

Course Title	Legal System Reforms
Programme Title	M.A. Development
Mode, Level, Course Code	M1, L3, LSR 311
Course Type	ELECTIVE
Credits	4
Academic Year and Semester	2012 -13, IV
Course Development Team	Sudhir Krishnaswamy, Abhayraj Naik, Manavi B.H,
Course Instructors	Sudhir Krishnaswamy, Abhayraj Naik

Rationale

India has an elaborate system of public administration and a strong legal system. These systems while usually playing an enabling role have also been imposing major constraints on the process and potential of development and therefore require thorough reforms. This need has been recognized in public debate and discourse as well as by the government. India has embarked on a significant programme for legal system reform backed by budgetary support for the first time in six decades. This includes the creation of a new village court system, the adoption of a national litigation policy for the government, the adoption of an arrears and pendency reduction programme, the creation of specialised fast-track tribunals, and extensive changes to the criminal and civil procedural laws. In this backdrop, it is immensely useful to understand the need for legal reforms and to appreciate how the reforms fit into and help constitute various development agendas. This elective course offers a sustained study of legal system reform in India and builds on the link between law and development introduced through the 'Law and Governance' core course. It engages with the functioning of various sub-systems within the Indian legal system in a detailed manner, and critically analyses how and why legal system reform remains a central concern for development.

Objectives

The course has four objectives:

- To introduce students to the concept and history of legal system reform in India; the possibility and value of comparative legal system reform analysis
- To equip students with the skills to understand the main challenges facing legal system reform in India
- To introduce students to the salient processes of legal reform in specific Indian contexts and equip them with the skills to critique specific proposals for legal reform

- To equip students to understand the relationship between development, governance and legal reform.

Syllabus

Week	Description
1	The first week of the course re-acquaints students with the Indian legal system and introduces them to the concept of legal system reform as related to the idea of development
2	In Week 2 we trace the historical story of legal system reforms in India while also exploring the relation between colonial-origin legal structures and modern economic outcomes
3,4,5	In the next three weeks we acquaint students with the main challenges and prospects of criminal justice reform in India with a specific focus on reforming prisons and the police.
6,7	In Weeks 6 & 7, we direct our attention to civil litigation and civil justice reform in the Indian context with a special focus on reforming systems that (in their present form) are unsatisfactory from a gender-fairness or cost-appropriateness perspective.
8,9,10,11	Over the next four weeks we explore the topic of judicial reforms in detail from a number of different perspectives. These sessions allow students to develop a critical understanding of the pressing challenges (of pendency and delays, access to justice, and procedural fairness) that continue to afflict India's legal system.
12	In Week 12, we explore whether activist reformative courts can indeed bring about desired social change before
13,14,15,16	We conclude by returning to the two key rubrics under which legal system reform analysis is organized: Rule of Law and Access to Justice, which helps us more fully re-assess the promise of law to make a critical contribution to the development process

Readings

The reading list below aims to provide a comprehensive textual basis for the topics listed. While "Further Readings" are meant to facilitate an advanced study of the relevant topic (for example, if one is working on a research paper in the area), students are encouraged to read all the other essential readings (whenever possible) in order to

achieve a satisfactory familiarity with the relevant scholarship. Given the potential reading constraints and time limitations of a busy academic schedule, we will often highlight one or a few of the more important texts listed (as and when needed) that will form the primary focus of discussion for that particular week – these must compulsorily be read by all students before attending the lecture sessions.

WEEK 1: Why do we need Law Reforms?

- Baxi Upendra, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*, (1982, Vikas Publishing, New Delhi), Ch. 1 (The Crisis of Legitimation of Law).
- Nariman Fali S, *India's legal system: Can it be Saved?* (2006, Penguin, New Delhi). Pgs to be specified.
- Debroy Bibek, *Why We Need Law Reform*, (available on: <http://www.india-seminar.com/2001/497/497%20bibek%20debroy.htm>).
- Krishnaswamy Sudhir, Introductory address on Indian Legal System Reform in First International Conference on Law, Governance and Development, May 18-19, 2012. (available on: [APU's YouTube page](#)).
- Chodosh Hiram E., *Comparative Dimensions of Law and Development, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting* (American Society of International Law), Vol. 100(March 29-April 1, 2006), pp. 434-437.

Supplementary Reading

- Davis Kevin E. and Micheal J Trebilcock, *Legal reforms and development*, 22(1) Third World Quarterly, 21 (2001).

WEEK 2: The history of legal reforms in India

- Baxi Upendra, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*, (1982, Vikas Publishing, New Delhi), Ch. 2 and 9 (The Colonial Nature of the Indian Legal System & The Crisis of Law Reform).
- Kolsky Elizabeth, (2005), A Note on the Study of Indian Legal History, *Law and History Review*, 23, pp 703-706.
- Law Commission of India, *Reforms of the Judicial Administration*, Vol. 1, Report No. 14, 1958, pp. 10 – 16. (available on: <http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>).

Supplementary Reading:

- Klerman Daniel, Legal Origin or Colonial History, (available on: <http://cniss.wustl.edu/files/cniss/klermanpaper.pdf>).

Week 3: Criminal Justice System – Structure and challenges

- Kolsky Elizabeth, (Fall, 2005), Codification and the Rule of Colonial Difference: Criminal Procedure in British India, *Law and History Review*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 631-683. (available on: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30042900>).
- Issachar Rosen-Zvi and Talia Fisher, (Mar, 2008), Overcoming Procedural Boundaries, *Virginia Law Review*, Vol. 94, No. 1, pp. 79-155. (Available on: <http://203.200.40.161:2056/stable/25470553>).
- Ashworth Andrew and Mike Redmayne, *The Criminal Process* (1998, OUP), Ch. 2 (Towards a Framework for Evaluation).
- Pound Roscoe, (Jan., 1921), The Future of Criminal Law, *Columbia Law Review*, Vol. 21, No. 1 pp. 1-16.
- Pillai KN Chandrashekar (ed.), R.V. Kelkar's *Criminal Procedure* (2008, Eastern Book Company), Prologue and Chapters 1-3.

Supplementary Reading

- Report of the Committee on the Reforms of the Criminal Justice System, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, March 2003. (Available on: http://mha.nic.in/pdfs/criminal_justice_system.pdf).
- Swift and Sure Justice: The Government's Plans for Reform of the Criminal Justice System, July 2012. (Available on: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/policy/moj/swift-and-sure-justice.pdf>).

Week 4: Reforming the Criminal Justice System – Prison Reforms

- Sankaran S. R., *Criminal Justice System: A Framework for Reforms*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 34, No. 22 (May 29 - Jun. 4, 1999), pp. 1316-1320. (Available on: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4408009>)
- Noorani A. G., *Report on Prisons*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 28, No. 34 (Aug. 21, 1993), pp. 1698-1699. (Available on: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4400040>)
- Hiremath Vijay, *Draft policy on Prison Reforms*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 28, 2008, pp. 29-32.

- Wright Valerie, Deterrence in Criminal Justice: Evaluating Certainty vs Severity of Punishment, A Report of 'The Sentencing Project', November 2010. (Available on: <http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/Deterrence%20Briefing%20.pdf>)
- Raghavan Vijay, Guidelines for Public-Private Partnership in Prison Management, Economic and Political Weekly, January 22, 2011, pp. 16-19.

Supplementary Reading

- Michel Foucault, on the Role of Prisons (excerpts of an interview conducted by Roger-Pol Droit), available on:
- http://www.nytimes.com/books/00/12/17/specials/foucault-prisons.html?_r=1
- Glenn C. Loury, Crime, inequality and social justice, Daedalus, Summer 2010.

Week 5: Reforming the Criminal Justice System – Police Reforms

- Reforming the Police, Economic and Political Weekly, January 8, 2011, p. 9.
- Sankaran S.R., Police Reforms: Need to Review Power to Arrest, Economic and Political Weekly, November 18, 2000, p. 4082-4083.
- DK Basu v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1997 SC 610.
- Prakash Singh v. Union of India, (2006) 8 SCC 1.
- Bellary Uma Devi, Arrest, Detention and Criminal Justice System – A Study in the Context of the Constitution of India (2012, OUP), Chs. 4 – 6.

Supplementary Reading

- Banerjee Abhijit, Raghavendra Chattopadhyay et al, Can Institutions be Reformed from Within? Evidence from a Randomized Experiment with the Rajasthan Police, NBER Working Paper No. 17912, March 2012, available on: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w17912>

Week 6: Civil Litigation in India

- Galanter Marc, Law's Elusive Promise: Learning From Bhopal, in Micheal Likosky ed, 'Transnational Legal Processes', (2002, Butterworths LexisNexis).
- Eisenberg Theodore et al, Litigation as a Measure of Well-being, Cornell Legal Studies Research Paper No. 12-28. (Available on SSRN at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2036194).
- Galanter Marc, "To the Listed Field...": The Myth of Litigious India, Jindal Global Law Review, 2009, pp. 65 – 77.

- Dhavan Rajeev, *Litigation Explosion in India*, (1986, N.M Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.), pgs to be specified.

Week 7: Civil Justice Reform

- Hiram E. Chodosh et al., *Indian Civil Justice System Reform: Limitation and Preservation of the Adversarial Process*, 30 N.Y.U. J. INT'L L. & POL. 1, 4 (1998).
- Nanda Kishore, *Indian Civil Procedure: Scholarship Urgently Wanted*, Draft paper presented at 1st APU-LGDI Conference. (must ask author permission to use)
- Law Commission of India, *Costs in Civil Litigation*, Report No. 240, May 2012, (available on: <http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>)
- Dhanda Amita and Archana Parashar, *Engendering Law: Essays in Honour of Lotika Sarkar* (1999, Eastern Book Company), Pgs to be specified.

Supplementary Reading

- Law Commission of India, *Reforms of the Judicial Administration*, Vols. 1 & 2, Report No. 14, 1958, available on: <http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>
- Langbein John H., *The German Advantage in Civil Procedure*, 52 University of Chicago Law Review 823 (1985).

Week 8: Judicial Reforms – Background

- Robinson Nick, *Too Many Cases*, (Available on: <http://www.frontlineonnet.com/stories/20090116260108100.htm>).
- Hazra Arnab and Maja Micevska, *The Problem of Court Congestion: Evidence from the Indian Lower Courts* in Hazra and Debroy ed, 'Judicial Reforms in India', (2007, Academic Foundation, New Delhi) pp. 137 – 156.
- Walsh Barry, *Pursuing Best Practice Level of Judicial Productivity – An International Perspective on Case Backlog and Delay reduction in India*, in Hazra and Debroy ed, 'Judicial Reforms in India', (2007, Academic Foundation, New Delhi) pp. 171-188.
- LGDI draft Working Paper 2012, *Pendency and Vacancy: A Necessary Co-relation?* (Forthcoming).
- Moog Robert, *Delays In Indian Courts: Why Judges Don't Take Control?*, 16 The Justice System Journal, Vol. 16, No. 1, (1992), pp. 19-36. (Available on: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27976795>).

Supplementary Reading

- Hegde Sasheej, *Limits to Reform: A Critique of the Contemporary Discourse to Judicial Reform in India*, 29 *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* 154 (1987).

Week 9: Judicial Reforms – Alternative adjudication and dispute resolution mechanisms - 1

- Moog Robert, *Conflict and Compromise: The Politics of Lok Adalats in Varanasi District*, *Law and Society Review*, Volume 25, Number 3, (1991), pp. 545-569.
- Kumara Swamy V., *Courting trouble*, *The Telegraph*, July 11, 2007.
- Guruswamy M. and A. Singh 2011, *Village Courts in India: Unconstitutional Forums with Unjust Outcomes*.
- Baxi Upendra and Marc Galanter, *Panchayat Justice: An Indian Experiment in Legal Justice*, in Mauro Cappelletti and Bryant G. Garth eds., 'Access To Justice' 341 (1979).

Week 10: Judicial Reforms – Alternative adjudication and dispute resolution mechanisms - 2

- Nagasalia D., *Family Courts – A Critique*, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 27, No. 33 (Aug. 15, 1992), pp. 1735-1737. (Available on: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4398748>)
- LGDI draft Working Paper 2012, *Does Mediation Work? Reviewing Evidence from the Bangalore Mediation Centre*. (forthcoming)
- Brief Note on fast Track Courts. (Available on www.mha.nic.in)
- Singh, Aditya, *Plea Bargaining: A Nibble at the Edge of the Problem*, 79 *NUALS Law Journal* vol. 3 (2009).

Supplementary Reading

- Kohli Kanchi and Manju Menon, *The Nature of Green Justice*, *Economic & Political Weekly*, April 14, 2012, pp. 19 – 22.

Week 11: Judicial Reforms – Access to Justice

- Pratiksha Bakshi, *Access to Justice And Rule-Of-[Good] Law: The Cunning Of Judicial Reform In India*, (Available [here](#))

- Galanter Marc, Jayanth K. Krishnan, "*Bread for the Poor*": *Access to Justice and the Rights of the Needy in India* (Available at: <http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/SSA115.pdf>)
- Cappelletti, Mauro and Bryant Garth, eds. (1978): *Access to Justice: A World Survey*, (Milan: Sijthoff and Noordhoff – Alphenaanenrijn) Pgs. To be specified.
- Trubek, David (1990): "*Critical Moments in Access to Justice Theory: The Quest for the Empowered Self*" in Allan C. Hutchinson (ed.), *Access to Justice* 107.

Week 12: Legal Reform through Judicial Activism - Can courts bring about social change?

- Rosenberg Gerald N, *The Hollow Hope: Can Courts Bring About Social Change*, (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2008) [Chs. to be specified]
- Moog Robert, *Activism on the Indian Supreme Court*, *Judicature*, Vol. 82, No. 3, pp. 124-132.
- Sen Sarbani, *Public Interest Litigation in India: Implications for Law and Development*, 47 *Policies and Practices* 2012, Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group, available at: <http://www.mcrpg.ac.in/PP47.pdf>
- Baxi Upendra, *Taking Suffering Seriously: Social Action Litigation in the Supreme Court of India*, *Third World Legal Studies*: Vol. 4, Article 6 (1985) available at : <http://scholar.valpo.edu/twls/vol4/iss1/6>

Supplementary Reading

- Epp Charles, *The Rights Revolution*, (University of Chicago Press, London, 1998)

Week 13: Legal System Reform: 'Law and Development'

- Davis Kevin, Michael Trebilcock, *The Relationship between Law and Development: Optimists versus Skeptics*, (2008) 56 *Amer. J. Comp. L.* 895.
- Trubek David, *Law and Development in the Twenty-First Century*, in McAlinn and Pejovic (eds.), *Law and Development in Asia* (Routledge, 2011).
- Kennedy David, *Laws and Developments*, in Hatchard and Perry-Kessaris (eds.), *Law and Development: Facing Complexity in the 21st Century – Essays in honour of Peter Slinn* (Routledge-Cavendish: 2003).
- Rose-Ackerman Susan, *Establishing the Rule of Law*, in Robert I Rotberg ed. *'When States Fail: Causes and Consequences* (2004, Princeton University Press).

Supplementary Reading

- Chodosh Hiram E., *Emergence from the Dilemmas of Justice Reform*, 38 Texas International Law Journal 587 (2003).

Teaching Methods

The course will primarily be delivered through class room lectures and discussions and a focused research paper. For each student, each week will comprise four hours of lecture discussions. Students working on research papers that require field investigations will be provided guidance on how to organise their research within the timelines.

Evaluation and Grading

Criteria	Weightage (%)
A Research Paper (to be submitted two weeks before the end of the term)	30
Pre-submission oral presentation on research paper (three or four weeks before end of term: maximum 15 minutes per presentation)	10
Post-submission oral defence of the paper (penultimate week of term; maximum 20 minutes per student)	15
End semester written examination	35
Class Participation	10

Course Title	Contemporary Social Movements
Programme Title	M.A. Development
Mode, Level, Course Code	M1, L3, CSM 311
Course Type	ELECTIVE
Credits	4
Academic Year and Semester	2012 -13, IV
Course Development Team	Benson Isaac
Course Instructors	Benson Isaac

Rationale

Collective mobilisation and mass public action has been an integral part of Indian political culture and process. Within the MA Development programme there is a need to understand and explore the politics of the masses, aspirations, demands and assertions beyond the transaction and structures of formal institutions of governance. Debates around the realm of developments interventions have often been restricted to interventions by governments and the 'NGO' sector, this course seeks to broaden this understanding and explore the multiple forms of mass social action both violent and non-violent, progressive and potentially exclusionary which are an integral part of our social and political space.

The course offers a detailed analysis of the ideological framework of the social and political movements and familiarizes students with conceptual theories and typologies drawing from a small but growing enquiry in political science literature, social history and sociology that seeks a greater understanding of social transformation beyond liberal and Marxist frameworks.

This course will explore a variety of 'progressive' contemporary social movements across India both theoretically and through a discussion of particular case studies. The course will familiarise students with theories of collective behaviour, resource mobilization and new social movements in order to understand why social movements emerge and what makes them effective political and social processes.

Objectives

The course is designed to enable a student to:

- Develop an overview and historical perspective around non-party political processes in India and understand the typology of social and political movements in the Indian context
- Understand a range of ideologies, formations, objectives, strategies, tactics, organisation structures, articulations of victimhood and agency of non-party political processes and actions across India.
- Build on and broaden their understanding of community mobilisation, participatory development processes.
- Develop a critical understanding of the role that social movements have played in informing and influencing the development policy and political decision making space in India.

Syllabus

Session	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 1 - Introduction to the course: Exploring Social Movements and Social Change 	<p>The initial sessions of the course will lay the foundations of understanding social movements through exploring a range of theorising around social action, social change and explore the nature of the non-party political process. This exploration seeks to answer questions related to what constitutes social movements, how they emerge, what forms they take and what is the nature of impact and effectiveness.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 2&3: Movement, Reform, Revolution? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 4: Networks, organisations and other forms of Mobilisation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 5: Old Movements-New Movements • Session 6 & 7: Identity and Social Movements • Session 8 : Screening of Jai Bhim comrade • Session 9: Dalit movement in India • Session 10: Women's Movement in India • Session 11: Social Movements, Democracy and Development 	<p>The sessions will attempt to map the diverse nature of claims, assertions and negotiations and the choice of strategy, and nature of engagement with the state and various stakeholders in the social, economic and political space. This section will also explore the way social movements have engaged and intersected with multiple themes of democracy, identity and development</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 12 : Screening of A Narmada Diary 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 13: Issues of organising and participation in movements • Session 14 & 15 : The Hindu Nationalist Movement • Session 16: screening of Father, Son and the Holy War 	<p>The following section will develop further on the theoretical frameworks that have been discussed and examine a range of case studies that help understand how the socio-legal framework as well as the larger context for the movements has altered the very goals of some of these struggles. This will be explored as borne out by the experiences of specific movements. The cases will explore both progressive as well as exclusionary movements.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21 	<p>2 practicum visits and presentation of case studies by students in groups as part of the assessment will focus on various thematic areas through the lens of - framing the problem, ideological strands, strategies, efforts of mobilisation and organising and notions of power and impact.</p>

Readings

Session 1: Introduction to the course: Exploring Social Movements and Social Change

- Jordan, Tim, Lent, Adam, McKay, George and Mische, Anne (2002) 'Social Movement Studies: Opening Statement,' *Social Movement Studies*, 1(1), pp. 5-6.
- Shah, Ghanshyam, *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*, New Delhi, Sage, 1990.

Session 2&3: Movement, Reform, Revolution?

- Dhanagare, D. N., 'Two Approaches to Social Movements in India', *Social Change*, vol.20, no.1, pp.51-61, 1988.
- DeFronzo, James (1991) 'Social Movements and Revolutions,' in *Revolutions and Revolutionary Movements*, Boulder: Westview Press
- Melucci, Alberto (1996) Chapter 19: Forms of Action, in *Challenging Codes: Collective Action in the Information Age*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 361-379.

- Frank, Andre Gunder and Fuertes, Marta, 'Nine Theses on Social Movement', EPW,
- Vol.22, No.35, pp.1503-10, 1987.
- Calman, Leslie J., *Protest in Democratic India, Authority's Response to Challenge*, Boulder, Westview Press, 1985.
- Meyer, David and Suzanne Staggenborg (1996), 'Movements, Counter-movements and the Structure of Political Opportunity,' *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 101(6), pp. 1628-1660.

Session 4: Networks, organisations and other forms of Mobilisation

- McCarthy, John D. and Mayer N. Zald (2003) 'Social Movement Organizations,' in *The Social Movements Reader: Cases and Concepts*, Malden: Blackwell Publishing, by Jeff Goodwin and James Jasper, Malden: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 169-186.

Session 5: Old Movements-New Movements

- Pichardo, Nelson (1997) 'New Social Movements: A Critical Review,' *Annual Review of Sociology*. Vol. 23, pp. 411-430.
- Singh, Rajendra, *Social Movements, Old & New: A Postmodern Critique*, Delhi, Sage, 2001
- Melucci, Alberto, 'The New Social Movements: A Theoretical Approach', *Social Science Information*, vol.19, 1980.

Session 6 & 7: Identity and Social Movements

- Della Porta, Donatella and Mario Diani (2006) 'Chapter 4: Collective Action and Identity,' in *Social Movements: An Introduction*. Malden: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 89-113.
- Bernstein, Mary (2003) 'The Strategic Uses of Identity by the Lesbian and Gay Movement,' in *The Social Movements Reader: Cases and Concepts*, by Jeff Goodwin and James Jasper, Malden: Blackwell Publishing
- Ray, Raka. Fainsod, Mary *Social movements in India: poverty, power, and politics*, Oxford, Rowman & Littlefield, 2005

Session 9: Dalit movement in India

- Omvedt, Gail (1993) Chapter 3: 'The Anti-Caste Movement,' in *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*. New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc
- Jodhka, Surinder and Avinash Kumar (2010), 'Religious Mobilisations for Development and Social Change: Dalit Movements in Punjab and Maharashtra, India' Religions and Development Working

Session 10: Women's Movement in India

- *Susie Tharu and Tejaswini Niranjana (1996), 'Problems for a Contemporary Theory of Gender', in Shahid Amin and Dipesh Chakrabarty (eds), Subaltern Studies IX: Writing on South Asian History and Society, New Delhi: Oxford University Press*
- Agnihotri, Indu and Mazumdar, Vina, Changing Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, EPW, 30 No.29 (1995)

Session 11: Social Movements, Democracy and Development

- Baviskar, Amita. (ed.) Contested Grounds: Essays on Nature, Culture, and Power, New Delhi: OUP, 2008
- Della Porta, Donatella and Mario Diani (2006) 'Chapter 9: Social Movements and Democracy,' in *Social Movements: An Introduction*. Malden: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 223-249.
- Bebbington, Anthony (2007) 'Social Movements and the Politicization of Chronic Poverty,' *Development and Change*, Vol. 38(5), pp. 793-818.
- Oommen, T.K., Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements: Essays in Political Sociology, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 2004

Session 13: Issues of organising and participation in movements

- Meyer, David S, Nancy Whittier, & Belinda Robnett eds. Social Movements, Identity, Culture and the State, Oxford, OUP, 2002
- Della Porta, Donatella and Mario Diani (2006) 'Chapter 5: Individuals, Networks and Participation,' in *Social Movements: An Introduction*. Malden: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 114-134.

Session 14 & 15 : The Hindu Nationalist Movement

- Jaffrelot, Christophe. The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India. New York: Columbia University Press, 1996.
- Barve, Sushobha. Healing streams: Brining Hope Back in the Aftermath of Violence, Penguin Books, 2003.
- Baviskar, Amita. 'Indian Indigeneities: Adivasi Engagements with Hindu Nationalism in India' in Marisol de la Cadena and Orin Starn (eds) Indigenous Experience Today, Berg Publishers: Oxford 2007

Evaluation and Grading

Criteria	Weigtage(%)
1500 word midcourse essay	30
1500 word film review	30
Case Study Presentation	40

Course Title	Livestock Productions Systems: Ecology and Development
Programme Title	M.A. Development
Mode, Level, Course Code	M1, L3, LPS 311
Course Type	ELECTIVE
Credits	4
Academic Year and Semester	2012 -13, IV
Course Development Team	Purnendu Kavoori, N. Kandasamy, Nitya Ghotge, Himanshu Upadhyaya, Sankar Datta,
Course Instructors	Purnendu Kavoori,

Rationale

Despite the fact that livestock make a substantial contribution to the urban, national and international economy, alongside forming one of the more reliable of rural livelihoods, the study of livestock and livestock keepers is a relatively neglected area of attention in the field of development. Both policy makers as well as development researchers have broadly conceived of livestock and livestock keepers as being secondary and subordinate to the agrarian production system. The two unfortunate consequences of this have been that, (a) the historically evolved resilience of livestock production systems and livelihoods of those associated with it have been undermined, and (b) that the complex and mutually critical interdependencies that livestock and agriculture had evolved are falling apart. Tendencies which marginalized livestock keeping cultures and peoples originating in Colonial times not only continued but were actively intensified following Indian Independence and are likely to get further exacerbated with economic liberalisation. Along with tribal peoples, pastoral people in particular and livestock keeping populations in general have been among the least understood 'victims of development'. As in the case of other such communities, their so-called development has often resulted not only in the undermining of people's livelihoods but in causing both long and short term ecological problems stemming from reductions in diversity, effectively undermining the viability of production alternatives. The study of the great variety of livestock production systems that obtain even today provides a materially grounded and highly resolving lens enabling the student to engage critically with the complex consequences of development as it has historically unfolded. A thorough understanding of the ecology, history and social-economy of livestock production would have to lie at the heart of development initiatives that take into account concerns of sustainability, diversity and livelihood security.

Aims/Objectives

The objective of the course is to enable the student to develop a basic understanding of:

- How the study of livestock may contribute to a broader critique of the relationship between development and environment that is now emerging from different fields.
- The relationship between livestock and peoples livelihoods as an example of the complexity of human and resource interactions as these have evolved in historical societies.
- The persistence, viability and adaptive value of forms of livestock production such as pastoralism and mixed farming, including transhumance, in contemporary developmental contexts.
- The emerging debates around industrial livestock production, (including that of climate change), the manner in which these systems cannot be seen apart from a larger vision of industrialization, and their likely social and environmental consequences.

Syllabus

Module	Description
Introduction to livestock development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Livestock in development • Agro-centric framework and marginalization of livestock • Emphasis on productivity and resource intensification
Historical Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Domestication of Animals: the neolithic • Pre-industrial livestock cultures Western Asia, Eurasia, China, Africa, Americas, Western Europe.
Early History of Livestock keeping in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals domesticated in India • Vedic and post-Vedic transition from pastoralism to settled agriculture: • Maturing of a Cattle culture and values based on Agricultural and livestock symbiosis
The Colonial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest policy: changes in the classification, revenue, protected, restricted and village forest different degrees of restriction, Different Acts on Forest, • Land policy: abolition of zamindari- and its negative effect on the viability of Ongole,

	<p>Ponganur, Gir breeds etc.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Commission on Agriculture 1928 Lord Linlithgow, start of crossbreeding; • Expansion of canal irrigation • Colonialism and its Effects on Livestock: undermining of Indigenous breeding tradition and pastoralism • Movement of Indian livestock (genetic material) to South America, Africa • Introduction of European livestock to India • Institutions Created by the British
<p>Post – independence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Revolution and Livestock production; Agricultural expansion, change in cropping patterns/cycles and crop types, Cereals to cash crop, further spread of irrigation (well/canal). • Forest policy:, Different Acts of Forest department. Increase of sanctuaries, Forest Rights Act. • Land policy; land reforms and their effect on livestock economy. • Intensification: Large scale Cross breeding in species ; Cattle , sheep , goat , pig • The role of International institutions and Funding agencies ; World Bank , CGIAR institutions ; IFPRI , ILRI , SDC etc.
<p>Systems of Livestock Production</p>	<p><i>Pastoral Systems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistence of pastoralism in the arid and semi arid areas of the sub-continent, including Rajasthan, Gujarat and the Deccan; • Criticality of highland pastoralism to livelihood resilience- Kashmir, Himachal, Uttaranchal; • Important livestock production tracts in the Country and Communities. <p><i>Forest based livestock rearing / Swidden agriculture areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited but important role of livestock in forest based livelihoods. • Conflict between forests dwellers and livestock keepers <p><i>Agropastoral mixed farming systems in irrigated and unirrigated regions</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indo-Gangetic plain; • Coastal and deltaic regions of Andhra and Tamil Nadu; • Backyard poultry- Local breeds: White leghorn, Vanraja, giriraja, gramapriya. Migratory duck breeding. • North East region - Pig Social dimensions, Scavenging <p><i>Industrial Production System</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements of Livestock Internationally World industrial livestock production. • Ranching: Africa and Amazonia • Backyard to Industrial Commercial poultry, • Resource use (stall fed, breed, water requirements) competition for agricultural land • Livestock and GHG's ,
Livestock Marketing and the Producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodification of pastoral and backyard production systems; • Decline of wool markets; Rise of meat market; • Operation Flood • Livelihood security and and livestock keeping
Natural Resource Aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis of common property resources, • Privatisation of natural resources, water, SEZs • Watersheds, soil and water conservation programme versus livestock programmes
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contradictions in mainstreaming the mainstream • Absence of a political voice • Resilience as a critique of imitative models of development

Readings

(Those marked with an (#) are mandatory readings, in which are included both recent publications as well as classics of the field)

Introduction to livestock development

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- Fuller, Dorian, Q., (2006), "Agricultural Origins and Frontiers in South Asia: A working synthesis", *Journal of World Prehistory*, vol 20. No.1, March, pp. 1-86.
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Early History of Livestock keeping in India.

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- Rangarajan, M., K.C., Shivaramakrishnan, (2011), *India's environmental history: a Reader*, vol 1, Permanent black, (#)
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- Bhattacharya, Neeladri (1995) 'Pastoralism under Colonial Rule,' in A Arnold and R Guha (eds) *Nature, Culture and Imperialism: Essays on Environmental History in South Asia*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
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- Satya, Laxman D. (2004) *Ecology, Colonialism and Cattle: Central India in the Nineteenth Century*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Schreiner, Charles (1949) 'The Background and Development of Brahman Cattle in Texas,' *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol 52, No 4, pp. 427-443.(#)
- Habib, Irfan, (19??) "Men and Environment", vol 11, *Peoples' History of India*

Post –independence

- Shiva, Vandana, (19??), *Violence of the Green Revolution*,
- Miller, Frank, C., (1977), "Knowledge and Power: anthropology, Policy Research and the Green Revolution", *American Ethnologist*, vol.4, no.1.
- Dalrymple, Dana G., (1979), "The adoption of high yielding grain varieties in developing nations" *Agricultural History*, Vol 53, No.4, pp. 704-726.(#)
- Candler, Wilfred and Nalini Kumar (1998) *The Dairy Revolution: The Impact of Dairy Development in India and the World Bank's Contribution*, World Bank, Washington DC.
- Doornboss, Martin et. al. (1990) *Dairy Aid and Development: India's Operation Flood*, Sage Publications, New Delhi
- Chakravarthy, A K (1985) 'Cattle Development Problems and Programs in India: a Regional Analysis,' *GeoJournal*, Vol 10, No 1, pp. 21-45.
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- Kurien, Varghese (2005) *I Too had a Dream: as told to Gauri Salvi*, Roli Books, New Delhi.
- Misra, Shefali (n.d.) *Deconstructing Indian Livestock Policy: From Policymaker to Implementer to Receiver – An Idea for Praxis*, FAO, Rome.
- Rangarajan, M. , (1999), *Fencing the Forest*, OUP.(#)
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- Ramnath, Madhu, (2008) 'Surviving the Forests Rights Act: Between Scylla and Charybdi,' EPW, xliii, no. 9, March 01.

Natural Resource Aspects:

- Ghatge, R., N.S. Jodha and P.Mukhopadhyaya, (2008) *Promise, Trust and Evolution: Managing the Commons of south asia*, OUP.
- Brara, Rita., (2008), *Shifting Landscapes: The making and remaking of village commons in India*, OUP.
- Jodha, N.S., (19??) *Common Property Resources and the Rural Poor in Dry regions of India*, EPW, vol 31, no 27., pp 1169-81. (#)
- Puskur, Ranjita., Jetske Bouma and Christopher Scott (2004) " sustainable Livelihood production in Semi-arid watersheds, EPW

Pastoral Systems of Livestock Production

- Dyson-Hudson, R. And N. Dyson-Hudson, 1980, "Nomadic Pastoralism", *Annual Review of Anthropology*, Vol.9., pp 15-61.(#)
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Agropastoral mixed farming systems in irrigated and unirrigated regions

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- Basu, P. (19??),"Success and Failure of cross-bred Cows in India: A place based approach to rural development", *Annals of the Association of American geographers*, Vol 99, no,4, pp.746-766.
- Hoffpaur, Robert (1982) 'The Water Buffalo: India's Other Bovine,' *Anthropos*, pp. 215-38.(#)
- Rao, Bhavana, and Mihir Mathur, (2012), Watershed Development and Livestock Rearing: Experiences and Learnings from the Watershed Organization Trust", Wotr/SAPPLPP, Feb. 2012.
- Skovlin, Jon M., and R.K Jain, (1990) "Lessons from India", *Rangelands* vol12, issue no 5, Oct. 1990, pp 275-277.
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- Pathan, R.K., A.R. Bhide Et. Al., (2009), Reviving the Indigenous Poultry breed: Kadaknath, SAPPLPP, Potential good Practice note.

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- Kavoori, Purnendu (2005) 'Environmentalism, Development and the Crisis of Pastoral Legitimacy: Rajasthan's Nomadic Pastoralists and the Forests of Madhya Pradesh,' *SENRI Ethnological Studies*, No 69, pp. 215-226. (#)
- Thomas-Slayter, Barbara and Nina Bhat (1994) 'Land, Livestock and Livelihood: Changing Dynamics of Gender, Caste and Ethnicity in a Nepalese village,' *Human Ecology*, Vol 22, No 4, pp. 467-494.

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Livestock Marketing and the Producer

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- Kumar, Anjani and Dhiraj K. Singh (2008) 'Livestock Production Systems in India: An Appraisal across Agro-Ecological Regions', *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 63, No 4, pp. 577-597.
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- Pasha, Syed Ajmal (2000) *Economic and Ecological Dimension of Livestock Economy*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
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Advocacy

- Kavoori, Purnendu (2007) 'Reservations for Gujars: a Pastoral Perspective,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, No. (#)

Teaching methods

A combination of lectures and group work will be used.

Evaluation and grading

Criteria	Weightage(%)
Book review of 1500 words	10
A term paper of 3,000-3500 words	30
A written examination	50
Class Participation through group work involving presentations on given themes	10

Course Title	Introduction to Forests and Livelihoods
Programme Title	M.A. Development
Mode, Level, Course Code	M1, L3, FAL 311
Course Type	ELECTIVE
Credits	4
Academic Year and Semester	2012 -13, IV
Course Development Team	Bharat Sundaram
Course Instructors	Bharat Sundaram

Rationale

Forests and wooded areas provide significant livelihood benefits to some 250 million people in India, and several hundred million people worldwide. The social and ecological sustainability of forest-based livelihoods are underpinned and strongly influenced by two key factors- the way society views forests, and the ecological bases of forest productivity. On the one hand, the gradual erosion of forest-dwellers' tenure over natural resources, land-use change and forest destruction, over-extraction and unsustainable use, and change in management practices are some common perceptions of how forest-based livelihoods are affected by the relationship between society and forests. These perceptions are shaped by larger debates influencing humankind's use of natural resources. On the other hand, changes in forest ecology brought about by global climate change, changes in nitrogen cycling, spread of invasive species, changing phenological cycles, and degradation of pollinator and seed-dispersal networks, also impacts the livelihood resource base provisioned by forests. Students of development should thus be equipped to engage with different paradigms that have sculpted both Environment/Society debates and underlying ecological issues, and to make linkages between these two domains.

Objectives

- To introduce students to some critical frameworks governing forest-based livelihoods (neo-Malthusian, market-based, institution-based, political economy, political ecology, ethics, to name a few)
- To enable students to understand how the social construction of nature (particularly notions of degradation and unsustainable use) determines how natural resources from forests are used
- To enable students to understand how global change (climate change, land-use change, invasive species, nutrient cycling) could affect forest productivity and forest-based livelihoods

Syllabus

Unit	Description
Unit 1: Setting the context	Using forests as a context, some basic ideologies and frameworks that have shaped and defined Environment-Society relationships will first be discussed. These include the seminal works of Malthus and Hardin regarding problems posed by rising human populations and the use of common pool resources respectively. We will then examine some dominant frameworks (political economy, sustainable development, political ecology) that have influenced the field. Lastly, because contemporary contexts are better understood through history, a brief overview of how forest-society linkages have changed over time (pre-colonial, colonial, post-colonial) will also be dwelt upon
Unit 2: Understanding forest-based livelihoods	In current times, economic approaches dominate debates in the livelihoods domain. These debates are influenced by laudable objectives (poverty alleviation, equitable sharing of resources). However, issues pertaining to certain corollaries of this ideology (e.g., links with global markets, stress on livelihood promotion and value addition) are not dwelt upon in detail. In this unit, we will explore what is meant by livelihoods in the forests context, followed by discussion centered on contemporary perspectives (e.g., forests as common pool resources, or forests purely as production systems) of livelihoods linked with forests. Lastly, since the State has unilateral control over most forest resources in India, we will examine issues related to the legislation (e.g., Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Rights Act) that directly impacts livelihoods that are forest-based
Unit 3: The ecological bases of forest-based livelihoods	Livelihoods gained from forest systems are strongly dependent on ecological factors that underlie the production or regeneration of various resources. After a brief overview of various kinds of forest products (e.g., timber and non-timber forest products), the concept of ecological monitoring will be introduced. Dominant paradigms related to the extraction and utilization of forest products, like sustainable yield, carrying capacity, participatory resources appraisal, and adaptive co-

	management will be critically examined. Lastly, new paradigms that recognize the coupled and dynamic nature of social-ecological systems will be introduced.
Unit 4: Threats to forest-based livelihoods	Some issues pertaining to mainstream development (e.g. construction of dams and roads, agricultural expansion, protected areas) impact forest-based livelihoods by destroying forest resources or curtailing access and tenure. Additionally, biological changes in forest landscapes, like climate change, spread of invasive species, and changes in nutrient cycling, also affect forest productivity and the provisioning of forest resources. This unit will dwell upon how mainstream development issues and ecological factors affect forest-based livelihoods, and also examine some of the dilemmas in attempting to dovetail environmental conservation programs with sustainable livelihood approaches. New emerging directions, like the establishment of community-conserved areas will be discussed.

Week	Broad topic	Class	Lecture and discussion topic(s)	Readings
1	Setting the context	1	Forests and society- an introduction	1, 2, 3
		2	Malthus and his influence on the use of natural resources	4, 5, 6, 7
		3	Hardin's tragedy of the commons and its influence on the use of natural resources	8, 9, 10
2	Setting the context	1	The political economy framework	1
		2	The sustainable development framework	1
		3	The political ecology framework	1
3	Viewing the context historically	1	Forest-livelihood linkages in pre-colonial India	39, 40
		2	Forest-livelihood linkages in pre-colonial India	39, 40

		3	Forest-livelihood linkages in colonial India	41, 42
4	Viewing the context historically	1	Forest-livelihood linkages in colonial India	41, 42
		2	Forest livelihood linkages in independent India	43, 44
		3	Forest livelihood linkages in independent India	43, 44
5	Paper discussions	1	Theme: Malthus, Hardin, and the evolution of the Environment/Society relationship	Week 1-4 readings
		2	Theme: Different ways to approach forest-society linkages	Week 1-4 readings
		3	Theme: Historically analysing forest-society linkages	Week 1-4 readings
6	Forest-based livelihoods	1	Exploring what is meant by forest-based livelihoods using narratives	12, 15, 16
		2	Economic approaches: Forest products, value addition, and livelihood promotion	17, 18
		3	Economic approaches: role of markets	22, 23, 24
7	Forest-based livelihoods	1	Common and livelihoods: role of institutions	19, 20, 21
		2	Impact of globalization on forest-based livelihoods	25, 26
		3	Introduction to resilience of social-ecological systems	27, 28, 29
8	Legislation influencing forest-based livelihoods	1	State forests, livelihoods, and conservation	45, 46, 47
		2	State forests, livelihoods, and conservation	45, 46, 47
		3	The Indian Forest Act, the Wildlife	44, 46, 48

			(protection) Act, protected areas, and livelihoods	
9	Legislation influencing forest-based livelihoods	1	The Indian Forest Act, the Wildlife (protection) Act, protected areas, and livelihoods	44, 46, 48
		2	The Forest Rights Act and its effects on livelihoods	49, 50, 51
		3	The Forest Rights Act and its effects on livelihoods	49, 50, 51
10	Paper discussions	1	Theme: Broadening our understanding of forest-linked livelihoods	Week 6-9 readings
		2	Theme: Basics of resilience of social-ecological systems	Week 6-9 readings
		3	Theme: Legislation and forest-based livelihoods	Week 6-9 readings
11	The ecological basis of livelihoods	1	Ecological monitoring of forest resources	30, 31, 32
		2	Introduction to phenology	33, 34
		3	The concept of sustainable yield and carrying capacity	35, 36, 37
12	The ecological basis of livelihoods	1	Participatory techniques for monitoring ecology and production	32, 38
		2	Adaptive co-management frameworks for sustainable livelihoods	37
		3	Revisiting resilience in the context of livelihoods	27, 28, 29
13	Threats to forest-based livelihoods	1	Dams, displacement and livelihoods	55, 56, 57
		2	Dams, displacement and livelihoods	55, 56, 57
		3	Protected areas and livelihoods	12
14	Threats to forest-based livelihoods	1	Community-conserved areas and livelihoods	58

		2	Global change and livelihoods	52, 53, 54
		3	Global change and livelihoods	52, 53, 54
15	Paper discussions	1	Theme: Ecology and forest-linked livelihoods	Week 11-14 readings
		2	Theme: Global change and livelihoods	Week 11-14 readings
		3	Theme: Current paradigms to conserve forest-based livelihoods	Week 11-14 readings
16	Term paper submission and presentation	1	Presentation by students	Synthesis
		2	Presentation by students	Synthesis
		3	Presentation by students	Synthesis

Readings

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40. Bhattacharya, S., & Indian Council of Historical Research. (2011). *Approaches to history : essays in Indian historiography*. New Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research in association with Primus Books.
41. Sivaramakrishnan, K. (1999). *Modern forests : statemaking and environmental change in colonial Eastern India*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press.

42. Guha, R. (1983). Forestry in British and post-British India- a historical analysis. *Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 18, N, 1882–1896.*
43. Xaxa, V. (2008). *State, society, and tribes : issues in post-colonial India.* New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India), licencees of Pearson Education in South Asia.
44. Véron, R., & Fehr, G. (2011). State power and protected areas: Dynamics and contradictions of forest conservation in Madhya Pradesh, India. *Political Geography, 30(5), 282–293.*
45. Naughton-Treves, L., Holland, M. B., & Brandon, K. (2005). THE ROLE OF PROTECTED AREAS IN CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINING LOCAL LIVELIHOODS. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources, 30(1), 219–252.*
46. Kothari, A., & Lasgorceix, A. (2009). Displacement and Relocation of Protected Areas: A Synthesis and Analysis of Case Studies. *Economic and Political Weekly, Vol - XLIV.*
47. Cederlof, G., & Sivaramakrishnan, K. (2005). *Ecological nationalisms : nature, livelihoods, and identities in South Asia.* Delhi: Permanent Black.
48. Shahabuddin, G. (2007). *Making conservation work : securing biodiversity in this new century.* Ranikhet Uttaranchal ;Bangalore: Permanent Black; Distributed by Orient Longman.
49. Springate-Baginsky, O., Sarin, M., Ghosh, S., Dasgupta, P., Bose, I., & Banerjee, A. (2008). The Indian Forest Rights Act 2006 : Commoning Enclosures?
50. BAWA, K. S., RAI, N. D., & SODHI, N. S. (2011). Rights, Governance, and Conservation of Biological Diversity. *Conservation Biology, 25(3), 639–641.*
51. Menon, A. (2007). Engaging with the Law on Adivasi Rights. *Economic and Political Weekly, 42(24), 2239–2242.*
52. Macqueen, D., & Vermeulen, S. (n.d.). OPINION- climate change and resilience.
53. Chaudhary, P., & Bawa, K. S. (2011). Local perceptions of climate change validated by scientific evidence in the Himalayas. *Biology letters, 7(5), 767–70.*
54. Schröter, D., Polsky, C., & Patt, A. G. (2005). Assessing vulnerabilities to the effects of global change: an eight step approach. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, 10(4), 573–595.*
55. Baviskar, A. (2004). *In the belly of the river: tribal conflicts over development in the Narmada Valley* (p. 308). Oxford University Press.
56. Menon, M. (2005). *Large Dams for Hydropower in Northeast India: A Dossier* (p. 226). Kalpavriksh.
57. Biswas, A. K. (2011). *Impacts of Large Dams: A Global Assessment.* Berlin: Springer.
58. Blaikie, P. (2007). *Forests, people and power : the political ecology of reform in South Asia.* London; Sterling VA: Earthscan.

Teaching methods

This course will be largely a reading and review course. Each class will begin with a short (~25-30 min) lecture based on the readings given for the day, followed by a discussion. The course is structured so that students will have to not only read and discuss class-specific readings, they will also write an opinion piece (~1000 words) by synthesizing readings over 4-week periods. Lastly, based on their synthesis of the entire course, students are expected to write a short (~1500 words) term paper on a subject of their choice. This term paper will also have to be presented orally to the entire class.

Evaluation and Grading

Assessment criteria	Writing #1	Writing #2	Writing #3	Term paper	Class participation
Weightage (%)	20	20	20	30	10

Course Title	Comparative Perspectives in Economic History
Programme Title	M.A. Development
Mode, Level, Course Code	M1, L3, EHY 311
Course Type	ELECTIVE
Credits	4
Academic Year and Semester	2012 -13, IV
Course Development Team	Bhupender Yadav
Course Instructors	Bhupender Yadav

Rationale

Development hinges on economic growth. There has been remarkable material progress since the decline of Feudalism in the world. Beginning with European mercantile expansion in the Sixteenth century and the growth of industries since the 18th century, a thriving capitalist system has pushed the forces of production to new heights. Self-sufficient economies are a thing of the past and the world is integrated like never before.

The converse side of this phenomenal growth is colonial domination and social inequality. Europe was the engine of capitalist growth in the world but it also was the hub of colonialism. Colonialism resulted in not just economic stagnation but in the 'development of underdevelopment'. A comparative study of the impact of both capitalism and colonialism is possible in the economic history of countries like India.

From agriculture to industry and white-collar jobs, the range of livelihoods and opportunities available to humans has diversified in the 19th and the 20th century. The levels of prosperity have gone up tremendously but so have socio-economic inequalities. A study of the rise of capitalism under colonialism and also in Independent India shall reflect some of these paradoxes.

Aims/Objectives

1. Introducing the learners to the unprecedented economic growth experienced since the decline of Feudalism.
2. Increasing the awareness of the learners about how the main engines of capitalist growth and the hub of colonialism were intertwined since the 17th century.
3. Acquainting learners with the debate that whether capitalism and colonialism were caused by 'pluck' or by 'luck'.
4. Teaching learners about the changes in agriculture from self-sufficiency to commercialization since the colonial times.

5. Teaching learners about late start, slow pace and limited reach of industrialization in India and the role of different classes in this process.
6. Teaching learners about the expansion of the services sector, especially the creation of white-collar jobs and the knowledge industry since Globalization.

Syllabus

The course would include the following sub-units spread over four units.

UNIT	Description
UNIT 1 Capitalism, Colonialism and Comparisons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debate on Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism 2. Theories of Colonialism and its role in the making of Capitalism 3. Stages of Colonialism in India 4. Stages of Colonialism in Indonesia
UNIT 2 Agriculture and its persisting importance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Change in the nature of Land rights from medieval times 6. Land revenue systems of the British 7. Commercialization of Agriculture in colonial times 8. The Green Revolution and its mixed impact on peasants and environment
UNIT 3 Industry: late start, slow pace and limited reach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. De-industrialization in colonial times 10. Private industries of Indian old business elite: Textile and Iron & Steel 11. Planning and the Public sector industries for self-reliance 12. New Indian Capitalists 13. The industrial working class
UNIT 4 Tertiary sector: the Myth and the Reality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Liberalisation: From fiscal emergency to hegemonic discourse 15. Foreign trade and the balance of payments problem 16. Size of the Government and expenditure on it 17. Human capital formation and the IT industry

Readings

Essential Readings:

UNIT 1

- Hilton, Rodney, "Introduction," *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism* South Asian Edition (New Delhi: Aakar Books, 2006): 2 – 30.
- Hilton, Rodney "Introduction," Ashton, T H and C H E Philpin (ed), *The Brenner Debate: Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Pre-Industrial Europe* South Asian Edition (New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2005): 1 – 9.
- Chandra, Bipan, *Essays on Colonialism* (Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 1999): 58 – 114 (Chapter Three & Four).
- Mukherjee, Aditya, "Empire: How Colonial India made Modern Britain," *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. XLV, No. 50, December 11, 2010:
- Maddison, Angus, "Dutch Income in and from Indonesia, 1700 – 1938," *Modern Asian Studies* Vol. 23, No. 4 1989:
- Habib, Irfan, "Colonization of the Indian Economy, 1757 – 1900," in idem. *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perspective* (New Delhi: Tulika, 1996): 296 – 335.
- Bagchi, Amiya Kumar, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment* (Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 1982): 69 -111 (Chapter Four on Colonialism in Asia).

UNIT 2

- Patnaik, Utsa, *The Long Transition* (New Delhi: Tulika, 1999): (Chapters on Commercialization of Agriculture, Tribute Transfer and Famine).
- Habib, Irfan, *Indian Economy, 1858 – 1914* (New Delhi: Tulika, 2007): 51 - 86 (Chapter on Agriculture).
- Hanumantha Rao, CH, "Agricultural Development and Ecological Degradation: An Analytical Framework," *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. 23, No. 52 (Dec 24, 1988): A 142 – 146.
- Hanumantha Rao, CH, "Declining Demand for Food grains in Rural India: Causes and Implications," *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol. 35, No. 4 (Jan. 22, 2000): 201 – 206.
- Tomlinson, B R, *The Economy of Modern India, 1860 – 1970* South Asian Edition (New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1998): 30 – 91 (Chapter 2 Agriculture, 1860 – 1950)

- Frankel, Francine R, *India's Political Economy, 1947 – 2004* Second Edition (New Delhi: Oxford University Press): 113 -55 (Chapter Four The Contradiction of Rapid Industrialization and Gradual Agrarian Reform).

UNIT 3

- Bagchi, Amiya Kumar, *Private Investment in India, 1900 – 1939* (Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 1972): 3 – 25.
- Damodaran, Harish, *India's New Capitalists: Caste, Business, and Industry in a Modern Nation* (Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2008): 1 – 7, 311 – 318.
- Habib, Irfan, *Indian Economy, 1858 – 1914* (New Delhi: Tulika, 2007): 92 – 124 (Relevant parts of chapter on Industry).
- Patel, Sujata, *The Making of Industrial Relations: The Ahmedabad Textile Industry, 1918 – 1939* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987): 1 – 9, 137 – 9.
- Prabhat Patnaik, "An Explanatory Hypothesis on the Indian Industrial Stagnation," in Amiya Bagchi and Nirmala Banerjee (eds.), *Change and Choice in Indian Industry* (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta and K.P. Bagchi & Co., Calcutta and New Delhi, 1981): 65-89.
- Prabhat Patnaik, "P.C. Mahalanobis and the Theory of Development Planning," in Prabhat Patnaik, *Whatever Happened to Imperialism and Other Essays* (New Delhi: Tulika, 1995): 107-119.
- Ray, Rajat K., *Industrialization in India: Growth and Conflict in the Private Corporate Sector, 1914 – 47* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979) : 210 – 233 (Chapter 4 on "Demand Limitations and Supply Constraints on Private Investment in India").
- Roy, Tirthankar, *The Economic History of India, 1857 – 1947* Second Edition (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006): 223 – 64 (Chapter Seven).
- Roy, Tirthankar, *Traditional Industry in the Economy of Colonial India* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999).
- Tomlinson, B R, *The Economy of Modern India, 1860 – 1970* South Asian Edition (New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1998): 92 – 148 (Relevant parts of chapter on Industry).

UNIT 4

- Bhagwati, Jagdish, *In Defence of Globalisation* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004)
- Chaudhri, K N, "Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments, 1757 – 1947," in Dharma Kumar (ed.), *Cambridge Economic History of India, Volume II, 1757 - 1970* (Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 1983)

- Hanumantha, Rao, B B Bhattacharya & N S Siddharthan (eds), *Indian Economy and Society in the Era of Globalisation and Liberalisation: Essays in Honour of A M Khusro* (New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2004)
- Karnik, Kiran, *The Coalition of Competitors: The Story of Nasscom and the IT Industry* (NOIDA: Collins Business, 2012): 20 – 71.

Teaching methods

- Lectures by Course Instructor complemented by discussion on pre-decided readings on a regular basis.
- Group presentation once on chosen themes like the debate on the transition from feudalism to capitalism or the role of colonialism in the making of capitalism.
- Introduction to themes in economic history through an analysis of policy documents or research articles.

Evaluation and Grading

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Classroom participation and attendance	20
Group presentation on chosen theme	20
Analysis of literature (including book and seminal essay) or economic policy document	15
Term paper on specific issue to be chosen in consultation with the Course Instructor	15
End-semester exam	30

Course Title	Coastal Zone Livelihoods and Sustainable Management
Programme Title	M.A. Development
Mode, Level, Course Code	M1, L3, CZL 311
Course Type	ELECTIVE
Credits	4
Academic Year and Semester	2012 -13, IV
Course Development Team	John Kurien
Course Instructors	John Kurien

Rationale

This elective must be viewed as a “take off” from the **Ecology and Development 2012** which is offered as a compulsory course in Semester 1. The coastal zone is the tail-end ecosystem of the country – a unique, dynamic, terrestrial and aquatic interface. A significant and increasing share of the GDP of the country is today being generated on the land and seaward components of the coastal zone. Many big cities and towns are already located there. The prospecting for oil, gas, ocean energy and ocean mineral resources; new emerging industries such as petro-chemicals; rapid infrastructure development such as ports; nuclear and defense establishments and numerous service sector activities, in particular tourism are expanding to the coast zone. There are growing conflicts and contests between these new entrants and those who pursued traditional livelihoods on the coastal zone. The coastal zone is also more prone to unpredictable natural disasters. Given that most of the discussions on ecosystems in India are largely agrarian and terrestrial oriented; the merit of this elective is that it will highlight the economic, social and cultural significance of the coastal zone -- where aquatic concerns dominate, and where communities, which are among the poorest in our country, eke out a livelihood.

Objectives

The main objectives of the course is to provide students with a holistic appreciation of the ecological dimensions of the coastal zone; the nature of livelihood pursuits of coastal communities; the dynamics of the economic, technological, social and cultural dimensions of the development processes taking place; and the conflicts between traditional and modern actors. Based on this input they should be able to make nuanced judgments regarding the rights, management and governance possibilities. At the end of the course the students are expected to be in a position to suggest practical measures for ensuring just, participatory and sustainable management and governance initiatives on the coastal zone.

Syllabus

Unit	Description
Understanding the Coastal Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial-aquatic interface: (<i>visible and the invisible milieu; constant dynamic interaction; unpredictable fuzzy interface</i>) • What's special? : (<i>Tail-end eco-system; recipient of all terrestrial pollution; high natural productivity and biodiversity; temperate-tropical differences; more prone to natural hazards; terrestrial component with highest human density</i>) • Understanding the 'invisible ecological dynamics' of the aquatic terrain (<i>the milieu is not visually observed and hence the problems and potentials are often ignored</i>) • Impact of the above coastal zone specifics on socio-cultural dimensions and techno-economic developments (<i>e.g the manner of technology diffusion</i>) • Understanding (property)rights on the coastal zone – dilemmas of open access and common property in the context of a global–local framework (<i>building also on learning from E&D 2012 course</i>)
Coastal Communities: Livelihoods and Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who they are (<i>History; religion; caste; ethnicity</i>) • What they do (<i>Occupational diversity –fishery, fish processing, salt making, aquaculture etc</i>) • How they are organised: class, labour and gender relations (<i>Who owns? Who knows? Who works? How are gains distributed?</i>) • How they fare socio-economically (<i>Income levels; HDI</i>) • How they compare. Are they outliers? (<i>Worse of than inland communities? Reasons?</i>) • Will they survive? (<i>Resilience issues; disaster management; development refugees</i>)
Claims and Contests on the Coasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New claims on the coastal zone (<i>Shifting of GDP generation to the coast – ports, industry, tourism, defense, energy etc</i>) • Impact of greater natural hazards and disaster

	<p>proneness (<i>cyclones, storms, tsunamis and climate changes</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of destructive fishing (<i>the trawling controversy</i>) • Conflicting claims and rights (<i>cross border fishing conflicts; conflicts over marine conservation zones etc</i>) • Impact on 'traditional' pursuits (<i>wither fishing and other coastal pursuits?</i>) • People's struggles (<i>Fisherfolk struggles of 1980s; Anti-Nuclear Struggles, Coastal Marches</i>) • Development of legal regimes (<i>Marine Fisheries Resources Acts, Coastal Regulation Zone etc</i>)
<p>Sustainable Management and Responsible Governance of the Coastal Zone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal pluralism and the coastal zone (<i>How to handle it</i>) • Coastal Regulation Zone Act and controversies (<i>Is it the end of the road?</i>) • Responsible Governance of Fisheries: From MFRA to UNCLOS (<i>Need for a mirco-global perspective</i>) • Integrated Coastal and Ocean Zone Management (<i>A holistic perspective</i>) • Rights and tenure for small-scale operators (<i>new approaches for governance</i>) • Negotiating co-management (<i>partnering of state and community</i>)

Readings

[(M) = Essential [A] =Supplementary]

Understanding

- Odum E.P, 1975: Major Ecosystems of the World in Ecology (Chapter 7), Oxford & IBH, New Delhi **(M)**
- Subramaniam S, 2010: Following Fish: Travels Around the Indian Coast, Penguin
- Venkataraman K & Wafar M, 2005: Coastal and Marine Biodiversity of India in *Indian Journal of Marine Sciences*, Vol 34 (1) pp 57-75 **(A)**
- Wafar M et al 2011: State of Knowledge of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity on Indian Ocean Countries, in *PlosOne* Vol 6 (1) 1-12 (www.plosone.org)
- Nichold WJ et al, 2010: Biodiversity, Function and Interconnectedness: A Revolution in Our Understanding of Marine Ecosystems and Ocean Conservation in Grafton R.Q (ed) Handbook of Marine Fisheries Conservation and Management, Oxford University Press **(M)**
- Nandakumar D & Nayak N 2012: Coastal Fisheries in India: Current Scenario, Contradictions and Community Responses in Grafton R.Q (ed) Handbook of Marine Fisheries Conservation and Management, Oxford University Press **(M)**
- Kurien J, 2001: People and the Sea: A “Tropical-Majority” World Perspective, MAST, Amsterdam **(A)**
- Kurien J, 1999: Diffusion as a Process, *Review of Development & Change*, Vol 1 (2), MIDS Chennai
- Kurien J, 1998: Property Rights, Resource Management and Governance: Crafting an Institutional Framework for Global Marine Fisheries, CDS/SIFFS Publication, Trivandrum **(M)**

Communities and Livelihoods

- Svein Jentoff (ed), 2011: Poverty Mosaics: Realities and Prospects in Small-Scale Fisheries, Springer, USA
- McGoodwin James (1995): Crisis in the World’s Fisheries: People, Problems and Policies, Stanford University Press, California
- Kurien J, 1998: Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Ecosystem Sustainability: New Meaning to Asian Coastal Proverbs, *Ecological Applications*, Vol 8(1) Supplement, Washington **(A)**
- Kurien J, 2007: The Blessing of the Commons: Small Scale Fisheries, Community Property Rights and Coastal Natural Assets, in James K Boyce & Sunita Narain

- (ed) Reclaiming Nature: Environmental Justice and Ecological Restoration, Anthem Press, London, 2007
- Kurien J, 2000: The Kerala Model: Its Central Tendency and the “Outlier”, in Kerala: The Development Experience, Parayil G (Ed) Zed Press, London **(M)**
 - Greenpeace 2012: Safeguard of Squander? Deciding the future of India’s Fisheries, Greenpeace India Society, Bangalore **(A)**
 - Greenpeace 2012: Licensed to Loot, Greenpeace India Society, Bangalore
 - ICSF 2010: Enhancing Women’s Roles in Fisheries in India, ICSF Chennai **(A)**

Contested Coasts

- Gupta C & Mukul S 2008: Contested Coastline, Routledge, New Delhi
- Nandakumar D et al, 1998: Mapping the Extent of Coastal Regulation Zone Violations of the Indian Coast, National Fishworkers Forum, New Delhi
- Kurien J & Achari TRT 1990: Overfishing along Kerala Coast: Causes and Consequences, in D’Souza R (ed), 2012 Environment, Technology and Development: Critical and Subversive Essays, Orient BlackSwan
- Sinha S, 2012: Transnationality and the Indian Fishworkers’ Movement, 1960-2000 in *Journal of Agrarian Change* Vol 12 No 2/3 pg 364-389] **(M)**
- Watling L & Norse EA, 1988: Disturbance of the seabed by mobile fishing gear: A Comparison to forest clearcutting in *Conservation Biology* 12 (6) 1365-1369
- Campling L et al 2012: The Political Economy and Ecology of Capture Fisheries: Market Dynamics, Resources Access and Relations of Exploitation and Resistance in *Journal of Agrarian Change* Vol 12 No 2/3 pg 177-203
- Perspectives, 2012: Swimming against the Tide: Coastal Communities and Corporate Plunder in Kutch, *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol 47 No 29, 12-17 **(M)**
- V. Vivekanandan and Maarten Bavinck, 2009: Conservation, conflict and the governance of fisher wellbeing – Analysis of the introduction of the Gulf of Mannar National Park and Biosphere Reserve, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex **(A)**
- Kurien J, 2005: Tsunamis and a Secure Future for Fishing Communities, *Ecological Economics* 55 (2005) Pg 1-4 October 2005 **(A)**
- Srikant Patibandia, 2009: Koodankulam Anti-Nuclear Movement: A Struggle for Alternative Development, ISEC Working Paper 232, Bangalore

Management and Governance

- Hanna S, 1999: Strengthening Governance of Ocean Fishery Resources, in *Ecological Economics* 31 (1999), 275-286

- Bavinck M, 2001: Coastal Panchayats and the Regulation of Fisheries Along Tamilnadu's Coromandal Coast in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol 36 (13) **(M)**
- Sharma C, 2011: CRZ Notification 2011: Not the End of the Road in *Economic and Political Weekly* Vol 46 No 7, Pg 31-36 **(M)**
- Menon, M, Rodriguez S and Sridhar A, 2007. Coastal Zone Management Notification '07 – Better or bitter fare? ATREE, Bangalore. pp 31.
- Ratana Chuenpagdee(ed), 2011: World Small-Scale Fisheries: Contemporary Visions, Eburon, Amsterdam, 2011
- Pomeroy R and Berkes F, 1997: Two to Tango: The Role of Government in Fisheries Co-Management, in *Marine Policy* Vol 21 (5) 465-480 **(M)**
- Pomeroy R et al: Fisheries Co-management: Key Conditions and Principles Drawn from Asian Experiences, ICLARM, Philippines **(A)**
- FAO/UN 2012: Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security
- FAO/UN 2012: International Guidelines for Securing Small-Scale Fisheries (Zero Draft) FAO/UN Rome
- ICSF 2006: International Legal Instruments Relevant to Fisheries and Fishing Communities: A Handbook, ICSF, Chennai (www.icsf.net)
- World Humanity Action Trust 2000: Fishing for the Future: Report of the Global Commission on Fisheries Resources, WHAT Publications, London

Website to be consulted:

INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF FISHWORKERS (ICSF)
WWW.ICSF.NET

Teaching Methods

The teaching methods to be adopted will be a combination of (1) introductory lectures on each of the course segments followed by an appropriate mix of (2) discussions based on audio-visual presentations (3) case study analysis and (4) panel discussions.

Evaluation and Grading

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Term Paper	50
Presentation and discussions during the panel discussion. They will be judged by the other members of the class (25/50) and the course instructor (25/50) based on a set of evaluation criteria.	50