






**STATE MODEL SYLLABUS FOR UNDER
GRADUATE
COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

(Bachelor of Arts Examination)

**UNDER
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

**MAPPING OF
COURSES WITH EMPLOYABILITY / ENTREPRENEURSHIP / SKILL
DEVELOPMENT**

Mapping Colour Index:

-  - Employability
-  - Entrepreneurship
-  - Skill Development
-  - Employability, Skill Development
-  - Employability, Entrepreneurship, Skill Development

Semester	Course	Course Name	Credits	Total marks
I	AECC-I	AEC-I	04	100
	C-I	Understanding Political Theory	06	100
	C-II	Constitutional Government and Democracy in India	06	100
	GE-I	Feminism: Theory and Practice	06	100
			22	
II	AECC-II	AEC-II	4	100
	C-III	Political Theory-Concepts and Debates	06	100
	C-IV	Political Process in India	06	100
	GE-II	Governance: Issues and Challenges	06	100
			22	

III	C-V	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics	06	100
	C-VI	Introduction to Public Administration	06	100
	C-VII	Perspectives on International Relations	06	100
	GE-III	Gandhi and the Contemporary World	06	100

	SEC-I	SEC-I(to be selected by the University/College from the Repertoire of SEC courses)	04	100
			28	
IV	C-VIII	Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective	06	100
	C-IX	Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective	06	100
	C-X	Global Politics	06	100

	GE-IV	United Nations and Global Conflicts	06	100
	SEC-II	SEC-II (to be selected by the University/College from the Repertoire of SEC courses)	04	100
			28	
Semester	Course	Course Name	Credits	Total marks
V	C-XI	Western Political Philosophy	06	100
	C-XII	Indian Political Thought(Ancient & Medieval)	06	100
	DSE-I	Introduction to Human Rights	06	100
	DSE-II	Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India	06	100
			24	
VI	C-XIII	Contemporary Political Philosophy	06	100

	C-XIV	Modern Indian Political Thought	06	100

	DSE-III	India's Foreign Policy in a Changing world	06	100
	DSE-IV	Women, Power and Politics	06	100
	OR			
	DSE-IV	Dissertation	06	100*
			24	

Discipline Specific Elective Papers: (Credit: 06 each) (4 papers to be selected by students of Political Science Honours): DSE 1-IV

1. Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective
2. Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India (PROJECT)
3. India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing world
4. Women, Power and Politics
5. Project *Dissertation (can be opted as alternative of DSE-IV only and of 6 credits.
Dissertation content: 50, Seminar: 30, Viva: 20) as per regulation

POLITICAL SCIENCE

HONOURS PAPERS:

Core course – Designated as CI to C XIV i.e. 14 papers

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) – 4 papers

Generic Elective (GE) for non Public Administration students– 4 papers. In case University offers 2 subjects as GE, then papers 1 and 2 will be the GE paper.

Marks per paper - Midterm: 20 marks, End term : 80 marks, Total – 100 marks

Credit per paper – 6

Teaching hours per paper – 50 hours + 10 hours tutorial

Core Paper I (C- I)

UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY

Course objectives: This course is divided into two sections. Section 'A' introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Section 'B' is designed to reconcile political theory and practices through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

Learning Outcomes

After reading the course, the learner would

- Understand the various traditions and approaches of political theory and appreciate how they get reflected in organizing social living
- Understand multiple frames by which the idea of political community is debated
- Understand the significance of theorizing and of applying theory into practice.

UNIT-1: Introducing Political Theory

(i) What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'

(ii) Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative

(iii) Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Post-behavioural

UNIT-II: Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory

(i) Theories of Feminism: Feminist and Postmodern

(ii) Modernism and Post-modernism

UNIT-III: Political theory and Practice

(i) Democracy: Liberal and Marxist.

(ii) Procedural Democracy and its critique

UNIT-IV: The Grammar of Democracy

(i) Deliberative Democracy

(ii) Participation and Representation

Text Books

- Bhargava, R. and Ashok Acharya (2008) '*Political Theory: An Introduction*'. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
- Vinod, M.J and Deshpande, Meena (2013) '*Contemporary Political Theory*', PHI, New Delhi
- Verma, S. P. (1996) '*Modern Political Theory*', Vikash Publishing, 3rd Reprint, New Delhi.
- Ramaswamy, Sushila (2010), '*Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*', PHI Learning, New Delhi
- Bellamy, R. (1993), (ed.) '*Theories and Concepts of Politics*'. New York: Manchester University Press.
- Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) '*Theory and Methods in Political Science*'. London: Macmillan.
- Heywood, Andrew (2016) (Reprint) '*Political Theory: An Introduction*', Palgrave, UK.

Further Reading

- Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (2004) (eds.) 'Handbook of Political Theory'. New Delhi, Sage.
- Vincent, A. (2004) 'The Nature of Political Theory'. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mckinnon, C. (ed.) (2008) 'Issues in Political Theory', New York: Oxford University Press.
- Arblaster, A. (1994) 'Democracy', (2nd Edition), Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Parekh, B. (2000), 'Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory', Macmillan Press, London.

Core Paper II(C-II)

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Course objectives: This course acquaints students with the Constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working over time. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

Learning outcomes

At the end of the course, students shall:

- be familiarized with the debates around the origin, and evolution of the Indian constitution. • become aware of the manner in which government functions through its various organs.
- understand the division of power between various organs of the government at different levels.

UNIT-I: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution

- i) Formation and working of the Constituent Assembly
- ii) The Philosophy of the constitution: The Preamble and its Features.
- iii) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties

UNIT-II: Organs of Government

- i) The Legislature and the Executive
- ii) The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts

UNIT-III: Federalism

- i) Federalism: Centre-State relations
- ii) Recent trends in federalism

UNIT-IV: Decentralization

- i) Panchayati Raj Institutions: Composition, Powers and functions of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.

ii) Municipalities: Composition Powers and function of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Notified Area Council

Text Books

- G. Austin, (2010) 'The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation', New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 15th print.
- R. Bhargava (ed.) 'Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- D. Basu, (2012) 'Introduction to the Constitution of India', New Delhi, Lexis Nexis.
- S. Chaube, (2009) 'The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution', New Delhi, National Book Trust.
- G. Austin, (2000) 'Working a Democratic Constitution', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011), 'The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work', New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- P. Mehta and N. Jayal (2010) (eds.) 'The Oxford Companion to Politics in India', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Reference Books

- Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) 'The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective', New Delhi, Konark.
- B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) 'Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- L. Rudolph and S. Rudolph, (2008) 'Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006', Volume 2, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- M. Singh, and R. Saxena (2011) (eds.), 'Indian Politics: Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning', Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
- K. Roy, C. Saunders and J. Kincaid (2006) (eds.) 'A Global Dialogue on Federalism', Volume 3 Montreal, Queen's University Press.

Core Paper III (C - III)

POLITICAL THEORY-CONCEPTS AND DEBATES

Course Objectives- This course is divided into two sections. Section A helps the student familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding. This exercise is designed to encourage critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the relevant conceptual tool kit. Section B introduces the students to the important debates in the subject. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of Political debates.

Course Learning Outcomes

After completing the course, the learner will be able to:

- Understand the dimensions of shared living (sociare) through these political values and concepts.
- Appreciate how these values and concepts enrich the discourses of political life, sharpening their analytical skills in the process.

UNIT-I: Importance of Freedom

- (i) Negative Freedom and Positive Freedom, Freedom of belief, expression and dissent (ii) Equality: Meaning and Types, Egalitarianism: Social Exclusion & Affirmative action

UNIT-II: Indispensability of Justice

- (i) Justice: Meaning and Types
- (ii) Procedural, Distributive and Global Justice.

UNIT-III: The Universality of Rights

- (i) Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal
- (ii) Three Generations of Rights

UNIT-IV: Major debates

- (i) Political obligation: Grounds
- (ii) Cultural Relativism and Multiculturalism.

Text Book

- Verma, S. P. (1996) 'Modern Political Theory', Vikash Publishing, 3rd Reprint, New Delhi.
- Vinod, M.J and Deshpande, Meena (2013) Contemporary Political Theory, PHI, New Delhi
- Ramaswamy, Sushila (2010), 'Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts', PHI Learning, New Delhi
- Bellamy, R. (1993), (ed.) *Theories and Concepts of Politics*. New York: Manchester University Press.
- Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) 'Theory and Methods in Political Science'. London, Macmillan.
- Heywood, Andrew (2016) (Reprint), 'Political Theory: An Introduction', Palgrave, UK.

Reference Books

- Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (1993) (eds.) 'Political Concepts' Manchester, Manchester University Press.
- Knowles, Dudley. (2001) 'Political Philosophy', London, Routledge.
- Mckinnon, Catriona (2008) (ed.) 'Issues in Political Theory', New York: Oxford University Press.
- Swift, Adam. (2001) 'Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians', Cambridge, Polity Press.
- La Follett, Hugh (2003) (ed.) 'The Oxford Handbook of Practical Ethic'. New York, Oxford University Press.
- Knowles, Dudley. (2001) 'Political Philosophy', London, Routledge.

Core Paper IV (C-IV)

POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Course objectives: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of 'modern' institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Political Parties, the Party system and Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Course Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course students shall:

- gain insights into the interconnections between social and economic relations and the political process in India.
- understand the challenges arising due to caste, class, gender and religious diversities and also analyse the changing nature of the Indian state in the light of these diversities.
- make sense of the specificities of the political processes in India in the light of changes of the state practices, electoral system, representational forms and electoral behaviour.

UNIT-I: Indian party system

- (i) Party System in India: Features and Trends
- (ii) Voting Behaviour and Its determinants: Caste, Class, Gender and Religion.
- (iii) Election Commission: Constitution and Functions, Electoral Reforms

UNIT-II: Regionalism, Religion and Politics

- (i) Regionalism: Causes and its trends,
- (ii) Secularism and Communalism: Debates

UNIT-III: Caste and Politics

- i) Caste and Politics: Politicisation of Caste
- ii) Affirmative Action: Policies, Women, Caste and Marginalized Class

UNIT-IV: The Changing Nature of the India State

- (i) Developmental and Welfare Dimensions
- (ii) Coercive Dimension

Text books

- Kaviraj, Sudipta(2009) 'Politics in India', Oxford University Press, New Delhi □
- Kohli, Atul (2004) (ed.) 'The Success of India's Democracy', New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
- Kothari,R (1970) 'Caste in Indian Politics', Delhi, Orient Longman.

- M. John, (ed) (2008) 'Women in India: A Reader, Penguin , India
- P. Brass, (1999) 'The Politics of India since Independence, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press and Foundation Books.
- P. Mehta and N. Jayal (2010) (eds.) 'The Oxford Companion to Politics in India', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Z. Hasan (2002) (ed.) 'Parties and Party Politics in India', New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (2002) (eds.) 'India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies', New Delhi, Permanent Black.

Reference Books

- N. Menon and A. Nigam, (2007) 'Power and Contestation: India since 1989', London, Fernwood Publishing, Halifax and Zed Books.
- R. Vora and S. Palshikar (eds.) 'Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices', New Delhi, Sage.
- Shah, G (ed.) 'Social Movements and the State', New Delhi, Sage Publications. □ P. deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) 'India's Political Parties', New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- A S. Ganguly, L. Diamond and M. Plattner (eds.) 'The State of India's Democracy', Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.

Core Paper V (C - V)

INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Course Objectives: This is a foundational course in comparative politics. The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.

Course Learning Outcomes: This paper would enable student to understand the legacy of the discipline. Studying different political systems from different continents across the world will introduce students to a range of political regimes, culture and their political economy. Students will learn to delineate ways to understand how state relates to the economy and how culture shapes the political discourse in a particular context. It would enhance the ability of students to use analytical frame of gender, race, ethnicity and their intersectionality in comparative perspective. Students will develop reflective thinking and ability to ask relevant questions pertinent to the discipline and will also develop aptitude for research.

UNIT-1: Understanding Comparative Politics

- (i) Meaning, Nature, scope and Evolution
- (ii) Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics

UNIT-II: Historical context of modern government

- (i) Capitalism: meaning and development
- (ii) Globalization: Features & impact

UNIT-III: Historical context of Modern Government- II

- (i) Socialism: Meaning, Types and its growth
- (ii) Rise and Decline of Communism as a Ruling Ideology

(iv) Colonialism and decolonization: meaning, context, forms of colonialism

UNIT-IV: Themes of Comparative Politics

(i) A comparative study of Governments of USA & China

(ii) US: President, Congress, Supreme Court

(iii) China: People's Congress, National Assembly, Role of Communist Party of China

Text books:

- Bhagwan, Vishnoo et al (2012) 'World Constitutions', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- Chilcote, Ronald (1994) 'Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered', Westview Press, Boulder.
- G. Ritzer, (2002) 'Globalization: A Basic Text'. London, Wiley-Blackwell.
- Huntington, Samuel, (1968) 'Political Order in Changing Societies', Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Kapur, A.C and K.K. Mishra (2010) 'Select Constitutions', S. Chand, New Delhi
- Suresh. R(2010), 'Economy and Society : Evolution of Capitalism', Sage, New Delhi

Reference Books

- P. Burnell, et. al, 'Politics in the Developing World'. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,
- J. McCormick, (2007) 'Comparative Politics in Transition', UK, Wadsworth.
- L. Barrington et. al (2010) 'Comparative Politics - Structures and Choices', Boston, Wadsworth,
- M. Kesselman, J. Krieger and William (2010), 'Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas', UK, Wadsworth.
- J. Kopstein and M. Lichbach. (eds.) 'Comparative Politics: Interest, Identities and Institutions in a Changing Global Order'. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Core Paper VI (C-VI)

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course Objectives: The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration. This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories. The course also explores some of the recent trends, including feminism and ecological conservation and how the call for greater democratization is restructuring public administration. The course will also attempt to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments.

Course Learning Outcomes

- The student will be able to understand an overview of the discipline and how it is different from private administration.
- The student will be introduced to the evolution of the discipline, its changing contours through a study of the different theories, ranging from the classical, neo-classical and contemporary theories.

- The students will be better equipped to analyse processes of leadership and conflict management that have become increasingly significant in contemporary administration.
- The student learns about major contemporary approaches in public administration.
- The student is specially made sensitive to the feminist perspective in Public administration.

UNIT-1 : Public Administration as a Discipline

- (i) Meaning, Scope and Significance of the Discipline, Public and Private Administration
- (ii) Evolution of Public Administration

UNIT-II: Theoretical Perspectives

Classical Theories

- (i) Scientific management (F. W. Taylor), Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)
- (ii) Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)

UNIT-III: Neo-Classical and Contemporary Theories

- (i) Human Relations theory (Elton Mayo), Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon) (ii) Ecological approach (Fred Riggs), Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

UNIT-IV: Public Policy and Major Approaches in Public Administration

- (i) Public Policy-Concept and approaches, Formulation, implementation and evaluation
- (ii) New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach
- (iii) Good Governance, Feminist Perspectives in Governance

Text Books

- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), 'Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Basu, Rumki, (2014) 'Public Administration: Concepts and Theories', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- D. Ravindra Prasad, Y. Pardhasaradhi, V. S. Prasad and P. Satyarnarayana, (2010) (eds.) 'Administrative Thinkers', Sterling Publishers.
- J. Shafritz, and A. Hyde, (2004) (eds.) 'Classics of Public Administration', 5th Edition. Belmont, Wadsworth.
- M. Bhattacharya, (2008) 'New Horizons of Public Administration', 5th Revised Edition. New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers.
- M. Bhattacharya, (2011) 'New Horizons of Public Administration', New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers.
- M. Bhattacharya, (2012) 'Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look', New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers,
- N. Henry, (2013) 'Public Administration and Public Affairs', 12th edition. New Jersey, Pearson,
- Shafritz, J. and Hyde, A. , (1997) (eds.) 'Classics of Public Administration', 4th Edition. Forth Worth, Hartcourt Brace, TX.

Reference Books

- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (2003) (eds.), 'Public Administration: A Reader', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- B. Chakrabarty, (2007) 'Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience'. New Delhi, Orient Longman,
- B. Miner, (2006) 'Organisational Behaviour: Historical Origins and the Future'. New York,
- F. Riggs, (1964) 'Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society'. Boston, Houghton Mifflin.
- F. Riggs, (1961) 'The Ecology of Public Administration', Part 3, New Delhi, Asia Publishing House.
- M. Bhattacharya, (2006) 'Social Theory, Development Administration and Development Ethics', New Delhi, Jawahar Publishers.
- Nivedita Menon (1999), (ed.) 'Gender and Politics', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Peter F. Ducker, (2006) 'The Practice of Management', Harper Collins.
- S. Maheshwari, (2009) 'Administrative Thinkers', New Delhi: Macmillan

Core Paper VII (C-VII)

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course objectives: This paper seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. The course begins by historically contextualizing the evolution of the international state system before discussing the agency-structure problem through the levels-of analysis approach. After having set the parameters of the debate, students are introduced to different theories in International Relations. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century. Students are expected to learn about the key milestones in world history and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze the same from different perspectives. A key objective of the course is to make students aware of the implicit Euro-centricism of International Relations by highlighting certain specific perspectives from the Global South.

Course Learning Outcomes

- The students will have a comprehensive understanding of both historical processes and contemporary practices in International Relations.
- Major theoretical perspectives will broaden the critical insight and inculcate among students the significance and rigor of the study of international relations.
- The paper will go beyond eurocentrism in international relations and reflect on the global South perspectives.
- It will evolve analytical skills to further explore both theoretical and actual key milestones in international relations.

UNIT-I: Studying International Relations

- (i) International Relations: Meaning, Scope and Evolution, Emergence of International State System
- (ii) National Interest-Key Determinants of International Relations
- (iii) Power-Cornerstone of International Relations

UNIT-II: Theoretical Perspectives

- (i) Classical Realism & Neo-Realism, Liberalism & Neo-liberalism

(ii) Marxist Approaches, Feminist Perspectives, Euro-centricism & Perspective from the Global South

UNIT-III: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History-I

- (i) World War I: Causes & Consequences, significance of Bolshevik Revolution
- (ii) Rise of Fascism / Nazism, World war II-Causes &Consequences

UNIT-IV: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR -II

- (i) Cold War Evolution& Different Phases (4 Lectures) Disintegration of USSR
- (ii) Emergence of the Third World, End of the Cold War

Text Books

- Basu, Rumki (2012) (ed.) ‘International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues’, New Delhi.
- Baylis & S. Smith (2002) (eds.), ‘The Globalization of World Politics’, Oxford University Press, UK, 4th edition, 2007 W.Bello, Deglobalization, Zed Books, London.
- M. Nicholson, (2002) ‘International Relations: A Concise Introduction’, New York, Palgrave.
- P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) ‘International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity’, Pearson Education.
- R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) ‘Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches’, 3rd Edition, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) ‘International Relations’, New York, Pearson Longman.

Reference Books

1. Calvocoressi, P. (2001) ‘World Politics: 1945—2000’. Essex, Pearson.
1. Dey, Dipankar (2007)(ed.), ‘Sustainable Development: Perspectives and Initiatives’, ICFAI University Press, Hyderabad,
2. K. Booth and S. Smith, (eds), ‘International Relations Theory Today’, Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania State University Press.
3. M. Smith and R. Little (2000) (eds.), ‘Perspectives on World Politics’, New York, Routledge

Core Paper VIII(C-VIII)

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Course Objectives: In this course students will be trained in the application of comparative methods to the study of politics. The course is comparative in both what we study and how we study. In the process the course aims to introduce undergraduate students to some of the range of issues, literature, and methods that cover comparative political.

Course Learning Outcomes: The paper will equip students with an in-depth understanding of different political systems and regime types. Students would be able to contrast unitary and federal, democratic and authoritarian systems. It will help students to develop analytical skills to reflect institutional structures and their functioning such as party systems, electoral systems. It will provide insight into the process of evolution of nation state in the context of West and post-colonial societies.

Students will develop insights into the process of democratization in post-colonial, post authoritarian and post-communist societies.

UNIT-I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics

- (i) Political Culture –Meaning, Types &relevance.
- (ii) New Institutionalism –Meaning, Background, Significance

UNIT-II: Election& Party System

- (i) Definition and procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)
- (ii) Party System -Evolution, Theories and types

UNIT-III: Nation-state

- (i) Nation-state; Meaning and Evolution in West Europe
- (ii) Nation and State; Debates in Post-colonial contexts

UNIT-IV: Democratization in Post- colonial societies

- (i) Democratization in Post-authoritarian countries and in Post-communist countries
- (ii) Federalism: Meaning and Features, Federation& Confederation: Debates around territorial division of power.

Text Books

- A. Heywood, (2002) 'Politics', New York, Palgrave.
- J. Bara and M. Pennington, (eds.) *Comparative politics*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- J. Bara and Pennington. (2009) (eds.) 'Comparative Politics: Explaining Democratic System', Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- J. Ishiyama, and M. Breuning, (2011) (eds) '21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book', Los Angeles, Sage Publications.
- M. Lichback and A. Zuckerman, (eds.) 'Comparative Political: Rationality, Culture, and Structure'. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Reference Books

- R. Watts, (2008) 'Comparing Federal Systems'. Montreal and Kingston, McGill Queen's University Press.
- Saxena, R (2011) (eds.) 'Varieties of Federal Governance: Major Contemporary Models', New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
- T. Landman, (2003) 'Issues and Methods of Comparative Methods: An Introduction'. London, Routledge.

Core Paper IX (C-IX)

PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Course Objectives: The paper seeks to provide an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programs and policies and making it a part of the community living. It deals with issues of decentralization, financial management, citizens and administration and social welfare from a non-western perspective.

Course Learning Outcomes

- The student is introduced to theoretical perspectives on public policy, a major subdiscipline of public administration.
- This is a paper devoted specially to the Indian context, so the student will become familiar with details of public policy adopted in India.
- Students will recognize the significance of local governance – both rural and urban.
- The students will become familiar with a range of budgetary procedures and practices, as part of the budget cycle in India.
- The student is exposed to mechanisms of grievance redressal and a range of specific social welfare policies.

UNIT-I: Public Policy

- i) Definition, characteristics and models
- ii) Public Policy Process in India

UNIT-II: Decentralization

- (i) Meaning, significance, types and approaches to decentralization.
- (ii) Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

UNIT-III: Budget and Social Welfare Administration

- (i) Concept and Significance of Budget, Budget cycle in India, Types of Budgeting
- (ii) Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare.
- (iii) Social Welfare Policies:
 - (a) **Education:** Right to Education,
 - (b) **Health:** National Health Mission,
 - (c) **Food:** Right to Food Security,
 - (d) **Employment:** MNREGA

UNIT-I V: Citizen and Administration Interface

- (i) Public Service Delivery System;
- (ii) Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and e-Governance

Text Books

- Basu Rumki (2015) 'Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives', New Delhi, Sterling Publishers
- Bidyut Chakrabarty, (2007) 'Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience', Orient Longman,
- Henry, N. (1999) 'Public Administration and Public Affairs', New Jersey, Prentice Hall
- Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, (1995) 'India, Economic Development and Social Opportunity', Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- R.B. Denhardt and J.V. Denhardt, (2009) 'Public Administration', New Delhi, Brooks/Cole
- Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma (2007) (eds.) 'Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India', Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Singh, S. and Sharma, P. (2007) (eds.) 'Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India'. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Vasu Deva, (2005) 'E-Governance In India: A Reality', Commonwealth Publishers.
- Vijaya Kumar, (2012) 'Right to Education Act 2009: Its Implementation as to Social Development in India', Delhi: Akansha Publishers.

Reference Books

- 'World Development Report', (1992) World Bank, Oxford University Press,.
- Anderson, (1975) 'Public Policy Making', New York, Thomas Nelson and sons Ltd.
- Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, (1965) 'The Civic Culture', Boston, Little Brown.
- J.Dreze and Amartya Sen, (1997) 'Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspectives', Oxford, Clarendon Press
- Jayal, N.G (1999) 'Democracy and The State: Welfare, Secular and Development in Contemporary India', Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Jugal Kishore, (2005) National Health Programs of India: National Policies and Legislations, Century Publications.
- Lee and Mills, (1983) 'The Economic of Health In Developing Countries', Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and A. Perl, (2009), 'Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy subsystems', 3rd edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Marma Mukhopadhyay and Madhu Parhar (2007) (ed.) 'Education in India: Dynamics of Development' New Delhi, Shipra Publications.
- Noorjahan Bava, (2001) 'Development Policies and Administration in India', Delhi, Uppal Publishers.
- R. Putnam, (1993) 'Making Democracy Work', Princeton University Press.
- T. Dye, (2002) 'Understanding Public Policy', New Delhi, Pearson
- United Nation Development Programme, (1997)'Reconceptualising Governance', New York
- Y. Dror, (1989) 'Public Policy Making Reexamined'. Oxford, Transaction Publication.

Core Paper X (C-X)

GLOBAL POLITICS

Course Objectives: This course introduces students to the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within the globalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy, its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans national actors and networks. The course also offers insights into key contemporary global issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ecological issues, international terrorism, and human security

before concluding with a debate on the phenomenon of global governance.

Course Learning Outcomes

- The students will have conceptual clarity on meaning, nature and significance of globalization.
- The students will learn about the contemporary debates on the discourse of globalization.
- The students will also learn about the rise of financial networks and major actors of global economy and their impact on state and sovereignty.
- The paper will enhance students' understanding of contemporary global issues like proliferation of nuclear weapons, ecology, international terrorism and human security.
- The paper will develop analytical skills of the students to reflect on the phenomenon of global governance.

UNIT-I: Globalization: Conceptions

- (i) Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives, Non-Proliferation Regimes
- (ii) Global Economy: Its significance & anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF, World Bank, WTO, TNCs

UNIT-II: Globalization: Perspectives

- (i) Political Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
- (ii) Cultural and Technological Dimensions
- (iii) Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
- (iv) Ecological Issues: International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change

UNIT-III: Contemporary Global Issues-I

- (i) Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- (ii) International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments

UNIT-IV: Contemporary Global Issues-II

- (i) Migration & Human Security
- (ii) Global Shifts: Power and Governance

Text Books

- G. Ritzer, (2010) 'Globalization: A Basic Text', Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.
- M. Strager, (2009) 'Globalization: A Very Short Introduction', London, Oxford University Press.
- Heywood, (2011) 'Global Politics', New York, Palgrave-McMillan.
- J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (2011) (eds.) 'Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations', New York, Oxford University Press.
- W. Ellwood, (2005) 'The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization', Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
- D. Held and A. McGrew (2000) (eds.) 'The Global Trans-Formations Reader', Cambridge, Polity Press.

Reference Books

- A. Narlikar, (2005) 'The World Trade Organization: A Very Short Introduction', New York, Oxford University Press.
- Goldstein, (2006) 'International Relations', New Delhi, Pearson.
- P. Hirst, G. Thompson and S. Bromley, (2009) 'Globalization in Question', Cambridge, Polity Press.
- D. Held et al, (1999) 'Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture', California, Stanford University Press.
- F. Lechner and J. Boli (ed.), (2004) 'The Globalization Reader', London, Blackwell.(WTO).

- G. Ritzer, (2010) 'Globalization: A Basic Text', Sussex, Wiley-Blackwell. □ T. Cohn, (2009) 'Global Political Economy', New Delhi, Pearson.
- D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.), (2002) 'Global Transformations Reader: Politics, Economics and Culture', Cambridge, Polity Press.
- A. Vanaik, (ed.), (2004) 'Globalization and South Asia: Multidimensional Perspectives', New Delhi, Manohar Publications.

Core Paper XI (C-XI)

WESTERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Course Objectives: This course goes back to Greek antiquity and familiarizes students with the manner in which the political questions were first posed. Machiavelli comes as an interlude inaugurating modern politics followed by Hobbes and Locke, Rousseau, Marx. This is a basic foundation course for students.

Course Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course students would be able to:

- Understand how to read and decode the classics and use them to solve contemporary socio-political problems.
- Connect with historically written texts and can interpret it in familiar way (the way Philosophers think).
- Clearly present their own arguments and thoughts about contemporary issues and develop ideas to solve them through logical validation.

UNIT-I: Text and Interpretation: Antiquity

- (i) Plato
- (ii) Aristotle

UNIT-II

- (i) Machiavelli
- (ii) Hobbes

UNIT-III

- (i) Locke
- (ii) Rousseau

UNIT-IV

- (i) J. S. Mill
- (ii) Karl Marx

Text Books

- C. Kukathas and G. Gaus, (eds.) 'Handbook of Political Theory', London, Sage Publications Ltd.
- D. Boucher and P. Kelly (2009), (eds) 'Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present', Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- J. Coleman, (2000) 'A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford, Blackwell Publishers.
- Mukherjee, Subrato and Susheela Ramaswamy(2011) 'History of political Thought: Plato to Marx', PHI Publishers , New Delhi
- Okin, S. (1992), 'Women in Western Political Thought', Princeton, Princeton University Press.

- R. Kraut (1996) (ed.) 'The Cambridge Companion to Plato', Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Reference Books

1. A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) 'Political Philosophy: Essential Selections', New Delhi, Pearson Education.
2. J. Barnes (1995) (ed.), 'The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle'. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Core Paper XII (C-XII)

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)

Course Objectives: This course introduces the specific elements of Indian Political Thought spanning over two millennia. The basic focus of study is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific themes. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts. Selected extracts from some original texts are also given to discuss in class. The list of Reference books is meant for teachers as well as the more interested students.

Course Learning Outcomes: Having successfully completed this course, student will be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of basic concepts of ancient and medieval Indian political thought that are prevalent traditions of thought in India and develop a comparative understanding of Indian and western political thought. This course will also help students to identify and describe the key characteristics of Indian political thought and develop a strong understanding of selected historiographical debates

UNIT-I: Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought

- i) Brahmanic and Shramanic
- ii) Islamic and Syncretic.

UNIT-II : Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva) and Manu

- (i) Ved Vyasa : Rajadharm
- (ii) Manu : Social Laws

UNIT-III: Kautilya, Barani and Aggannasutta

- (i) Kautilya: Theory of State, Foreign Policy, Role of King
- (ii) Aggannasutta- Theory of Kingship
- (iii) Barani: Ideal Polity

UNIT-IV :Kabir and Abul Faza

- (i) AbulFazal-Monarchy
- (ii) Kabir: Syncretism

Text Books

- A. Appodoroy, (2002) 'Political Thought in India, Delhi, Khama Publication.
- A. B. M, (1976), 'The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India', Allahabad, Central Book Depot.
- Brown, (2003) 'The Verses of Vemana', Asian Educational Services, Delhi.
- Habib, Irfan.(1995) 'Essays in Indian History', New Delhi, Tulika Publications.
- Roy, Himanshu and Singh, M. (2017), 'Indian Political Thought: Themes and Thinker',

Second Edition, New Delhi, Pearson.

- S. Saberwal, (2008) 'Spirals of Contention', New Delhi, Routledge,
- Sharma, R. S (1991) 'Aspects of Political Ideas Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidas.
- T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (1986) (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- Thapar, Romila, (1997) 'Ashok and the Decline of the Mauryas, ' New York, Oxford University Press.
- V. Mehta, (1992) 'Foundations of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar Publications.
- V.P. Varma, (1974) 'Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations', New Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass.

Reference Books

- A. Fazl, (1873) 'The Ain-i Akbari ' (translated by H. Blochmann), Calcutta: G. H. Rouse.
- J. Spellman, (1964) 'Political Theory of Ancient India: A Study of Kingship from the Earliest time to Ceirca AD 300, Oxford, Clarendon Press.
- L. Hess and S. Singh, (2002) 'The Bijak of Kabir', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), 'Arthasastra of Kautilya', New Delhi, Motilal Publishers.
- S. Collins, (2001) 'Agganna Sutta: The Discussion on What is Primary (An Annotated Translation from Pali), Delhi, Sahitya Akademi.

Core Paper XIII (C-XIII)

CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Course Objectives: Philosophy and politics are closely intertwined. Students will be exposed to the manner in which the questions of politics have been posed in terms that have implications for larger questions of thought and existence. Contemporary political philosophy and debates are introduced to the students here.

Course Learning outcomes: The students would get a thorough understanding of the development of post Marxian ideas, besides having an exposure to the liberal theory of justice.

UNIT-I

- i) Lenin

UNIT-II

- i) Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung)

UNIT-III

(i) Antonio Gramsci

UNIT-IV

(i) John Rawls

Text Books

- B. Nelson, (2008) 'Western Political Thought'. New York, Pearson Longman.
- D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (2003) (eds.) 'Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present'. New York, Oxford University Press.
- Gramsci, Antonio(1996), 'Selections from the Prison Notebooks', Orient Longman, Hyderabad
- Hacker, A. (1961), 'Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science', Macmillan, New York.
- Mukherjee, Subrato and Susheela Ramaswamy(2011) 'History of political Thought: Plato to Marx', PHI Publishers , New Delhi
 - Rawls, John (2011), 'A Theory of Justice', Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi.
 - Sabine, George, H. (1973). 'A History of Political Theory', Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi.
- Wayper. C.L (1989), 'Political Thought', B.I. Publications, Bombay.

Reference Books

- D. Germino (1972). Modern Western Political Thought: Machiavelli to Marx, Chicago University Press, Chicago.
- F.W. Coker (1971). Recent Political Thought, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta. □
- J.H. Hallowell (1960). Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, Holt, New York.

Core Paper XIV (C-XIV)

MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives: Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian political thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. Selected extracts from original texts are also given to discuss in the class. The list of Reference books is meant for teachers as well as the more interested students.

Course Learning Outcomes: The students would receive ideological inputs relating to liberalism, humanism, socialism, social justice and nationalism pertaining to modern Indian thinkers.

UNIT-I: Introduction

(i) Rammohan Roy: Rights, Reform Movement, Liberalism

(ii) Pandita Ramabai: Gender, critique of orthodoxy

(iii) Vivekananda: Ideal Society, Humanism, Nationalism

UNIT-II: Gandhi & Ambedkar

(i) Gandhi: Swaraj, Swadeshi(8 lectures)

(ii) Ambedkar: Social Justice

UNIT-III : Tagore & Savarkar

(i) Tagore Critique of Nationalism (8 lectures)

(ii) Savarkar: Hindutwa-A critical Assessment

UNIT-IV: Nehru, Lohia and J.P. Narayan

(i) Nehru: Secularism, Socialism

(ii) Lohia: Socialism,

(iii) J.P.Narayan: Total Revolution

Text books:

- A. Sen, (2003) 'Swami Vivekananda', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- D. Dalton, (1982) 'Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi', Academic Press, Gurgaon.
- G. Omvedt, (2008) 'Ramabai: Women in the Kingdom of God', in *Seeking Begumpura: The Social Vision of Anti Caste Intellectuals*, New Delhi, Navayana.
- M. Kosambi (2000) (ed.), 'Pandita Ramabai Through her Own Words: Selected Works', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Raghuramaraju, (2007) 'Debates in Indian Philosophy: Classical, Colonial, and Contemporary', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- S. Sarkar, (1985) 'A Critique on Colonial India', Calcutta, Papyrus.
- Sh. Kapila (2010) (ed.), 'An intellectual History for India', New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (1986), (eds.) 'Political Thought in Modern India', New Delhi, Sage.
- V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) 'A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization' Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi, Sage Publication.

Reference Books

- P. Chatterjee, (1986) 'Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse? London, Zed Books.
- S. Hay (1991) (ed.), 'Sources of Indian Tradition', Vol. 2.Second Edition, New Delhi, Penguin.
- S. Thorat and Aryama (2007) (eds.), 'Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society', Jaipur, IIDS and Rawat Publications.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper-I

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Objectives: This course attempts to build an understanding of human rights among students through a study of specific issues in a comparative perspective. It is important for students to see how debates on human rights have taken distinct forms historically and in the contemporary world. The course seeks to anchor all issues in the Indian context, and pulls out another country to form a broader comparative frame.

Course Learning Outcomes

The course will equip students with an understanding of debates on human rights through a comparative study of human rights concerns in different countries. While keeping India as a common case study in all thematic analyses, it will familiarise students with the historical evolution of human rights and the theoretical frameworks and core themes that inform the 15 debates on human rights. The course will enhance the students' understanding of state response to issues and human rights questions pertaining to structural violence, such as torture, terrorism, insecurity of minority communities, rights of refugees from the human rights perspective.

Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization

UNIT-I:

- i) Understanding Human Right
- ii) Three Generations of Rights

UNIT-II

- i) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNIT-III

- i) Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India

UNIT-IV

- i) International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian Law

Text Books

- Alston Philip (1995), 'The United Nations and Human Rights-A Critical Appraisal', Oxford, Clarendon.
- Baxi, Upendra (1995) (ed.), 'The Right to be Human', Delhi, Lancer,
- Beetham, David (1987) (ed.), 'Politics and Human Rights', Oxford, Blackwell.
- Desai, A R. (1986)(ed), 'Violations of Democratic Rights in India', Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
- Evans, Tony (2001), 'The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective', London, Pluto Press.
- Hargopal. G.(1999) 'Political Economy of Human Rights', Hyderabad, Himalaya.
- J. Hoffman and P. Graham, (2006) 'Introduction to Political Theory', Delhi, Pearson.

Reference Books

- Kothari, Smitu and Sethi, Harsh (1991)(eds.), 'Rethinking Human Rights', Delhi, Lokayan.
- Saksena, K.P. (1999) (ed.), 'Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence', Delhi, Gyan.
- Subramanian, S.(1997), 'Human Rights: International Challenges', Delhi, Manas Publications.
- Vistaar Iyer, V.R. Krishna (1999), 'The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India', Delhi, Eastern Law House.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper II

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA (Project)

Course Objectives: Under the influence of globalization, development processes in India have undergone transformation to produce spaces of advantage and disadvantage and new geographies of power. The high social reproduction costs and dispossession of vulnerable social groups involved in such a development strategy condition new theories of contestation and struggles. A variety of protest movements emerged to interrogate and challenge this development paradigm that evidently also weakens the democratic space so very vital to the formulation of critical consensus. This course proposes to introduce students to the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over development paradigms and their bearing on the retrieval of democratic voice of citizens.

Course Learning Outcomes: Information on the developmental problems and challenges of contemporary Indian society would inspire the students to mobilize their opinions on such issues and develop a sense of encumberedness towards society

UNIT-I: Development Process since Independence

- (i) Welfare State, Development and the role of Planning commission
- (ii) Development in the era of Liberalization and Reforms

UNIT-II: Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure

- (i) Industrial Development and its impact on organized and unorganized labour (ii) Agricultural Development and Agrarian Crisis, Land Reforms and Green Revolution,

UNIT-III: Social Movements

- i) Social Movements: Meaning and Approaches, New Social Movements
- ii) Women's Movement, Environmental Movements

UNIT-IV: Social Movements

- i) Dalit Movement, Tribal Movement,

ii) Left wing Extremism: Issues and Challenges

Text Books

- A. Desai, (1986) (ed.), 'Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence', Delhi, Oxford University Press
- A. F. Frankel, (2005) 'India's Political Economy (1947-2004): The Gradual Revolution', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- B. Nayar, (2007) (ed.), 'Globalization and Politics in India', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- G. Omvedt, (1983) 'Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India', New York, Sharpe.
- G. Rath, (2006) (ed.), 'Tribal development in India: The Contemporary Debate', New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- G. Shah, (2004) 'Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature', New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- G. Shah, (ed.), (2002) 'Social Movements and the State'. New Delhi, Sage Publications.
- R. Mukherji (2010) (ed.) 'India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- S. Roy and K. Debal, (2004) 'Peasant Movements in Post-Colonial India: Dynamics of Mobilization and Identity', Delhi, Sage.

Reference Books

- J. Harris, (2009) 'Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India', Delhi, Oxford University press.
- J. Harriss, (2006) (ed) 'Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India,' Delhi. Oxford University Press.
- K. Suresh, (ed.), (1982) 'Tribal Movements in India', Vol I and II, New Delhi, Manohar (emphasis on the introductory chapter).
- L. Fernandes, (2007) 'India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Economic Reform', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- M. Jayal, and P. Mehta, (2010) (eds.), 'The Oxford Companion to Politics in India', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O. Tornquist, (1998)(eds.) 'People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World', New Delhi, Sage.
- N. Jayal (2012)(ed.) 'Democracy in India', New Delhi, Oxford India Paperbacks, Sixth impression.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper III

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A CHANGING WORLD

Course Objectives: This course's objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of India's foreign policy. The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India's shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. India's

evolving relations with the superpowers during the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international politics facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development of India's role as a global player since independence.

Course Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn about India's diplomatic maneuvers in an essentially interest and power seeking global hierarchical relationship.
- Students will also learn about the challenges India faces in securing its interests as a postcolonial state.
- The study of India's ability to engage with powerful nations of the world like US, Russia and China will help students understand India's perspective on international relations.
- The course will enhance students' understanding of India's strategies in South Asia.
- Students will also learn about India's negotiation strategy in dealing with global trade, environment and security regime.

UNIT-I : India's Foreign Policy in a changing world

- i) India's Foreign Policy: Major bases and determinants**
- ii) India's Foreign Policy: Postcolonial Perspective**

UNIT-II : India's Relation with USA & Russia

- i) India's Relations with the USA**
- ii) India's Relation with USSR/Russia,**

UNIT-III : India-China Relations, India and South Asia

- (i) India-China Relations**
- (ii) India and South Asia: SAARC, Look East Policy, Act East Policy**

UNIT-IV : India and Contemporary World

- (i) India as an emerging Global Power, Myth and Reality**
- (ii) India in the Contemporary World**

Text Books :

- Appadorai, A. and M.S. Rajan(1988), 'India's Foreign Policy and Relations', New Delhi, South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Bahadur, Kalim (ed.)(1986), 'South Asia in transition: Conflicts and Tensions', New Delhi, Patriots.
- Bandyopadhyaya, J.(2006), 'The making of India's Foreign Policy', New Delhi, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Banerjee, A.K. (ed.)(1998), 'Security issues in South Asia: Domestic and External Sources of Threats to Security', Calcutta, Minerva.
- Bidwai, Praful and Achin Vanaik (eds.)(1999), 'South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- D. Scott (2011)(ed.), 'Handbook of India's International Relations', London, Routledge.
- Dutt, V.P.(2007), 'India's Foreign Policy Since Independence', New Delhi, National Book Trust.
- Tellis and S. Mirski (2013) (eds.), 'Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order', Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington.

Reference Books

- A. Ganguly, S. and Rahul Mukherji(2011), India since 1980, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- Ghosh, Partha S.(1989), Cooperation and conflict in South Asia, New Delhi: Manohar.
- Gould, H.A. and Sumit Ganguly (eds.)(1993), The Hope and the Reality: U.S.-Indian Relations from Roosevelt to Reagan, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH.
- Gujral, I.K.(1998), A foreign policy for India, Delhi: External publicity division, MEA, Government of India.
- Mansingh, Surjeet(1984), India's search for power: Indira Gandhi's foreign policy, 1966-1982 New Delhi: Sage.
- Muni, S.D.(2010), India's Foreign Policy the democracy dimension, New Delhi: Foundation Books.
- Nayar, B.R. and T.V. Paul(2004), India in the world order searching for major power status, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- S. Cohen, (2002) *India: Emerging Power*, Brookings Institution Press.
- S. Mehrotra, (1990) 'Indo-Soviet Economic Relations: Geopolitical and Ideological Factors', in *India and the Soviet Union: Trade and Technology Transfer*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Sengupta, Bhabani(1998), Fulcrum of Asia relations among China, India, Pakistan and the USSR, New Delhi: Konark Publishers.
- W. Anderson, (2011) 'Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy', in W. Anderson, *Trusts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia*, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper IV

WOMEN, POWER AND POLITICS

Course objectives: This course opens up the question of women's agency, taking it beyond 'women's empowerment' and focusing on women as radical social agents. It attempts to question the complicity of social structures and relations in gender inequality. This is extended to cover new forms of precarious work and labour under the new economy. Special attention will be paid to feminism as an approach and outlook.

Learning outcomes:

After completing this course the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of patriarchy, feminism, family, community and state
- Understand the history of women's movement and why these movements emerged, and hence would be able to connect theory and practice.

UNIT-I: Feminism

- (i) Meaning and Development
- (ii) Liberal, Socialist and Radical Feminism

UNIT-II: Issues

- i) Patriarchy
- ii) Sex and Gender

iii) Gender, Power and Politics

UNIT-III: Issues

- (i) Women Movement in India
- (ii) Women Empowerment: Policies and Practices
- (iii) Violence against Women

UNIT-IV: Women and Development

- i) WID (Women in Development), WAD (Women and Development), GAD (Gender and Development)
- ii) Women and Work (Visible and Invisible)

Text Books

- B. Hooks, (2010) 'Feminism: A Movement to End Sexism', in C. Mc Cann and S. Kim (eds),
- M. John.(2008) (ed) *Women's Studies in India*, New Delhi: Penguin.
- M. Kosambi, (2007) *Crossing the Threshold*, New Delhi, Permanent Black.
- Menon, (2008) 'Power', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Delhi: Pearson.
- *Naarivaadi Rajneeti: Sangharsh evam Muddey*, University of Delhi: Hindi Medium Implementation Board.
- T. Shinde, (1993) 'Stree Purusha Tulna', in K. Lalitha and Susie Tharu (eds), *Women Writing in India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- *The Feminist Reader: Local and Global Perspectives*, New York: Routledge.
- U. Chakravarti, (2001) 'Pitrasatta Par ek Note', in S. Arya, N. Menon & J. Lokneeta (eds.)
- V Geetha, (2002) *Gender*, Kolkata, Stree Publications.

Reference Books

- N. Gandhi and N. Shah, (1992) *Issues at Stake – Theory and Practice in the Women's Movement*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- N. Menon, (2004) 'Sexual Violence: Escaping the Body', in *Recovering Subversion*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.
- P. Swaminathan, (2012) 'Introduction', in *Women and Work*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
- R. Kapur, (2012) 'Hecklers to Power? The Waning of Liberal Rights and Challenges to Feminism in India', in A. Loomba *South Asian Feminisms*, Durham and London: Duke University Press.
- U. Chakravarti, (2003) *Gendering Caste through a Feminist Lens*, Kolkata, Stree publications.
- V. Bryson, (1992) *Feminist Political Theory*, London: Palgrave-MacMillan.

DSE Paper – IV

DISSERTATION / RESEARCH PROJECT

College can give this choice only for students with above 60% aggregate marks)

Project Paper- Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India (DSE-II)

Introduction:

The research experience of students is greatly enriched by early exposure to conducting research. There are numerous benefits of undergraduate students who get involved in research. They are better off in understanding published works, determine an area of interest, can discover their passion for research and may start their career as a researcher. Further students will be able to develop ability for scientific inquiry and critical thinking, ability in the knowledge base and communication. This course is included to promote above mentioned abilities among the students.

Learning Objectives:

- To help students to learn how to develop scientific research designs in the study of public administration.
- To guide students to understand the previous research in their field of interest and review them to arrive at a research problem
- To encourage the students to learn ways to describe and evaluate public policy implementation.
- To help students understand the logic of hypothesis testing in both quantitative and qualitative research.
- To make students to learn the methods of writing a research report.

Expected outcomes: Students will be able to

- Independently prepare a research design to carry out a research project
- Review the related research papers to find out a research problem and relevant hypotheses
- Understand the dynamics of citizen – administrative interface and administrative behaviours.
- Learn the use of statistical techniques for interpretation of data.
- Learn the APA style of reporting a research project.

Unit I A student is required to carry out a project on an issue of interest to him / her under the guidance and supervision of a teacher. In order to do so s/he must have the knowledge in research methodology and of steps in planning and conducting a research. The supervisors may help the students to go on field study / study tour relevant to their work. Thirty hours of class may be arranged in the routine to help students understand research methodology, and planning, conduction and reporting on the research. An external examiner with the supervisor as the internal examiner will evaluate the research project on the basis of scientific methodology in writing the report, and presentation skill and performance in the viva

Format

- **Abstract** – 150 words including problem, method and results.
- **Introduction** – Theoretical considerations leading to the logic and rationale for the present research
- **Review**- Explaining current knowledge including substantive findings and theoretical and methodological contributions to the topic, objectives and hypotheses of the present research

- **Method** – Design, Sample, Methods of data collection, Procedure
- **Results**- Quantitative analysis of group data-- (Raw data should not be attached in Appendix) Graphical representation of data wherever required. □ Qualitative analysis wherever done should indicate the method of □ qualitative analysis.
- **Discussion**
- **References (APA Style) & Appendices**
- Project should be in Soft binding. It should be typed in Times New Roman 14 letter size with 1.5 spacing on one sides of the paper. Total text should not exceed 50 pages (References & Appendices extra).
- Two copies of the project should be submitted to the College.
- ***Project - American Psychological Association (APA) – Publication Manual 2006 to be followed for project writing***

Mark distribution for dissertation / Research project

Identification of Total problem	Review of Literature	Methodology	Analysis	Findings	Viva Voce
10	10	10	25	20	25
100					

Broad areas identified for Project: Social Movements: Environment, Women, Dalit, Peasant, Social Development, Political Development in Odisha, Political Socialization, Political Participation, Political Modernization and Communication, Decentralized democracy: Rural and Urban Local Self Governance, Functionary of Gram Sabha, Empowerment of Women and other marginals in PRIs, Development, Displacement, Rehabilitation, Resettlement in Odisha, Role of NGOs in Development, Regional Development and Regional Imbalances, Implementation of ORTPS- 2012, RTE-2009, Food Security Act, 2013, FRA, 2007.

Generic Elective Paper I

FEMINISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Course objectives : The aim of the course is to introduce students to contemporary debates on

Feminism and the history of feminist struggles. The course begins with a discussion on construction of gender and an understanding of complexity of patriarchy and goes on to analyze theoretical debates within feminism. It offers a gendered analysis of Indian society, economy and polity with a view to understanding the structures of gender inequalities. And the last section aims to understand the issues with which contemporary Indian women's movements are engaged with.

Course Learning Outcomes

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of patriarchy and different approaches of feminism
- Understand different trajectories of history of feminism as it developed in western, socialist and Indian contexts.
- Make sense of how patriarchy functions within the family

UNIT-I: Understanding Feminism

- (i) Feminist theorizing of the sex/gender distinction; Public Man and Private Woman (ii) Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism

UNIT-II: Theories of Feminism

- (i) Liberal and Socialist,
- (ii) Radical feminism and Eco-feminism

UNIT-III: Feminist issues and women's participation: The Indian Experience

- (i) Women's participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India
- (ii) Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques; Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India, History of Women's struggle in Post- Independent India

UNIT-IV: Family in contemporary India and Understanding Woman's Work and Labour

- (i) Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
- (ii) Understanding Woman's Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women's work , Female headed households

Text Books

- Bina Agarwal, (2013) 'Gender And Green Governance', Oxford University Press, Oxford, □ Forbes, Geraldine (1998) 'Women in Modern India'. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press
- Geetha, V. (2002) 'Gender'. Calcutta, Stree Publications.
- Geetha, V. (2007) 'Patriarchy'. Calcutta, Stree Publications.
- Jagger, Alison. (1983) 'Feminist Politics and Human Nature'. U.K, Harvester Press. □ John, Mary (
- John, Mary(2008) 'Women studies in India: A Reader', Peguin, New Delhi
- Lerner, Gerda. (1986) 'Creation of Patriarchy'. New York. Oxford University Press.

Reference Books

- Banarjee, Sikata. (2007) 'Ghadijally, Rehana. (ed.) 'Urban Women in Contemporary India: A Reader'. New Delhi, Sage.
- Chakravarti, Uma. (1988) 'Beyond the Altekarian Paradigm: Towards a New Understanding of Gender Relations in Early Indian History', Social Scientist, Volume 16, No. 8.
- Desai, Neera & Thakkar, Usha. (2001) 'Women in Indian Society'. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Gandhi, Nandita & Shah, Nandita. (1991) 'Contemporary Women's Movement in India'. Delhi, Zubaan.
- Gupta, A and Sinha Smita, (2005) 'Empowerment of women: Language and Other Facets', Mangal Deep, New Delhi.
- Jayawardene, Kumari. (1986) 'Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World'. London, Zed Books and Conclusion.

- Nayak, Smita (2016) (eds.) ‘Combating Violence Against Women: A Reality in the Making’, Kalpaz, Gyan Books Pvt, Ltd, New Delhi
- Nayak, Smita (2016) (eds.) ‘Gender Dynamics: The Emerging Frontiers’, Research India Publications, New Delhi.
- Nayak, Smita, (2016), ‘Whither Women: A Shift from Endowment to Empowerment’, Edupedia, New Delhi.
- Rege, Sharmila. (2003) (ed.) ‘The Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge’. New Delhi, Sage.
- Rowbotham, Shiela. (1993) ‘Women in Movements’, New York and London, Routledge. □ Sangari, Kumkum & Chakravarty, Uma.(1999) (eds.) ‘From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender’. Delhi, Manohar.
- Sarkar, Tanika & Butalia, Urvashi. (1995) (eds.) ‘Women and the Hindu Right’. Delhi, Kali for Women.

Generic Elective Paper II

GOVERNANCE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Course Objectives: This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times. There is a need to understand the importance of the concept of governance in the context of a globalizing world, environment, administration, development. The essence of governance is explored through the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

Course Learning Outcomes

- The students are acquainted with the changing nature of governance in the era of globalization.
- The students are introduced to the most contemporary ideas of sustainable development and green governance.
- The students become familiar with a rigorous introduction to the best practices in India on good governance

UNIT-I: Government and governance: concepts

- (i) Governance: Meaning, Nature and Types
- (ii) Role of State in the Era of Globalisation: State, Market and

Civil Society

UNIT-II : Good Governance

- i) Good Governance
- ii) Sustainable Development and Governance

UNIT-III: Local Governance

- (i) Democratic Decentralization: Institutions of Local Governance (PRIs),

(ii) People' Participation in Local Governance & Deepening Democracy

UNIT-IV : Good Governance Initiatives In India

- i) Public Service Guarantee Acts & Electronic Governance
- ii) Citizens Charter & Right to Information, Corporate Social Responsibility iii)

Text Books

- A Baviskar, ((1995) The Belly of the River: Tribal Conflict Over Development in the Narmada Valley', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- A. Parel (2000) (ed) 'Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule', New Delhi, Lexington Books.
- B. Parekh, (1997) 'Gandhi: A Brief Insight', Delhi, Sterling Publishing Company.
- B. Parekh, (1999) 'Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse', New Delhi, Sage Publication.
- D. Hardiman, (2003) 'Gandhi in his Time and Ours'. Delhi, Oxford

University Press. Reference Books

- R Iyer, (ed) (1993) 'The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi', New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- R. Ramashray, (1984) 'Self and Society: A Study in Gandhian Thought', New Delhi, Sage Publication.

Generic Elective Paper III

GANDHI AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Course objectives: Locating Gandhi in a global frame, the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications. It will introduce students to key instances of Gandhi's continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

Learning Outcomes This course will help students to understand Gandhian philosophy in a critical and analytical manner. It will also help in describing the impact of Gandhian thought on Indian and global politics. It will help in identifying and explaining selected approaches and methods that historians have used to study the history of anti-colonial Indian politics.

UNIT-I

- i) Theories: Satyagraha, Ahimsa

UNIT-II

- i) Swaraj, Swadeshi

UNIT-III

- i) Relevance Gandhi: Gandhi & Environment, Gandhi & Women, Gandhi & Social Harmony

UNIT-IV-

- Gandhi & Global Peace: Gandhian Philosophy in Contemporary World

Text Books

- B. C. Smith (2007), 'Good Governance and Development', Palgrave.
- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya, (1998) (eds.) 'The Governance Discourse'. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- B. Nayar (1995) (ed.), 'Globalization and Politics in India', Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Neera Chandhoke, (1995) 'State and Civil Society Explorations In Political Theory', Sage Publishers.
- Panda, Smita Mishra (2008), 'Engendering Governance Institutions: State, Market and Civil Society', Sage Publications.
- Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (2004) (eds.), 'Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation', Sage.
- United Nation Development Programme, (1997) 'Reconceptualising Governance', New York.
- World Bank Report, (1992) 'Governance and Development'.

Reference Books

- Burns H Weston and David Bollier (2013), 'Green Governance: Ecological Survival, Human Rights, and the Law of the Commons', Cambridge University Press.
- Emilio F. Moran, (2010) 'Environmental Social Science: Human - Environment interactions and Sustainability', Wiley-Blackwell.
- Pardeep. Sachdeva, (2011) 'Local Government in India', Pearson Publishers, New Delhi. □ Pranab Bardhan and Dilip Mookherjee (2006), 'Decentralization And Local Governance In Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective', MIT Press.
- T.R. Raghunandan (2013), 'Decentralization and Local Governments: The Indian Experience, Readings on The Economy, Polity and Society', Orient Blackswan. □ D. Crowther (2008), 'Corporate Social Responsibility', Deep and Deep Publishers, New Delhi.

Generic Elective Paper IV

UNITED NATIONS AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS

Course Objectives: This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the most important multilateral political organization in international relations. It provides a detailed account of the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts. The course imparts a critical understanding of the UN's performance until now and the imperatives as well as processes of reforming the organization in the context of the contemporary global system.

Course Learning Outcomes

- The students will learn about the evolution of United Nations as an international organization, its principles and institutional structure.

- The course will develop an in depth understanding of United Nations role in peace keeping and peace building since the Second World War.
- Students will learn about major global conflicts and United Nations role in conflict management.
- The paper will evolve analytical skills of the students on United Nations role in creating an equitable social economic world order.
- The course will assess United Nations contributions and shortcomings in maintaining international peace and security.
- The paper will enhance knowledge on the imperatives of reforming the organization in contemporary global system.

UNIT-I : The United Nations

i) An Historical Overview of the United Nations.

ii) Principles and Objectives

UNIT-II

i) Structures and Functions: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council,

ii) The International Court of Justice, The Specialized Agencies (International Labour Organisation (IOL), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), World Health Organisation (WHO), UN Programmes Funds: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

iii) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect iv) Millennium Development Goals.

UNIT-III Major Global Conflicts since the Second World war

i) Korean war

ii) Vietnam War

iii) Afghanistan War

iv) Balkans Serbia and Bosnia

UNIT-IV

Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms

Text Books

- Basu, Rumki (2014) ‘United Nations: Structure and Functions of an international organization’, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers
- Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (2008) (eds.) ‘The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations’. 4th edn. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) ‘The United Nations: an introduction’. Basingstoke, Palgrave.
- Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2006) ‘International Relations’. 6th edn. New Delhi, Pearson.
- Saxena, J.N. (1986) et.al. ‘United Nations for a Better Worl’, New Delhi, Lancers.
- White, B. et al. (eds.) (2005) ‘Issues in World Politics’, 3rd edn. New York, Macmillan.
- Whittaker, D.J. (1997) ‘United Nations in the Contemporary

World', London, Routledge.

Reference Books

- Armstrong, D., Lloyd, L. and Redmond, J. (2004) 'International Organisations in World Politics'. 3rd edn. New York, Palgrave, Macmillan.
- Calvocoressi, P. (2001) 'World Politics: 1945-2000', 3rd edn. Harlow, Pearson Education.
- Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) 'The new United Nations', Delhi, Pearson Education.
- United Nations Department of Public Information. (2008) 'The United Nations Today'. New York, UN.

Course structure of UG Political Science Pass

Semester	Course	Course Name	Credits	Total marks
I	DSC-I	Introduction To Political Theory	06	100
II	DSC-II	Indian Government And Politics	06	100

III	DSC-III	Comparative Government And Politics	06	100
IV	DSC-IV	Introduction To International Relations	06	100
V	DSE-I	Administration And Public Policy: Concepts And Theories	06	100

VI	DSE-II	Democracy And Governance	06	100
			30	600

POLITICAL SCIENCE Papers for PASS students

Discipline Specific Core – 4 papers
 Discipline Specific Elective – 2 papers

Marks per paper - Midterm : 20 marks, End term : 80 marks, Total – 100 marks
 Credit per paper – 6
 Teaching hours per paper – 50 hours + 10 hours tutorial

Discipline Specific Core Paper I

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

Course Objectives: This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the Concepts.

Unit-I Political Theory: Definition and Approaches: Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Post Behavioural, Relevance (14 lectures)

Unit-II Concepts: Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice

Unit-III Rights, Gender, Citizenship, Civil Society and State

Unit-IV Debates in Political Theory:

- (i) Grounds of Political Obligation
- (ii) Protective discrimination and Equality

Text Books

- Bhargava, R. and Ashok Acharya (2008) '*Political Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
- Vinod, M.J and Deshpande, Meena (2013) 'Contemporary Political Theory', PHI, New Delhi
- Verma, S. P. (1996) 'Modern Political Theory', Vikash Publishing, 3rd Reprint, New Delhi.
- Ramaswamy, Sushila (2010), 'Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts', PHI Learning, New Delhi
- Bellamy, R. (1993), (ed.) 'Theories and Concepts of Politics'. New York: Manchester University Press.

□ Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) 'Theory and Methods in Political Science'. London: Macmillan. □ Heywood, Andrew (2016) (Reprint) 'Political Theory: An Introduction', Palgrave, UK.

Reference Books

□ Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (2004) (eds.) 'Handbook of Political Theory'. New Delhi, Sage. □ Vincent, A. (2004) 'The Nature of Political Theory'. New York: Oxford University Press. □ Mckinnon, C. (ed.) (2008) 'Issues in Political Theory', New York: Oxford University Press. □ Arblaster, A. (1994) 'Democracy', (2nd Edition), Buckingham: Open University Press. □ Parekh, B. (2000), 'Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory', Macmillan Press, London.

Discipline Specific Core Paper II

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Unit-I Historical Development of Indian Constitution and formation and working of the Constituent Assembly

Unit-II Indian Constitution: Basic features, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Unit-III Institutional Functioning: President, Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary

Unit-IV (i) Parties and Party systems in India
(ii) Recent trends in Federalism in India

Text Books

1. Abbas, H., Kumar, R. & Alam, M. A. (2011) *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Pearson, 2011.
2. Austin, G. (1999) *Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Austin, G. (2004) *Working of a Democratic Constitution of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Chakravarty, B. & Pandey, K. P. (2006) *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
5. Chandhoke, N. & Priyadarshi, P. (eds.) (2009) *Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics*. New Delhi: Pearson.
6. Jayal, N. G. & Maheta, P. B. (eds.) (2010) *Oxford Companion to Indian Politics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference Books:

7. Chandra, B., Mukherjee, A. & Mukherjee, M. (2010) *India After Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin.
8. Menon, N. and Nigam, A. (2007) *Power and Contestation: India Since 1989*. London: Zed Book.
9. Singh, M.P. & Saxena, R. (2008) *Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns*. New Delhi: PHI Learning.
- Vanaik, A. & Bhargava, R. (eds.) (2010) *Understanding Contemporary India:*

Critical Perspectives. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Discipline Specific Core Paper III

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Unit-I The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis

Unit-II Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic

Unit-III Classifications of political systems:

- (i) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA
- (ii) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China

Unit-IV

Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems: China, UK, and India

Text Books

- Ann L. G. (ed.) (2002) *Handbook of Federal Countries*. Montreal & Kingston: McGill- Queen's University Press.
- Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage. □ D. Caramani. (ed.) (2008) *Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. □ Dhillon, Michael. (2009) *Contemporary China: An Introduction*. London, New York: Routledge, 2009.
- Hague, R and Harrop, M. (2004) *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. London: Palgrave MacMillan, pp. 268-290.
- Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- O'Neil, P. (2009) *Essentials of Comparative Politics*. (Third Edition). New York: WW. Norton & Company, Inc.
- Palekar, S.A. (2009) *Comparative Government and Politics*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. (Eighth Edition). London: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Rekha Saxena. (ed.) (2002) *Mapping Canadian Federalism for India*. New Delhi: Konark Publisher, Pvt., pp. 115-129.

Reference Books:

- Bara, J. (2009) 'Methods for Comparative Analysis', in Bara, J. & Pennington, M. (eds.) *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 40-65.
- Blondel, J. (1996) 'Then and Now: Comparative Politics', *Political Studies*. Vol. 47, Issue 1, pp. 152-160
- Chandhoke, N. (1996) 'Limits of Comparative Political Analysis', *Economic and Political Weekly*. vol. 31, No. 4, (January 27), pp. PE 2-PE8.
- Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) (2011) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book*. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 150-158.
- Mair, P. (2008) 'Democracy', in Carmani, D. (ed.) *Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 108-132.

- Watts, D. (2003) *Understanding US/UK Government and Politics*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-25; 66-105; 106-138.

Discipline Specific Core Paper IV

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objectives: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

Unit-I Approaches to International Relations

- (a) Classical Realism
- (b) Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism
- (c) Feminist Perspective

Unit-II Cold War and Post-Cold:

- (i) Origin and Phases
- (ii) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centres of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)

Unit-III India's Foreign Policy: Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)

Unit-IV (i) India's Policy of Non-alignment (ii) India: An Emerging Power

Text Books

- Appadorai and Rajan, M. S. (eds.) (1985) *India's Foreign Policy and Relations*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
- Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (eds.) (1999) *International Political Enduring: Concepts and Contemporary Issues*. 5th Edition. New York: Longman, pp. 7-14; 29-49; 119-126. □
- Basu, Rumki (ed) (2012) *International Politics: Concepts theories and Issues*, New Delhi, Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd.
- Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2011) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Fifth Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ganguly, S. (ed.) (2009) *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2009) *International Relations*. New Delhi: Pearson.
- Indian Foreign Service Institute. (1997, 1998) *India's Foreign Policy: An Agenda for the 21st Century* Vols. 1 & 2, New Delhi: Konark Publishers.
- Vanaik, A. (1995) *India in a Changing World: Problems, Limits and Successes of Its Foreign Policy*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Reference Books

- Jackson, R. and Sorenson, G. (2008) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Mewmillians, W.C. and Piotrowski, H. (2001) *The World Since 1945: A*

History of International Relations. Fifth edition. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

- Smith, M., Little, R. and Shackleton, M. (eds.) (1981) *Perspectives on World Politics*. London: Croom Helm.
- Tickner, J. A. (2001) *Gendering World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post Cold War - Era*. Columbia University Press.
- Wenger, A. and Zimmermann, D. (eds.) (2003) *International Relations: From the Cold World War to the Globalized World*. London: Lynne Rienner.
- William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999) *Classic Readings of International Relations*. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper I

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY: CONCEPTS AND

THEORIES Topics:

Unit-I Public administration: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, Public and Private Administration, Major Approaches, (16 lectures)

Unit-II Administrative Theories: The Classical Theory, Scientific Management, the Human - Relation theory, and Rational Decision-Making. (16 lectures)

Unit-III Understanding public policy: (i) concept and theories, relevance.

Unit-IV Policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. (14 lectures)
Development Administration, New Public Management.

Readings:

Text Books

Topic 1. Public administration as a discipline

- Awasthi, A. and Maheshwari, S. (2003) *Public Administration*. Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal, pp. 3-12.
- Basu, Rumki, (2014) *Public Administration, Concepts and Theories*, Delhi Sterling Publishers
- Henry, N. (2003) *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, pp. 1- 52.

Topic 2. Administrative theories

- Bhattacharya, M. and Chakrabarty, B. (2005) (eds.) *Public Administration: A Reader*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- *Frontiers in Organization & Management*. New York: Praeger.
- Henry, N. (2003) *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, pp. 53-74.
- Benson, J. K. (ed.) (1977) *Organizational Analysis: Critique and Innovation*. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- Bhattacharya, M. and Chakrabarty, B. (eds.) (2005) *Public Administration: A Reader*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 88-100.

Topic 3. Development administration

- Bhattacharya, M. (2001) *New Horizons in Public Administration*. New Delhi: Jawahar.

Topic 4. Understanding public policy

□ Dror, Y. (1983) *Public Policy Making Re-examined*. Oxford: Transaction Publication. □ Dye, T.R. (1975) *Understanding Public Policy*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Reference Books:

□ Bernard, C. (1938) *The Functions of Executive*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. □ Gant, G.F. (1979) *Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
□ Mooney, J. (1954) *The Principles of Organization*. New York: Harper & Row. □ Siffin, W. (eds.), *Approaches to Development Politics*. New York: McGraw-Hill. □ Simon, H. (1967) *Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision Making Process in Administrative Organization*. New York: Macmillan.
□ Wiedner, E. (ed.) (1970) *Development Administration in Asia*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper II DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Course Objective: This Paper tries to explain the institutional aspects of democracy and how institutions function within a constitutional framework. It further delves into how democracy as a model of governance can be complimented by institution building.

Unit-I

Structure and Process of Governance: Parliament, Party Politics and Electoral behaviour, Federalism, The Supreme Court and Judicial Activism, Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy)

Unit-II

Ideas, Interests and Institutions in Public Policy:

- a. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design
- b. Institutions of Policy Making

Unit-III

Regulatory Institutions –

- (i) SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission Of India
- (ii) Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.

Unit-IV

Dynamics of Civil Society: New Social Movements and Various interests, Role of NGO's, Understanding the political significance of Media and Popular Culture.

Text Books

- Agarwal B, Environmental Management, Equity and Eco-feminism: Debating India's Experience, Journal of Pesant Studies, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 55-95.
- Atul Kohli (ed.), (2001) *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press,
- Corbridge, Stuart and John Harris, (2000) *Reinventing India: Liberalisation, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy* OUP.
- Basu Rumki et, al(ed) (2010) *Democracy and good governance: Reinventing the Public service Delivery System in India*, New Delhi, Bloomsbury India, 2015

- Baxi, Upendra and Bhikhu Parekh, (ed.) (1994)Crisis and Change in Contemporary India, New Delhi, Sage.
- Bidyut Chakrabarty, (2003) Public Administration: A Reader, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Kothari, Rajini,(1970) Politics in India, Delhi, Orient Longma,.
- Mackie. Gerry, (2003) Democracy Defended, New York, Cambridge University Press,.
- Mahajan, Gurpreet (ed.) (2000) Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Menon, Nivedita, (ed.) (2001) Gender and Politics in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Mohanty, Manoranjan (1998) Peoples Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World, Sage, New Delhi,.
- Brass. Paul, (1990) Politics in India since Independence, Hyderabad, Orient Longman.

Reference Books

- Fuller, C.J. (ed.) (1997)Caste Today, Oxford University Press
- Jenkins. Rob, (2004) Regional Reflections: Comparative Politics Across India's States, New Delhi, OUP,.
- Joseph E. Stiglitz,(2003) Globalisation and its Discontents, WW Norton Press.
- Pankaj Sharma, (2004) *E-Governance: The New Age Governance*, APH Publishers
- S. Laurel Weldon, (2011) When Protest Makes Policy: How Social Movements Represent Disadvantaged Groups, Michigan Publishers.
- Shah. Ghanshyam, [ed.], (2002) Social Movements and The State, Sage Publication,
- Smitu Kothari, (1993) Social Movements and the Redefinition of Democracy, Boulder, Westview.
- Su H. Lee,(2010) Debating New Social Movements: Culture, Identity, and Social Fragmentation , Rawat Publishers, New Delhi
- Sury, M.M, (2003) India: A Decade of Economic Reforms: 1991 –2001, New Delhi, New Century Publication.
- Thomas R. Dye, (1984) Understating Public Policy, Prentice Hall NJ.
- Vasu Deva, *E Governance In India : A Reality -* , Commonwealth Publishers,2005
- Y. Dror, Public Policy Making Re-examined, Leonard Hill Books, Bedfordshire, 1974.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC)

Optional for SECC II paper

Total Marks- 100

Skill Enhancement Courses (SECC Option-I)

LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

Introduction : To acquaint the student broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life

legislative work. These will be, to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyze ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle inter-office communications. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

Unit-I

Powers and Functions of People's Representatives at different tiers of Governance

- i) Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies
- ii) Representatives of Rural & Urban local self-government from Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward

Unit-II :Supporting the Legislative Process and the Legislative Committees

- i) Legislative Procedure: How a Bill becomes law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill
- ii) Types of Committees; Role of Committees in reviewing Government Finances, policy, programmes and legislation

Unit-III : Reading the Budget Document

- i) Overview of the Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget
- ii) Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries

Unit –IV : Support in Media monitoring and Communication

- i) Types of Media and their significance for Legislators
- ii) Basics of Communication in Print and Electronic Media

Text Books

1. D. Kapur and P. Mehta, (2006) 'The Indian Parliament as an Institution of Accountability', *Democracy, Governance and Human Rights*, Programme Paper Number 23, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.
2. Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) (2009), *Subordinate Legislation*, 3. Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs), (2009) *Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure*.
4. P. Mehta, 'India's Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of Judicial Sovereignty', *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 18(2), pp.70-83.
5. Sanyal, (2011) *Strengthening Parliamentary Committees* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

Reference Books

6. A. Celestine, (2011) Delhi, *How to Read the Union Budget* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New
7. B. Jalan, (2007) *India's Politics*, New Delhi: Penguin.

8. G. Rose, (2005) 'How to Be a Media Darling: There's No getting Away From It', *State Legislatures*, Vol. 31(3).
9. N. Jayal and P. Mehta (eds), (2010) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi,
10. R. Guha, (2007), *India After Gandhi*, Macmillan: New Delhi.

Skill Enhancement Courses (SECC Option-II)

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Introduction: The objective of an undergraduate application course for common students in Peace and Conflict Studies will cover in-depth knowledge of conflict analysis, conflict resolution, conflict prevention, as well as the historical and cultural context of organized violence, Peace and Conflict Resolution addresses the sources of war, social oppression and valence and the challenges of promoting peace and justice internationally and domestically. It also introduces more equitable, cooperative and non-violent methods that can be used to transform unjust, violent or oppressive world situations. This course provides students with an overview of the Peace and Conflict Studies discipline, including key concepts and related theories. The course is designed to familiarise students with the historical background of various peace movements, to analyse principles used to resolve conflict and to provide a view of how peace and conflict resolution are being pursued today. The course will also cover extensive understanding of current research and development within the field of peace and conflict studies and perspective of the environment, gender, migration and ethnicity.

Unit-I International Peace and Conflict Resolution: Sources of War

- i) Sources of War: International and Domestic Issues and Trends
- ii) What is Conflict: Introduction to International Conflict Resolution

Unit-II International Conflict Resolution Theories:

- i) Models developed by Johan Galtung, Joseph Montville,
- ii) Models developed by Morton Deutsch, William Zartman, Levy Jack.

Unit-III Conflict Resolution

- i) Background of various Peace Movement and Concepts,
- ii) Principles used to resolve conflict.

Unit-IV Cross-border Relationship

- i) Migration, International rules and regulations, normative concept and political decisions.
- ii) Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution.

Text Books

1. Bidwai, Praful and Achin Vanaik (eds.)(1999), *South Asia on a short fuse: Nuclear*

politics and the future of global disarmament, New Delhi: OUP.

2. Carr, Edward H.,(1994) "Realism and Idealism," Richard Betts (ed), Conflict After the Cold War, Boston: Simon & Schuster.
3. Deutsch, Morton,(1973) The Resolution of Conflict: Constructive and Destructive Processes, New Haven, Yale University Press.
4. Ghosh, Partha S.(1989), Cooperation and conflict in South Asia, New Delhi:

Manohar. **Reference Books**

5. Kriesberg, Louis (1998), Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution, Rowman & Littlefield, Maryland. Banerjee, A.K. (ed.)(1998), Security issues in South Asia: Domestic and external sources of threats to security, Calcutta: Minerva.
6. Levy, Jack, (1995)"Contending Theories of International Conflict: A Levels-of-Analysis Approach" in Crocker et al, Managing Global Chaos, USIP.
7. Starkey, Boyer, and Wilkenfield, (1999) Negotiating a Complex World. Rowman & Littlefield, Maryland.
8. Waltz, Kenneth N., (1994)"Structural Causes and Economic Effects," Richard Betts (ed), Conflict After the Cold War, Boston: Simon & Schuster.

Training Component of the UG Syllabus in Political Science

The present Syllabus in Political Science requires special training for the teachers of undergraduate teaching. The training modules will update their knowledge and help them to deliver quality inputs to the students.

Themes on which inputs for teachers are to be developed:

I. Understanding Political Theory

- Theorizing the Political
- Theories of Feminism
- Modernism and Post Modernism

II. Constitutional Government and Democracy in India

- Recent trends in Federalism

III. Political Theory-Concepts and Debates

- Egalitarianism: Special Exclusion and Affirmative Action
- Procedural, Distributive and Global Justice
- Cultural Relativism and Multiculturalism

IV. Political Process in India

- Recent trends in Indian Party System
- Role of Caste, Class, Gender and Religion in Voting Behaviour
- Electoral Reforms-Recent Debates
- Secularism and Communalism Debates
- Politicisation of Caste

V. Introduction to Comparative Governments and Politics

- Going beyond Euro-centrism
- Capitalism: Meaning and development
- Globalization: features and impact
- Rise and decline of Communism as a ruling Ideology
- Decolonization meaning and context

VI. Introduction to Public Administration

- Public Policy
- New public Administration
- New Public Management
- New Public Service Approach
- Good governance
- Feminist perspective

VII. Perspective on International Relations

- Development of International Relations; Emergence of International State System
- Nationalization and Power
- National Interest-Key Development of International Relations
- Power, Conservations of International Relations
- Classical Realism and Neo-realism, Liberalism and Neo- liberalism, Marxist Approach, Feminist Perspective , Euro-centricism and Perspective from Global South
- World War-I causes and consequences, Significance of Bolshevik Revolution
- Rise of Fascism and Nazism, World War-II cause and consequences
- Cold war evolution and different phases, Disintegration of USSR
- Emergence of Third World War and End of Cold War

VII. Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective

- New Institutionalism: meaning, background, significance
- Nation-State-meaning and Evolution in West Europe
- Nation and State Debates in Post colonial context
- Democratization in Post-Authoritarian Countries
- Democratization in Post-Communist Countries
- Federalism: meaning, evolution and features

IX. Public Policy and Administration in India

- Public Policy Process in India
- Concept and Significance of Budget, Budget cycle in India
- Various Approaches and Types of Budgeting
- Public Service Delivery System
- Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and e-Governance

X. Global Politics

- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

- International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments
- Political Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
- Cultural and Technological Dimension
- Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
 - Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change
- Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF, World Bank, WTO, TNCs
- Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
- Migration & Human Security
- Global Shifts: Power and Governance

XI. Western Political Philosophy

- Hegel
- Marx

XII. Indian Political Philosophy

- Brahmanic and Shramanic
- Islamic and Syncretic
- Abul Fazal-Monarchy
- Kabir: Syncretism

XIII. Contemporary Political philosophy

- Antonio Gramsci
- John Rawls

XIV. Modern Indian Political Thought

- Pandita Ramabai: Gender, Critique of Orthodoxy
- Tagore Critique of Nationalism
- Savarkar: Hindutwa-A Critical Assessment
- Lohia: Socialism,
- J.P.Narayan: Total Revolution

Training Component of the UG Syllabus in Political Science (Pass)

The present Syllabus in Political Science requires special training for the teachers of undergraduate teaching. The training modules will update their knowledge and help them to deliver quality inputs to the students.

Themes on which inputs for teachers are to be developed:

I- Introduction to Political Theory

- Definition and Approaches: Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Post Behavioural, Relevance
- Debates in Political Theory: Protective discrimination and Equality.

II- COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic

IV- INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- Approaches to International Relations: Classical Realism, Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism Feminist Perspective
- Cold War and Post-Cold: Phases, Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centres of Power European Union, China, Russia and Japan

Generic Elective -2 (Interdisciplinary): (additional option)

1) READING GANDHI

Course objective: Locating Gandhi in a global frame, the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications. It will introduce students to key instances of Gandhi's continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

Unit-I- Theories: Satyagraha, Ahimsa

Unit-II- Swaraj, Swadeshi

Unit-III- Relevance of Gandhi: Gandhi & Environment, Gandhi & Women, Gandhi and Social Harmony

Unit-IV- Gandhi and Global Peace: Gandhian Philosophy in Contemporary

World Text Books

- A. Parel (ed) (2000) *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi: Lexington Books.
- A. Parel (ed.) (1997) *Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other Writings* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- B. Parekh, (1999) *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Brown. J, and A Parel (eds) (2011) *Cambridge Companion to Gandhi*, Cambridge University Press.
- D. Dalton, (2000) A. Parel (ed) *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi: Lexington Books.
- H. Coward (ed) (2003) *Indian Critiques of Gandhi*, New York: State University of New York Press.
- R. Iyer, (2001) *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 344-358.
- R. Mukharjee, (ed) (1995), *The Penguin Gandhi Reader*, New Delhi:

Penguin. **Reference Books**

- B Parekh, (1997) *Gandhi: A Brief Insight*, Delhi: Sterling Publishing Company.
- Brown, J. (2008) *Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chatterjee. P, (1986) *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A derivative discourse?* Delhi: Zed Books.
- D. Dalton, (1996) *Mahatma Gandhi: Selected Political Writings*, USA: Hackett Publishing.
- D. Hardiman, (1981) *Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat: Kheda District, 1917-1934*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- D. Hardiman, (2003) *Gandhi in his Time and Ours*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dirks, (2001), *'Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the making of Modern India*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Gandhi, (1941) 'Chapter 1, 2, 9, 15, and 16', in *Constructive Programme: Its Meaning and Place*, Ahmedabad: Navjivan Trust.
- R Iyer, (ed) (1993) *The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi:

- Oxford University Press.
- R. Ramashray, (1984) *Self and Society: A Study in Gandhian Thought*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
 - S. Sarkar, (1982) *Modern India 1885-1947*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
 - Taneja, (2005) *Gandhi Women and the National Movement 1920-1947*, New Delhi: Haranand Publishers.
 - Terchek, (1998) *Gandhi: Struggling for Autonomy*, USA: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.
 - Weber, (2006) 'Gandhi is dead, Long live Gandhi- The Post Gandhi Gandhian Movement in India', in *Gandhi, Gandhism and the Gandhians*, New Delhi: Roli.

Generic Elective- 3, Additional option

2) HUMAN RIGHTS GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT

Course Objective: This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular, and assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements. Conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience form the contents of the course.

Expected Learning Outcome: The study of the course will equip the students with theoretical and conceptual understanding of socio – economic and political problems of marginalized groups in society such as women, dalits, minorities and adivasis and repercussions of contemporary developments on globalization on them.

Unit-I Understanding Social Inequality

- i. Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.
- ii. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

Unit-II Human Rights

- i. Human Rights: Various Meanings
- ii. UN Declarations and Covenants
- iii. Human Rights and Citizenship Rights
- iv. Human Rights and the Indian Constitution
- v. Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission.
- vi. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.
- vii. Consumer Rights: The Consumer Protection Act and Grievance Redressal mechanisms.
- viii. Human Rights Movement in India.

Unit-III Gender

- i. Analysing Structures of Patriarchy
- ii. Gender, Culture and History
- iii. Economic Development and Women
- iv. The issue of Women's Political Participation and Representation in India
- v. Laws, Institutions and Women's Rights in India

vi. Women's Movements in India

Unit-IV Environment

- i. Environmental and Sustainable Development
- ii. UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after.
- iii. Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity
- iv. Environment Policy in India
- v. Environmental Movement in India

Text Books

- Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), *Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism*, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.
- Baxi, Upendra (2002), *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Beteille, Andre (2003), *Antinomies of Society: Essays on Ideology and Institutions*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Geetha, V. (2002) *Gender*, Stree Publications, Kolkata.
- Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications, Delhi.
- Gonsalves, Colin (2011) *Kaliyug: The decline of human rights law in the period of globalization* Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi.
- Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993) *Environmental History of India*, University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Haragopal, G. (1997) *The Political Economy of Human Rights*, Himachal Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Menon, Nivedita (ed) (2000) *Gender and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003) *Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*, Kali for Women, Delhi.
- Sen, Amartya, (1999) *Development as Freedom* New Delhi, OUP.
- Shah, Nandita and Nandita Gandhi (1992) *Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, Kali for Women, Delhi.

Generic Elective (Interdisciplinary): 4 (additional Option)

1. Feminism: Theory and Practice

- Feminist theorizing of the sex/gender distinction; Public Man and Private Woman
- Radical feminism and Eco-feminism
- Women's participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India
- Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques; Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India, History of Women's struggle in Post- Independent India
- Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
- Understanding Woman's Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women's work , Female headed households

II. Gandhi and The Contemporary World

- Relevance of Gandhi: Gandhi and Environment, Gandhi and Women, Gandhi and

Social Harmony

- Gandhi and Global Peace: Gandhian Philosophy in Contemporary World

III. Governance: Issues and Challenges

- Role of State in the Era of Globalization: State, Market and Civil Society Good Governance
- Sustainable Development and Governance
- People' Participation in Local Governance and Deepening Democracy
- Public Service Guarantee Acts and Electronic Governance
- Citizens Charter and Right to Information, Corporate Social

Responsibility **DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC**

ELECTIVE -4 (DSE Additional)

I. Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

- Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa
- International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian Law

II. Development Process and Social Movements in

Contemporary India Welfare State, Development and the role of Planning Commission

- Development in the era of Liberalization and Reforms
- Industrial Development and its impact on organized and unorganized labour
- Agricultural Development and Agrarian Crisis, Land Reforms and Green Revolution, Social Movements: Meaning and Approaches, New Social Movements
- Women's Movement, Environmental Movements
- Dalit Movement, Tribal Movement,
- Leftwing Extremism: Issues and Challenges

III. India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World

- India's Foreign Policy: Postcolonial Perspective
- India and South Asia: SAARC, Look East Policy, Act East Policy
- India as an emerging Global Power, Myth and Reality
- India in the Contemporary World

IV. Women, Power and Politics

- Gender, Power and Politics
- WID (Women in Development), WAD (Women and Development), GAD (Gender and Development)
- Women and Work (Visible and Invisible)