**University of Toronto Mississauga**

**Department of Political Science**

**POL 304Y5Y: Politics of South Asia**

**2017-18**

Instructor: Shivaji Mukherjee

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Class Time and Location: Monday 3-5 pm; [IB 260](https://student.utm.utoronto.ca/roomimages/map_IB260.gif) (1st sem) [IB 250](https://student.utm.utoronto.ca/roomimages/map_IB250.gif) (2nd semester)

Office Hours and Location: Monday 2-2.45 pm; DV 3296, 5-5.30 after class

***Course Overview***

This course introduces students to the government and politics of South Asia. It focuses on questions of long term effects of colonialism, state formation, democracy, ethnicity and insurgency, economic development, rise of lower caste and religious parties, and urban-rural tensions in this region. South Asia is home to a quarter of the world’s population, and the largest number of its poor. It is also the region which is home to a large number of insurgencies, some of which are among the longest in the world, like the Naga insurgency in India, and the recently concluded LTTE insurgency in Sri Lanka. The region has seen a large variation in terms of democratic experience, with India being able to continue on its path of electoral democracy along with Sri Lanka, while other countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh often succumbing to military dictatorships and then swinging back to democratic politics. The course will introduce the broader themes in comparative politics, and the debates on these issues like democratization, insurgency, political economy, social movements, and political parties will provide the context within which to examine and make sense of the experiences of countries in South Asia. The unique experience of the South Asian countries will challenge the students to think of how to modify or problematize the larger theories of comparative politics. *The course will mostly focus on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, since this allows us to delve deeper into theories*.

***Course Requirements:***

Students are expected to attend lectures and complete assigned readings before the start of class every week. Course evaluation includes one research paper, a mid-term test, and a final exam in the Exam period at the end of the Winter 2018 semester. The research paper will allow students to develop their research and writing skills, and the examinations will allow students to master the course materials overall. The lectures will be mixed with discussions in class, and such discussions will help teach public speaking skills as well as allow students to learn from each other. *It is expected that students are willing to actively engage during class discussions.*

***Marking scheme:***

The breakdown for grading in the class is as follows:

1. Discussion points: 15%. This will be based on quality of contribution to class discussion, as well as class attendance. Discussion allows better understanding of the materials, and the course will expect you to attend regularly, and engage with the materials and discussions during and at end of lecture. The style of teaching I use is the *Socratic method* which is based on active questioning and learning, and will require active student engagement with materials through question and answer.
2. Short memo on movies/ documentaries: 10 % (you can write one or two memos). There are three documentaries / movies (on Gandhi, Hindu Muslim conflict, and caste) we will watch throughout the semester. You should write a short 500 word memo analyzing the themes and connecting it to theories we learn in the course, within one week of watching the documentary/ movie. More details will be provided in Assignment on Blackboard.
3. Mid-Term Test: 20 %. This will be held in class on **December 4,** and will cover all materials till the lecture on **November 27th**. It will include short identification questions, short essays and a long essay. It will be for 1 hour, 45 minutes.
4. Research Paper: 30%. This is due on **April 2**. I will put up a research topic on blackboard. For those interested in independent research, you can choose any topic which has been covered in the syllabus in the course, but will have to be discussed in advance with me.
   1. Research question and proposal to be handed in at an earlier date, dates will be put up on blackboard. This proposal will have to present a new research question, and be 1 page. (5%). It will probably be due around **March 6th. *This will allow you time to get feedback from me or the grader for the course.***
   2. Final research paper. This is the complete research paper, due on **April 2**. (25%).
5. Final Exam: 25%. Will be scheduled in the Final Exam Period. It will cover the entire syllabus for the whole year, but will focus more on the second half of the course after the mid-term exam. It will include short identification questions, short essays and a long essay. There will be choices in the essay sections. It will be for 2 hours.

**Course policies and procedures:**

***Contacting the instructor:***

Please drop by my office at DV 3296 during office hours (listed at top of syllabus). Office hours are a good time to discuss readings, clarify any points you did not understand during lecture, and also discuss research paper / presentation topics. It is better to come early rather than let something you do not understand persist, since the course will gradually build on concepts and it is important to follow the theoretical debates in the initial part of the course, to follow debates in the latter part of the course. If you cannot make the regular office hours, please email me to set up an alternative time. I should respond quickly to emails, but do allow for 48 hours for me to respond, and if you do not get an email back, then send a reminder email.

***Paper format and expectations:***

There is one research paper in the course, and this is intended to allow you to explore topics of interest to you within South Asian politics, using the theories and the scholarly work we read in the class as a prism to understand politics within South Asia. More details about the expectations for the research paper will be provided in class, but there are several ways to write a good paper. One approach would be to take a theoretical debate between scholars and try to support one position vis a vis the other, or take a new theoretical position, based on new empirical evidence. Another approach would be to take a research question or empirical puzzle related to a theme in the course which has not yet been adequately explained by any of the theories you learn in class, and try to explain it using data and theory that you develop.

The paper should be typed in 12 point font *Times New Roman*, have 1 inch margins on each side, and be double spaced, and have page numbers at the bottom, and 10 pages in length. Do not exceed the page limit, as this will lead to grade reduction. Papers need to be revised several times, to improve the quality of writing and make the papers more concise and sharp. I will ask you to submit initial proposals, and outlines with bibliographies before the final paper is due.

**Procedures to hand in papers:**

***Submit through Turnitin****:*

You need to submit the paper in the Assignments section on Blackboard.

In addition, it is encouraged that you also turn in each of our research papers through turnitin.com, though I will evaluate this option later in the semester.

Read the following from Turnitin’s terms of use carefully, and then decide whether you do not want to use turnitin.com:

*“Normally, students will be required to submit written assignments to Turnitin.com for a review of textual similarity and detection of possible plagiarism. In doing so, students will allow their assignments to be included as source documents in the Turnitin.com reference database, where they will be used solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism. The terms that apply to the University's use of the Turnitin.com service are described on the Turnitin.com web site”* (www.Turnitin.com).

If you have an objection to the use of Turnitin for the submission of your work, please make an appointment to speak personally with me to discuss alternative arrangements, which will usually require you to hand in all your rough drafts and notes made while preparing the research paper. A guide for students is available from the University of Toronto’s Office of Teaching Advancement, at: <http://www.utoronto.ca/ota/turnitin/TurnitinGuideForStudents.pdf>

**Procedures to hand in *late* papers**: Hard copies of late papers must be turned in to the Political Science department office during regular business hours. Students should make sure that late submissions are signed and dated by departmental staff. Please do not leave papers under/outside my office door. Only hard copies of late papers will be accepted. Emailed or faxed papers will not be accepted unless you have my prior approval.

**Late penalty**: Papers handed in any time after the start of lecture on the due date will be treated as late. There will be a penalty of 5 points out of 100 per late day (including weekends and holidays), i.e. if your paper would have received 90 out of 100, it will now receive an 85 if it is one day late. Papers received after the start of lecture but before 5pm on the due date will be deemed late by a day and given a penalty of 5 points. The cut off time for the determination of each late day is 5pm.

**Rough drafts and hard copies of papers, and graded work**: Students are strongly advised to keep rough/ draft work and hard copies of their essays and assignments before handing it in. These should be kept until marked assignments have been returned and the grades posted on ROSI. You should also keep electronic version of your essays on your hard disk, as well as backed up copies on external hard drives, or sky drives, so that you do not lose your course materials and work. This will be important in case your handed in essay gets lost.

You should also keep all graded work for the duration of the semester. If there are any questions about which essays you turned in over the semester or what grade they received, you will need to produce the graded work to receive the proper grade. If you cannot produce the graded work, you will not receive credit for it.

**Extensions for papers:** Extensions will only be granted in extenuating circumstances and with appropriate supporting documentation. If you have medical reasons for not meeting the paper deadline, an acceptable doctor’s note on the official U of T Medical Note form must be submitted to me within one week of the late assignment. Extensions are at my discretion and please do not assume that you will be granted one. Assignments in other courses are not grounds for an extension. Please note paper topics are assigned ahead of time and due dates are stated on the syllabus. Please plan accordingly. If you think you have a valid reason to request an extension and know ahead of time, please email me as soon as possible.

**Missed Tests, exam and make-up:** Students who miss a term test for reasons entirely beyond their control may, within one week of the missed test, submit to the instructor a written request for special consideration explaining the reason for missing the test, and attaching appropriate documentation, such as a medical certificate. If a written request with documentation cannot be submitted within one week, the instructor may consider a request to extend the time limit. However, no student is automatically entitled to a second makeup test.

**Notice of Collection**

The University of Toronto respects your privacy. The information on medical certificates is collected pursuant to section 2(14) of the University of Toronto Act, 1971. It is collected for the purpose of administering accommodations for academic purposes based on medical grounds. The department will maintain a record of all medical certificates received. At all times it will be protected in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

If you have questions, please refer to www.utoronto.ca/privacy or contact the University’s Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Office at 416-946-5835. Address: Room 201, McMurrich Bldg., 12 Queen’s Park Crescent, Toronto, ON, M5S 1A1.

**Appealing grades**: Following each exam, an answer key will be put up on the course web site. If you have concerns about your grades, you should first meet with me, along with a written explanation for why your answer has not been understood or evaluated correctly. When writing this appeal, please refer to the answer key, and to the reading materials, as well as any comments. I will read your explanation and appeal, and then will decide whether or not your explanation is legitimate, and will change the grade accordingly. Once an appeal is submitted, I will examine the entire assignment (and not specific questions/parts). *Please note that your grade may go down, go up or remain unchanged after this process.*

**Accessibility**

Students with diverse learning styles and needs are welcome in this course. In particular, if you have a disability/health consideration that may require accommodations, please feel free to approach me and/or the AccessAbility Resource Centre <http://www.accessibility.utoronto.ca/> as soon as possible.

AccessAbility staff (located in Rm 2047, South Building) are available by appointment to assess specific needs, provide referrals and arrange appropriate accommodations. Please call 905-569-4699 or email access.utm@utoronto.ca. The sooner you let us know your needs the quicker we can assist you in achieving your learning goals in this course.

**Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty:**

While you are encouraged to look online, and to consult other authors and sources on these topics, you should always cite any articles, books or authors from which you use data or ideas. Without such intellectual honesty, the enterprise of research is compromised. This is one of the most serious crimes in academia, so you should make sure you understand what to avoid, and don’t do it, because it is not worth the minor advantage of getting a slightly better grade. The university takes plagiarism very seriously, and this can lead to punishment ranging from getting a 0 in the course, to expulsion from the university.

If you are ever in doubt, ask me about whether something is plagiarism. Just as a basic thumb rule, to avoid plagiarism, you must give citations when using other people’s ideas, even if you are paraphrasing them in your own words. If you are using other people’s words verbatim, you must put quotes around them, and then cite the source as a footnote or endnote. Basically, you have to make sure that you acknowledge any ideas or thoughts or words from others, and this may be formal ideas taken from other people’s articles or books, or even informal ideas developed when having conversations with others. You should especially remember that material taken from the web must be quoted and cited in the same manner as if it came from a book or printed article, and the date when you downloaded the materials from the web site should also be mentioned.

See last page if this syllabus for more information on how to avoid plagiarism.

**Readings and Course Texts:**

There is one course text book, but most of the readings are drawn from various books and articles written by scholars in the field of South Asian politics. The articles will be available through online databases such as JSTOR, and I will create links to these sources in the syllabus page, which I will post on the course web site at Blackboard. The chapters from books will be scanned and put up on Blackboard, and you can download them. Alternatively, you can get the books from the library, and I will try to get them reserved.

I am not creating a course pack, since it is more expensive for students.

*Required textbooks*:

* Paul R. Brass ed., [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914). New York : Routledge, 2010.

(I ordered this book at the UTM book store, and the library should have a copy).

*Recommended textbooks (other useful collections, you can have a look):*

* Atul Kohli and Prerna Singh, eds.,*[Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/8907159)*. 2012. Routledge.
* Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu eds. 2010. [*The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7093313). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Fall Semester Reading List**

**Class 1 (September 11): Course Overview, discussion of syllabus**

**Class 2 (September 18): Colonial History and Nationalist Movement**

* We will see part of movie on Gandhi in class, available last year at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xDMJW_jJdWs> (may have been removed, so look for other versions online …
* I will reserve a copy of the movie in the UTM library, which you can take out for 2 hours and watch it after class

*Recommended readings: (please read these to get history and context, I will not lecture on these)*

* Bose, Sugata and Jalal, Ayesha. 1998. [*Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political economy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7425442)(1st edition). New York: Routledge, Chapter 7: “The First Century of British Rule, 1757-1857”, Chapter 10, “High Noon of Colonialism, 1858-1914, and Chapter 16, “The Partition of India and the Creation of Pakistan”.

**Class 3 (September 25): Colonial Rule and Partition of India – 1 (causes of partition)**

*Readings:*

* Ian Talbot and Gurharpal Singh, [*The Partition of India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6940022), [Chapter 2](http://resources.library.yale.edu/ereserves/default.asp?class=PLSC181B&File=PLSC_181B_4.pdf).
* Ramachandra Guha*,* [*India After Gandhi*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6149090)*,* [Chapter 2](http://resources.library.yale.edu/ereserves/default.asp?class=PLSC181B&File=PLSC_181B_2.pdf): “The Logic of Division”. *Optional:* [Chapter](http://resources.library.yale.edu/ereserves/default.asp?class=PLSC181B&File=PLSC_181B_2.pdf) 1: “Freedom and Parricide”.

*Recommended readings:*

* Jha, Saumitra and Steven Wilkinson, [“Does Combat experience foster Organizational Skill? Evidence from Ethnic Cleansing during the Partition of India,”](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/00030554/v106i0004/883_dcefosdtposa.xml) *American Political Science Review*, November 2012.
* Brass, Paul. 2003. “[The partition of India and retributive genocide in the Punjab, 1946-47: means, methods, and purposes](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/14623528/v05i0001/71_tpoiar1mmap1.xml)”. *Journal of Genocide Research*, 5 (1): 71-101.
* Wickramasinghe, Nira. 2010. "Sri Lanka's Independence: Shadows over a Colonial Graft." In [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. {pgs. 41-51}
* Salman Rushdie, [*Midnight’s Children*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4532831).

**Class 4 (October 2): Colonial Legacies of British Rule – how colonial rule affects current levels of democracy, caste, and economic development**

* Jalal, Ayesha. [*Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/1048816)(1995), Chapter 1: “The colonial legacy in India and Pakistan”, pp. 9-28.
* Kohli, Atul. 2004. [*State-directed development: political power and industrialization in the global periphery*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5297473). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 6, pp. 221-57. (Optional: Chapter 7, pgs. 257-288.)
* Nicholas Dirks. 2001. [*Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4585299)*.* Princeton University Press. Chapter 1: “Introduction”, p. 1-18 (required). Chapter 10: “The Enumeration of Caste: Anthropology as Colonial Rule”, pp. 198-227 (optional)

*Recommended readings:*

* Wilkinson, Steven, & Onorato, Massimiliano. (2008). *Colonial legacies and democratic outcomes after independence*. Unpublished manuscript, Yale University.
* Banerjee, Abhijit and Lakshmi Iyer. 2005. “[History, Institutions and Economic Performance: The Legacy of Colonial Land Tenure Systems in India](http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/492337)”. *American Economic Review*. 95, 4.
* Iyer, Lakshmi, “[Direct versus Indirect Colonial Rule in India: Long Term Consequences](http://search.ebscohost.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&AN=55196320&site=ehost-live)”, *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, November 2010, Vol. XCII, Number 4.
* Lange, Matthew. 2009. [Lineages of Despotism and Development: British Colonialism and State Power](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6811385). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Chapter 1: “Introduction”, pp. 1-11, and chapter 8: “Comparing British Colonialism”, pp. 176-179 (part on India).
* Mukherjee, Shivaji. [*Colonial Origins of Maoist Insurgency in India: Historical Legacies of British Indirect Rul.*](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2299348)

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**October 9: No classes since Oct. 9 is Thanksgiving day, and Oct. 10-13 is Fall reading week**

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**Class 5 and Class 6 (October 16, October 23): State Formation and Political phases in India: (a) Nehru years (1947-64): Congress dominance (b) Indira Gandhi years (1966-1984): initial challenges (c) Rajiv Gandhi and beyond (1985 – present): era of coalition politics**

* John Harriss, “Political change, political structure, and the Indian state since Independence”, in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp.55-66.
* Brass, Paul R. 1995, 2nd edition. [*The Politics of India Since Independence*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/667551). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Part II: “Introduction”, pages 151-56, and Chapter 5: “Language Problems”, pgs. 157-174.
* Ramachandra Guha*,* [*India After Gandhi*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/9002028)*,* Chapter 9: “Redrawing the Map”, 189-208, and Chapter 22: “Autumn of the Matriarch”, pp. 491-518.

*Recommended readings::*

* Atul Kohli. 1990. [*Democracy and Discontent: India’s Growing Crisis of Governability*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/2018330). Chapter 13: “Political Change in a democratic developing country”.
* James Manor, “Parties and the Party System” in Atul Kohli (ed.), [*India’s Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/1498671).
* Lloyd and Susanne Rudolph, “[Federalism as State Formation in India: A Theory of Shared and Negotiated Sovereignty](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/01925121/v31i0005/553_fasfiitosans.xml)”, *International Political Science Review* 2010, 31: 553.

**Class 7 and Class 8 (October 30, November 6): State formation and Political phases in Pakistan**

* Shahid Javed Burki, “Pakistan’s Politics and its Economy”, in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp.83-97.
* Cohen, Stephen P. [*The Idea of Pakistan*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5186788)(2005), Chapter 2.

*Recommended readings:*

* DeVotta, Neil. 2010. "Politics and Governance in Post-Independence Sri Lanka" in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp. 118-130.
* Jaffrelot, Christophe (ed.). [*Pakistan: Nationalism without a Nation*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/3568323)(2002), Chapters 1-2.

**Class 9 (November 13): State formation and Political phases in Bangladesh**

* Harry Blair, “Party Overinstitutionalization, Contestation, and Democratic Degradation in Bangladesh”, in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp. 98-117.
* Lewis, David. 2011. [*Bangladesh: politics, economy, and civil society*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/8261509). Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press. {Chapter 4, pgs. 75-108}

*Recommended readings:*

* Krishna Hachhethu and David Gellner, “Nepal: Trajectories of Democracy and Restructuring of the State”, in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp. 131-146.
* De Silva, K. M. [*Managing Ethnic Tensions in Multi-Ethnic Societies: Sri Lanka, 1880-1985*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/3585054)(1986).
* Tambiah, Stanley J. [*Sri Lanka: Ethnic Fratricide and the Dismantling of Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/3496131)(1986).

**Class 10 (November 20): Democracy and Authoritarianism 1: The ‘Puzzle’ of India’s Democracy; Prisoner’s Dilemma Simulation**

* Kohli, Atul (ed.). [*The Success of India’s Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4581899)(2001), Chapter 1.
* Varshney, Ashutosh. 1998. "Why Democracy Survives." [*Journal of Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7723903)9 (3):36-50.
* Bardhan, Pranab K. “Dominant Proprietary Classes and India’s Democracy,” in Atul Kohli (ed.), [*India’s Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/1498671)(1988).
* *Simulation of Prisoner’s Dilemma* and how it applies to explain Bardhan’s argument.

*Recommended readings:*

* Patrick Heller, “[Degrees of Democracy: Some Comparative Lessons from India](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/25054127)”, *World Politics*, 52 (July 2000), 484-519.
* Kohli, Atul (ed.). [*The Success of India’s Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4581899)(2001), Chapter 2.

**Class 11 (November 27): Review for mid term**

**Class 12 (December 4): Mid-Term Test in class**

**Winter Semester Reading List**

**Class 13 (January 8):** Movie or documentary on Hindu-Muslim riots used by the BJP to win elections in India in 1990s

‘Ram ke Naam’ - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OO-VaJBHiik>

Write a short memo (half page) and put it up on Blackboard in Assignments folder, on your thoughts after watching this documentary.

**Class 14 (January 15): Ethnic Conflict: Hindu Muslim Riots in India**

* Varshney, Ashutosh. 2001. “[Ethnic Politics and Civil Society: India and Beyond](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/25054154)”, *World Politics* 53 (3), pgs. 362-398
* Wilkinson, Steven. 2004. [Votes and Violence : Electoral Competition and Ethnic Riots in India](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5248609), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1 - “The Electoral Incentives for Ethnic Violence”, pgs 1-18.

*Recommended readings:*

* Tambiah, Stanley. 1986[. *Sri Lanka: Ethnic Fratricide and the Dismantling of Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/3496131)*.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
* Tambiah, Stanley J. [*Levelling Crowds: Ethnonationalist Conflicts and Collective Violence in South Asia*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/887609) (1996), Chapter 4.
* Brass, Paul R. 2003. [*The Production of Hindu-Muslim Violence in Contemporary India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5015086). pp. 5-39.

**Class 15 (January 22): Democracy and Authoritarianism 2: Comparative Perspectives**

* *In this class I will also explain the method of similarities and differences, which is very often used in comparative politics*
* Maya Tudor. “[Explaining Democracy’s Origins: Lessons from South Asia](http://dx.doi.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.5129/001041512X13815255434816)”, *Comparative Politics,* April 2013.
* Jalal, Ayesha. [*Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/1048816)(1995), Chapter 2.

*Recommended readings:*

* Myron Weiner, [*The Indian Paradox*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/1313376), New Delhi: Sage, 1989, Ch. 3 (pp. 77-95): “Institution Building in India”
* Philip Oldenburg. 2010. [*India, Pakistan, and Democracy—Solving the puzzle of divergent paths*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7310568). Routledge. Chapters 1 & 2 (pages 1-35).
* Kochanek, Stanley A. 2000. "[Governance, Patronage Politics, and Democratic Transition in Bangladesh](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/3021160)." *Asian Survey* 40 (3):530-50
* Jaffrelot, Christophe. 2002. "[India and Pakistan: Interpreting the Divergence of Two Political Trajectories](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/09557571/v15i0002/251_iapitdotpt.xml)." *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* 15 (2): 251-67{pgs. 251-267}

**Class 16 (January 29): Insurgencies 1: Secessionist Insurgencies in India—Punjab, Kashmir and North East**

* Ganguly, Sumit. “[Explaining the Kashmir Insurgency – Political Mobilization and Institutional Decay](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/2539071),” *International Security*, 21 (2), pp. 76-107.
* Paul Staniland, “Networks, Resources, and Rebellion in South Asia”, [*International Security*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7719971), 37 (1), pp. 142-177.
* Brass, Paul R. “The Punjab Crisis and the Unity of India,” in A. Kohli (ed.), [*India’s Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/1498671).

*Recommended readings:*

* Sanjib Baruah, 1994, “[The State and Separatist Militancy in Assam: Winning a Battle and Losing a War?](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/2644966)”, *Asian Survey*, 34 (10).
* Sanjib Baruah, “[Confronting Constructionism: Ending India’s Naga War](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/3648334)”, *Journal of Peace Research* 40 (3), May 2003: 321-38.
* Ollapally, Deepa M. 2008. [The Politics of Extremism in South Asia](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6601289). New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 1 and 2, and 6.
* Bose, Sumantra. 2003[. Kashmir: *Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5001986) . Cambridge, MA.: Harvard University Press.
* Hazarika, Sanjoy. 1994. [*Strangers of the Mist: Tales of War and Peace from India’s Northeast*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/954566). New Delhi: Viking, Penguin Books India.
* Paul Staniland, “[States, Insurgents and Wartime Political Orders](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/15375927/v10i0002/243_siawpo.xml)”, *Perspectives on Politics*, June 2012, 10, 2, pp. 243-264.
* Lacina, Bethany. 2009. “[The Problem of Political Stability in Northeast India: Local Ethnic Autocracy and the Rule of Law](http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/492514).” *Asian Survey* 49 (6): 998–1020.
* Lt. Colonel Vivek Chadha, [*Low Intensity Conflicts in India: An Analysis*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5653366). Sage Publications, 2005.

**Class 17 (February 5): Insurgencies 2: Secessionist Insurgencies in Pakistan—Baluchistan, and MQM**

*Pakistan:*

* Mohammad Wasim. 2010. “Ethnic and Islamic Militancy in Pakistan.” In [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp. 274-290.
* Cohen, Stephen P. 2004. [*The idea of Pakistan*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5186788). Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press. Chapter 6, “Regionalism and Separatism”, pp. 201-229.

*Recommended readings:*

* Anita Demkiv, ["Pakistan's FATA, Transnational Terrorism and the Global Development Model](http://www.globalaffairsjournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/DemkivA.pdf)," *Journal of Global Change and Governance*, Volume II, Number 1 (Winter/Spring 2009), pp. 1-20.
* Imtiaz Gul. 2011. [*The Most Dangerous Place: Pakistan’s Lawless Frontier*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7268957). New York: Penguin.
* Christine Fair, "[Pakistan in 2010](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/10.1525)," *Asian Survey*. Berkeley: Jan/Feb 2011. Vol. 51, Iss. 1; p. 97.
* Jacob Shapiro, C. Christine Fair and Neil Malhotra. ["Islam, Militancy, and Politics in Pakistan: Insights from a National Sample,"](http://www.princeton.edu/%7Ejns/publications/Islam,%20Militancy%20and%20Politics,%20Pakistan.pdf) *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 22:4; 495-521, September 2010.
* Seth Jones and Christine Fair, “Counterinsurgency in Pakistan”, *Rand Corporation.* [*http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND\_MG982.pdf*](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG982.pdf)
* Stokke, Kristian. 2006. “[Building the Tamil Eelam State: Emerging State Institutions and Forms of Governance in LTTE-controlled Areas in Sri Lanka](http://search.ebscohost.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&AN=22306650&site=ehost-live).” *Third World Quarterly* 27 (6): 1021 – 1040.

**Class 18 (February 12): Insurgencies 3: Taliban insurgency in Pakistan, and Leftist Insurgencies in India, & watch Red Ant Dream part 1**

* Nasreen Ghufran, “[Pushtun Ethnonationalism and the Taliban Insurgency in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/as.2009.49.6.1092)”, *Asian Survey*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (November/December 2009), pp. 1092-1114.
* Sumanta Banerjee, “Radical and Violent Political Movements”, in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp. 382-98.
* Bhatia, Bela. “[The Naxalite Movement in Central Bihar](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/4416471),” *Economic and Political Weekly* (April 9, 2005).
* Shivaji Mukherjee, “Colonial Origins of Maoist Insurgency in India: Historical Institutions and Civil War”, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, published online September, 2017 at <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022002717727818>
* **Rebel’s Dilemma simulation, if time permits**
* Movie documentary, *Red Ant Dream* by Sanjay Kak.
  + <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVvThDX4bbQ> – part 1
  + <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6aYFz_coazM> – part 2
  + <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iD-eeh-pXwA> – part 3
  + <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L1TFFkUz88c> – part 4
  + <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svKvhtOYdSE> – part 5
  + <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5thM-_nX_oE> – part 6

*Recommended:*

* Do, Quy-Toan and Lakshmi Iyer. 2009. “[Geography, Poverty and Conflict in Nepal](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/00223433/v47i0006/735_gpacin)”. *Journal of Peace Research.* 47(6) 735–748.
* Madhav Joshi and T. David Mason. 2010. “[Land Tenure, Democracy, and Patterns of Violence during the Maoist Insurgency in Nepal, 1996-2005](http://search.ebscohost.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&AN=54603793&site=ehost-live)”. Social Science Quarterly, 91 , 4, December 2010, p. 984
* K Balagopal, “[Maoist Movement in Andhra Pradesh](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/4418468)”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, July 22, 2006, pp. 3183-3187.
* Ramachandra Guha, “[Adivasis, Naxalites and Indian Democracy](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/4419895)”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, August 11, 2007, pp. 3305-3312.
* Kishor Gawande, Devesh Kapur and Shanker Satyanath, “[Renewable Resource Shocks and Conflict in India’s Maoist Belt](http://www.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/docs/ydepot/semin/texte1213/SHA2013REN.pdf)”, Working paper, 2012, CASI web site.

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**February 19: Family Day -- No class! Enjoy with family ☺**

**February 20-23: Reading week, no classes. Week for Special Deferred Exams from December 2016**

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**Class 19 (February 26): Watch documentary on Caste discrimination**

*Jai Bhim Comrade*, by Anand Patwardhan, will put up link later.

Write a short memo (half page) and put it up on Blackboard in Assignments folder, on your thoughts after watching this documentary.

**Class 20 (March 5): Ethnic politics 1: Caste and Rise of Lower Caste Parties**

* Dirks, Nicholas B. [*Castes of Mind*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4585299)(2001), Chapters 10.
* Weiner, Myron. “The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics,” in Atul Kohli (ed.), [*The Success of India’s Democracy*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4581899)(2001).
* Chandra, Kanchan. [*Why Ethnic Parties Succeed: Patronage and Ethnic Headcounts in India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5152520)(2004). Chapters 1 (pp. 1-24), Chapter 7 (pp. 143-171).

*Recommended Readings:*

* Townsend Middleton and Sara Schneiderman, “[Reservations, Federalism and the Politics of Recognition in Nepal](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/40277442)”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, May 10, 2008, pp. 39-45.
* Jaffrelot, Christophe [*India’s Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5093525)(2003). Chapter 10, and 11.

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**March 6: *Research Paper proposal due date***

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**Class 21 (March 12): Ethnic politics 2: Communalism and Rise of Religious Parties**

* Jaffrelot, Christophe. [*The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics, 1925 to the 1990s*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/781125)(1996). Chapters 12 & 13.
* Tariq Thachil, “[Embedded Mobilization](http://myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/login?url=http://search.proquest.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/docview/905898437?accountid=14771)”, *World Politics*, [Volume 63, Number 3, July 2011](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/world_politics/toc/wp.63.3.html).

*Recommended readings:*

* Hansen, Thomas B. [*The Saffron Wave*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/2962563)(1999).

**Class 22 (March 19): Political Economy of Development 1: Economic Liberalization in India**

* Kohli, Atul. 2006. "[Politics of Economic Growth in India, 1980-2005: Part I: The 1980s](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/4418028)." *Economic and Political Weekly* 41 (13):1251-9.
* Kohli, Atul. 2006. "[Politics of Economic Growth in India, 1980-2005, Part II: The 1990s and beyond](http://www.jstor.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/4418059)." *Economic and Political Weekly* 41 (14):1361-70.
* Sinha, Aseema. [*The Regional Roots of Developmental Politics in India: A Divided Leviathan*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5370747) (2003). Chapter 1.

*Recommended readings*:

* Kohli, Atul . 2004. [*State-directed development: political power and industrialization in the global periphery*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5297473). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 7, pgs. 257-288.
* Jenkins, Rob. 2000. [*Democratic Politics and Economic Reform in India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6058861). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Introduction, pp. 1-11.

**Class 23 (March 26): Political Economy of Development 2: Economic Development in Pakistan, and Bangladesh**

* Cohen, Stephen P. 2004. [*The idea of Pakistan*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5186788). Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press {Chapter 7, “Demographic, Educational and Economic Prospects”, pgs. 231-266}
* Easterly, William. “The Political Economy of Growth Without Development: A Case Study of Pakistan,” in Dani Rodrik (ed.), [*A Search of Prosperity: Analytic Narratives on Economic Growth*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/4839891) (2003).
* Yunus, Muhammad. 1999. "The Grameen Bank." [*Scientific American*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7753304)281 (5 (November)):pg. 114-9.

*Recommended readings:*

* Jain, P.S. “[Managing Credit for the Rural Poor: Lessons from the Grameen Bank](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/0305750x/v24i0001/79_mcftrplftgb.xml),” *World Development* 24 (1), pp. 79-89.
* Kelegama, Saman (ed.). [*Economic Policy in Sri Lanka: Issues and Debates. A Festschrift in Honour of Gamani Corea*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5599361)(2004).
* Wickramasinghe, Nira {Chapter 8, “Sri Lanka: The Welfare State and Beyond”, pgs. 302-334}
* W. D. Lakshman, “Economic development and sociopolitical change in Sri Lanka since Independence”, in [*Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7260914), ed. P. R. Brass. New York: Routledge. pp. 337-47.

**Class 24 (April 2): Nuclear South Asia**

* Sumit Ganguly, [Nuclear Stability in South Asia](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/15314804/v33i0002/45_nsisa), *International Security* Fall 2008, Vol. 33, No. 2: 45–70.
* S. Paul Kapur, “[Ten Years of Instability in a Nuclear South Asia](http://resolver.scholarsportal.info.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/resolve/15314804/v33i0002/71_tyoiiansa)”, *International Security* Fall 2008, Vol. 33, No. 2: 71–94.

*Recommended readings:*

* Vipin Narang, "[Posturing for Peace? Pakistan's Nuclear Postures and South Asian Stability](http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1162/isec.2010.34.3.38)," *International Security*, vol. 34, no. 3 (Winter 2010), pp. 38-–78.
* “Competing Arguments about South Asia Proliferation.” Ch. 3 and “The BJP and the Bomb” in Scott Sagan, [*Inside Nuclear South Asia*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6947657)*. Stanford University Press,2009, 281*
* Kanti Bajpai, “India and Nuclear Weapons.” In Atul Kohli and Prerna Singh, eds.,Routledge Handbook on Indian Politics[. *Nuclear Proliferation In South Asia: Crisis Behaviour and the Bomb*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/6662905)*. Edited by Sumit Ganguly and S. Paul Kapur Routledge, 2009, 251 pp.*

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**April 2: *Research Paper due date***

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**Class 25 (April 4): Review Session for Final Exam**

**OR, BACK UP CLASS: (depending on student interest – also in case we cover material faster in one of the earlier classes, we will do this class also)**

**Diaspora, globalized South Asia**

* Kapur, Devesh. 2010. [*Diaspora, development, and democracy: the domestic impact of international migration from India*](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/7299003). Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.{Chapter 6, pgs. 162-184}
* C. Christine Fair, “[Diaspora Involvement in Insurgencies: Insights from the Khalistan and Tamil Eelam Movements](http://dx.doi.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.1080/13537110590927845),” *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics,* Vol. 11, No. 1 (Spring 2005), pp. 125–156.

*Recommended:*

* Brown, Judith M. 2006. "Global South Asians: introducing the modern diaspora." In [*New approaches to Asian history*.](http://go.utlib.ca/cat/5992524) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press {Chapter 5, “Relating to the Old Homeland”, pgs. 149-170}

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**Final Exam in Exam Period.**

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**A WARNING ABOUT PLAGIARISM**

**Plagiarism is an academic offence with a severe penalty.**

It is essential that you understand what plagiarism is and that you do not commit it. In essence, it is the theft of the thoughts or words of others, without giving proper credit. You must put others’ words in quotation marks and cite your source(s). You must give citations when using others’ ideas, even if those ideas are paraphrased in your own words. Plagiarism is unacceptable in a university.

The University of Toronto provides a process that faculty members must initiate when they suspect a case of plagiarism. In the Department of Political Science, suspected evidence of plagiarism must be reported to the Chair; in most cases, the Chair passes the case on to the Dean.

A faculty member may not mark an assignment or assess a penalty if he or she finds evidence of plagiarism – the matter must be reported. Penalties are assigned by the Chair, by the Dean or by the University of Toronto Tribunal.

The following are some examples of plagiarism:

1. Submitting as your own an assignment written by someone else.

2. Quoting an author without indicating the source of the words.

3. Using words, sentences, or paragraphs written by someone else and failing to place quotation marks around the material and reference the source and author. U**sing either quotation marks or reference alone is not sufficient. Both must be used!**

4. Adapting an author’s ideas or theme and using it as your own without referencing the original source.

5. Seeking assistance from a friend or family member in respect to work you claim as your own.

Ignorance of the rules against plagiarism is not a defense; students are presumed to know what plagiarism is and how to avoid it. Students are especially reminded that material taken from the web **must** be quoted and cited in the same manner as if it came from a book or printed article.

If you are not sure whether you have committed plagiarism, it is better to ask a faculty member or teaching assistant than risk discovery and be forced to accept an academic penalty.

Plagiarism is **cheating**. It is considered a **serious offence** against intellectual honesty and intellectual property. Penalties can be **severe**, ranging from a mark of “0” for the assignment or test in question, **up to and including expulsion from the university**.

**Some website listed below on avoiding plagiarism:**

‘How to Use Sources and Avoid Plagiarism’ - available at:

<http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/advice/using-sources/how-not-to-plagiarize>

Other Advisory Material available at: <http://www.writing.utoronto.ca/home>