (2015 revised edition) *From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India.* New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 227-323; 405-438.

Sarkar, S. (1983) *Modern India (1885-1847).* New Delhi: Macmillan.

Jalal, A. and Bose, S. (1997) *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy.*

New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 109-119; 128-134; 135-156.

5. Social Movements:

Bandopadhyaya, S. (2015 revised edition) *From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India.* New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 334-381.

Desai, A.R. (2019, reprint- 6th edition) Crusade Against Caste System, in *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Sage.

Desai, A.R. (2019, reprint- 6th edition) Crusade Against Untouchability, in *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Sage.

Desai, A.R. (2019, reprint- 6th edition) Movement for the Emancipation of Women, in *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Sage.

Additional Readings

Chandra, B. (1988) *India's Struggle for Independence*, New Delhi. Penguin.

Chatterjee, P. (2010) 'A Brief History of *Subaltern Studies*', in Chatterjee, Partha *Empire & Nation: Essential Writings (1985-2005).* New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Metcalf, T. (1995) *Ideologies of the Raj.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 132- 148.

Islam, S. (2004) 'The Origins of Indian Nationalism', in *Religious Dimensions of Indian Nationalism.* New Delhi: Media House, pp. 71-103.

Islam, S. (2006) 'Rashtravaad: Ek Siddhanthik Pareepeksha', in *Bharat Mein Algaovaadaur Dharm*. New Delhi: Vani Prakashan, pp. 33-51.

Pradhan, Ram Chandra. (2008) *Raj to Swaraj*. New Delhi: Macmillan.

Sangari, Kumkun and Vaid, S. (1989) *Recasting Woman: Essays in Colonial History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mani, B.R. (2005) *Debrahmanising History, Dominance and Resistance in Indian Society*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

GE 1: Ideas in Indian Political Thought

Course Objective

This paper is designed for students who are from other disciplines and wish to have a basic understanding of the various themes that has shaped Indian society and politics. It revolves around key concepts based on original texts which would help the students to critically engage with the ideas.

Course Learning outcomes
- Students will be able to answer about the nature and form of statecraft that existed in Ancient India.
- They will be able to explain how the texts in ancient India interpreted Dharma and Danda
- Students will be able to answer what were sources and mechanisms to practice Nyay in ancient India.
- They will be able to make distinction between Rastra and Rajya.
- They will able to explain the meaning and foundations of Varna and how are they different from caste.

Unit 1: Dharma and Danda: Kautilya

Unit 2: Gender: Tarabai Shinde

Unit 3: Culture and Nationalism: Vivekananda

Unit 4: Swaraj: Gandhi

Unit 5: Nyaya: Ambedkar

Unit 6: Hindutva: Savarkar

Unit 7: Integral Humanism: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Unit wise reading list

1. Dharma and Danda: Kautilya

Mehta, V.R. (1992) 'The Pragmatic Vision: Kautilya and His Successor', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 88- 109.

Sharma, R S (2005), Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsidass, New Delhi pp 143-164

2. Gender: Tarabai Shinde

O' Hanlon, Rosalind (2002) A comparison between women and men: Tarabai Shinde and the critique of Gender Relations in Colonial India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Lele, Jayant (1998) Gender Consciousness in Mid-Nineteenth Century Maharashtra, in Anne Feldhaus *Images of women in Maharastrain Society*. The University of New York Press: New York

3. Culture and Nationalism: Vivekananda

Sen, Amiya P. (2011), 'Vivekanand: Cultural Nationalism', in M. P. Singh and Himanshu Roy (ed.), *Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinkers* Delhi. Pearson

Kiggley, Dermot (1990) 'Vivekananda's western message from the East' in William Radice (ed) Swami Vivekananda and modernization of Hinduism, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

4. Swaraj: Gandhi

Parel, A. (ed.) (2002), 'Introduction', in *Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule,* Delhi: Vistaar Publication.

Dalton, Denis (1982) Indian Idea of freedom, Gurgaon: Academic Press, pp 154-190

5. Nyaya: Ambedkar

Pantham, Thomas and Kenneth Deutsch (ed) (1986) Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp 161-175

Rodrigues, Valerian (2002) The Essential writings of B.R Ambedkar, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 1-44

6. Hindutva: Savarkar

Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar (1922-23) Essentials of Hindutva, 1922, available at: http://savarkar.org/en/encyc/2017/5/23/2_12_12_04_essentials_of_hindutva.v001.pdf_1.pdf

Sampath, Vikram (2021) Savarkar: A Contested Legacy, 1924-1966, Gurugram: Penguin Random House India

7. Integral Humanism: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Upadhyaya, Deendayal. (1964), Integral Humanism, Delhi: Bharatiya Jan Sangh.

MGE 3: Nationalism in India

Course objective
The course aims to help students understand the national movement in India. It looks at the movement from different theoretical perspectives that highlight its varied dimensions. The course begins by looking at the Indian responses to colonial dominance in the nineteenth century, and traces the development of the anti-colonial struggle up to the mid-20th century. It successively focuses on the events leading to the Partition and the Independence in 1947. In the process, the course also tries to focus on the various tensions and debates within nationalism in India as it engaged with the questions of communalism, class struggle, caste and gender.

Course Learning Outcomes
On successful completion of the course, students would:
- Gain an understanding of the different theoretical views on the emergence and development of nationalism in India and the tensions that existed between them
- Demonstrate knowledge of the historical trajectory of the development of the nationalist movement in India, with specific focus on its different phases
- Understand the contribution of various social movements in the anti-colonial struggle
- Demonstrate awareness of the history of partition and independence

Unit 1. Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist, and Subaltern

Unit 2. Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth Century: Major Social and Religious Movements in 19th century

Unit 3. Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base
  a. Phases of Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalists, Swadeshi and the Radicals; Beginning of Constitutionalism in India
  b. Gandhi and Mass Mobilisation: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement
  c. Revolutionaries, Socialists, and Communists

Unit 4. Social Movements
   Peasants, Tribals, Workers, Women and anti-caste movements

Unit 5. Partition, Independence and Integration of states
   Communalism in Indian Politics, The Two-Nation Theory and Partition, Independence and Integration of Indian States

Unit wise reading list

Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India

S. Bandopadhyay (2004) *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 184-191.

R. Thapar (2000) 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial', in P. DeSouza (ed.) *Contemporary India: Transitions*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 25-36.

Reformism and Anti-Reformism in the Nineteenth Century

S. Bandopadhyay (2004) From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India, New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.139-158, 234-276.

A. Sen (2007) 'The idea of Social Reform and its Critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India', in S. Bhattacharya (ed.) *Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences*, Vol. X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base

S. Bandopadhyay (2004) *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 279-311.

S. Sarkar (1983*) Modern India (1885-1947)*, New Delhi: Macmillan,

P. Chatterjee (1993) 'The Nation and its Pasts', in P. Chatterjee, *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 76-115.

Social Movements

S. Bandopadhyay (2004) *From Plassey to Partition: A history of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 342-357, 369-381.

Desai, A.R. (2019, reprint- 6th edition) Crusade Against Caste System, in *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Sage.

Desai, A.R. (2019, reprint- 6th edition) Crusade Against Untouchability, in *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Sage.

Desai, A.R. (2019, reprint- 6th edition) Movement for the Emancipation of Women, in *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Sage.

G. Shah (2002) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 13-31

Partition, Independence and Integration of States

A. Jalal, and S. Bose (1997) *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 135-156.

A. Nandy (2005) *Rashtravad banam Deshbhakti* Translated by A. Dubey, New Delhi: Vani Prakashan. pp. 23-33. (The original essay in English is from A. Nandy (1994) New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-8.)

V P Menon (1956), CH I- Setting the Stage and Ch XXV- The Cost of Integration, in *The Story of the*

Integration of the Indian States, Orient Longman.

Additional Readings:

B.Chakrabarty and R. Pandey (2010) *Modern Indian Political Thought,* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

P. Chatterjee (1993) *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

R. Pradhan (2008) *Raj to Swaraj*, New Delhi: Macmillan (Available in Hindi).

S. Islam (2006) *Bharat Mein Algaovaadaur Dharm*, New Delhi: Vani Prakashan.