

Shailabala Women's Autonomous College

Department of Political Science

Course Structure of P.G. Programme

In Political Science

Duration-2 years

No. of Semesters- 04

Total Papers-22

Total credits-103

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES

1. Educate students about normative political values, concepts and debates centered on these along with political processes, theories, governments in India and other countries and about international relations between those countries.

2. Prepare students for a variety of careers or graduate and professional degree programs in fields such as law, bureaucracy, education, politics, policy, civil society and business.

3. Offer students the analytical and research skills needed to understand, explain, describe & evaluate society, politics, governments, organized associational life and international relations.

4 MA Political Science is a postgraduate Political Science course. Political Science is the study of theory and practice and description and analysis of power relations, political systems and political behavior. The MA (Political Science) degree course involves study of both national and international political systems. It covers a very board field which incorporates the study of normative concepts, historical and modern political systems, public administration, governmental policies and procedures, international relations and public affairs. The stipulated duration of the course is three years.

5. Political science, the systematic and rigorous study of politics and government, is becoming increasingly crucial in a complex and controversial world. Current cynicism about politics and public leadership believe a need for responsive, representative, effective, and capable public authority. Citizens still expect government to tackle such intimidating social problems, such as healthcare, community security, economic, and social justice and the balancing of conflicting rights and freedoms. Political science analyzes the ways societies use public authority to address collective problems. The Masters of Arts in Political Science program is designed to equip students with specialized research and analytical skills as well as familiarity with more generalized problem-solving skills sufficient to allow them to make valuable contributions to any vocation or enterprise they pursue and to ensure that they will be prepared to solve public problems.

6. The MA in Political Science will engage students in the study of social, economic, and political life, nationally and globally. A Master's degree in political science can lead to exciting careers in federal state and local

governments; law, business, and international organizations; non-profit associations and organizations; campaign management, electoral politics, and polling; journalism; and last but certainly not the least research and teaching.

7. MA Political Science offers a strong platform to venture into diverse field like academics, research, teaching, administrative jobs, journalism, work in national and international nonprofit organizations (NGOs) and election campaign manager.

8. Along with it the graduation degree in Political Science acquaints students to inculcate various citizenship values like- empathy, cooperation, tolerance, leadership quality, make them responsible in nation- building and develop in them law abidingness.

9. It also inculcates values of debate, discussion and spirit of constitutionalism.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

1. Understanding of the institutions, processes, constitutional background, and policy outcomes of the government or other power structures and the ability to compare one country's political system with others around the world

2. Knowledge of key theories and concepts, historical developments, organizations, and modern issues in international relations

3. Understanding of government institutions, electoral processes, and policies in a variety of countries around the world and the ability to compare the effectiveness or impact of differing political arrangements across countries

4. Knowledge of some of the philosophical underpinnings of modern politics and government and the legal principles by which political disputes are often settled

5. Ability to use the comparative case study method of analysis, quantitative forms of analysis, and legal analysis in oral communication and in written research.

Summary

HC-Hard Core	14x100	1400
CE-Core Elective	4x100	400
OE-Open Elective	1x50	50
AE-Allied Core	2x50	100
FI-Field Internship	1x50	50
Total Marks		2000

Summary

Semester-I	23 credits	450
Semester-II	29 credits	550
Semester-III	28 credits	550
Semester-IV	23 credits	450
Total	103 credits	2000

SEMESTER-I

S L N O	NATU RE OF COUR SE	COU RSE CODE	PAPER TITLE	U NI TS	CRED ITS	MID- SEM	EN D-- SE M	TOT AL
1	Hard- Core	HC- 101	Comparativ e Politics (Concepts and Models)	5	5	30	70	100
2	Hard- Core	HC- 102	Administrat ive Theory -Principles and Approaches	5	5	30	70	100
3	Hard- Core	HC- 103	Internation al Relations- Major Concepts and Theories	5	5	30	70	100
4	Hard- Core	HC- 104	Contempor ary Political Theory	5	5	30	70	100
5	Allied Core	AC- 101	Computer Application Course	3	3	Mid- sem- 10+Prac tical 10=20 marks	30	50
	TOTA L				23	135	315	450

SEMESTER-II

S L N O	NATU RE OF COUR SE	COUR SE CODE	PAPER TITLE	UNI TS	CR ED ITS	MI D- SE M	EN D-- SE M	TO TA L
6	Hard- Core	HC- 201	Comparative Political processes	5	5	30	70	100
7	Hard- Core	HC- 202	Contemporary Debates in Political Theory	5	5	30	70	100
8	Hard- Core	HC- 203	Indian Government and Politics(Basics)	5	5	30	70	100
9	Hard- Core	HC- 204	Indian Political Tradition-I	5	5	30	70	100
10	Core Elective	CE- 201	State and Local Administration in India-With Special Reference to Odisha Or Administration in India	5	5	30	70	100
11	Open Elective	OE- 201	Gender and Politics OR MOOCs From Swayam, NPTL etc.	--	4	--	50	50
	Total				29	150	400	550

SEMESTER-III

S L N O	NATU RE OF COUR SE	COUR SE CODE	PAPER TITLE	UNI TS	CREDI TS	MI D- SE M	EN D-- SE M	TOT AL
12	Hard- Core	HC- 301	Research Methodol ogy	5	5	30	70	100
13	Hard- Core	HC- 302	Political Sociology	5	5	30	70	100
14	Hard- Core	HC- 303	Western Political thought-I	5	5	30	70	100
15	Core Electiv e	CE- 301	Global Politics or Peace and Conflict	5	5	30	70	100
16	Core Electiv e	CE- 302	Indian Governm ent and Politics or Working of Democrac y in India	5	5	30	70	100
17	Field Interns hip	FE-201		--	3	--	50	50
	Total				28	150	400	550

SEMESTER-IV

S L N O	NATU RE OF COUR SE	COUR SE CODE	PAPER TITLE	UNI TS	CREDI TS	MI D- SE M	EN D-- SE M	TOT AL
18	Hard- Core	HC- 401	Western Political Thought-II	5	5	30	70	100
19	Hard- Core	HC- 402	India's Foreign Policy	5	5	30	70	100
20	Hard- Core	HC- 403	Dissertatio n	5	5	30	100	100
21	Core Electiv e	CE- 401	Contempo rary Internation al Studies Or Internation al Security	5	5	30	70	100
22	Allied Core	AC- 401	Women and Society for all PG subjects and Programm e	3	3	15	35	50
	Total				23	105	345	450

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABUS (CBCS) FOR PG

Semester-I

Hard Core-101

COMPARATIVE POLITICS (CONCEPTS AND MODELS)

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Comparative politics, its nature and scope and different theoretical models. Also, they will know Constitutionalism, its types and states in Comparative Perspectives along with the meaning and theories of Political elites.

This course introduces students to the different perspectives, approaches and conceptual frameworks of comparative political analysis. The course emphasizes the importance of understanding how and why comparisons are made apart from what is to be compared. It exposes students to conceptual categories and analytical frameworks which capture and explain both the similarities and differences in political experiences across the world. The purpose is to help students to examine contemporary political realities with conceptual tools which would enable them to see relationship among political phenomena across the world and help to understand the debates that have gathered around them.

Unit-I

Comparative Politics - Nature and Scope.

Approaches-Behaviouralism,

Post- Behaviouralism.

Unit-II

David Easton's System Approach

Gabriel Almond's Structural-Functional Approach

Marxist Approach

Unit-III

Constitutionalism-Concepts

Problems and Limitations

Typologies of Constitutions

Unit-IV

State in Comparative Perspective:

Capitalist

Socialist

Post-Colonial Societies

Unit-V

Political Elite-

Meaning and Theories

Elite Theory of Democracy

References-

1. Caramani, Daniel (2008), Comparative Politics, OUP .
2. Ronald Chilcote (1981) Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, Westview Press, Boulder.
3. Almond and Coleman (1960) The Politics of Developing Areas, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
4. Almond and Powell (1966) Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Amerind Pub, New Delhi
5. David Easton, The Political System
6. Rod Hague and Martin Harrop, Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction, Palgrave, 2001(5th Edition)
7. Howard Wiardo(ed) New Directions in Comparative Politics, OUP Boulder, 2002 9
8. NeeraChandoke,(1995) State and Civil Society, Sage, ND
9. T.B Bottomore(1985), Elites and Society,Penguin.
10. Peter Evans, ThedaSkoopel et al (1999), Bringing the State Back In, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
11. S.P Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing, Third Reprint,1996
12. S.N Ray, Comparative Politics.

Semester-I

Hard Core-102

ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY-PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Public Administration, Approaches, Different theories of Organization, Administrative Management, New Public Administration, Development Administration and Citizen's Participation in Administration.

The objective of the course is to provide superior education to post graduate the students aspiring for public service career. To that end, the course provides an academically rigorous, political science-based curriculum relevant to public policy and public management. It promotes understanding of the political, social, legal and economic environment in which public organizations operates. It provides understanding of the nature, scope of administrative process and decision making. This course introduces students to key administrative theories ranging from classical, neo-classical to contemporary theories on administration. The course also explores some of the recent trends, including feminism and ecological perspective for greater democratization in restructuring public administration.

Unit-I

Nature, Scope and Approaches to the study of Public Administration

Public and Private administration

Role of Public Administration in Developed and Developing Countries

Unit-II

Theories of Organization-

Traditional Theory

Scientific Management Theory

Human Relations Theory

Unit-III

Administrative Management –

Leadership Types, Functions, Theories.

Decision Making

Motivation and Communication

Unit-IV

Concepts of Public Administration-

Comparative Public Administration (Nature, Issues and Characteristics)

Dimensions of New Public Administration

New Public Management

Unit-V

Development Administration –

Nature, Issues and Characteristics

Riggs's Model

Citizen's Participation in Administration

References-

1. P. H. Appleby, Policy and Administration, Alabama University of Alabama Press, 1957.
2. R. K. Arora, Comparative Public Administration, New Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1972.
3. Avasthi and S. R. Maheswari, Public Administration, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, 1996.
4. P. Bhambri, Administrators in a Changing Society, Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Delhi, Vikas, 1971. M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour, Calcutta, The World Press, 1991.
5. G. E. Caiden, Dynamics of Public Administration: Guidelines to Current Transformation in 9. Theory and Practice, New York, Holt, 1971.
7. B. K Dey, Personnel Administration in India: Retrospective Issues, Prospective Thought, New Delhi, Uppal, 1991

8. M.E Dimock and G.O Dimock, Public Administration. Oxford, I.B.H Publishing Co.,-1975
9. Administrative Vitality: The Conflict with Bureaucracy, New York, Harper,1959
10. P.R Dubhashi, The Profession of Public Administration, Pune, Subhadra, Saraswat, 1980
11. A. Etizioni, A Sociological Reader on Complex Organization, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Western, 1961.
12. S. Grover, managing the Public Sector, 3rdedn. Chicago, Dorsey Press, 1986
13. R .T Golembewski, Public Administration as a Developing Discipline: Perspective on Past, Present and Future, New York, Marcel Dekker,1977
14. R.B Jain, Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration, New Delhi, Vishal,1976

Semester-I

Hard Core-103

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS -MAJOR CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand different theories and Approaches to International relation, key Concepts of International relation, Structure and Agents of International relation, Conflict Resolution and Peace and Transformation in International Relations.

This paper seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduced students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying International Relations. Towards the end of the course, the students shall have acquired a grounding in the academic debates and research literature in the field of international relations (IR), and understood how to apply key theories and concepts of IR to global and regional issues. The students would gain knowledge of significant developments in contemporary international relations, and would develop practical skills relevant to a career in international affairs, including in academia, research think-tanks, international organizations, government, media and NGOs.

Unit-I

Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations-
Idealism, Realism, Neo-Realism

Decision-Making theory

Game Theory

Unit-II

Key concepts in International Relations –

Power (Base, Elements, Measurement and Limitations)

National Interest

Relevance of Ideology

Unit-III

Theories of Deterrence

Arms Control

Strategic Stability

Balance of Power and balance of Terror

Unit-IV

International Relations Theory

System

Structure

Agent

Unit-V

War and Pacifism

Conflict Resolution and Transformation

References-

1. J Baylis and S. Smith, The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations
2. Charles W. Kegley Jr and Eugene R. Wittkopf, World Politics
3. R. Gilpin, Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order. A Wendt, Social Theory of International Politics
4. K. Waltz, Theory of International Politics
5. S. Burchill and others, Theories of International Relations
6. Chris Brown, Understanding International Relations
7. Thomas Diez, Bode and others, Key Concepts in International Relations.
8. Andrew Heywood, Global Politics.
9. Tim Dunne, Kurki and Steve Smith, International Relations Theories.
10. J. E. Dougherty and others, Contending Theories of International Relations.
11. C. Reus-Smith and Duncan Snidal, The Oxford Handbook of International Relations.

12. Henry R. Nau, Perspective on International Relations
13. Patricia J. Campbell and others, An Introduction to Global studies
14. George Ritzer and Atalayedt. Readings in Globalization: Key Concepts and Major Debates
15. M. Holis and S. Smith, Explaining and Understanding International Relations.
16. R.O Keohane, After Hegemony
17. C. Hooper, Manly States: Masculinities, International Relations and Gender Politics
18. J.N Rosenau, Turbulence in World Politics: A Theory of Change and Continuity

Semester-I
Hard Core-104

Paper-Contemporary Political Theory

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand the nature of Political Theory, its Decline and Resurgence, Different theories of state, Different Models of Democracy, Justice, state and Civil Society.

Contemporary Political theory is concerned with the systematic elaboration of the underlying structure of our moral and political activities, as well as examination and reconstruction of the principal political values such as justice, common good, community living etc.

Unit-I

Nature and Approaches to the study of Political Theory

Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory

Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism

Unit-II

Theories of State-Liberal, Neo-Liberal

Marxist and Pluralist

Post-Colonial and Feminist

Unit-III

Theories of Democracy-Classical and Contemporary Models of Democracy-
Representative

Participatory

Deliberative

Unit-IV

Justice-Meaning and Theories

Rawl's Theory

Critique of Rawls

Unit-V

State and Civil Society-

Pre-Gramscian Theories

Tocqueville -School of Democracy

Gramsci's Concept of Civil Society

Globalization and Civil Society

References-

1. Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction, Pearson Longman, 2008.
2. Bellamy, Richard(ed), Theories and Concepts of Politics, Manchester University Press, New York, 1993.
3. Knowles, Dudley, Political Philosophy, London: Routledge, 2001.
4. Swift, Adam, Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2001.
5. Matravers, Derek and Jon Pike (eds), Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy, London: Routledge, 2003.
6. Santucci.A. Antonio Gramsci. Aakar Publication (2021)
7. Elliot.M.Carolyn,CivilSociety and Democracy, OUP New Delhi,2006
8. S.P Verma
9. Gauba O.P (2018), "An Introduction to Political Theory",Mayur Books, New Delhi
10. RamaswamySushila (2015), "Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts",PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, Rimjhim House,111. New Delhi
11. John Hoffman and Paul Graham (2010), "Introduction to Political Ideologies", Pearson India Education Services Pvt Ltd.
12. Heywood Andrew(2013), "The Politics", Palgrave Macmillan.
13. Vinod M.J and Deshpande Meena(2013), "Contemporary Political Theory", PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, Rimjhim House,111. New Delhi
14. Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.
15. Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14
16. Seglow, Jonathan, 'Multiculturalism', in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew. (eds.) Political Concepts, Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 156-168.

COMPUTER APPLICATION COURSE

Semester-II

Hard Core-201

Paper -1

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL PROCESSES

Objectives and Learning Outcomes- This paper will enable the learners to understand Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political communication, Political Change, Social Movements, Political Modernization, development and Underdevelopment, Political Representation and Public Policy Making.

This course introduces students to the different perspectives, approaches and conceptual frameworks of comparative political analysis. The course emphasizes the importance of understanding how and why comparisons are made apart from what is to be compared. It exposes students to conceptual categories and analytical frameworks which capture and explain both the similarities and differences in political experiences across the world. The purpose is to help students examine contemporary political realities with conceptual tools which enable them to see relationship among political phenomena across the world and understand the debates that have gathered around them.

Unit-I

Political Culture-

Theories and Critique

Political Socialization

Political Communication

Unit-II

Political Change-Revolution (Theories and types)

Social Movements-Theories

New Social Movements

Unit-III

Modernization and Political Development
Underdevelopment
Dependency

Unit-IV

Theories and Functions of Political Parties
Political Representation and its Theories
Pressure Groups

Democratization in Post-authoritarian and in Post-communist Countries.

Unit-V

Public Policy Making-Role of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, Models of Public Policy

Civil Society and its role

References-

1. Caramani, Daniel (2008), Comparative Politics, OUP 3.
2. Ronald Chilcote (1981) Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered,
3. T.B Bottomore(1985) Elites and Society, Penguin.
4. Peter Evans, ThedaSkocpel et al (1999), Bringing the State Back In, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 12. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing, Third Reprint, 1996
5. S. N. Ray, Comparative Politics
6. SudiptaKaviraj and Sunil Khilani (2002) Civil Society, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
7. Adrian Leftwich (2000) States of Development: On the Primacy of Politics in Development, Polity Press, and Cambridge
8. L.W Pye and S, Verba(ed), Political Culture and Political Development, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ 1976.
9. G. Sartori, Parties and Party System: A Framework for Analysis, Cambridge University, Cambridge, 1976.
10. H.J Wiarda, New Development in Comparative Politics, Colorado, West-View Press, Boulder.
11. J. Bara and Pennington (2009) (eds) Comparative Politics: Explaining Democratic System, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Semester-II

Hard Core-202

Contemporary Debates in Political Theory

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Marxism, Neo-Marxism, feminism, Environmentalism, Role of Ideology, Leninist, Maoist and Gandhian Theories of Change and Multiculturalism

This paper aims at introducing the students to the recent political concepts. It also teach the students about Third World Political Theory.

Unit-I

Marxism

Neo-Marxism

Critiques

Unit-II

Feminism-Liberal and Radical

Socialist and Marxist

Environmentalism

Unit-III

Ideology- Meaning and nature

Role of Ideology

End of Ideology

Unit-IV

Theories of Change

Lenin

Mao

Gandhi

Unit-V

Communitarianism

Multiculturalism

Cultural Relativism

References-

1. Parekh, B. Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory, Macmillian Press, London, 2000.
2. E. Said, Orientalism, Chatto and Windus, London, 1978
3. C. Taylor, Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition, edited by J.P Mayer and M. Lerner, New York, Harper, London, Fontana, 1968.
4. S.K White , Political Theory and Post Modernism, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1991
5. I.M Young, Justice and the Politics of Difference, Princeton University Press, Oxford, 1990
6. A. Ahmed, In Theory: Classes, Nations, Literatures, Verso, London, 1992
7. J.B Elshtain, Public Man, Private Man: Women in Social and Political Thought, Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ 1981
8. R. Guha and G.C Spivak, Selected Subaltern Studies, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1988
9. R. young, White Mythologies: Writing History and the West, Routledge, London, 1990
10. Althusser, L, 1977, 'Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses (Notes Towards an Investigation)' in Althusser 'Lenin and Philosophy' and Other Essays, London: New Left Books.
11. Taylor, Charles, et al, 1994, Multiculturalism: Examining The Politics of Recognition, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Semester-II

Hard Core-203

Paper -3

Indian Government and Politics-(Basics)

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand making of the Indian Constitution, Distinct Feature of Indian Constitution, working of the Indian Constitution.

The paper introduces students to the way democracy has functioned in post-independence India within a deeply divided and hierarchical society. The topics traverse through contestations over Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles between Parliament & Supreme Court, approaches to study the nature of Indian State, Institutional functioning through Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary. The paper also takes up the study of power structures in Indian society; caste, class and patriarchy, the interface of religion and politics, functioning of political parties and party systems, critical appraisal of economic planning, etc. The paper concludes by studying various social movements taken up by workers, peasants, environmental and women.

Unit-I

Making of Indian Constitution –

The Constituent Assembly and Historical Background

Composition and Nature

Working of Constituent Assembly

Unit-II

Ideological Contents-Preamble

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

Secularism in India

Unit-III

Constitution as an instrument of Social Change-

Types and Procedure of Constitutional Amendment

Constitutional Amendments

Unit-IV

Federalism and its Working -Nature

Areas of Tension in Centre-State Relations.

Demands for State Autonomy and Separatist Movement

Unit-V

Executive and Central Administration-President and Prime Minister

Union Territories -Administration

Critical Appreciation

References-

1. Hansaria B.L (1998):"Does India need a New Constitution", Calcutta;Esatern law House.
2. Basu, Durgadas(1995), "Introduction to the Constitution of India", New Dwlhi: Prentice-hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
3. Seervi, H.M. (1991)"Constitutional Law of India, Vol.1 and 2,3" Bombay:N.MTripathy
4. Raj, Hnas(1998)"The Constitution of India", New Delhi: Surjeet Publication
5. Austin, Granvile(1999), "Working A Democractic Constitution: The Indian Experience", Delhi:OUP
6. Swarup, Jagdish(2006), "Constitution of India:Vol-1 and II and III", New Delhi:Modern Publications.
7. Avasti, A.P. (2001), "Indian Government and Politics", Agra:LakshmiNarainAgarwal.
8. Kashyap, Subhas C (1989/1993/1995), "Our Constitution/ Our parliament/Our Judiciary", New Delhi: NBT, India.de
9. Bhagwan,V and Vandana Shiva (2007), Indian Government and Politics", New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
10. Johari, J,C (1996), "Indian Political System", New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
11. Weiner, Myron(1989), "The Indian Paradox Essays in Indian Politics", New Delhi: Sage Publications, India Pvt.Ltd

12. Hardgrave Jr, R.L and Stanley A. Kochanek (2008), "Indian Government and Politics in a Democratic nation". Boston: Thomson Wadsworth.
13. Singh M.P and Rekha Saxena (2011), Indian Politics Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning, New Delhi: Prentice Hall India Learning
14. Fadia B.L (2011), "Indian Government and Politics", Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
15. Pylee, M.V(2003), Our Constitution Government and Politics", New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co.

Hard Core-204

Paper -4

INDIAN POLITICAL TRADITION-I

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Kautilya, his concept of State and Foreign Policy, DayanandaSaraswati his philosophy, Gokhale and Tilak's political philosophy and the Political ideas of Gokhale.

This course introduces the specific elements of Indian Political Thought spanning over two millennia 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. Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that define 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 form part of this course.

Unit-I

Kautilya- Relationship between ethics and politics, elements and functions of State

Nature and Characteristics of Government- The King, Ministers, Officials, Judicial Administration

Revenue administration, spy system, Foreign Policy and Security

Unit-II

DayanandSaraswati -Relationship between ethics and politics

Religious and Social Reforms

Concept of the Vedic Swaraj, AryaSamaj

Unit-III

G.K. Gokhale

Political Goals

Programmes and Techniques

Unit-IV

B.G. Tilak

Political Philosophy, Goals and Techniques

Concept of Swaraj

Unit-V

M.K. Gandhi

Concept of Sarvodaya, Swaraj, Swadeshi, Trusteeship, Non-Violence

Contemporary Relevance of Gandhi

References-

1. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth Deutsch(ed) Political Thought in Modern India, Sage, 1986
2. B.N. Ray, Tradition and Innovation in Indian Political Thought, Delhi 1998
3. U.N. Ghoshal, A History of Indian Political Ideas, OUP, 1996
4. V.P. Verma Modern Indian political thought, Agra, 1998
5. Michael FBrecher, Nehru: A Political Biography
6. V. R. Mehta, Foundations of India's Political Thought, New Delhi, 1996
7. J.K. Baral, Indian Political Tradition, Macmillan, 2004
8. The Hindu Philosophy of Life, Ethics and Religion OM-Tat-Sat Srimad bhagavadgita Rahasya.. by Bal Gangedhara Tilak, Published in January 2020; Gyan Publishing House.

Semester-II

Core Elective -201

ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand evolution of Indian Administration, Constitutional authorities in India, Central Administration, Budget Procedure in India, Planning and Issues in Indian Administration.

This paper will give knowledge about the evolution and growth of Indian administration. Familiarity with constitutional frame work on which Indian Administration is based. Understanding the in-built control mechanism over constitutional bodies in particular and administration in general.

Unit-I

Evolution of Indian Administration

Colonial and Post-Colonial Administration

Globalization and Administration

Unit-II

Constitutional Authorities in India-Political Executive at Union level

Finance Commission and Election Commission

Comptroller and Auditor General and Attorney General of India

Unit-III

Structure and Functioning of Central Administration-Central Secretariat-Its Organization and Functions

Cabinet Secretariat and Cabinet Secretary and Prime Minister's Office

Functioning of Ministries -Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs

Unit-IV

Control of Public Expenditure-Preparation and Passing of Budget in India

Machinery for Planning at National Level

National Planning Commission-NitiAyog

National Development Council

Unit-V

Issues in Indian Administration-Centre-State Relations

Corruption in Administration and the Agencies of Control

Administrative Reforms

Parliament v/s Supreme Court

References-

1. Chandra (1968), Indian Administration, London: Allen and Union
2. P.R Dubshash (1972), Rural Administration in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan
3. R.K Arora (ed) (1974), Administrative Change in India, Jajpur: Alekh Publisher, 1974
4. C.P Bhambri (1971), Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Delhi: Vikas Publications
5. S.C Dubey (ed) (1979), Public services and Social Responsibility, Shimla: Institute of Advanced Studies.
6. O.P Motiwal (ed) (1976), Changing Aspects of Public Administration in India, Allahabad: Chugh Publications
7. R.B Jain (1976), Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration, Delhi: Vikas
8. S.R Maheswari (2001), Indian Administration, New Delhi: Orient Longman Blackswan.
9. G.R Reddy(ed), (1977), Pattern of Panchayati Raj in India, Madras: Macmilan
10. Avasti and Avasti (2001), "Indian Administration", Agra: L.N Agarwal

Core Elective -201

STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA-WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ODISHA

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Necessity and Rationale-Framework of State and Local Administration, Political Executive of the state, Administration of the state, urban and rural local Governance structure and Function

The course will equip the students to understand the nuances of development as it relates to greater decentralization and democratization. It will equip the students with a theoretical understanding of decentralization and how institutional architecture and power relations affect governance outcomes.

Unit-I

Necessity and Rationale-Framework of State and Local Administration

Political Executive at the state level-Governor

Council of Minister and Chief Minister

Unit-II

Odisha Secretariat-Chief Secretary, Departments and Directorates

Board of Revenue-Role and Function

Revenue Divisional Commissioner-Role and Function

Unit-III

Development Administration-Development Commissioner and State Planning Board

Role of Collector and BDO in Development

Citizen's Participation in Development

Unit-IV

Urban Local Government -Historical Evolution of Urban Local Government in India

Urban Government in Odisha-Municipalities, NAC-Structure, Functions and Processes

State government Control, Reforms in Urban Government

Unit-V

Rural Local Government -Historical Evolution of Rural Local Government in India

Rural government in Odisha -PRI institutions-Structure, Functions and Processes

State Government Control, Reforms in rural Governance, 73rd and 74th Amendments

References

1. State Administration-IIPA
2. State Directorates in India- M.A Uttalib
3. Revenue Administration- V. Rajlaxmi, D.L.
4. District Administration- Mohit Bhattacharya
5. District Administration- T.N. Chaturvedi and R.D Jain, IIPA.
6. District Administration- IswarDayal, KuldeepMathur, M Bhattacharya
7. The Chief Secretary in India: MeenaSogani
8. Citizen Participation in Rural Development- H.R Chaturvedi and S.K Mishra
9. The Theory of Local Government- Multalib and Khan,1982
10. Administration for Rural Development- Satis K. Patra
11. Local Government in India- S.R Nigam
12. Local Government Institutions in Rural India- Haldipur and Parmahama.

Semester-II

Open Elective -201

GENDER AND POLITICS-

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Women and Public Policy, Women and Politics, Gender and Human Rights Debate, Gender and Human Development, Health, Population policy.

Unit-I

Women and Public Policy-

Public Policy for women-Health, Education and Budget.

Women in Policy Formulation

Gendering Development through Public Policy

Unit-II

Women in Politics-

Global Scenario

Globalization and Women

Women and Politics in India

Unit-III

Human Rights and Gender

Women Specific Rights

Violation of Women's Rights

Unit-IV

Human Development-Meaning and Features

Women and Human Development

Unit-V

Women and Health

Women and Population Policy

Women and Education

References-

1. Haleh Arshar (ed.) Women and Politics in the Third World, London: Routledge. 1996
2. United Nations 2000 The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics, New York: United Nations
3. Vandana Shiva, Staying Alive: Women Ecology and Development in India, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1998
4. Nivedita Menon, Gender and Politics in India, New York, OUP, 1999
5. Vandana Shiva (ed) Close to Home: Women Reconnect, Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide, Philadelphia New Society Publishers 1994
6. Davis, Kathy; Evans, Mary and Lorber, Judith (eds) (2011). The SAGE Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies. London: Sage.
7. Hesse-Biber, Sharlene (ed.) (2012). Handbook of Feminist Research: Theory and Practice. London: Sage
8. Krook, Mona Lena and Childs, Sarah (2010). Women, Gender and Politics: A Reader. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. Krook, Mona Lena and Mackay, Fiona (eds) (2011). Gender, Politics and Institutions. Towards a Feminist Institutionalism. Houndmills: Palgrave.
10. Waylen, Georgina et al. (eds). The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
11. Davis, Kathy; Evans, Mary and Lorber, Judith (eds) (2011). The SAGE Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies. London: Sage.
12. Hesse-Biber, Sharlene (ed.) (2012). Handbook of Feminist Research: Theory and Practice. London: Sage.

Semester-III

Hard Core-301

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL METHODS

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Social and Political Research, Scientific methods, Research Design, hypothesis, Survey methods, Sampling, data Analysis and basic statistical techniques and tools as research is central to social sciences the study of research methodology is of crucial importance for the learners.

The learning Outcome of this paper will be significant in the career of the learners. he/she will have a complete understanding on research and research methodology

This course will introduce students to understand the fundamental process of doing research in the social sciences, with special reference to tools they are likely to use in Political Science. It will position it such that a student can go from a common-sense understanding to a complex, conceptual one. The student will also have a sense of hands-on training, by undertaking some limited research idea, with an appropriate methodology and write a report on it. This will constitute the internal assessment requirement. The faculty offering the course will provide a list of ideas for a short, doable research, along with a guide to the literature and proposed methodology, from which the students may choose.

Unit-I

Social and Political Research-Meaning, Objective and Motivating Factors,

Types of Research

Scientific Method-Characteristics, Steps, Process and Limitations

Unit-II

Research Design-Meaning, Components, Identifying and Planning Research,

Report Writing

Hypothesis-Meaning, Types, Sources, Formulation and Functions of Hypothesis

Unit-III

Survey Methods-Meaning, Types, Steps and Limitations

Observation, Questionnaire and Interview Method,
Sampling-Meaning, Types and Selection of Samples

Unit-IV

Data Analysis-Content Analysis, Report Writing

Basic Statistical Concepts-Use and Limitations

Frequency and Percentage Distribution

Unit-V

Basic Statistical Techniques-Measures of Central Tendency,

Standard Deviation and Correlation, Coefficients and Chi-Square Tests

References-

1. Bagchi, KanakKanti (2007) Research Methodology in Social Sciences: A Practical Guide, Delhi, Abijeet Publications
2. Bajaj and Gupta 1972 Elements of Statistics, New Delhi; R. Chand & Com.
3. Beteille, Andre, and Madan T.N. 1979: Encounter and experience: Personal accounts of field work, New Delhi Vikas.
4. Bose, Pradeep Kumar 1995; Research Methodology, N.D. 7. Mukherjee, P.N. (eds.) 2000: Methodology ICSSR in Social Research; Dilemmas and perspectives; New Delhi, Sage.
5. Cooper, R. Donald and Pamela S. Schindler (2003) Business Research Methods, Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
6. Goode, W.J. and Paul Iyatt, 1952: Methods in Social Research, New York, Mcgrawhill.
7. Merton R.K. 1968 Social Theory and Social Structure, New Delhi: Amerind.
8. Shipman, Martin, 1988, The Limitations of Social Research, London, Sage.

Semester-III

Hard Core-302

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY -CONCEPTS AND ISSUES

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand the basic ideas of Marx, Weber, Émile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Mosca, Pareto, C. Wright Mills along with concepts of Political Participation, Political communication, 3 Political Development, Social Change and Social Conflict.

The learner will have acquaintance with the theories as well as processes in Political Sociology will make her understand core ideas of important Philosophers in the field of Political sociology as well as important concepts involved in the study of society and social change

Unit-I

Seminal Ideas of Karl Marx-

Class and Class Struggle

Alienation, State and Revolution

Max Weber-Bureaucracy

Unit-II

Sociological Ideas of Emile Durkheim

Talcott Parsons

Unit-III

Elite-Theories of Circulation of Elites- Mosca, Pareto

C Wright Mills

Pluralistic Critiques

Unit-IV

Political Participation

Political Communication

Political Development

Unit-V

Theories and Processes-

Social Stability

Social Change

Social Conflict -Theories and Processes

References-

1. Robert E. Dowse and John Hughes, Political Sociology, London 1972
2. Michael Ross and Phillip Althoff, An Introduction to Political sociology, London 1972.
3. Lewis A. Coser(ed) Political Sociology, New York 1966
4. Lewis A. Coser, Masters of Sociological Thought, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1996
5. Robert A. Dahl, Modern Political Analysis, New Jersey, 1970.
6. L. Milbraith, Political Participation, Chicago, 1985.
7. Karl Deutsch, The Nerves of Government, New York, 1968.
8. Lucian Pye(ed) Communication and Political development, New Delhi, 1972
9. J.K. Baral and S. Baral, Political Sociology, Vidhyapuri, 2009

Hard Core-303

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT-I

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand the political philosophies of Plat, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.

Political Philosophy is not only basic to understand politics but also encourages learner to develop new questions and expand the horizon of Politics. This paper will help learners develop critical thinking on politics and political processes.

The significant of western political thought lies in the attempt of the political philosopher to identify political issues, and provide solution, thus giving political thought a meaning and vision. The classic in political thought include the works of Plato to the Marx. The paper intends to acquaint about different ways of reading classical text especially in the west to establish its linkage with current thought process.

Unit-I

Plato-

Justice

Ideal State

Communism

Unit-II

Aristotle-

Best State

Classification of Government

Justice and Revolution

Unit-III

Hobbes-

Human Nature, State of Nature and Social contract

Leviathan

Individualism

Unit-IV

Locke-

Human Nature, State of Nature

Natural Rights, Social Contract

Liberalism

Unit-V

Rousseau-

Human Nature, State of Nature

Social Contract

General Will

Sovereignty

References-

1. F.W. Coker, Recent Political Thought, the World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1971.
2. Hacker, Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science, Macmillan, New York, 1961.
3. J.H. Hallowell, Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, Holt, New York, 1960.
4. George, H. Sabine, A History of Political Theory, Oxford and I.B.H. Publishing, New Delhi, 1973 (English & Hindi)
5. C.L. Wayper, Political Thought, New Delhi, 1989 (Revised Edition) (English & Hindi).
6. D.Germino, Modern Western Political Thought: Machiavelli to Marx, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1972.
7. A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 9-32.
8. R. Kraut, (1996) 'Introduction to the study of Plato', in R. Kraut (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Plato. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-50.

9. C. Reeve, (2009) 'Plato', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 62-80
10. T. Burns, (2009) 'Aristotle', in D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp.81-99.
11. C. Taylor, (1995) 'Politics', in J. Barnes (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 232-258
12. J. Coleman, (2000) 'Aristotle', in J. Coleman A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp.120-186
13. D. Baumgold, (2009) 'Hobbes', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 189-206.
14. C. Macpherson (1962) The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke. Oxford University Press, Ontario, pp. 17-29.
15. J. Waldron, (2009) 'John Locke', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 207-224
16. C. Macpherson, (1962) The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke. Oxford University Press, Ontario, pp. 194-214.

Semester-III

Core Elective-301

GLOBAL POLITICS-CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND ISSUES/ PEACE AND CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

GLOBAL POLITICS-CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Cold war, global order, Functionalist and neo functionalist approaches, Contemporary debates of global politics UNO, peace and security, Human Rights in global politics

This will help the learners to understand dynamics of global politics today and enable them to comprehend the complexities of Global Politics.

Unit-I

Cold War and End of Cold War

Unipolarity and American Hegemony

Global Order

Unit-II

Functionalism and Neo-Functionalism

Approaches to National Integration

World Government

Unit-III

Contemporary Global Concerns-

Global Environmental Issues

Gendering World Politics

International Terrorism

Unit-IV

United Nations-

Role and functions

A critical Assessment

Peace and Security Challenges

Unit-V

Human Rights

Humanitarian Intervention

Human Rights and Global Politics

References-

1. Charles W. Kegley Jr and Eugene R. Wittkopf, World Politics
2. R. Gilpin, Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order
3. A Wendt, Social Theory of International Politics
4. K. Waltz, Theory of International Politics
5. S. Burchill and others, Theories of International Relations
6. Chris Brown, Understanding International Relations
7. Thomas Diez, Bode and others, Key Concepts in International Relations
8. Andrew Heywood, Global Politics
9. Tim Dunne, Kurki and Steve Smith, International Relations Theories
10. J. E. Dougherty and others, Contending Theories of International Relations
11. C. Reus-Smith and Duncan Snidal, The Oxford Handbook of International Relations
12. J Baylis and S. Smith, The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.
13. Henry R. Nau, Perspective on International Relations.
14. Patricia J. Campbell and Others, An Introduction to Global Studies
15. George Ritzer and Atalayedt. Readings in Globalization: Key Concepts and Major Debates.
16. R.O Keohane, After Hegemony
17. C. Hooper, Manly States: Masculinities, International Relations and Gender Politics
18. J.N Rosenau, Turbulence in World Politics: A Theory of Change and Continuity

Semester-III

Core Elective-301

PEACE AND CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand Dominant concept of security, Cold war, Internal and Transnational Security Issues. This course provides a conceptual foundation for studying the phenomenon of conflicts in all its varied dimensions in IR.

The objective is to deal with some of the fundamental debates, concepts and theoretical approaches to give students an appreciation of the major intellectual tools available to them in understanding and critically analyzing international as well as internal conflicts in a historical and contemporary setting.

Unit-1

Dominant Concept of Security-

Traditional Security and Threat Perceptions

Concept of Strategy

Nuclear Weapons and Security through Deterrence

Disarmament Measures-Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Weapons

Unit-II

The Cold War and Beyond-

Nature and Origin of the cold War

Evolution of the Cold War-Its Different Phases

Sino-Soviet Rift

End of Cold War and geopolitics thereafter

Unit-III

Internal and Transnational Security Issues-

Ethnicity and Culture

Ecological Dangers

Terrorism

Demography

Narcotics

Politics of Oil

Unit-IV

Understanding Globalization-

Concept and Mechanism

Impact

Theoretical Debates

Unit-V

Alternative Perspectives on Security-

Feminist Critique, Cooperative Security, Common Security, Collective Security, Comprehensive Security

Human Security and Development

UN Peace-Keeping and Military Humanism

References-

1. Aboribo, R. I. (2008). War and Conflict Management Framework: The Methods and Processes of Conflict Resolution in Africa. In D. G. Omotor, F. A. Sanubi and A. I. Ohwona (Eds.), Readings in conflict Management and Peace Building in Africa: Vol. II, (Pp. 37 – 60), Abraka: Delta State University.
2. Acharya, Amitav (1996) ‘The Periphery As the Core: The Third World and Security Studies’ in Krause, Keith and Williams, Michael (eds.), Critical Security Studies, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 299–327.
3. Buzan, Barry, Ole Wæver, and Jaap de Wilde. Security: A New Framework for Analysis. Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1998.
4. Blatz, William Ernest. Human Security: Some Reflections. London: University of London Press, 1967.
5. Brown, M. (Ed.), (1996). The international Dimension of Internal Conflict. Cambridge Mass: MIT Press.

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7. Fetherson, A. B. (2000). From Conflict Resolution to Transformative Peace building: Reflections from Croatia University of Bradford, Centre for Conflict Resolution, Department of Peace Studies; Working Paper; 4.
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13. P. Anderson (eds), The Question of Europe, Verso, London, 1997
14. S Hall, D held. T.Mc Grew(ed) Modernity and its Futures, Polity, Press, UK, 1996 J.
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16. W. Bello, Deglobalization, Zed Books, London 2002
17. Varnaik, a, "The Ethics and Efficacy of Political Terrorism", in E. Hershberg and K.W.Moore(eds) Critical Views of September 11, Social Science Research Council, New York, 2002.
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Semester-III

Core Elective-302

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS-(PROCESSES)

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand legislature, Judiciary, Indian Party system, electoral system, and interest group politics in India.

The paper introduces students to the way democracy has functioned in post-independence India within a deeply divided and hierarchical society. The topics traverse through contestations over Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles between Parliament & Supreme Court, approaches to study the nature of Indian State, Institutional functioning through Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary. The paper also takes up the study of power structures in Indian society; caste, class and patriarchy, the interface of religion and politics, functioning of political parties and party systems, critical appraisal of economic planning, etc. The paper concludes by studying various social movements taken up by workers, peasants, environmental and women.

Unit-I

Legislature-Parliament -Changing Profile (Composition and Role)

Working of Parliamentary System of Democracy

Limitations

Unit-II

Judiciary- Single Integrated Judicial System in India

Judicial Review

Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation

Unit-III

Nature of Party System-

Emerging Trends

Imperatives of Coalition Politics

Defection Politics and Anti-Defection Law

Unit-IV

Electoral System in India-Features,

Election- New forces and Trends

Voting Behavior

Electoral Reforms

Unit-V

Interest Politics in India-
Factors of Growth of these groups
Forms of Collective Action
Management of the Group Demands
Interest Politics in India- Factors

References-

1. Fadia, B.L. (2011), "Indian Government and Politics", Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications.
2. Hasan, Zoya&E.Sridharan et al(eds.)(2002), " India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies", Delhi :Permanent Black.
3. Pandey, J.N. (2003), "Constitutional Law of India", Allahabad: Central Law Agency.
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10. Pylee, M.V. (2003), "Our Constitution Government and Politics", New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co.

Semester-III

Core Elective-302

WORKING OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA-

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand democracy and its evolution in India, major Democratic institution, Political Participation Different movements in India, identity politics, Changing dynamics of Indian state, Political economy of development and civil society in India

By reading this paper the learner will have an inclusive understanding of the democratic process in India and its challenges. This will help in understanding how democracy can be effective and successful in India

Unit-I

Democracy-A Historical Overview

Democracy and its types

Unit-II

Democracy in India-Origin and growth

Major Democratic Institutions

Unit-III

Political parties and Participation-

Worker's and Peasant Movement

Women's Movements

Tribal Movements

Unit-IV

Identity Politics-

Caste

Religion

Language and Ethnicity

Unit-V

Civil Society and State in India

Changing Nature of Indian State-Developmental and Coercive

Political Economy of Development

References-

1. A.R. Desai (ed.), Peasant Struggles in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
2. A.R. Desai (ed.), Agrarian Struggles in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1986.
3. AchinVanaik, The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India, Verso, London, 1990.
4. Francine Frankel and M.S.A. Rao (eds.), Dominance and State Power in India: Decline of a Social Order, Vol-1 and II, OUP, New Delhi, 1989.
5. ParthaChatterjee (ed.), State and Politics in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
6. PranabBardhan, The Political Economy of Development in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
7. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1985.
8. Zoya Hasan (ed.), Politics and the State in India, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.

201-FIELD INTERNSHIP

Semester-IV

Hard Core-401

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand the philosophies of Hegel, Marx, Lenin, Mao and Gramsci.

The significant of western political thought lies in the attempt of the political philosopher to identify political issues, and provide solution, thus giving political thought a meaning and vision. The paper intends to acquaint about different ways of reading classical text especially in the west to establish its linkage with current thought process.

Unit-I

Hegel-

Idealism

Dialectics

Civil Society

Unit-II

Marx

Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism

Class and Class Struggle

Revolution, Communism and Alienation

Unit-III

Lenin-

State and Revolution-Strategy

Theory of Imperialism

Party as the Vanguard of the Proletariat

Unit-IV

Mao-

Revolution

The Cultural Revolution

The Great Leap Forward

Hundred Flowers Bloom Theory

New Democracy

Unit-V

Gramsci-

Civil Society

Organic Intellectuals

References-

1. F.W. Coker, Recent Political Thought, The World Press Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1971.
2. Hacker, Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science, Macmillan, New York, 1961.
3. J.H. Hallowell, Main Currents in Modern Political Thought, Holt, New York, 1960.
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7. J.Lovell, Maoism-A global History, Vintage Publication, London, 2022
8. Santucci.A. Antonio Gramsci. Aakar Publication (2021)
9. S.Roger. Gramsci's Political Thought

Semester-IV

Hard Core-402

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand the core areas of India's Foreign Policy, its relation with major Power, its relation with leading Regional Organization, Nuclear Policy, Economic Diplomacy and global Security.

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.

Unit-I

Philosophical Foundations

Evolution of India's Foreign Policy

Changing Dynamics, Geo-Politics and Global order

Unit-II

India's relation with Major Powers

USA

Russia

China

Unit-III

India and SAARC

India and ASEAN

India and EU

Unit-IV

India and UNO

India and BRICS

India and BIMSTEC

Unit-V

India's Nuclear Policy,

India's Economic Diplomacy

India, Global Security and Disarmament

References-

1. Ahmed, Imtiaz., State and Foreign Policy: India's Role in South Asia, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Ltd, 1993.
2. Bandyopadhyaya, Jayanta, The Making of India's Foreign Policy. New Delhi, Allied, 1970.
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9. Ganguly, Sumit. The Origins of War in South Asia, Boulder, Westview, 1986.
10. Gordon Sandy and Henningham. Srephert (eds.) India Looks East An Emerging Power and Its Asia-Pacific Neighbours. The Australian National University. Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, 1995.
11. Gould, Harold A. and Ganguly, Sumit, (eds.), The Hope and the Reality: U.S - Indian Relations from Roosevelt to Bush. Boulder. Westview, 1992.
12. Harrison, Selig S. and Subrahmanyam, K.. (eds.) Superpower Rivalry in the Indian Ocean: Indian and American Perspectives. New York, Oxford University Press, 1989.

Semester-IV
Hard Core-403
DISSERTATION

Semester-IV
Core Elective -401

CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CONCEPTS AND CHALLENGES)

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand State as an actor, the challenges it is facing due to Globalization, contending images of Global Structure, major paradigmatic debates like Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism, Neo-Constructivism, Post-Structuralism and Post-Positivist debates like Critical Theory, Post-Modern Marxism, Post-Modern Feminism and alternative Perspectives on security. Political economy of International Relations.

This paper consists of a number of relevant topics such as Globalisation, Environmental issues, political culture. As a student of political science it is very important to know the concept of power, peace and war and various nuclear agreements to establish peace. It also included human security which is one of the basic ideas of every student. The course is further designed to provide basic understanding of important concepts of international relation and how it is conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities.

Unit-I

State as an actor –

Challenges of Globalization and Information revolution

New World Order

Contending Images of Global Structure

Unit-II

Inter-Paradigm Debate in International Relations

Liberalism vs Neo Liberalism

Neo Constructivism and Post Structuralism

Unit-III

Post-Positivist Approaches-

Critical Theory

Post Modern Marxism

Post Modern Feminism

Unit-IV

Alternative Perspectives on Security-

Environmental Security

Peace and Development

Human Security and Security Privatization

Unit-V

Political Economy of International Relations-

Dependency Theory

World System Analysis

New Imperialism Debate

References-

1. J Baylis and S. Smith, The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations
2. Charles W. Kegley Jr and Eugene R. Wittkopf, World Politics
3. R. Gilpin, Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order
4. A. Wendt, Social Theory of International Politics
4. K. Waltz, Theory of International Politics
5. S. Burchill and others, Theories of International Relations
6. Chris Brown, Understanding International Relations
7. Thomas Diez, Bode and others, Key Concepts in International Relations
8. Andrew Heywood, Global Politics
9. Tim Dunne, Kurki and Steve Smith, International Relations Theories
10. J. E. Dougherty and others, Contending Theories of International Relations
11. C. Reus-Smith and Duncan Snidal, The Oxford Handbook of International Relations

Semester-IV

Core Elective-401

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Objectives and Learning Outcomes-This paper will enable the learners to understand International Security,Critical Security Studies,Feminist Conception and The Copenhagen School, Major perspectives of Security.

This course introduces Masters Student to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavors in International Relations theory including explanatory as well as normative paradigms. The course is further designed to provide basic understanding of important concepts of International Relations and how it is conceptualized, understood and judged, bearing in mind their geo-cultural specificities.

Unit-I

International Security-An introduction

Theoretical Approaches-

- a)Structural Realism
- b)Critical Security Studies
- c)Feminist Conception
- d)The Copenhagen School

Unit-II

Broadening the Security Agenda-

Environmental Security

Economic Security

Migration

Unit-III

Deepening the Security Debates-

Human Security

Regional Security

Global Security

Unit-IV

Security Problems of the Third World Countries-

Human Security

National Security

Problems of Terrorism

Unit-V

South-Asian Conceptions of Security

Global Order and South Asia

Human Security in South Asia

Inter-South Asian Conflict

References-

1. Stuart Croft and Terry Terriff (eds), *Critical Reflections on Security and Change*, London: Frank Cass,2000
2. Keith Krause and Michael C. William (eds), *Critical Security Studies*(Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press 1997.
3. Ken Booth (eds), *Critical Security Studies and World Politics*(Boulder:Lynne Rienner,2005
4. V.Spike Peterson (ed), *Gendered States: Feminist Revision of International Relations Theory*. The Boulder: Lynne Rienner,1998
5. Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and Jaap de Wilde, (eds), *Security: A Framework for Analysis*, Boulder:LynneRienner, 1998.
6. Barry Buzan and Ole Waever, (eds), *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*, Cambridge University Press,2004.
7. Alan Collins, *Contemporary Security Studies*, Oxford University Press, 2007.
8. Mohammad Ayoob, *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict and International System*, Boulder:LynneRienne , 1995

Semester-IV
AlliedCore-401
Women and Society
Skill Based Certificate Course (SBCC)
Department of Political Science, SBWAC
For PG Students

PAPER TITLE-HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives and Learning Outcomes- The Programme provides the student with the capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realization of human rights and strengthens the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It also develops investigative and analytical skills.

The paper aims at elaborating the context leading to evolution of human right especially in the west. It will help the students realise the importance of political values needed for holistic growth of individual. It will focus upon the role of various international organization and of redressal mechanism in India in defending rights of various group. It also include various methods of inequalities in the society.

Unit-I

Comprehending Human Rights

Human Rights-Classification and Evolution

Indian Constitution and Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Unit-II

Gender Justice-Violation of Women's Rights

Major Human Rights Conventions

Specific Human Rights-Food, Shelter and Health Rights

Rights to Development, Human Rights Movement in India

Right to Self -Determination

Unit-III

Human Rights of Women

Rights of Minorities

Rights of Migrants

Children Rights

Rights of Refugees

Tribal Rights

References-

1. Agarwal, Anil and Sunita Narain (1991), *Global Warming and Unequal World: A Case of Environmental Colonialism*, Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi.
2. Banarjee, Madhulika et al, (2009), *Human Rights, Gender and Environment*, Pearson Publications, New Delhi.
3. Baxi, Upendra (2002), *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Beteille, Andre (2003) , *Antinomies of Society : Essays on Ideology and Institutions*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
5. Biswal, Tapan (ed) (2006), *Human Rights, Gender and Environment*, viva Publications, New Delhi.
6. Chandhoke, Neera (2003), *Conceits of Civil Society*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
7. Geetha, V (2002) *Gender*, Stree Publications, Kolcutta.
8. Ghanshyam Shah, (1991) *Social Movements in India*, Sage Publications, Delhi.
9. Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, (1993), *Environmental History of India*, University of California Press, Berkeley.

Semester - IV
Women & Society
Allied Core (AC-401)

Marks- 50 (15+35), Credit- 3, Time- 1 hour 30 mts.

Objective: This course will highlight the social construction of gender in Indian society and the role of social institutions in the socialization process. Gendered family relations do not occur in vacuum and the course work help trace the reasons of gender inequality and gender discrimination.

Outcome: The students will understand the Social construction of Gender, Gender Roles and Gender stereotyping. The course will enable students to understand Women and Religion and Religious conceptualisation of women. It discusses Social Structures, Changing Status of women in India and Contemporary Debates on Indian women and Empowerment.

Unit- I	Social Construction of Gender: Sex and Gender - Nature versus culture, Equality versus Difference - Gender Roles, (gender stereotyping. Women and Religion: women as-repositories of cultural practices and traditions - Sexual division of labour –Public -Private Dichotomy – Religious conceptualisation of women.
Unit-II	Social Structures : Kinship - Forms of Family and Household - institutions of Marriage and Divorce, Politics of reproduction, Dowry, Property Rights - Class/Caste: hierarchy, difference and mobility; Contemporary Debates: Indian women: Identity and Illusion – Representation and issues of marginalised women -- Violence, victimhood and agency Empowerment.
Unit-III	Changing Status of Women in India: Women in Ancient and Pre-Colonial India - Women in colonial Period: Women’s participation in the freedom movement, and women’s organisation - Women in Post-Colonial India: Towards Equality Report, Sharmashakti Report.
Books	1. Altekar, A.S. (2005). The Position of Women in Hindu civilisation: From Prehistoric Times to Present Days. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass. 2. Barnett, Ola. Miller-Perrin, Cindy, L, Perrin, Robin D. (2005). Family Violence across the Lifespan.: An Introduction. Second Edition. New Delhi: Sage Publication. 3. Baruah, S.L. (Ed.) (1992). Status of Women in Assam: with special reference to Non-Tribal Societies. New Delhi: Omsons Publications. 4. Beteille, Andre. (1996) Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village. Delhi: Oxford University Press. 5. Chatterjee, Partha & Jaganathan, Pradeep (Ed.) (2000). Community, Gender and Violence, Subaltern Studies XI. New Delhi: Permanent Black. 6. Bhai, Nirmala, Harijan, P. (1986) Women in independent India. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation

Course Type: ALLIED CORE
Course Code: AC-101 (Theory +Practical)
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN TEACHING LEARNING
(Common for All P.G. students)

Credits : 03, Marks : 50,

Mid-Sem 10 + Pract 10 = 20; End Sem : 30 Marks, Total Hours : 45

Course Objectives:

1. To provide basic knowledge to students on computer applications essential for teaching learning in higher education.
2. To make the students understand the e-learning and its applications.
3. To impart knowledge to students on Trends in Teaching Learning Practices.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

At the end of the course, the students will be able to:

CLO 1: Learn basis of Basics of MS Windows. (Remembering)

CLO 2: Demonstrate basic understanding of computer applications with reference to MS Windows, MS excel and M5 PowerPoint. (Applying)

CLO 3: Generate spreadsheets, charts and presentations, (Creating)

CLO4: Design personal, academic and business documents using MS Office. (Creating)

CL05: Model the modes of development of self-learning materials and prepare different types of instructional material. (Applying)

CLO6: Explain different OERs, MOOCs available for effective learning. (Understanding)

CLO7: Develop learners' e-portfolios. (Creating)

CLO8: Classify various e-resources for effective learning. (Analyzing)

CLO9: Describe the concept of artificial intelligence and its applications in teaching learning. (Understanding)

CLO10: Determine similarity index of the various documents like dissertations, theses etc. through plagiarism testing software. (Evaluating)

Course Contents

Unit-I: Basics of Computer Applications

(CLO1, CLO2, CL03, and CLO4) 15 Hours

- Basics of MS Windows: Desktop, Recycle bin, My Computer, Documents, Pictures, Music, Videos, Task Bar and Control Panel. MS-Word and its features: Creating, Editing, Formatting and Printing of Documents, Inserting, Word Art, Page Numbers, Mail Merge.
- MS-Excel and its features: Creating a new worksheet, selecting cells, Entering and editing Text, Numbers, inserting Rows/Columns, changing widths and heights of row and columns, Formulae, referencing cells, changing of font sizes and colors.
- MS—PowerPoint and its features: Creating, Inserting and Deleting Slides of a Presentation. Adding Pictures, Inserting Objects, Audio, Video, Custom Animation and Hyperlinking of documents.

Unit-II : E-learning and its applications (CLO5, CLO2, CLO3) 15 Hours

- Concept of e-learning, Approaches to e-learning: Offline, Online, Synchronous, Asynchronous, Blended learning and Mobile Learning. Security concerns related to interactive contents: Viewing, disabling and managing interactive content; securing the computer from viruses and other internet attacks.
- Creating and Sharing: (i) G-Suite: Gmail, Drive, Calendar, Meet, Chat, Doc, Sheet, Slides (ii) Surveying: Survey Monkey, Google Forms, online spreadsheets (iii) Google Classroom: conducting classes, assessment and evaluation.
- Development of Self-Learning Materials (SLM) and e-content: Concept and its purposes, Conventional Teaching versus SLMs & e-content, Types of SLMs and e-content, Process of Developing SLMs and e-content, Content Organization, Integrating video and audio into SLMs.

Unit-III: Trends in Teaching Learning Practices (CLO6, CLO7, CLO8, CLO9, CLO10) 15 Hours

Open Education Resources: Creative Common, Massive Open Online Courses; creating learners' E-portfolios; Accessing Online Repositories, Online Libraries and E-Resources.

Artificial Intelligence: Concept and its applications in teaching learning practices. Introduction to SPSS and R, Latex.

Plagiarism: Regulations, similarity index' of the various documents like dissertations, theses etc. through plagiarism testing software (Mendeley, Zotero).

Transaction Mode

Workshop, ICT-Lab Learning, Lecture Method, Seminar, team teaching, tutoring, peer group discussion, mobile teaching, self-learning, Collaborative learning, Cooperative learning.

Books and Materials Recommended (Any other Books and Materials may be followed):

Creating learning materials for open and distance learning: A Handbook for Authors and instructional Designers (2005). Commonwealth of Learning. Vancouver: Canada

Excel 2020 in easy steps-Michael Price —TMH publications

Foundations of Self-Learning Materials. http://wikieducator.org/Session_3.

Garrison, D.R. and Anderson, T. (2003). e-learning in the 21st century: a framework for research and practice. London: Routledge. .

Haas, K.B. and Packer, H.Q. (1990): Preparation and use of audio-visual aids, 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall, inc.

Jayaram, K and Dorababu, K.K. (2015). Self-learning materials in distance education system. international Journal of Current Research. Vol. 7, issue, 10, pp.21929-21934.

Minnick, D.R. (1989). A guide to creating Self Learning Materials. international Rice Research Institute Los Bafios, Laguna, Philippines.

MS Office 2007 in a Nutshell - Sanjay Saxena —Vikas Publishing House.

Murthy, CRK and Santosh Panda (2002). Report of the workshop on strategies for revision of self-learning materials, IGNOU, New Delhi. (Unpublished).