



Centre for Comparative Politics and Political Theory
School of International Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Course	M.A. (IRAS)
Course No.	IA – 411
Course Title	Comparative Political Analysis
Course Type	Core Course
Semester	Winter Session
Course Teacher & Contact details	Dr. Ravi Rameshchandra Shukla Associate Professor, Room no. 129, SIS – I, JNU ravirshukla@jnu.ac.in
Credit	4
Contact hours	4/ week
Class Schedule & Room number	To be allotted
Tutorial	To be planned while teaching

Course Objective:

The course aims to inculcate the advances in political analysis in a best way to achieve a simultaneous commitment to rigorous empirical research and extensive theoretical knowledge. Studying politics as it is practiced in specific places in the world seek to connect the knowledge in a broader social scientific enterprise. It will make them understand why countries choose different mechanisms and institutions for governing and why these choices are important? It also aims intellectual training equipped to use the major theories, concepts, and tools of comparative political analysis in a careful and responsible academic manner.

Course Description :

This course is designed to introduce students to comparative political analysis. How can the political behavior, circumstances, institutions, and dynamic patterns of change that people

experience in very different societies be analyzed using the same set of concepts and theories? Key themes include nationalism, political culture, democratization, authoritarianism, and the nature of protracted conflict. It deals with key concepts and institutional arrangements in an evolutionary and comparative perspective. The point of the seminar preparations, discussions, presentations, data collection and analysis exercise is not to compare for the sake of comparing, but to equip you (as a researcher and analyst) with the conceptual tools to undertake insightful, critical, and original comparative work of your own in your final assessment.

Learning outcomes:

Knowledge gained: About Moves to scientific tradition, methods and under currents in comparative political analysis and its limitation.

Skill gained: Contextual Analysis, Conceptual applications and how to structure political.

Competency gained: Ability to use different types and tools of analysis. Ability to understand the actors, factors and dynamics of development.

Mode of Instruction:

Guided reading of selected texts in the class.

Seminar leadership (presents readings and facilitates discussions).

Two Response Papers (3000 words each) (for students Pursuing MA by research as per NEP 2020)

Research Paper (3000 words) (for students Pursuing MA by research as per NEP 2020)

Evaluation Method:

50 % through Two Mid Sem. Evaluation and remaining through End Sem. written exam

Modules

Module - I	Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis
Module – II	Political Regimes
Module – III	Nationalism
Module – IV	Comparing ideology, policy and decision making
Module – V	Theories of Global South
Module – VI	Comparative Case Studies
	Skill and Application based training

Course Content

Module – I	Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis
	<p>This module presents an initial first exploration of the field of “Comparative Political Analysis”. Main approaches and methods to CPA will help them broaden methodical understanding of world politics. Learners will be introduced to comparative politics and the comparative method. It will enhance understanding about the nature and components of a political system, and the challenges relating to authorities, recruitment, selection and circulation.</p>
Readings	<p>*Chilcote, R.H. (1994). <i>Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered</i>, Second Edition (2nd ed.). Rutledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429492686, Chapter: 7, pp. 215- 226.</p> <p>*Macridis, R.C. (1955): <i>The Study of Comparative Government</i>, Doubleday short studies in political science.</p> <p>*Lijphart, Arend (1971): ‘Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method.’ <i>American Political Science Review</i> 65(3): 682-693.</p> <p>*Coppedge, Michael (1999): ‘Thickening Thin Concepts and Theories: Combining Large and Small in Comparative Politics.’ <i>Comparative Politics</i> 31(4): 465-476</p> <p>*Rod Hague, Martin Harrop (2010). <i>Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction</i>, Palgrave Macmillan. P 3 -42, 135 – 155, 261 -186.</p>
Module – II	Political Regimes and Systems
	<p>This module presents one of the three components of the political system: political regimes. You will be introduced to the four types of political regimes, and learn more about Parliamentary, Presidential and non- democratic regimes. It will help to understand the democratization processes, and types of democracies.</p>
Readings	<p>*C Roy Macridis (1986). <i>Modern political regimes: Patterns and institutions</i>, Little, Brown.</p>

	*Alan Siaroff (2022). Comparing Political Regimes: A Thematic Introduction to Comparative Politics, Fourth Edition. Chapter – 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
Module - III	Nationalism
	Political - Territorial, Cultural – Spiritual and Internationalism. It focuses on the dimensions of nationalism, distinguishing types, examining origins, and analyzing political, social, and economic implications. It will emphasis on nationalisms as an organic and culturally rooted nationalism as well as Ethnic – territorial nationalism.
Readings	<p>* Benedict Anderson (1983). Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism.</p> <p>*Anthony D. Smith (1991) National Identity, Oxford University Press.</p> <p>*Anthony D. Smith. Nations and Nationalism in a Global Era, Central European University press.</p> <p>*Ravi, Rameshchadnra (2023). Cultural Identity of Contemporary Indian Nationalism, monograph, India Foundation, Available at web page.</p>
Module - IV	Comparing Ideologies
	In this unit we explore political – cultural ideologies. There will be a comparison of ideologies that have shaped mainstream political discourses and systems across the world. Mainly, Liberalism, Marxism, Conservatism, Integral Humanism and Feminism will be covered. We conclude the unit by focusing on formal and informal influences of ideologies that shape government policy choices.
Readings	<p>*Tribe, L. H. (1972). Policy Science: Analysis or Ideology? <i>Philosophy & Public Affairs</i>, 2(1), 66–110. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2264920</p> <p>*Garritzmann, J. L., Röth, L., & Kleider, H. (2021). Policy-Making in Multi-Level Systems: Ideology, Authority, and Education. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, 54(12), 2155-2190. https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414021997499</p> <p>The more things change, the more things stay the same: a comparative analysis of budget punctuations</p> <p>*Christian Breunig (2008) The more things change, the more things stay the same: a comparative analysis of budget punctuations, Routledge.</p>

	Sharma, Mahesh Chandra (Editor). (2019). Complete Works of Deendayal Upadhyaya Vol. 1 by Deendayal Upadhyaya (Author).
Module - V	Theories of Global South
	<p>The phrase “Global South” refers broadly to the regions of Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. It is one of a family of terms, including “Third World” and “Periphery,” that denote regions outside Europe and North America, mostly (though not all) low-income and often politically or culturally marginalized.</p> <p>This module aims to help the learners enhance their understandings of leading developmental and welfare theories from global south. It will cover Dependency theory (Latin America), <i>Yogakshema theory (Well behaving and Well-being) (Asia) and Ujaama and Ubuntu (Africa)</i>. Ancient Indian philosophers have talked about the concept of yogakshema – well-behaving and well-being of the people. That too was stated as the basis of good governance or Raj Dharma. The Shukla Yajurveda (6.31) includes a prayer wherein a king prays: “let my subjects be satisfied, my herds be satisfied, my people be satisfied, let not my people be needy.”</p>
Readings:	<p>*Menon, Dilip C (2022). Changing Theory: Concepts from the Global South, Routledge India.</p> <p>*M.M. Sankhdher (2003). Yogakshema: The Indian Model of Welfare State Deep and Deep Publications, India</p> <p>*K.P. Jayaswal (2006). Hindu Polity: A Constitutional History of India in Hindu Times.</p> <p>*Lim, Chapter 5: Why is East Asia Rich? pp. 125-156.</p> <p>*Cueva, A., Villamil, J., & Fortin, C. (1976). A Summary of “Problems and Perspectives of Dependency Theory.” Latin American Perspectives, 3(4), 12–16. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2633311</p> <p>*Santana, Frutuoso and Others (2017). Dialogue on Development: On Dependency, ISSN: 2472 – 6966. https://www.ineteconomics.org/uploads/downloads/Dependency-theory-e-book-online.pdf</p> <p>*Duvall, R. D. (1978). Dependence and Dependencia Theory: Notes Toward Precision of Concept and Argument. International Organization, 32(1), 51–78. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2706195</p> <p>*Lecture Delivered by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay in Mumbai, Available on: https://deendayalupadhyay.org/speeches.html</p>

	<p>*Maritain, J. (1939). Integral Humanism and the Crisis of Modern Times. The Review of Politics, 1(1), 1– 17. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1403915</p> <p>*Sharma, Mahesh Chandra (2023). Nation-Philosophy of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay, Ankur Prakashan, New Delhi, ISBN: 9789381507414</p>
Module VI	Comparative Case Studies
	<p>In this unit, we introduce methods of comparative analysis used in political science and international studies. Note that the case studies we will explore are hardly geographically or topically exhaustive. We apply factor analysis and comparative methods to examples from four world regions – Africa, the Americas, Asia, and the Middle East – which is the classification of area studies and standard geopolitical organization American political scientists use.</p> <p>For example, we divide Asian politics into four regions: East, South, Southeast, and Central Asia. We also divide Africa into two regions: the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and sub-Saharan Africa. We will explore how political elites and policymakers hold distinct views on democratization and modernization, and how these views impact political conflict in these regions.</p> <p>The scholars are expected to choose one of following/ set of following for their case study:</p> <p>Asia: India, Sri Lanka, China, Japan, Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Central Asia</p> <p>Africa: South Africa, Ethiopia, Sudan</p> <p>Latin America: Brazil, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuelan</p> <p>Europe: UK, France, Germany, Italy and Spain</p>
Comparative Case Study of:	<p>1. Describe and explain the political economy and development in selected regions and countries.</p> <p>*How did the countries in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia develop politically and economically?</p> <p>*How have the economic challenges each country faced influenced the political and economic development of each respective country and region?</p> <p>*How did their respective political structures impact their economic development? For example, why do you think states in Asia and the Middle East have been more successful in managing economic development, than those in Africa and Latin America?</p> <p>Comparing and contrasting one country's political economy and development with another involves examining the evolution of each nation's respective</p>

political system, economic development, international trade, and the internal distribution of its national income and wealth.

2. Identify and explain political challenges and changing agendas in selected regions and countries.

*How have their past colonial experiences impacted political and economic development in the states that make up Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia?

*How has an abundance of economically valuable natural resources brought benefits and disadvantages to the states in these regions?

*How has the persistent robust trade in illegal drugs impacted the politics of the states in these regions?

*How have economic programs, such as cash transfers and microfinancing, benefited the people who live in the states in these regions?

*How have international treaties, such as NAFTA, impacted political and economic development in Mexico, the United States, and Canada, and the other states in these regions?

Politicians in many developing states face the challenge of managing past economic and political legacies as they navigate a world that is experiencing rapid change and growth, such as new technological infrastructure, population growth, and economic opportunities. Some countries, such as those in East Asia and the Middle East have experienced rapid economic growth, while others, such as those in Africa and Latin America, continue to struggle with political conflict, violence, and economic inequalities.

Readings:

Latin America

Theotonio Dos Santos, “The Structure of Dependence”, *The American Economic Review*, Vol.60, No.2, 1970.

CCT

Marco Stampini and Leopoldo Tornarolli (2012), *The Growth of Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean: Did They Go Too Far?* Inter-American Development Bank, 2012.

Cecilia Rossel, Florencia Antia, Pilar Manzi (2022), “Politics of Conditionality in Latin America Cash Transfer Reforms” in *The World Politics of Social Investment*, Vol. II, Edited by: Julian L. Garritzmann, Silja Häusermann, and Bruno Palier, Oxford University Press 2022.

DRUGS

G M Cruz (2017), *A View from the South: The Global Creation of the War on Drugs*. Scielo

Global South

Elodie Brun (2023), “The Meanings of the (Global) South from a Latin American Perspective, *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies*.

J. Luis Rodriguez and Christy Thornton (2022), “The Liberal International Order and the Global South: A View from Latin America”, *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, Vol. 35, Issue 5, 2022.

Africa

BÂ, S. W. (1973). *The Concept of Negritude in the Poetry of Leopold Sedar Senghor*. Princeton University Press. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt13x19xb>

Vaillant, J. G. (1976). Perspectives on **Leopold Senghor and the Changing Face of Negritude** [Review of *The Concept of Negritude in the Poetry of Leopold Sedar Senghor; Leopold Sedar Senghor: An Intellectual Biography; Leopold Sedar Senghor and the Politics of Negritude; Leopold Sedar Senghor et la naissance de l’Afrique moderne*, by S. W. Bâ, L. S. Senghor, J.-L. Hymans, I. Markovitz, E. Milcent, & M. Sordet]. *ASA Review of Books*, 2, 154–162. <https://doi.org/10.2307/532364>

Pádraig Carmody, James T. Murphy Ed. (2024). **Handbook of African Economic Development, Edward, Elgar Publishing**, US, ISBN: 9781800885790, pages to be read: 42 -72, 99-117, 152 -167, 252-267, 282 – 313, 493 -511.

Crane, W. H. (1966). **A Humanist in Africa by Kenneth D. Kaunda** London, Longmans Green, 1966. Pp. 136. I5s. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 4(4), 553–555. doi:10.1017/S0022278X00013872

Kanu, Ikechukew Anthony. (2014). **Kenneth Kaunda and the Quest for an African Humanist Philosophy**, Vol. 3, Issue 8, ISSN 2277-8179, Aug. 2014 <https://www.ikechukwuanthonykanu.com/repo/KENNETH%20KAUNDA.pdf>

Heath, E. (2010). **Berlin Conference of 1884–1885**. In *Encyclopaedia of Africa*. Oxford University Press. Retrieved 24 Jun. 2024, from <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780195337709.001.0001/acref-9780195337709-e-0467>.

	<p>Shepperson, G. (1985). The Centennial of the West African Conference of Berlin, 1884-1885. <i>Phylon</i> (1960-), 46(1), 37–48. https://doi.org/10.2307/274944</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ASIA</p> <p>Francois, Joseph. Rana, Pradumna, Wignaraja, Ganeshan. (2009). National Strategies for Regional Integration: South and East Asian Case Studies, The Anthem-Asian Development Bank Series. ISBN:9781843317890</p> <p>UNDP (2015). Case Study from Asia in Addressing Human Poverty, available on: https://www.undp.org/asia-pacific/publications/case-study-asia-addressing-human-poverty</p> <p>3. Vocabulary Ubuntu Ujaama Soft – Power Non – State Actors (Terrorists, MNC, NGOs) Global Commons Climate Change Integral Humanism Socio- Cultural Organisations</p>
	<p>Skill Development and Application of ideas learned</p>
	<p>Application of Learning’s (Throughout the Term) Role Play / Enacting the concepts/ ideas. The learners will play the character of thinkers/ philosophers or moot on topics in class.</p> <p>Reading, Writing and Publication Skills/ Meeting the mentors Experts and practitioners will be invited to impart essential skills of how to read the text, context and undercurrent ideas in various topics. They will also be trained about how to write a research paper, news editorials and procedures of publication.</p> <p>Training / Internship It is an optional activity for the learners to choose. They may associate with professional, administrative organisations and NGO working on governance or specialised in the areas as per the syllabus.</p>

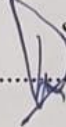
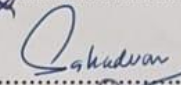
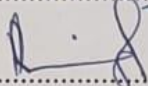
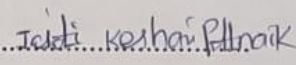
The proposed course was presented in the MA Committee meeting as Item No. 7. Dr. Ravi Rameshchandra Shukla, CCP&PT to teach MA IRAS Core Course No. IA-411, titled: “Comparative Political Analysis”, The course credit is 4 (four). The proposal was approved in-MA/SIS/14-05-2024.

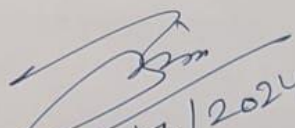
The committee approved the course in-principle subject to incorporation of the suggestions made by the members and in coordination with the following representatives of the centers:

- Professor Ajay Kumar Dubey (CAS)
- Professor P. Sahadevan (CSAS)
- Professor Priti Singh (CCUS & LAS)
- Dr. Jajati K. Pattnaik (CWAS)

Subsequently, the course proposer Dr. Ravi Rameshchandra Shukla, met all above committee members and requested for their expert suggestions. All the suggestions made by the learned faculty have been incorporated keeping the focus on the length and objectives of the course.

We the committee members approve the course for further action.

Name	Signature
• Professor Ajay Kumar Dubey (CAS) 
• Professor P. Sahadevan (CSAS) 
• Professor Priti Singh (CCUS & LAS) 
• Dr. Jajati K. Pattnaik (CWAS) 


4/7/2024