Gangadhar Meher University
SAMBALPUR, ODISHA

PG SYLLABUS

2026-2028

BASED ON OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION FRAMEWORK

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

GANGADHAR MEHER UNIVERSITY

AMRUTA VIHAR, SAMBALPUR, ODISHA -768001

VISION

Vision Statement

School of Political Science would strive for the formation of an intellectually deep, civically engaged and ethically aware students and strengthen a Culture of respect, inclusion and collaboration for promoting global peace.

MISSION

Mission Statement

1) Advance knowledge through research, teaching and public outreach.

2) Promote diverse research agendas and support research excellence

3) Create inclusive, respectful, challenging and collaborative learning environment

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The School of Political Science (Earlier Department of Political Science) has a venerable past, a dynamic present, and a bright future. It came into existence in the year 1964. Post-graduate teaching was introduced in the year 1983. M.Phil. & Ph.D. programme was introduced in the year 2017. Its commitment to teaching and scholarship, as well as its belief in the importance of community service, can be traced back to the past glory of Gangadhar Meher College. Our school's teaching commitment and successes are reflected in our students. Faculties get to know students by name, not only in high-level seminars, but also from group discussions, and through an array of engaging courses, including experiential courses like the Model United Nations and Mock Parliament. We offer not only traditional courses required for different competitive examinations, but also many thought-provoking courses to encourage creativity among the students.

The School of Political Science strives to be a highly supportive, dynamic and productive academic department of teacher-scholars. We are dedicated to the formation of intellectually deep, civically-engaged, globally-aware, and ethically-minded students. We accept the challenge to be distinctive, thoughtful, skilled and service-oriented critics of society and agents of change as they faithfully pursue justice and peace in their individual lives, communities and the world.

As a vibrant academic community, the School of Political Science is embedded in the tradition of dialogues. The School actively pursues the objective of being multidisciplinary in nature and at the same time respecting human values irrespective of one's identities. We actively serve multiple communities and we produce high quality scholarship within the broad contours of our discipline. We provide an academically rigorous, critical, intellectually diverse, and praxis-oriented set of educational degree programs in political science, human rights studies, and policy studies intended to properly educate and equip our students for life- long learning, faithful citizenship and positions of conscientious leadership and service to their professions, community, and the world.

Programmes Offered

M.A (36) and B.A (96)

Add on Course

Human Rights and Education

Faculty Members

Dr. Gyanaranjan Swain, Professor and Head

Dr. Swain is trained in Political Theory and State Politics. He did his PhD from Department of Political Science, University of Delhi. He has earlier taught at University of Delhi and Ravenshaw University. He has publications in many reputed journals like Economic and Political Weekly. He is also the Odisha State Coordinator of Lokniti Programme (CSDS).

Dr. Keshab C. Ratha, Assistant Professor

Dr..Ratha's research areas cover Contemporary Political Theory., Gender Issues, Climate Politics, Water Governance Development Issues and Issues relating to Sino-Indian Relations. He has authored and co-authored many articles to his credit in Peer reviewed national and international journals. His research articles are published in Economic and Political Weekly, Journal of International Development (Wiley & Sons Ltd), Strategic Analysis and Social Change (Sage Journal).

Dr. Banita Mahanandia, Assistant Professor

Dr. Mahanandia is trained in International Relations. She did her Ph. D from Department of Political Science, Utkal University. Before joining Gangadhar Meher University, she was teaching in Talcher Autonomous College, Odisha. She has a number of publications in many national and international journals like Asian Profile and Political Discourse.

Singh Subhalaxmi Baidhar, Assistant Professor

Miss Singh Subhalaxmi Baidhar's area of specialization is Western Political Thought and Public Policy. She has previously worked as a lecturer and Head of the Department, at Bonaigarh College, Sundergarh. Currently, she is working on "Local Governance and Disaster Management: A Study on three panchayats in Odisha".

Recent Faculty Publications

Swain, G., & Ahmed, H. (2022). Odisha dual verdicts: Leadership, welfare. In S. Shastri, A. Kumar, & Y. S. Sisodia (Eds.), *Electoral Dynamics in the States of India*. Routledge Publications. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003159971. ISBN No- 978- 0-367-67974-3.

Ratha, K. C. (2020). Deciphering Regional Disparity in Western Odisha: Looking Through the Prism of History. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 66(2), 240–255. https://doi.org/10.1177/0019556120922834

Ratha, K. C. (2020). Deciphering the Doklam Standoff: The Context of the Contest. Jadavpur Journal of International Relations, 24(2), 196–215.https://doi.org/10.1177/0973598420939685

Baidhar, S. S., Swain, G., & Mahanandia, B. (2024). Role Of Local Governance In Disaster Management: A Systematic Review. *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, *30*(2), 444-457. **https://doi.org/10.53555/kuey.v30i2.1327**

Ongoing Projects

1) Revisiting Domestic Violence During Covid 19 Through A Gender Lens:An Explorative Study of Attabira Block (World Bank Minor Research Project, Office Order No-6770/GMU,8/10/2021).
2) 'Empowerment of ST/SC women and reservation policy in India: a case study of Sundergarh district' A World Bank Sponsored Research Project
   Project Amount: 60,000, Order No-6770/GMU,8/10/2021, **PI**
3) 'Empowerment of ST/SC women and reservation policy in India: a case study of Sundergarh district'**(Co-PI)**) A World Bank Sponsored Research Project Project Amount: 60,000, Order No-6770/GMU,8/10/2021

Recent Student Achievements

JRF- 04

NET-19

ICSSR Fellowship 02 (2022)

Distinguished Alumni of the School

1) Sri Saroj Kumar Das, Retd. IAS
2) Sri Bidya Bhusan Mohanty, Retd. IPS
3) Sir Bibhuti Bhusan Das, Retd, IRS
4) Sri Santosh Kumar Sarangi, IAS
5) Sri Prabhas Dandsena, IRS
6) Sri Amerendra Khatua, IFS
7) Sri Jalada Tripathy, IPS
8) Sri Manas Raj Patel, IFS

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The following are the programme objectives

1. To Increase knowledge of the political science discipline; its principal theoretical frameworks and applications, conceptual vocabulary, and methods of inquiry; its major subfields of study; and its interrelationships with the other social science fields.
2. To increase understanding of basic facts and concepts about the Indian political system, including its history, philosophical, constitutional and legal foundations, leading political values and ideas, governing institutions, and policymaking processes.
3. To enhance knowledge of diverse political systems around the world, including empirical area-based knowledge; broader theoretical understanding of different political systems, institutions and processes; and the changing domestic and global contexts within which they operate.
4. To gain insights into the history of classical and modern political thought; (Western and Indian) of the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in politics over time; and of alternative moral and ethical frameworks for interpreting and evaluating contemporary political discourses.
5. To explore the major problems, the leading policies, and the legal issues confronting contemporary political systems, particularly in India.
6. To increase acquisition of citizenship skills, ethical values, and the ability to understand and appreciate human diversity; and to engage in community life as active citizens.
7. To develop research and analytical skills, including the ability to think critically; to construct logical arguments; to collect, analyze, and interpret evidence and data; and to formulate reasoned conclusions.
8. To encourage students to develop writing skills through research papers, essay exams, senior projects in political science topics, and collaborative research/writing opportunities with faculty.
9. To provide opportunities to Post Graduate students to link theory and practice and to apply political science knowledge and skills to actual problem-solving and community service.
10. To increase awareness of career options available with a Post Graduate Degree in Political Science, its utility in the public and private sectors; and its value as entry into a range of graduate programs, teaching positions, and legal education.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

PO1: Knowledge and Understanding: Students will get the knowledge of the discipline, analyze, evaluate evidence, identify relevant assumptions.

PO2. General, technical and Professional skills: General, technical and Professional skills: Student will express their understanding through various general, technical and professional skill.

PO3. Application of Knowledge and Skills: Student will able to apply the knowledge they have got from the course in the practical field.

PO4. Research Skills: Students will able to do research by using qualitative, quantitative methods.

PO5. Generic Learning Outcomes: Students will able to know various theories, concepts, debates related to the course.

PO6. Constitutional, Humanistic, ethical and moral values: The students will recognize various value system including own, understand the moral dimensions of different decisions and accept responsibility for them.

PO7. Employability and Job skills, Entrepreneur skills: Student will get ideas related to the scope of employability, Job skills, entrepreneur skill by following the course.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

PSO1. Core-Competency and Disciplinary Knowledge: Student will acquire core competency and disciplinary knowledge in the subject Political Science. Student will understand the fundamental concepts of Political Science.

PSO2. Development of Skill: Student will develop their general skill, technical skill and professional Skill by this subject.

PSO3. Problem-Solving: Student will develop their problem-solving skills related to various issues.

PSO4.Sense of Inquiry: Student will able to do research in Political Science which will develop their analytical thinking.

PSO5.Skilled Communicator: This course curriculum incorporates basics and advanced training in order to make a post graduate student capable of expressing the subject through written or oral methods.

PSO6.Promote Values: The Course will help the students to develop different values within themselves.

PSO7. Practical Utility: This course will help the students to use the ideas related to Political Science in practical field.

PG POLITICAL-SCIENCE
2026-2028
SYLLABUS-STRUCTURE

FIRST SEMESTER

Sl. No.	Paper code	Name of the paper	Credit Points	Remarks
1	PSC – 101	Concepts in Political Theory	4	
2	PSC – 102	Comparative Politics	4	
3	PSC – 103	International Relations: Concepts and Theories	4	
4	PSC – 104	Western Political thought I	4	
5	PSC – 105	Indian Political System: Institutions	4	

SECOND SEMESTER

Sl. No.	Paper code	Name of the paper	Credit Points	Remarks
1	PSC – 201	Debates in Contemporary Political Theory	4	
2	PSC – 202	Western Political Thought – II	4	
3	PSC – 203	Public Administration: Concepts and Theories	4	
4	PSC – 204	Contemporary Global issues & Challenges	4	
5	PSC – 205	Indian Political System: Processes	4	

DISCIPLINARY SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (Any One) 4 Credits				
1	**PSC – 206A**	**Development Studies**		
2	**PSC– 206B**	**Social and Political Movements in India**		
3	**PSC – 206C**	**Human Rights: Theory and Dynamics**		

THIRD SEMESTER

Sl. No.	Paper code	Name of the paper	Credit Points	Remarks
1	**PSC – 301**	**Government and Politics in Odisha**	4	
2	**PSC – 302**	**Political Sociology**	4	
3	**PSC – 303**	**Public Administration in India**	4	
4	**PSC – 304**	**Indian Political Thought-I**	4	
5	**PSC – 305**	**Research Methodology**	4	
INTER DISCIPLINARY SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (Any One) 4 Credits				
1	**PSC – 306A**	**Indian Constitution**		
2	**PSC – 306B**	**UN and Global Conflict**		
3	**PSC – 306C**	**Nationalism in India**		

FOURTH SEMESTER

Sl. No.	Paper code	Name of the paper	Credit Points	Remarks
1	**PSC – 401**	**Public Policy Process in India**	4	
2	**PSC – 402**	**Gender Studies**	4	
3	**PSC – 403**	**Indian Foreign Policy**	4	
4	**PSC – 404**	**Indian Political Thought-II**	4	
5	**PSC – 405**	**Project work and Viva**	4	
Total Credit Points			**88**	

Red: Employability	Green: Entrepreneurship	Blue: Skill development

CONCEPTS IN POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER -PSC 101

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students the distinctive aspects of society i.e. our ability to community with each other and how we form political communities to manage our day to day affairs. The study of Political theory will enable the students to be aware of the various competing ideas with regard to the existence of different political institutions and importance in the society. The paper also will enlighten the students with some of the basic ideas like liberty, equality and Justice and their various perspectives. The idea is to introduce each student various contrasting perspectives in each of these ideas. The objective is to allow students to think critically and relate their day to day life experience to the subject of political theory. This will enrich the study of political theory and make it more vernacular.

UNIT I (12 Hours)

i. What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'

ii. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist and Conservative

iii. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative and Empirical

iv. Critical Perspectives on Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

UNIT - II (8 Hours)

i. State: Nature and Evolution, Perspectives on State, State and Civil Society, Nation State and Globalization

ii. Citizenship: Ancient and Modern, Perspectives on citizenship (Liberal, Radical, Civic Republican and Feminist)

UNIT - III (12 Hours)

i. Liberty, Republican concept of Liberty, Negative and Positive Liberty, Freedom as Emancipation and Development, Concept of Swaraj

ii. Equality: Equality of Welfare, Resources and Capabilities, Complex Equality, Luck Egalitarianism

iii. Justice: Procedural Justice, Distributive Justice, Global Justice

UNIT - IV (8 Hours)

i. The Universality of Rights, Natural Rights, Moral and Legal Rights, Three Generations of Rights

ii. Rights and Obligations, Resistance

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO 1: Understand the basic political ideas and theoretical approaches to study them (Level 2)

CO 2: Understand key principles of modern society framework and how they are addressed (Level 2)

CO 3: Analyze the political ideas and their relationship to modern society (Level 4)

CO 4: Apply these political ideas in the present context (Level 3)

CO 5: Evaluate the working of these political ideas in different political contexts (Level 5)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction.* Pearson Longman, 2008.

Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), *Issues in Political Theory*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008.

Faralley Collin, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit, *Contemporary Political Philosophy an Anthology,* Cambridge, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.

Kymilka, Will, *Contemporary Political Philosophy*, New Delhi, Oxford, 1998

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Miller, David, *Political Philosophy A Very Short Introduction*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003

Bellamy Richard(ed), *Theories and Concepts of Politics*. Manchester University Press, New York, 1993.

Marsh David and Gerry Stoker (ed). *Theory and Methods in Political Science,* Macmillan Press Ltd, 1995.

Kukathas, Chandran and Gerald F. Gaus, *Handbook of Political Theory*, London, Sage, Publications, 2004.

Knowles, Dudley, *Political Philosophy*, London, Routledge, 2001.

Swift, Adam, *Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 2001.

Matravers, Derek and Jon Pike (eds), *Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy*, London, Routledge, 2003.

Minogue, Kenneth, *Politics A very Short Introduction*, New York, Oxford, 1995

Dryzek, John S, Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips (eds), *Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, New York, Oxford, 2006.

Faralley Collin, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit, *Contemporary Political Philosophy An Anthology,* Cambridge, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.

Gaus, Gerald F, Chandan Kukathas, *Handbook of Political Theory*, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

Steinberger, Peter J, *The Idea of State*, Cambridge University Press, 2004

Held, David, *Political Theory and the Modern State*, New Delhi, World View Publications, 1998.

Bakshi Om, *The Crisis of Political Theory*, Oxford University Press, 1987.

Gamble Andrew and Tony Wright (ed), *Restating the State*, Blackwell Publishing, 2004.

Sen, Amartya, *Development As Freedom*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.

Sullivan, Noel O, *Political Theory in Transition,* London, Routledge Press, 2000.

Butler, Christopher, *Post Modernism A Very Short Introduction,* New York, Oxford University Press, 2002.

Walters, Margaret*, Feminism A very Short Introduction,* New York, Oxford University Press, 2005.

Bryson Valerie, *Feminist Political Theory An Introduction*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan Publications, 2003.

Isin, F Engin and Bryan S Turner, *Handbook of Citizenship Studies*, London, Sage Publications, 2002.

Dworkin, Ronald, *Sovereign Virtue Theory and Practice of Equality*, Harvard University Press, 2000.

Bhargava, Rajeev, *what is Political Theory and why do we need* it? New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010.

Parel, Anthony J, 'The concept of Swaraj in Gandhi's Political Philosophy' in Upendra Baxi Ed. *Crisis and Change in Contemporary India*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

Berlin, Isaiah, *Four Essays on Concepts of Liberty*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1969.

Rawls, John, A *Theory of Justice,* Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1971.

Rawls, John, Political *Liberalism,* New York, Columbia University Press, 1993.

Sandel, Michael, *Liberalism and The Limits of Justice,* Cambridge Mass, Cambridge University Press, 1982.

COMPARATIVE

POLITICS

PAPER -PSC 102

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: 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: Understanding Comparative Politics and Its Approaches (12 Hours)

i. Nature and Scope
ii. Comparative Politics in Contemporary Times: Issues and Challenges
iii. Approaches: Political Economy Approach, Political Culture Approach, New Institutional Approach

UNIT – II: State theory: Debate over the Nature of State *(8 Hours)*

i. Evolution of Nationalism: Western and Afro-Asian Societies
ii. Perspectives: Capitalist, Welfare, Socialist, Post-Colonial
iii. Political Regimes: Democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and Non-democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and fascist).
iv. Globalization and Its Impact on Political Sovereignty

UNIT – III: Constitutions and Constitutionalism *(8 Hours)*

i. Forms of constitutions, Rule of Law, Judicial Independence,
ii. Liberal constitutionalism, Emergency powers and Crisis of constitutionalism.

UNIT - IV: Party and Electoral Systems (12 Hours)

iii. Party Systems-Riker, Rae, Duverger and Sartori
iv. Majoritarian and Proportional Representation, Consociationalism (Arend Lijphart)

COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion of the course, the students will be able to:

Co-1 Understand the debates on key concepts and theoretical perspectives in comparative politics (Level-2)

CO-2 Analyze why and how political institutions, processes, regimes, and ideologies change over time and across regions (Level-4)

CO-3 Apply the conceptual tools to understand new developments in political experiences across the world in a historical, sociological, political economy, and institutional perspectives (Level-3)

CO-4 Create a thorough understanding on how to study politics comparatively, that is, understand similarities and differences in political experiences (Level-6)

CO-5- Evaluate the different models of political system and the way political dynamics have changed and shaped societies from time to time (Level-5).

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Chilcote, Ronald H (1994) *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for A Paradigm Reconsidered,* West view Press; 2nd edition (30 August 1994)

Eckstein, Harry & Apter, David E. (1963) *Comparative Politics: A Reader* (Ed), Free Press (1 December 1963), ISBN-10 ISBN-: 9780029088500

Singh, Pushpa & Sharma, Chetna, Sharma (2019) *Comparative Government &Politics*, Sage Publications, India Private Limited, New Delhi, India

Subrata, Mukherjee & Sushila, Ramaswamy (2018) *Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics*, Orient Black swan Private Limited, Telangana, India

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Almond, Gabriel A &. Coleman, James S (1960) *The Politics of Developing Areas (*Ed), Princeton University Press

Blondel, Jean (1969) *Comparative Government: A Reader* (Ed), Palgrave Macmillan UK, ISBN- 978-1-349-15318-3.

Caramani, Daniele (2020), *Comparative Politics*, Oxford University Press, April, First Edition, ISBN: 9780198820604.

Clark, William Roberts, Golder, Matt & Golder, Sona Nadenichek (2012) *Principles of Comparative Politics*, CQ Press; Second edition (20 March 2012)

Gabriel A. Almond & G. B. Powell (1966) *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*, Little, Brown & Co. (January 1, 1966)

Hague, Rod &Harrop, Martin (2010) Comparative *Government and Politics: An Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan; 8th edition

Newton, Kenneth (2016) *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World* (2016) Cambridge University Press; 3rd edition (12 May 2016)

Pye, Lucian W &Verba, Sidney (1965) *Political Culture and Political Development,* Princeton Legacy Library

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

PAPER -PSC 103

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course introduces Masters Student to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavours in International Relations including explanatory as well as normative paradigms. The course is further designed to provide basic understanding of concepts, debates and models of International Relations. It will enhance the level of understanding of different theories in international relations.

UNIT – I: Debates and Models **(12 HOURS)**

i. Evolution of the subject/ discipline of International Relations; The great debates
ii. Decision Making in Foreign Policy: Three Models- Black box model, Organizational model, Governmental politics model.

UNIT – II: Concepts **(8 HOURS)**

i. National Interest; Power- Balance of Power; Diplomacy
ii. Cold War; New Cold War; Non-Alignment –NAM

UNIT-III: Theories-1 **(12 HOURS)**

i. Liberalism; Realism; Neo- Liberalism; Neo- Realism.
ii. Marxist Theories: Gramscianism; Critical Theory

UNIT-IV: Theories-2 **(8 HOURS)**

i. Post-Modernism
ii. Feminism

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO 1-Remember the key concepts of International Relation. (Level 1)

CO 2-Discuss the great debates in the evolution of International Relation as a specific discipline. (Level 2)

CO 3- Understand theories which are base to International Relations. (Level 2)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Heywood, A. (2014). *Global Politics*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Basu, R. (2012) *International Politics Concepts, Theories and Issues*. Sage Publication

Baylis, J.& Smith, S. (2014) Globalization *of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford University Press.

Baral, J. K. (1987). *International Politics: Dynamics and Dimensions*. South Asian Publisher

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Basu, R. (2014*) United Nations: Structure and Functions of An International Organisation.* New Delhi Sterling Publishers.

Dougherty, J. E., & Pfaltzfdraft, R. L. *Contending Theories of International Relations.* Harper and Row. New York London.

Frankel, J. (1973) Contemporary *International Theory and Behaviour of States*. Oxford University Press.

Goldstein, J. & Pevehouse, J. C. (2006). *International Relations.* New Delhi: Pearson Educations.

Griffiths, M. Roach, S.C. Solomon, M.S (2009) Fifty key thinkers in International Relations. Routledge Taylor and Francis Group. London New York.

Burchill, S. (1996) Theories *of International Relations.* New York. Martin Press

Tickner, A. (1988) Hans *Morgenthau's Principles of Political Realism: A Feminist Reformulation, Millennium* Journal of International Studies

Devetak, R. (1996) Theories *of International Relations*, New York. St Martin Press.

Rosenau, P. M. (1992) post-Modernism *and the social sciences: Insights, Inroads and Intrusions.* Princeton University Press.

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT-I

PAPER -PSC 104

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The paper intends to acquaint students about different ways of reading classical texts especially in the West to establish its linkage with current thought process. It will appraise them basic notions of political values such as Right, Liberty, Equality and Justice as articulated in different way by various political thinkers. Further, it will help to analyze various dimensions of individual-state relationship and different aspects of political authority.

UNIT – I: Reading of Classical Text (12 Hours)

i. Classical tradition: Relevance and challenges, Text-context correlation, Indispensability of interpretation.

ii. Approaches of text reading: Positivism, Normative, Linguistic, Hermeneutics, Marxist, Feminist and Postmodernism.

UNIT-II: Greek Political Tradition (08 Hours)

i. Plato: Influence of Socrates and method, Ideal state, notion of justice, education, philosopher king and communism of wives and property, Popper; Critique of Plato. Original text of Republic

ii. Aristotle: Impact of Plato, method, idea of state, institution of slavery and citizenship, concept of law and constitution and theory of revolution, original text of The Politics.

UNIT – III: Medieval Political Thought (08 Hours)

i. St. Augustine: The idea of self and the nature of two cities, concept of war and peace and role of City of God.

ii. St Thomas Aquinas: Influence of Aristotle, faith and reason, the idea of common good and state, theory of law and Government

UNIT – IV: Modern Political Thought (12 Hours)

i. Machiavelli: Renaissance, Human Nature, State & Statecraft and Separation of Politics from Religion & Ethic. The Original text of the prince

ii. Hobbes: Human Nature, Social Contract, Sovereignty and Individualism. The original text of The Leviathan.

iii. Locke: Human Nature, Natural Rights, Social Contract, State and Government and liberalism.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand basic questions on law, justice rights and liberties (Level 2)

CO2: Understand and compare different approaches to state (Level 2)

CO3: Analyze and compare classical text reading (Level 4) CO4:

Apply Ideas of thinkers in present day context (Level 3)

CO5: Evaluate contributions of the Western political thinkers to political theory (Level 5)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Boucher, D.& Kelly, P. (2003). Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. New York: Oxford University Press.

McClelland, J. S (1996). A History of Western Political Thought. Routledge.

Cohen, M. and Ferman, N. (1996). Princeton Readings in Political Thought. Princeton University.

Wolin, S. (2004). Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought. Princeton University.

Mukherjee Subrata and Ramaswamy Sushila (1999). A history of Political Thought – Plato to Marx. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

Jha Sephali (2010). Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx. Delhi: Pearson.

Gauba, O.P (2016). Western Political Thought. New Delhi: Mayur Paperback.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Ball, T. (2004). 'History and Interpretation 'in C. Kukathas and G. Gaus. (eds.). Handbook of Political Theory. London: Sage Publications.

Kulkarni, Mangesh (2012). Text and Context: Methodological Debates in the Study of Political Thought. Centre for Advanced Studies, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune.

Pradhan Ram Chandra (2011). Reading and Reappraising Gandhi. New Delhi: Macmillan

Nelson. (2008). Western Political Thought. New York: Pearson Longman

Coleman, J. (2000). A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers

Popper, K.R. (1945). The Open Society and its Enemies. London: Routledge.

Carlyle, R.W and Carlyle, A.J. (1936). A History of Medieval Political Theory in the West. Edinburgh: Blackwood.

Allen, J. W. (1967). A History of Political Thought in the Sixteenth Century. Allen.

Butterfield, H. (1962). The Statecraft of Machiavelli. New York: Collier.

Roberts Peri and Sutch Peter (2004). An Introduction to Political Thought – A Conceptual Toolkit. New Delhi: Atlantic.

Skoble, A. and Machan, T. (2007). Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson.

Sabine, G.H. (1963). A history of Political Theory. London: George Harrp & Co. Jowett,

B. (2015). The Republic of Plato. Fingerprint Publishing.

Jowett, B. (1999). The Politics. Batoche Books

Martinez, B (2003) ...The Prince. Dante University Press. Hobbes,

Thomas (2017). Leviathan. Penguin Classics.

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM:

INSTITUTIONS

PAPER -PSC 105

FM:20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course Focuses on Political institutions and processes in India to expose the students to the ways of studying a sate and politics in India. The course identifies themes which have become significant in the study of Indian Politics and explores the process through which they acquired salience. It places these themes in historical, social and economic contexts as well as the institutional frameworks within which they take specific forms. The manner in which institutions are constituted and function in relationship to each other and in the context of the wider social and political processes are crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the complex ways in which politics in India takes institutional forms and unfolds through diverse processes.

UNIT – I: Constitutionalism, Rights and Accountability **(12 HOURS)**

i. Historical Origins and Constituent Assembly Debates
ii. Basic Structure of Indian Constitution
iii. Rule of Law and Debate on Extraordinary laws
iv. Civil Liberties and National Human Rights Commission

UNIT-II **(8 HOURS)**

i. Judiciary: Judicial Review, Judicial Independence, Judicial Activism and Judicial Accountability
ii. Executive: Coalition Governments and changing role of President and Prime Minister
iii. Legislature: Issues of Representation and Diversity; Functioning

UNIT-III **(12 HOURS)**

i. Nature of Party System; Issues affecting Indian elections
ii. Election Commission and Electoral Reform; Politics of Defection
iii. Ethnicity in Indian Politics: Caste, Tribe and Religion

UNIT-IV **(8 HOURS)**

i. Federalism: Union-State Relations,
ii. Accommodation of Diversity

COURSE OUTCOMES

After studying this course, the students will have an in depth understanding of

Co1: Understand the different ways in which politics in India has been studied (Level 2)

C02: Analyze different themes and conceptual categories which can be deployed to understand the specificities of Indian Politics

Co3: The relationship between social, economic and political processes of India

Co4: The relationship between the Government Institutions and Political Process

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2021). *Indian Politics; Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning* (3rd Edition). PHI Learning.

M.P. Singh and Himansu Roy book on Indian Politics

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Dua, B.D, M. P. Singh & Rekha Saxena(eds.), *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape*, Manohar Publications, Delhi, 2006.

Dua, B.D, & M.P. Singh (eds.) *Federalism in the New Millennium*, Manohar Publications, Delhi, 2003.

Arora, Balveer, & Douglas Vernay(eds.), *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in Comparative Perspective*, Konark, New Delhi, 1995

Debroy, Bibek, & Arnab Kumar Hazra, *Judicial Reforms in India: Issues and Aspects*, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2007

Baviskar B.S, and George Mathew (eds.), *Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance: Field Studies from Rural India*, New Delhi, Sage, 2009

Basu, D.D., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Prentice Hall Publications, New Delhi, 1992.

Jayal, Nirja Gopal, *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and Governance of Public Institutions*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

Bhargava, Rajeev, (ed.), *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Kapur Devesh & Pratap B. Mehta (eds.) *Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.

Austin, Granvile, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, OUP, New Delhi, 1966.

Austin, Granvile, *Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience*, OUP, New Delhi, 1999.

James Manor (ed.), *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*, Viking, New Delhi, 1994.

Saez, Lawrence. *Federalism without a centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reforms on India's Federal System*, Sage, New Delhi, 2008.

Rudolph, Lloyd &Susane Rudolph, *The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change*, Vol-II, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.

Lloyd and Susane Rudolph, Hoeber Rudolph*, Explaining Indian Democracy: A Fifty-Year Perspective* 1950-2006, Vol.-I-III, OUP, Delhi, 2008.

Prakash Louis and R. Vashum, *Extraordinary Laws in India*, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 2002.

Rajeev Dhavan and Rekha Saxena, "*Republic of India" A Global Dialogue on Federalism: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Governance in Federal Countries*, Vol.3, ed. By Katy Le Roy and Cheryl Saunders, Quebec: McGill- Queen's University Press, 2006.

Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshiker, *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.

S.K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, PPH, New Delhi, 1973.

S.P. Sathe*, Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Boarders and Enforcing Limits*, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.

Subash Kashyap, (ed.), *Constitutional Reforms: Problems, Prospects and Perspectives*, Radhha Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

Ujjwal Kumar Singh, *The State, Democracy and Anti- terror Laws in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 2007.

Upendra Baxi, *The Supreme Court in Indian Politics*, Eastern Book Company, NEW Delhi, 1980.

Upendra Baxi, *Courage, Craft and Contention, The Indian Supreme Court in the Eighties,* N. M. Tripathy, Bombay, 1985.

Upendra Baxi, *The Rule of Law in India*, SUR- International Journal on Human Rights, www.surjournal.org

W.H. Morris Jones*, Parliament in India,* University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, PA, 1957.

Zoya Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan(ed.), *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2002.

SECOND SEMESTER

DEBATES IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

PAPER -PSC 201

FM:20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course proposes to build on a prior understanding of the nature and value of theoretical inquiry in politics. Political theory begins with a few fundamental questions that have a bearing on the good life and the ways in which we seek to collectively secure it. The paper will introduce debates on various themes of political theory and their contemporary relevance. Concepts like democracy have acquired a global character. Students will be introduced to concepts like multiculturalism, nationalism so as to allow them to relate it to contemporary world situations.

UNIT – I (12 Hours)

i. The Grammar of Democracy, Evolution of democracy as an idea, Liberal and Elitist Democracy, Procedural Democracy, Deliberative Democracy, Participatory Democracy, Participation and Representation

UNIT – II (08 Hours)

i. Recognition, Multiculturalism and Toleration

UNIT – III (08 Hours)

i. Perspectives of Nationalism: Herder, Anderson, Anthony D. Smith, Partha Chatterji

UNIT – IV (12 Hours)

i. Is affirmative action fair?
ii. Should offensive speech be regulated?
iii. Should civil liberties be restricted in responding to the threat of terrorism?
iv. Can military intervention in other countries be justified in humanitarian grounds?

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the basic political concepts like democracy, multiculturalism, Nationalism (Level 2)

CO2: Analyze the concepts and their utility for contemporary world. (Level 4)

CO3: Apply these concepts and understand its significance (Level 3)

CO4: Evaluate how these values and concepts enrich the discourses political life, sharpening their analytical skills in the process.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction.* Pearson Longman, 2008.

Faralley Collin, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit, *Contemporary Political Philosophy an Anthology,* Cambridge, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.

Kymilka, Will, *Contemporary Political Theory*, New Delhi, Oxford, 1998

Mckinnon, Catriona(ed), *Issues in Political Theory*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008.

Miller, David, *Political Philosophy a Very Short Introduction*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Arblaster, Antony, *Democracy*, Buckingham, Open University Press, 2nd Edition, 1994.

Benhabib, Seyla (ed), *Democracy and Difference*, New Jersy, Princeton University Press, 1996.

Chandhoke, Neera, *Conceits of Civil Society*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Chandhoke, Neera, *State and Civil Society Explorations in Political Theory*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1995.

Cunningham, Frank, *Theories of Democracy A critical Introduction,* London, Routledge, 2002.

Deb Kushal, (ed), (2002), *Mapping Multiculturalism,* Rawat Publications, New Delhi

Dhal, Robert A, Ian Shapiro and Jose Antonio Cheibub, *The Democracy Sourcebook*, London, MIT press, 2003.

Dworkin, Ronald, *Taking Rights Seriously*. London, Duckworth, 1978.

Gutman, Amy (Ed), *Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition,* Princeton N.J, Princeton University Press. 1994.

Hampton, Jean, *Political Philosophy: An Introduction,* Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.

Held, David, *Models of Democracy*, Polity Press, 2006.

Ingra, Atracta, *Political Theory of Rights,* New York, Oxford University Press, 1994.

Kukathas, Chandran. (1998) 'Liberalism and Multiculturalism: The Politics of Indifference.' Political Theory 26.5: 686-99.

Kymlicka, Will. (1995), *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, New York.

Mahajan Gurpreet, (2002), *The Multicultural Path*, Sage publications, New Delhi

Mckinnon, Catriona(ed), *Issues in Political Theory*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008.

Miller, David and Larry Siedentop edited, *The Nature of Political Theory,* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1983.

Okin, Susan Moller, Justice, *Gender and the Family,* New York, Basic Books, 1989.

Parekh Bhikhu, Rethinking *Multiculturalism,* London, Macmillan, 2000.

Puri Jyoti, *Encountering Nationalism*, Blackwell Publishers, 2004

Smith, Anthony D, *Nationalism: Theory, Ideology and History*, Polity Press, 2001

Smits, Katherine, Applying Political Theory, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.

Spencer, Philip & Howard Wollman, *Nations and Nationalism: A Reader*, Edinburgh University Press, 2005

Taylor, Charles, (1994), 'The Politics of Recognition.' *Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition*. Ed. Amy Gutmann. Princeton, NJ: Princeton UP, 25-74.

Young, Iris M. (1999) 'Polity and Group Difference: A Critique of the idea of Universal Citizenship.' *Ethics* 99: 250-74.

WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II

PAPER -PSC 202

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The paper aims at understanding modernity and its impact on Western political thought. It will help students to link the importance of context with that of view of the thinkers on different political values. It will involve students in the debate on ideology and enable them to understand its impact on the Contemporary political thought.

UNIT – I: Philosophy of Utilitarianism (12 Hours)

i. Bentham: Psychological hedonism, state &government, Idea of representative democracy and liberalism

ii. J.S. Mill: Revision of Utilitarianism, state & representative government, liberal feminism and notion of liberty. The original text of On Liberty.

UNIT - II: Counter Enlightenment (08 Hours)

i. Rousseau: Romanticism, Critique of civil society, theory of General Will

ii. Hegel: Dialectical Idealism, State, Freedom, War &Nationalism.

UNIT – III: Ideological Perspective (08 Hours)

i. Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Surplus value, Class Struggle, Dictatorship of Proletariat and Alienation.

ii. Revision of Marxism: Lukacs, Gramsci and Critical Theory

UNIT-IV: Alternative Thought (12 Hours)

i. Mary Wollstonecraft: Concept of Virtue, Education and Social Equality, Liberal feminism. The original text of The Vindication of Women.

ii. John Rawls Original Position and Contract Theory: Principle of distributive justice, The original text of A Theory of Justice.

iii. Michel Foucault: Postmodernism and Deconstruction.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand impact of socio-economic development on political thought (Level 2)

CO2: Understand difference between thought and ideology (Level l2)

CO3: Analyze and compare views of political thinkers on state and individual relationship (Level 4).

CO4: Apply views of thinkers in the present context (Level 3)

CO5: Evaluate contributions of contemporary political thinkers to Western political thought (Level 5)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Boucher D. and Kelly, p (2003). Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford University Press.

Adam Ian and Dyson, R.W(2007)). Fifty Major Political Thinkers. Routledge. Gauba,

O.P (2016). Western Political Thought. New Delhi: Mayur Paperback.

Mukherjee Subrata and Ramaswamy Sushila (1999). A history of Political Thought – Plato to Marx. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Colleti, Lucio (1969). From Rousseau to Lenin. Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Rosen. (19883). Jeremy Bentham and Representative Democracy. Clarendon Press: London.

Parekh, B. (1973). Bentham's Political Thought. London: Croom Helm.

Thompson. (1976). Mill and Representative Government. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Masters, Rodger D. (1968). The Political Philosophy of Rousseau. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Hacker, Andrew (1961). Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology and Science. New York: The MacMillan Company.

Hampshe r-Monk, I.W. (198). Modern Political Thought from Hobbes to Marx. London: Basil Blackwell.

Sibley, M.Q. (1981). Political Ideas and Ideologies. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Smith, S.B (1989), Hegel's Critique of Liberalism. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Mehta, V.R (1968), Hegel and the Modern State: An Introduction to Hegel's Political Thought. New Delhi: Associated Publishing House.

Harding, N. (1981). Lenin's Political Thought. London: Macmillan.

Mc Lellan, David (1979). Marxism after Marx. London: Palgrave MacMillan

Rawls, J. (199) Political Liberalism. New York: Columbia University Press.

Skinner, Q. (198). The Foundations of Modern Political Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University of Press.

McClelland, J.S. (1996). A History of Western Political Thought. London: Routledge.

Wolin, S. (1960). Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought. Boston: Little Brown.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PAPER -PSC 203

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course aims to describe evolutionary aspect of Public Administration, approaches. This course describes new paradigm shift in public administration towards management in effective public service delivery towards good governance. This course provides basic principles, types, form of organization particularly the public sector. The Institutional mechanisms and administrative control are mentioned to understand the techniques in the process of administration.

UNIT – I: Public Administration as a Discipline *(10 Hours)*

i. Evolution of Public Administration, Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach, public and private administration
ii. State versus Markets, Politics and Administration dichotomy

UNIT-II: Paradigm shift in public administration *(10 Hours)*

i. New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service
ii. Public Administration in the era of Globalization, Public service delivery
iii. Good Governance and features, practices in India

UNIT – III: Basic Principles, Types, Forms of Organization *(10 Hours)*

i. Hierarchy, Span of Control, Division of work, Authority, Power and Responsibility; Delegation, Centralization VS Decentralization, Unity of Command, Coordination,
ii. Formal and Informal, Line Vs. Staff, Auxiliary agency
iii. Forms: Department, Government Company, Public Corporation and functions

UNIT – IV: Institutional mechanisms and administrative control *(10 Hours)*

i. Role of Civil Services, Budget, Audit, Accountability and

ii. Control: legislative control over executive, control through parliamentary committees, public accounts committee and Public Estimates Committee Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Judicial control over legislature and executive**,**

iii. Corruption and administrative reforms, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta,

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- Understand public administration basic principles, types and forms focusing on public administration and private administration (Level-2)

CO2- Analyze the paradigm shift from government to governance new public management (Level-4)

CO3-. Understand the role of Civil Services in Developing Society (Level-2)

CO4- Analyze the Institutional mechanisms and administrative control (Level-4)

CO5- Understand the administrative reforms in Indian context (Level-2)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Avasthe & Maheshwari – Laskminarain Agrawal Publication Agra 1997, 'Public Administration'

Arora, Ramesh K (1979) : Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives, Aalekh, Jaipur, 2004

Arora, Ramesh K, Comparative Public Administration: An Ecological Perspective, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House

Bhattacharya, Mohit (1999) Restructuring Public Administration Essays in Rehabilitation, New Delhi, Jawahar

D. Waldo (1970): Ideas and issues in Public Administration, Durham: Duke University Press,

Gant, George F. (1979) Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods, Madison, University of Wisconsin Press,

Henry, Nicholas (1999), Public Administration and Public Affairs, Delhi, Prentice-Hall of India.

Hoshiar Singh (ed.)2005: Expanding Horizons of Public Administration, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur,

Mohit Bhattacharya (2001) New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar, New Delhi,

Minogue, Martin (2001) 'The Internationalization of New Public Management' in The Internationalization of Public Management: Reinventing the Third World State edited,

Paul Appleby: Report on the Public Administration of India: Re-examination of India's Administrative System

Stivers, Camilla (1993), 'Towards a Feminist Theory of Public Administration in Gender' in Images in Public Administration: Legitimacy and the Administrative Slate. New Delhi, Sage,

S. R. Maheshwari (2003) Administrative reforms in India, Macmillan, New Delhi,

Tyaga A.R., Tead, Ordway (1997), "Admi Its purpose & performance" New York, harper & Brothers

T. N. Chaturvedi1997: Contemporary Administrative Culture of India, New Delhi, Mittal,

Trembley, Chaudhary and Prema Kumbhakar, Governance and Representation: A Study of Women and Local Self Government, in Indian Journal of Public Administration, 44(3), Jul.- September 1995: pp 54-67

White, L.D. (1958) 'Introduction to the study of Public Administration', New York, Macmillan Company, 4th Edition.

Warner, Richard A. (1953) "the Principles of Public Admin, London Waldo, Deulight (Ed) "Ideas & Issues in Public Admin", Mew York, Medaw – Hill.

GLOBAL POLITICS: THEORIES, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

PAPER -PSC 204

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The course is designed in such a way that it will create a sense of awareness towards contemporary issues and challenges in Global Politics. It will further develop a critical understanding of master degree student about the shift in decentralization of power in New World Order in order to provide global justice. It will help students to enhance the knowledge on both traditional and non-traditional threats in regional and international level.

UNIT-I: A Shift to Global Politics **(10 hours)**

i. A Shift to Global Politics: Theories of globalization
ii. Theories of Global or World Politics: Realism, Liberalism and Marxism

UNIT-II: Shift to Decentralization **(10 hours)**

i. Hegemony of Unipolar America in Post-Cold War Years; Humanitarian Intervention
ii. Shift from Bipolarity to Unipolarity to Multipolarity; New World Order and Global Justice.

UNIT-III: Security **(10 hours)**

i. Dimensions of national security; Traditional and Non- Traditional threats to national/ International/ Global Security; Security Dilemma; Democratic Peace Theory
ii. Nuclear Non-Proliferation- NPT, CTBT, START
iii. International Terrorism with special reference to Pak-sponsored terrorism in India and Afghanistan.

UNIT-IV **(10 hours)**

i. Global Economic Governance- World Bank; IMF, WTO, New International Economic Order.
ii. Green Diplomacy.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO 1: To have clear understanding of linkage between globalization and Global Politics.

CO 2: To gain capacity to critically examine contemporary global issues like Terrorism, Non-Proliferation and Environmental Challenges.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Baylis, J.& Smith, S. (2014) Globalization *of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Oxford University Press.

Heywood, A. (2014). *Global Politics*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Kegley, C.& Wittkopf, (2010) World *Politics: Trends and Transformation*. Wadsworth Publishing Co Inc

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Basu, R. (2012) *International Politics: Concepts Theories and Issues*. Sage Publication

Bell, D. (2010). Justice *and the Politics of Climate Change*. New York: Routledge

Broadhead, L. A. (2002) International Environmental Politics: The Limits of Green Diplomacy. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Calvocoressi, P. (2009) World *Politics since 1945.* Routledge

Claude, I. (1962). *Power and International Relations New* York, Random House.

Goldstein, J. & Pevehouse, J. C. (2006). *International Relations.* New Delhi: Pearson Educations.

Johari, J.C. *International Relation and Politics*. Sterling Publisher Pvt.Ltd

Khanna, V.N. (2018) International *Relations.* Vikas PHI Learning

Kothari, S & Sethi, H. (ed.). *Rethinking Human Rights: Challenges for Theory and Action.* Croton on Hudson. New York.

Malhotra, V.K. (2010) *International Politics.* Anmol Publisher

Pant, P. (2018) *International Relations in 21st Century.* Mc Graw Hill Education. India

Perkins, P. (2001) *International Relations*. CBS, 3rd Edition

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM: PROCESSES

PAPER -PSC 205

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The nature of State in India is subject to lot of arguments and counter arguments. Since Independence it has shown different characteristics. One needs to examine these different dimensions of Indian State before one examines how state and Politics is affected by different factors which cut across different regions. It is significant to note that politics in each state has its own internal dynamics, and it is different from others. It has undergone major transformation over the decades since the formation of states in terms of social structure, their power relations, electoral participation on the one hand and political governance and economic governance on the other.

This course attempts to examine the commonalities, diversities and perspectives to study state and politics in India. It also seeks to examine the changing role of caste, class and community and their impact on state politics particularly in the context of global market economy.

UNIT-1: State in India (12 hours)

i. Democratic, developmental and coercive dimensions.
ii. The challenging nature of class dominance in India
iii. Politics and social mobilisations
iv. Issues of equality and representation
v. The Tradition of Protest in India

UNIT-2: Religion, Region and Language (8 hours)

i. Communalism
ii. Debates on Indian Secularism
iii. Region and language: issues of recognition, autonomy and secession

UNIT-3: Development process (8 hours)

i. Concept, strategies, policies, and critiques
ii. Poverty alleviation programmes
iii. Globalization and impact on the weaker sections

Unit IV: Grassroots Governance (12 hours)

i. Local Self Government-Panchayats and Municipalities
ii. Public Policies and their implementation
iii. Market Competitiveness- Local Vs Global Debate

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1. To familiarise themselves with various approaches to understand Indian State

CO2. To understand the existing diversities among Indian States and the need for addressing important issues of development and governance in the contemporary Indian Politics.

CO3. To examine the development practices prevalent in the country since Independence and develop a critical perspective on the issues of globalization, development and how the former significantly affects the process of development and disparity in a particular region.

CO4. To make the students understand how democracy has been institutionalised at the grassroots level and its impact on public policies.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Desai A.R (ed.), *Agrarian Struggles in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1986.

Desai A. R , *Peasant Struggles in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1974.

Vanaik, Achin. *The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India*, Verso, London, 1990.

Nigam, Aditya. *The Insurrection of Little Selves: The Crisis of secular nationalism in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

Nandy, Ashis, *At the Edge Psychology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1980, second impression 1993.

Atul kohli, Democracy *and Development: Essays on State, Society and Economy*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009.

Atul Kohli, *State and Development*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2007.

Kohli Atul., *Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.

Kohli Atul., *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State- Society Relations*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991.

Nayar, Baldev Raj (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.

Frankel Francine & M.S.A. Rao (eds.), *Dominance and State Power in India: Decline of a Social Order,* Vol-1 and II, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1989.

Omvedt, Gail., Reinventing Revolution, *New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, Sharpe, 1993.

Shah, Ghanshyam (ed.), *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.

Ghanshyam Shah, (ed.) *Social Movements and the State*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2002.

AlamJaved., *Who Wants Democracy*? Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.

Mohanty, Manoranjan (ed.), *Class, Caste, and Gender*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.

Jayal, Niraja Gopal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.

Menon Nivedita (ed.), *Gender and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.

Menon Nivedita & Aditya Nigam, *Power and Contestation in India: India Since 1989*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2007.

Chatterjee, Partha (ed.), *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004.

Brass, Paul R., *The Politics in India since Independence*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 1999.

Desouza Peter Ronald & E. Sridharan (eds.), *India's Political Parties*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2006.

Peter Ronald Desouza (ed.), *Contemporary India- transitions*, Fundacao Oriente and Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

Bardhan Pranab, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.

Kothari Rajni, *Politics in India*, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1985.

Vora Rajendra &Suhas Palshikar(ed.), *Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

Bhargava Rajeev (ed.), Secularism *and Its Critics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

Ray Raka & Mary Fainsod Katzenstein(ed.), Social *Movement in India, Poverty, Power, and Politics*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

Kaviraj Sudipta., (ed.), *Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.

Hasan, Zoya., (ed.), *Politics and the State in India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

DISCIPLINARY SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (ANY ONE)

TOTAL CREDIT-4

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN INDIA

PAPER -PSC 206 A

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course entitled "Development Studies in India" throws light on the historical changes in the configuration of the state, markets, social institutions and civil society and their increasing consequences on developing societies, such as India. This course introduces students to the field of Development studies and its relevance in contemporary society. The objective of the course is to equip students to develop critical perspectives in the analysis of development experiences and their effects on society, especially on the vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized sections and the natural environment in India. It introduces the students to various experiences in development, and forges an understanding of democratic, participatory and inclusive public policies. Increasing the understanding and analytical skills of development and its complementary and supporting fields, as well as the ability to deal with its requirements, problems and complexities constitutes the cornerstone of the subject.

UNIT-1: A Framework on Development and Social Justice *(12 Hours)*

i. Concept, History, and Theories of Development

ii. Development and Social Justice in India: Issues of Social Justice: Rights and Freedom, Right to Survival, Right to Health, Right to Food, Right to Education, Right to Gender Equality

UNIT-II: Environment and Social Exclusion in India *(08 Hours)*

i. Environment, Climate Change and Sustainability
ii. Social Exclusion: Issues and Challenges

UNIT-III: Planning and Social Security Measures in India *(08 Hours)*

i. Planning Millenium Development Goals, Economic growth, Poverty Alleviation
ii. Health, Education, Employment, Social Security Measures including Cash Transfers, Women's Empowerment etc.

UNIT-IV: Food Security and Human Development in India *(12 Hours)*

i. The Impact of Livelihood Assets on the Food Security, Factors affecting Food Security, Under-Nutrition, hunger and Challenges to Food Security
ii. Inequality, Poverty and Human Development

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Develop knowledge of, and develop insights into, key issues and concerns of development policy, practice and theory (Level-6)

CO2: Demonstrate ability to understand the history and application of key theoretical approaches to international development (Level-3)

CO3: Demonstrate ability to critically evaluate central themes, propositions and concepts in development (Level-3)

CO4: Apply the skills to work collaboratively in teams as well as individually in a learning and research environment (Level-3)

CO5: Create an interest in and commitment to continuous learning and social scientific research (Level-6)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Desai, Vandana & Rob Potter (2014) *The Companion to Development Studies,* Routledge Publication, 10th March, 2014, ISBN 9781444167245

Willis, Katie (2011) Theories *and Practices of Development*, Routledge Publication, 2nd edition ,24th February, ISBN-10: 041559071X

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Janet Momsen (2019) Gender *and Development*, Routledge Publication, 1st October, ISBN 9781138940628

Jennifer Elliott (2012) *An Introduction to Sustainable Development*, 9thAugust, Routledge Publications 9780415590730

Mio, Minoru and Dasgupta, Abhijit (2019) *Rethinking Social Exclusion in India- Castes, Communities and the State,* Routledge Publication *,12th December 12,* ISBN 9780367885847

Morvaridi, Behrooz (2008) *Social Justice and Development*, Palgrave Macmillan; 30th, April, ISBN-10: 1403992398

Nunan, Fiona (2015) *Understanding Poverty and the Environment: Analytical frameworks and Approaches*, March 17, Routledge Publication; 1st edition ,17th March, ISBN-10: 9780415707596

Robertson, Margaret (2021) *Sustainability Principles and Practice*, Routledge Publication, 10th February, ISBN 9780367365219

Thomas Tanner & Leo Horn-Phathanothai (2014) *Climate Change and Development*, Routledge Publication, 20th Decembers 9780415664271

Young, E. M (2012) *Food and Development*, Routledge Publication, 15th March, ISBN 9780415498005

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

PAPER -PSC 206B

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The paper aims at exposing the students about the genesis and theorization of social and political movements in India and helping them to understand the role of state and civil society in addressing such challenges. It will help them to go through marginalized narratives through the lens of subaltern analysis. Finally, it will provoke them to debate upon the relevance of such movements in the context of Globalization.

UNIT-I: Conceptual Framework (12 Hours)

i. Social political Movements in India: Evolution, major components and approaches (Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian), classification: old and new movements.

ii. Theories of social Movements: Relative Deprivation, Resource Mobilization, Political Process and Structural Strain. Social Movement and social change, Impact of Globalization on social and political movements in India.

UNIT-II: Contexts (08 Hours)

i. Dalit Movement: Historical Development, Ambedkar and Dalit Movement, religion and Dalit Movement, problems and prospects of Dalit Movement.

ii. Peasant Movement: Social origin of Peasant uprising. Naxal Movement: causes, strategies n impacts, Globalization and farmer's movement in India.

UNIT-III: Identity Politics (08 Hours)

i. Language politics in India: Background, Anti-Hindi agitation & Role of state reorganization commission, language problem and regionalism.

ii. Women's Movement: Mapping the women's movement in India, Major issues- patriarchy, Violence and Reservation, women's movement in contemporary India- autonomous women's movement; strategies and challenges.

UNIT-IV: Development and Protest Movements *(12 Hours)*

i. Environmental Movement: Environmental Issues, Globalization and challenge to protection of environment: Chipko, and Narmada Bachao Andolan- Context, issues and achievements, Niyamgiri Movement- causes and impact

ii. Tribal Movement in India: Tribal movements under British rule and in post-independence period (Bodo & Gorkha agitation, Jharkhand Movement), modernization and its impact on the movement.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: To understand the interplay between theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches on social and political movements in India. (Level 2)

CO2: To analyze various contentious socio-economic issues leading to protests. (Level 4)

CO3: To compare and analyze protest movements in pre- and post-independence periods. (Level 4)

CO4: To understand the role of state in movements for change. (Level 2)

CO5: To evaluate impact of globalization on different social and political movements (Level 4)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Rao, M.S.A. (2002). Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasants, Tribals and Women's Movements. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Shah, Ghanashyam (2002). Social Movements and the State. New Delhi: Sage.

Shah, Ghanshyam (2004). Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature. New Delhi: sage.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Oomen, T.K. (1990). Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements. New Delhi: Sage. Pai,

Sudha (2002). Dalit Assertion and Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh. New Delhi: Sage.

Menon Krishna and Subberwal, Ranjana (2019). Social Movement in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Sage.

Omvedt, Gail (1993). Reinventing Revolution. London: Routledge.

Singh, Rajendra (2001). Social Movements, Old and New: A Post-Modernist Critique. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Desai, A.R. (1979). Peasant Struggle in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dasgupta, Biplab (1972). The Naxalite movement. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

Shiva Vandana (20155) The Violence of the Green Revolution. New Delhi: Natraj Publishers.

Singh, K.S. (2007). Tribals Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Dhangare, D.N. (1983)). Peasant Movement in India,1920-50. Delhi: UP.

Gore, M.S. (1993). The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts. New Delhi: Sage.

Shah Nandita, (1992). The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement. New Delhi: Ali for Women.

Zelliot, Eleanor (1995). From Untouchables to Dalits: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement. New Delhi: Manohar.

HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY AND DYNAMICS

PAPER-PSC 206 C

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The paper aims at elaborating the contexts leading to evolution of Human Rights especially in the West. It will help the students realize the importance of political values needed for holistic growth of an individual. It will focus upon the role of various international organizations and of Redressal mechanisms in India in defending rights of people. Finally, it will help students to understand the need of professionalism, ethical behaviour and to develop leadership.

UNIT - I: Introduction to Human Rights (12 Hours)

i. Human Rights: Meaning, Definitions, Origin and Growth of Human Rights in the world, (Magna Carta, American Bill of Rights, The French Revolution), Types of Human Rights, Relevance.
ii. Role of International organizations as custodian of Human Rights.

UNIT - II: Theories of Human Rights (08 Hours)

i. Theory of Natural Rights,
ii. Theory of Social Rights, Theory of Legal Rights

UNIT - III: Challenges to Human Rights (08 Hours)

i. Religious Fundamentalism and terrorism
ii. Migration
iii. Poverty

UNIT - IV: Human Rights in India (12 Hours)

i. Laws to check abuse of Human Rights in India
ii. Redressal mechanism: Role of National Human Rights Commission, Judiciary and Civil Society.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: to understand theories on Human Rights (Level 2)

CO2: to analyze various issues affecting rights of individual (level 4)

CO3: to understand importance of various international organizations for the protection of rights (level 2)

CO4: to evaluate role of media, Press and judiciary in protection of Human Rights (Level 5).

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Roy, A. N. (2005) Human Rights Achievements and Challenges: Vista Publishing House, New Delhi.

Basu, Durga Das, (1999), Human Rights in Constitutional Law. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Ansari, M. R. (2006), Protecting Human Rights: Max Ford Books, New Delhi.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Sergio and Swaraonjali Ghose, (2009) Teaching of Human Rights: Dominant Publisher and distributors. New Delhi.

Borgohain Bani (2007) Human Rights social justice and political challenges. Kaniska publishing House, New Delhi.

Buren, Geraldine Van (1995), International Law on Rights of Children.

Gogia, S.P. (2002), Law Relating to Human Rights.

ILO (1969), Comparative analysis of the international covenants on Human Rights and International Labour conventions and recommendations, Official Bulletin, pp 181- 216.

ILO, Migrant Workers {Geneva: ILO Office, 1974}

ILO, The ILO and Human Rights: Report of the Director General.

THIRD SEMESTER

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN ODISHA

PAPER -PSC 301

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

UNIT-I: Context of State and Politics in Odisha **(12 hours)**

i. Federalism, Democracy and Development.

ii. Evolution of conceptions of Odia nationalism and Indian Nationalism

iii. Evolution of Odisha as a separate and unified political entity

iv. Freedom movement and evolution of party politics in Odisha

UNIT-II **(8 hours)**

i. Nature of state in Odisha: Class, Caste and Power.

ii. Party System: National and regional parties, coalition government

iii. Bureaucracy and Odisha Administration

UNIT-III **(8 hours)**

i. Democratic Decentralization: Panchayati Raj & Grassroot Politics, Urban Local Bodies

ii. Marginalized groups and the development process: Women, Dalits and Tribals with focus on representation, participation and leadership.

UNIT-IV **(12 hours)**

i. Marginalized groups and the development process: Globalization and the current development process.

ii. Position of Dalits, Tribals, Peasants and Unorganized workers with focus on poverty, displacement, land rights and welfare measures.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- To understand the evolution of Odisha as a separate and unified political entity. (Level 1)

CO 2- To analyze the party structure of regional and national parties and bureaucracy in Odisha. (Level 2)

CO 3-To compare the ideas related to caste, class, party system, administration, and bureaucratic system. (Level 3)

CO 4- To evaluate the process of Globalization and development within the context of marginalized group, land rights and welfare measures. (Level 4)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Asthana, P. (1988). *Party System in India: Development or Decay*. Puspa Asthana.

Bailey, F. G. (1963). *Politics and Social Change: Orissa in 1959*. University of California Press.

Bhuyan, D. (2010). *Orissa Politics from 1936 to Contemporary Politics*. Mangalam Publications.

Currie, B. (2000). *The politics of hunger in India: a study of democracy, governance and Kalahandi's poverty* (B. Currie (ed.)). Macmillan Press Ltd.

Jena, B. B., &Baral, J. K. (1988). *Government and Politics in Orissa* (B. B. Jena & J. K. Baral (eds.)). Print House.

Mishra, R. N. (1984). *Regionalism and State Politics in India*. Ashish.

Mishra, S. N. (1989). *Party Politics and Electoral Choice in an Indian State*. Ajanta Publication.

Mohanty, B. (1999). *Glimpses of Local Government: Post Amendment Scenario*. Gyanajuga Publication.

Mohanty, M. (1990). Class, Caste and Dominance in a Backward State: Orissa. In R. Francine & M. S. A. Rao (Eds.), *Dominance and State power in Modern India: Decline of a Social Order*. Cambridge University Press.

Mohapatra, J. K. (1985). *Factional Politics in India*. Chugh Publication.

Nanda, S. (1979). *Coalition Politics in Orissa*. Steering.

Padhi, A. P. (1985). *Indian State Politics: a case study of Orissa*. B. R. Publishing Corporation.

Pathy, J. (1988). *Under-development and Destitution: Essays on Orissan Society*. Inter-India Publication

PRAXIS. (2001). *The Politics of Poverty: A tale of the living dead in Balangir*. Books for Change.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY
PAPER-PSC 302

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: Political Sociology is a discipline that is primarily concerned with relationship between society and politics. The major objective of the concerned course is to look at how major social trends can affect the political process. It explores how various social forces work together to change political policies. The historical context of political theories, role of social groups and the formation of state constitute an integral part of the subject. This Course introduces students to the evolution, nature and scope of political sociology, defines political sociology as a discipline, explores political socialization, the concepts of elitism, social ethics, discrimination and politics in India. The sole objective is to undertake a study and analysis of "Society-politics interactions" by way of discerning the impact of the society on politics and also impact of politics on society in real world situations.

UNIT – I: Political Sociology: Theories of Order and Change *(12 Hours)*

i. Definition and Scope of Political Sociology, Functionalism (Parsons and Merton), Marxism

ii. Social Stratification, Social Mobility and Sanskritization

UNIT - II: Political Culture & Political Socialization *(08 Hours)*

i. Political Culture: The Concept, Types of Political Culture (Almond &Verba). Democratic Culture and Civic Culture

ii. Political Socialization: The Concept, Factors, Agents and Effects of Political Socialization

UNIT-III: Power (08 Hours)

i. Weberianism: Power, Authority &Legitimacy

ii. Elite Theories: Theories of Circulation of Elites (Mosca, Pareto and Michels), Power Elite Theory (C. Wright Mills)

UNIT-IV: Political Participation & Development *(12 Hours)*

i. Political Participation: Definition, Factors and Types

ii. Political Modernization, Political Development, Pye's Developmental Syndrome & Riggs Developmental Trap

COURSE OUTCOMES

At the end of the course, the student will be able to

CO1- Understand theories and concepts of Political Sociology (Level-2)

CO2. Understand the process of social changes in India (Level-2)

CO3.Create a critical thinking about political-social and economic context of political process (Level-6)

CO4- Analyze the different types of Political systems. (Level-4)

CO5- Understand the approaches to the study of Political Culture (Level-2).

CO6- Evaluate the different agents of Political Socialization and their interrelationships

(Level-5).

CO7- Evaluate the significance of Political participation, its determinants and implication of modernization in politics (Level-5)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Baral, J. K (2009) *Political Sociology*, Vidyapuri Publication, Odisha, Third Revised Edition

Guru, Shyama Prasad (2015) Theory of Political Sociology, Concept Publishing House, Delhi

Roy, Shefali (2014) Society and Politics in India; Understanding Political Sociology, PHI Learing,1st Edition

Orum, Anthony M (2000) *Introduction to Political Sociology*, Pearson Publication; 4th edition,17 August,4th Edition, ISBN-10: 0139271538

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Ali, Ashraf, and Sharma, L. N (1983) *Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics*, Vantage Press, Universities Press, 15 December, ISBN- 8173710163, 9788173710162

Almond, Gabriel A &Verba ,Sidney (1989) *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*, May, Sage Publishing.

Ball, Alan R (1988) *Modern Politics and Government,* Palgrave Macmillan UK, e-ISBN-978-1-349-19347-9

Dahl, Robert A (2002) *Modern Political Analysis*, Pearson Publication; 6th edition, ISBN-10: 0130497029

Dahl, Robert A (2005) *Who Governs? – Democracy and Power in the American City,* Yale University Press; 2nd edition, 13 May, ISBN-10: 9780300103922

Dowse, Robert E.& Hughes John A (1986) *Political Sociology*, John Wiley and Sons Ltd; 2nd edition, ISBN-10: 0471910244.

Pye, Lucian W. (1966) *Aspects of Political Development*, The Little, Brown Series in Comparative Politics.

Rathore L. S (1982) *Political Sociology* (Ed) Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.

Srinivas, M. N. (1995) Social *Change in Modern India*, Orient Black Swan, January 1, ISBN-10: 812500422X.

Weiner, Myron., Huntington, Samuel P & Almond, Gabriel Abraham,(1987*),Understanding Political Development: An Analytic Study*, The Little, Brown series in comparative politics, ISBN-10 : 0316928593

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

PAPER -PSC 303

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This paper exposes towards the fundamental and critical understanding of forms, structure and functioning of public organizations. The Institutional mechanisms and administrative control are mentioned to understand the techniques in the process of administration This provides Personnel and Financial Administration its features and process. It also provides accountability and control over administration and People's participation in administration.

UNIT - I: Understanding administration and organisations *(08 Hours)*

i. Administrative Culture, Delegated Legislation, Administrative Adjudication

ii. Organization Forms: Department, Government Company, Public Corporation, structure and characteristics

UNIT-II: Personnel and Financial Administration *(10 Hours)*

i. Civil Service- meaning, features and role, administrative ethics

ii. Staff Management: Recruitment, Training, Promotion and Position Classification, morale

iii. Finance: Budgeting process, types of budgets, role of financial committees like Public Accounts Committee and Election Commission

UNIT-III: Accountability and control (12 Hours)

i. Concept of Accountability and control- Legislative control- parliamentary and presidential system, Executive control- Audit, Judicial control – Writs in India

ii. Anti- Corruption Laws & Agencies

UNIT-IV: Citizen and administration *(10 Hours)*

i. Citizen and administration- Machinery in India, right to information,

ii. Role of civil society and its functions

iii. People's participation in administration. Public Private Partnership

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- Understand forms, the structure and functioning of public organization in India (Level-2)

CO2- Understand the personnel and financial administrative feature and process (Level-2)

CO3- Analyze concept of accountability and control on administration (Level-4)

CO4- Analyze the role of civil society and Peoples participation in administration (Level-4)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Basu, Rumki, (2014) 'Public Administration: Concepts and Theories', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi

Tyagi A.R., Tead, Ordway (1997), "Administration, Its purpose & performance" New York, harper & Brothers

M Lakshmikant, Public Administration, McGraw-Hill companies,

S.L. Goel, Public Personnel Administration, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi 2002

Avasthe & Maheshwari – Laskminarain Agrawl Publication Agra 1997, 'Public Administration'

Arora, Ramesh K (1979): Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives, Aalekh, Jaipur, 2004

Donald Menzel and Harvey White (eds) (2011). The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, New York,

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Bourgon, Jocelyne. (2011) A New Synthesis of Public Administration: Serving in the 21st Century. McGill-Queen's University Press,

Marini, Frank (1971). Towards NPA: Minnow brook perspective. Scranton, Chandler Pub. Co.

Waldo, Dwight (1971). Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence. Scranton, Chandler Pub. Co.

Flynn, Norman (2001). "Explaining the New Public Management - The importance of context."

Paul Appleby: Report on the Public Administration of India: Re-examination of India's Administrative System

Stivers, Camilla (1993), 'Towards a Feminist Theory of Public Administration in Gender' in Images in Public Administration: Legitimacy and the Administrative Slate. New Delhi, Sage,

A.R.C. – Report on Personnel Administration, Publications Division, Govt. of India, 1970.

C.P. Bhambri, Administrators in Changing Society, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1972 Diana Woodhouse,

In Pursuit of Good Administration, Ministers, Civil Servants and Judges, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997

Glenn O'Stahl, Public Personnel Administration, Harper &Row Publishers, New York, 1983.

Meir Liraz, Complete Guide to Human Resource Management, Miami: Liraz Publishing, 2013.

P. Ghosh, Personnel Administration in India, Sudha Publications, New Delhi, 1973.

S.S. Khanka, Human Resource Management, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi: 2012

Stephen Bach (ed.), Managing Human Resources: Personnel Management in Transition, 4th Edition, Wiley-Blackwell, 2009

S.W. Hays and R.C. Kearney, Public Personal Administration: Problems and Prospects, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 2003

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT – I

PAPER -PSC 304

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course introduces the richness and variety of the tradition of Indian Political Thought, the nature and important elements since ancient times. The focus of the course is on eminent thinkers whose ideas are framed by specific themes to provide a deep sense of Indian thought and ideology.

UNIT-I: Perspectives (12 Hours)

i. Indian Political Thought: Evolution, Nature and elements
ii. Schools of Indian Political thought: Brahminic, Shramanic, Islamic & Syncretic.
iii. Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharma.
iv. Tradition and Modernity Debate
v. Contemporary Theories: Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian, Post-colonial, Hindutva

UNIT-II: Ancient Indian political thinkers *(12 Hours)*

i. Manu: King, social organization & exponent of Dharmashastra, social laws
ii. Kautilya: State and Statecraft, Saptanga theory & Mandala theory, Arthashastra.
iii. Aggannasutta: Theory of kingship
iv. Barani: Ideal Polity

UNIT-III: Liberalism in Indian Political thought *(08 Hours)*

i. Evolution and features of Modern Indian Political thought,
ii. Impact of Renaissance in Indian political thought
iii. Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Humanism and Liberalism, Social reforms
iv. Mahadev Govind Chandra Ranade: Liberalism &Nationalism
v. Dayananda Saraswati: Ethics & Politics, Vedic Swaraj

UNIT-IV: Radicalism in Indian thought (08 Hours)

i. Radicalism, Social Reform & Nationalism in India
ii. Sri Aurobindo, M N Roy

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- Understand the political ideology of eminent Indian political thinkers and their contributions. (Level-2)

CO2- Understand social, economic and political situations of ancient India (Level-2)

CO3- Analyze abilities, observational and decision-making skills of the students (Level-4)

CO4- Analyze and compare views of modern political thinkers and critical issues (Level-4)

CO5- Apply views of thinkers in the present context with some key debates (Level-3)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Anthony Parel (2009), From Political Thought in India to Indian Political Thought," in Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia, edited by Takashi Shogimen and C.J. Nederman, Plymouth, UK, Lexington Books, pg 187-208

B. Chaturvedi, (2006) 'Dharma-The Foundation of Raja-Dharma, Law and Governance', in The Mahabharat: An Inquiry in the Human Condition, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 418-464

V. Varma, (1974) Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 211- 230.

T. Pantham, (1986) 'The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy',

S. Sarkar, (1985) 'Rammohan Roy and the break With the Past', in A Critique on colonial India, Calcutta: Papyrus, pp. 1-17.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Aparna Devare (2011) History and the Making of a Modern Hindu Self, Routledge.

A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 75-108.

Ashis Nandy (1983) The intimate Enemy: the loss and recovery of self under colonialism, Oxford, Delhi

B. Parekh, (1986) 'Some Reflections on the Hindu Tradition of Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 17- 31.

G. Pandey, (1978) Sraman Tradition: Its History and Contribution to Indian Culture, Ahmedabad: L. D. Institute of Indology, pp. 52-73.

Kautilya, (1997) 'The Elements of Sovereignty' in R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), Arthashastra of Kautilya, New Delhi: Motilal Publishers, pp. 511- 514.

M. Shakir, (1986) 'Dynamics of Muslim Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 142-160

Manu, (2006) 'Rules for Times of Adversity', in P. Olivelle, (ed. & trans.) Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamshastra, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 208-213.

P. Olivelle, (2006) 'Introduction', in Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava –Dharmashastra, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 3- 50.

R. Sharma, (1991) 'Varna in Relation to Law and Politics (c 600 BC-AD 500)', in Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 233- 251.

S. Saberwal, (2008) 'Medieval Legacy', in Spirals of Contention, New Delhi: Routledge, pp.1-31

V. Mehta, (1992) 'The Cosmic Vision: Manu', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 23- 39.

V. Mehta, (1992) 'The Pragmatic Vision: Kautilya and His Successor', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 88- 109.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
PAPER -PSC 305

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: Research Methodology course is designed to impart education in the foundational methods and techniques of academic research in social sciences in general and political science in general. Students would examine and be practically exposed to the main components of a research framework i.e., problem definition, research design, data collection, ethical issues in research, report writing, and presentation. The primary objective of this course is to develop a research orientation among the scholars and to acquaint them with fundamentals of research methods. Specifically, the course aims at introducing them to the basic concepts used in research and to scientific social research methods and their approach. It includes discussions on sampling techniques, research designs and techniques of analysis.

UNIT-I (8 Hours)

i. Research: Features, Types & Aims of Social Science Research.
ii. Philosophical foundations of research: Positivist & Post- positivist reaction.

UNIT-II (12 Hours)

i. Political & ethical environment of research: Meaning of Research Ethics, Sources of moral standard & applying ethics in social science research process.
ii. Understanding research problem: Identifying research problem & establishing research objectives, Role of Hypothesis in social research: Formulation &types.

UNIT-III (12 Hours)

i. Understanding Research Design: Importance & Types (exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic & experimental design)
ii. Method of Data collection: Survey, Sampling, Questionnaire and Schedule

UNIT-IV (8 Hours)

i. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).
ii. Data Analysis & Report Writing: Qualitative data analysis and interpretation, Preparation of research report and steps in report writing.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- Understand and discuss the role and importance of research in the social sciences. (Level 2)

CO2 - Understand and discuss the issues and concepts salient to the research process. (Level 2)

CO3 - Analyze the complex issues inherent in selecting a research problem, selecting an appropriate research design, and implementing a research project. (Level 4)

CO4- Analyze and discuss the concepts and procedures of sampling, data collection, analysis and reporting. (Level 4)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Bhandarkar, P.L, Wilkinson, T.S. (2010). Methodology & Techniques of Social Research. Bengaluru: Himalaya Publishing House.

Carno, William D., Marilynn B. Brewer. (2008), Principles and methods of Social Research, Lawrence Erlbaum Associate.

Corbetta, Piergiorgio. (2003). Social Research Theory, Methods and Techniques, Sage Publications.

David E. McNabb, (2005). Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited.

Fowler. F.J. (2013) Survey Research Method. New Delhi: Sage Publication Galtung,

J. (1968). Theory & Methods of Social Research. London: Allen & Unwin

Goode, William J & Paul K. Hatt, (1952), Methods in Social Research, McGraw-Hill

Kaufimann, F. (2016). Methodology of Social Science. UK: Oxford University Press

Lundberg, G. A. (1942). Social research; a study in methods of gathering data (2nd ed.). Longmans, Green.

Ruane Janet M. (2006). Essentials of Research methods A Guide to Social Science Research, Blackwell Publishing.

Sharma. B.A.V. (1984). Research Methods in Social Science. Hyderabad: Stosius Inc/Advent

Young, P.V. (2012). Scientific Social Surveys and Research: An Introduction to The Background, Content, Methods and Analysis of Social Studies. Whitefish: Literary Licensing, LLC.

INTERDISCIPLINARY SPECIFIC ELECTIVE

(ANY ONE)

TOTAL CREDITS- 4

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

PAPER -PSC 306(A)

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course focuses on political institutions and processes in India to expose the students to the ways of studying state and politics in India. The course identifies themes which have become significant in the study of Indian politics and explores the processes through which they acquired salience. It places these themes in historical, social and economic contexts, as well as the institutional frameworks within which they take specific forms. The manner in which institutions are constituted and function in relationship with each other and in the context of the wider social and political processes are crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the complex ways in which politics in India takes institutional forms and unfolds through diverse processes.

UNIT-I: Constituent Assembly & Philosophy of the Constitution *(12 Hours)*

i. Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates

ii. Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles

UNIT-II: Union Executive & Union Parliament *(08 Hours)*

i. Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

ii. Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

UNIT-III: Judiciary & State's Executive *(08 Hours)*

i. Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

ii. Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

UNIT-IV: Federalism& Decentralized Administration *(12 Hours)*

i. Federalism in India: Strong Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption, Role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.

ii. Decentralized Administration: Urban & Local Self Government in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After studying this course, the students will be able to

CO1- Understand the different ways in which politics in India has been studied (Level-2).

CO2- Analyze the themes and conceptual categories which can be deployed to understand the specificities of Indian politics (Level-4).

CO3- Analyze the relationship between social, economic and political processes (Level-4).

CO4- Evaluate the relationship between the government institutions and political processes (Level-5).

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Pandey, Rajendra Kumar (2008) *Indian Government and Politics,* Sage Publication, India.

Jayal, Niraja Gopal & Mehra, Pratap Bhanu (2011) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India,* Oxford; Edition, ISBN-10: 0198075928

Singh, M P & Roy, Himanshu (2018) *Indian Political System,* Pearson Publication; Fourth edition ,26th January

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Agrawal, R. C & Bhatnagar, Mahesh (2005) *Constitutional Development and National Movement,* S Chand & Company; Reprint Edn. 2006 edition (1 January 2005)

Bakshi, P.M (2014) *Constitution of India,* Universal Law Publishing; Twelfth edition, ISBN-10: 9350352907

Basu, D, D (2019) *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Lexis Nexis; 24th Edition (1 January 2019)

Khosla, Madhav (2012) The Indian Constitution, Oxford; First edition, ISBN-10: 9780198075387

Mathur Kuldeep (2013) *Panchayati Raj*, Oxford; Edition (4 March 2013), ISBN-10: 0198090439

Palsikar, Suhas (2017) Indian Democracy, OUP India; 1st edition (2 November 2017), ISBN-10: 9780199479603

Thiruvengadam, Arun K (2017) The Constitution of India: A Contextual Analysis, Hart Publishing India (28 December 2017), ISBN-10: 9387146553

Tillin, Louise (2019) Indian Federalism, Oxford University Press (20 May 2019), ISBN-10: 0199495610

UN & WORLD ORDER
PAPER -PSC 306 (B)

FM:20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: By the end of the course students will be able to understand the role of International Organization in maintaining peace and security in the world. Further the course has been designed to enlighten students about the role of various agencies working under UN and World Order.

UNIT-I: Evolution of UN **(10 hours)**

i. Historical overview of UN: Aims, Objectives, Organs and its functions.
ii. Problems and Prospects of UNO, Millenium Development Goal, Sustainable Development Goal

UNIT-II: Specialized Agencies **(10 hours)**

i. ILO, UNESCO &WHO.
ii. UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP &UNHCR

UNIT-III: UN and Peace **(10 hours)**

i. United Nations- Arms Control and Disarmament
ii. Role of peacekeeping of UN: Enforcement & challenges, India and UN Peacekeeping Force.

UNIT-IV: UN and Global Commons **(10 hours)**

i. Cross-Border Terrorism- Meaning, Types and role of UN in fighting against terrorism.
ii. Climate Change- Causes, Effects and Negotiation done in various Summits.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1 - Remember the aims and objectives of UN and its Organs and Agencies. (Level 1)

CO2 - Understand the role of Peacekeeping Programs of UN. (Level 2)

CO3 - Analyze how Global Issues like climate change and cross-border terrorism can affect the whole world. (Level 4)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Basu, R. (2014) *United Nations: Structure and Functions of an International Organization*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers

Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) *The New United Nations.* Delhi: Pearson Education

Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2006) *International relations.* 6th Ed. New Delhi: Pearson

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Taylor, P. and Groom, A.J.R. (eds.) (2000) *The United Nations at the millennium.* London: Continuum

Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) *The United Nations: an introduction.* Basingstoke: Palgrave

Gowan, P. (2010) `US: UN', in Gowan, P. `A calculus of power: grand strategy in the twenty-first century. London: Verso

Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2008) *The globalization of world politics and introduction to international relations.* 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press

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Whittaker, D.J. (1997) `Peacekeeping', in *United Nations in the contemporary world.* London: Routledge

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Sangal, P.S. (1986) `UN, peace, disarmament and development', in Saxena, J.N. et.al. *United Nations for a better world.* New Delhi: Lancers

Baxi, U. (1986) `Crimes against the right to development', in Saxena, J.N. et.al. *United Nations for a better world.* New Delhi: Lancers

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Achcar, G. (2003) *The clash of barbarisms: Sept. 11 and the making of the new world disorder.* Kolkata: K.P. Bachi& Co.

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Roberts, A. and Kingsbury, B. (eds.) (1994) *United Nations, Divided World.* 2nd edn. Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 420-436.

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Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) *The United Nations: An introduction.* Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 214-242.

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Claude, I. (1984) *Swords into plowshares: the progress and problems of international organisation.* 4th edn. New York: Random House.

Dodds, F. (ed.) (1987) *The way forward: beyond the agenda 21.* London: Earthscan. Rajan, M.S., Mani, V.S and Murthy, C.S.R. (eds.) (1987) *The nonaligned and the United Nations.* New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.

South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre. (2006) *Human* an overview. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Anan, K. (1997) *Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Survival.* General Assembly

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

PAPER -PSC 306 (C)

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The paper aims at providing an understanding of the diverse trajectories of Indian nationalism by introducing select thinkers, texts and debates. It will help to understand different approaches of Indian nationalism. It also aims at motivating students to differentiate it from European nationalism, evolved in the context of Renaissance. Further. It will help in reviving ideological debates in making of Constitution of India. It will open dialogues on contribution of caste, class and women in shaping the Indian nationalism.

UNIT-I: Historiography of the Indian National movement *(12 Hours)*

i. Cambridge and Nationalist School
ii. Marxist and Subaltern School (Post-Colonial Studies)

UNIT-II: Rise of Political Consciousness *(08 Hours)*

i. Renaissance and Western Education, Role of Press, Political and Administrative Unification.
ii. Impact of Reform Movements
iii. British Exploitation and Revivalist Movement

UNIT-III: Growth of Nationalism (08 Hours)

i. Phases of Nationalist: Liberal constitutionalists (Moderates), Swadeshi (Extremists) & the Radicals
ii. Gandhi & mass mobilizations, Gandhi and Ambedkar dichotomy
iii. Hindu Mahasabha and All India Muslim League

UNIT-IV: Towards Independence (12 Hours)

i. Constitutional Developments: Cripps and Cabinet Mission
ii. Indian National Army, Naval Mutiny and Partition.
iii. Marginalized Narratives: Role of Caste, Class and Women.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1 - Understand history of colonization in India (level 2)

CO2 - Recapitulate evolution of making of Constitution (level 1)

CO3 - Analyze role of different political outfits during struggle for freedom (level 4).

CO4 - Evaluate role of Hindu and Islamic organizations at the time of struggle for independence (Level 5).

CO5 - Evaluate the role played by the marginalized section during colonization (Level5).

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Chandra, B. (2009). History of Modern India. Orient Blackswan.

Chandra, B. India's struggle for Independence

Desai, A. R, (2011). Social Background of Indian Nationalism. Popular Prakshan

ADDITIONAL READINGS

R. Thapar, (2000). Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial', in P. DeSouza, (ed.) Contemporary India: Transitions. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Sen, A. (2007). The idea of Social Reform and its Critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India', in S. Bhattacharya, (ed.) Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences, Vol. X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bandopadhyay, S. (2004). From Plassey to Partition: A history of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Sarkar, S. (1983) Modern India (1855-1947), New Delhi: Macmillan.

Chatterjee, P. (1993) 'The Nation and its Pasts', in P. Chatterjee, The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories. Oxford Univ.

Chopra, P. N. (1979). Role of Indian Muslims in the Struggle for Freedom. New. Delhi: Life and Life Publications.

Panikkar, K. N. (1980). National and Left Movement in India New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House.

Mehrotra, S.R. (199). Towards India's Freedom and Partition. Vikash Publications.

Ganachari, A. (2005). Nationalism and Social Reform in a Colonial Situation. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Heimsath, H. (1964). Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform. Princeton University Press.

Chand, T. (1971). History of Freedom Movement in India, Vol. I-IV. New Delhi: Government of India Publication Division.

FOURTH SEMESTER

PUBLIC POLICY PROCESS IN INDIA

PAPER -PSC 401

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course aims to explain the broad theoretical and practical context of public policies. This course describes the approaches and models of policy making. This paper elaborates the steps in public policy process. The techniques and challenges in the steps like policy implementation, policy monitoring and policy evaluation with special reference to public policies in India

UNIT-I: Public Policy: Concept, Dimensions and process *(12 Hours)*

i. Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences, Nature, scope &significance.
ii. Approaches: Institutional, Political, Mixed, Incremental Systems, Normative Approaches, Models of Policy Making – Harold Lasswell, Charles Lindblom, Yehezkel Dror

UNIT-II: Public Policy Process and role of different entities *(10 Hours)*

i. Public Policy Process: Agenda setting, policy formulation, policy implementation, policy monitoring and policy evaluation.
ii. Role of Government, PMO, NITI Aayog, bureaucracy, political parties, corporate sector, interest groups, citizens, and NGOs, civil society & International organization

UNIT-III: Implementation of public policy *(8 Hours)*

i. Techniques in Public Policy Implementation: types
ii. Problems & conditions for successful implementation.

UNIT-IV Monitoring and evaluation of public policies *(10 Hours)*

i. Techniques and Constraints in Policy Monitoring
ii. Evaluation of public policy: Problems &Remedies.
iii. Public policies with reference to housing, health, education, food security, MNREGA,

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- Understand the Public Policy, dimension and significance (Level-2)

CO2- Analyze public policy process and role of different entities (Level-4)

CO3 – Understand policy implementation and its techniques (Level-2)

CO4- Analyze implementation of monitoring and evaluation of public policies (Level-4)

CO5-Analyze different relevant public policies in India (Level-4)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Birkland, Thomas A., An Introduction to the Policy Process, London, M. E. Sharpe, 2001. Pandya, H. J. and Venkatraman, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'. Indian Journal of Administrative Science, Jan-Jun., 1990.

Dror, Y, 1968, "Public Policy Making Re-examined, Transaction publishers, New Brunseick.

Lindblom, C. 1968, "The policy making process", Littel Brown, Boston.

Durn, William N, 2004, "Public Policy Analysis: concepts & practices", Practice Hall, New Jersy, Lindblom, Charles E. "Policy Analysis"

Pandya, Hiren J. and Venkatranam, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'. Indian Journal of Administrative Science, Jan-Jun., 1990.

Wamsley, Gary, et.al. 'Public Administration and the Governance Process: Shifting the Political Dialogue', In Trary Wamsley, et. al. Refounding Public Administration, New Delhi, Sage,

Mathur, K. Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter Oxford University Press, 2013.

Chakrabarti, R. & K. SANYAL Public Policy in India New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2016.

Sinha, A. An Institutional Perspective on the Post-Liberalization State in India, In Akhil Gupta and K. Sivaramakrishnan, ed., The State in India after Liberalization: Inter-disciplinary Perspectives, New York: Routledge, 2011, 49-68

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Sapru, R.K. (1996) Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers;

Anderson, James E, 1975, "Public Policy Making", Praegen, New York.

Dye, Thomas R, 1978, "Understanding Public Policy", Prentice Hael Englewood Cliffs.

Robin, Jack (Ed), 2005, Encyclopaedia of Public Admin & Public Policy, Taylor & Franics, London.

Wildavsky, A, 1979, “Spealing truth to power: The Art & craft of policy Analysis, Lettle, Brown & Company, Boston

GENDER STUDIES

PAPER -PSC 402

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: The course would begin with understanding gender, sexuality and patriarchy. The first two themes discuss how patriarchy is institutionalized through marriage, family and other social institutions. The major objective of the course is to train students in critical thinking in various disciplinary traditions, the ethics of understanding disciplinary responsibility in order to conduct interdisciplinary work, and to attune students in gender and related forms of analyzes. The following sections would familiarize the students with the ramifications of gender hierarchies in various spheres of life such as politics, law, development, caste, refugee etc.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Gender Studies *(12 Hours)*

i. Gender Studies as an Academic Discipline: Sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Masculinity, Femineity, Male Gaze, Gyno-criticism, Gender Sensitization

ii. Recent Trends in Feminist Thinking: Post-Colonial, Eco-feminism, Cyber-feminism

UNIT- II: Feminist Theories and Movements *(08 Hours)*

i. Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism & Radical Feminism

ii. Women's Movements – global and local, Contemporary Debates

UNIT-III: Gender and Education (08 Hours)

i. Women's Education – Gender diversities and disparities in enrolment, Curriculum content, Dropouts, profession and Gender, Gender Roles and Identities.

ii. Recent Trends in Women's Education Committees and Commissions on Education, Vocational education and skill Development for women.

UNIT-IV: Women in India (12 Hours)

i Rights: Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Women's Rights as Human Rights.

ii. Constitutional provisions for Women in India. Personal laws, Labour Laws, Family Courts, Enforcement machinery – Police and Judiciary.

iii. Crime against Women and Girl Child: Child Abuse, Violence, Human Trafficking, Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013-Legal Protection

COURSE OUTCOMES

Upon the completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1 - Understand the structural and institutional basis of patriarchy as well as establish that gender identity and gender injustice cannot be understood in isolation, but only with reference to caste, class and religious community identities (Level-2).

CO2 - Explain that gender itself is not a synonym for 'women'. It enables rather, an understanding that the identities of 'men' and 'women' are constructed historically and culturally. (Level-2)

CO3- Examine the world with a critical analytical approach grounded in a social justice frameworkLevel-4).

CO4- To apply their knowledge of women and gender studies by analyzing current social and political situations from those perspectives (Level-3).

CO5- Evaluate the constructs of sex and gender roles as they intersect other social categories cross-culturally (Level-5).

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Davis, Kathy, Evans, Mary and Lorber, Judith (2006) *Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies* (Ed), Sage Publication,22nd June, DOI: http://dx.doi.org /10.4135/9781848608023

Menon, Nibedita (2001) *Gender and Politics in India: Themes in Politics*, OUP India,25th September, ISBN-10: 0195658930,

Vasin, Kamala (2004) *Understanding Gender*, Women Unlimited (1 January 2004), ISBN-10: 818896519

V Geetha (2002). *Gender*, Delhi: Bhatkal and Sen Press.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Agnes, F. et. al. (2004). *Women and Law in India.* New Delhi: OUP

Butler, J. (1993). *Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of "sex".* New York: Routledge.

Chopra, Radhika (2003) 'From Violence to supportive Practice. Family gender and Maculinities' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 26 April.

Chowdhry, Prem (2008) “Enforcing Cultural Codes: Gender and Violence in North India” Exerpted in Mary E John (ed.) *Women’s Studies in India: A Reader*, Penguin.

Fausto-Sterling Anne (2002). “The five sexes: Why male and female are not enough”, in *Christine L Williams and Arlene Stein* (eds.), Sexuality and Gender, London: Blackwell.

Gautam Bhan and Arvind Narain (2005). *Because I have a Voice: Queer Politics in India*, New Delhi: Yoda Press

Harrison, Wendy Cealey. (2006). "The Shadow and the Substance: The Sex/Gender Debate." in *Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies*, edited by Kathy Davis, Mary Evans, and Judith Lorber. London: Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd.

John, M. (2005). Feminism in India and the West: Recasting a Relationship. In M. Chaudhari (Ed.), *Feminism in India.* New Delhi: Zubaan.

Kalpagam, U. (2002). Perspectives of Grassroot Feminist Theory. *Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.37* (47), pp. 4686-4693.

Kannabiran, Kalpana (2008) “Rape and the Construction of Communal Identity”, Exerpted in Mary E John (ed.) *Women’s Studies in India: A Reader*, Penguin

Kapur, R., & Crossman, B. (eds.). (1996). *Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

McCann, C. R., & Kim, S.-K. (2003). *Feminist Theory Reader: Local and Global Perspectives.* New York: Routledge.

Menon, N. (2004). *Recovering Subversion: Feminist Politics Beyond Law.* University of Illinois Press.

Nandita Shah and Nandita Gandhi (1992). *The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, South Asia Publishing.

Nivedita Menon (2012) *Seeing Like a Feminist*. New Delhi: Zubaan and Penguin Books. Chapter titled “Feminists and ‘Women’”, pp. 147-172.

Nivedita Menon (2012) “Sexual Violence” in *Seeing Like a Feminist*. Zubaan: New Delhi

Omvedt, G. (1990). *Violence against Women: New Movements and New Theories in India.* New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Rich, J. (2007). *An Introduction to Modern Feminist Theory.* Humanities E-books.

Thapan, M. (2009). *Living the Body: Embodiment, Womanhood and Identity in Contemporary India.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY
PAPER –PSC 403

FM:20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course will help students develop an authentic understanding of India's Foreign Policy- its historical context, recent developments and key issues facing the country. The course will provide students with a framework to analyze and become familiar with India's diplomatic agenda and current engagements with partner countries both in sub- regional level and regional level.

UNIT-I: Foreign Policy: History and Formulation **(10 hours)**

i. Evolution and Determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
ii. Foreign Policy Making: The Role of Parliament, Prime Minister, External Affair Minister, Defense Minister and National Security Advisor.

UNIT-II: India's Sub-Regional Diplomacy **(10 hours)**

i. India and Pakistan: Kashmir, Afghanistan and Terrorism
ii. SAARC: Problems and Challenges

UNIT-III: India's Regional Diplomacy **(10 hours)**

i. India and South East Asia; From Look East Policy to Act East Policy.
ii. India and West Asia; Palestine Issue: Act West Policy

UNIT-IV India and Great Powers **(10 hours)**

i. India-US Relations: Economic Relations; Defense Cooperation; Nuclear Diplomacy; Counter-Terrorism.
ii. India-China Relations: Border Dispute, Economic Relation

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1 - Understand evolution and basic determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. (Level 2)

CO2 - Understand the changing dynamics and role of Actors in Foreign Policy Making. (Level 2)

CO3 - Analyze the India's sub-regional and regional diplomacy. (Level 4)

CO4 - To evaluate India's status with that of great powers. (Level 5)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Ganguli, S. (2011) *India's Foreign Policy Retrospect and Prospect,* Oxford University

Pant, H.V. (2019) *Indian Foreign Policy an Overview*, The Orient Blackswan

Singh, P. (2021) *International Relations*, McGraw Hill India Private Limited

ADDITIONAL READINGS

Bandhopadhyaya, J. (2003) *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Allied Publishers Private Limited

Dutt, V.P (1999) *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing world,* Vikas Publishing House

Kapur, H. (1994) *India's Foreign Policy 1947-92: Shadow and Substance*, New Delhi, Sage Publication

Malone, D. M. (2014) *Does the Elephant Dance Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy,* Oxford

Mansingh, S. (1984) *India's Search for Powers Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy 1966-1982*, Sage Publication Pvt. Ltd

Menon, S.S. (2018) *Choices Inside the Making of India's Foreign Policy,* Penguin Publishers

Pande, A. (2017) *From Chanakya to Modi the Evolution of India's Foreign Policy,* HarperCollins

Pannikar, K.M. (1999) *Asia and Western Dominance*, Somaiya Publication S PVT.LTD.

Prasad, B. (1979) *India's Foreign Policy: A Study in Continuity &Changes*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd

Ranjan, M.S. *(1990) Non-alignment and theNon-aligned Movement in the present world order,* Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd, India

Tharoor, S. (2013) *Pax Indica India and The World of the 21st Century,* PenguinInd

Tripathy, A. K & Baral, J. K. (2018) Modi's *Foreign Policy: Innovation and Challenges*

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II

PAPER -PSC 404

FM: 20+80(4 Credits)

Course Objective: This course introduces the nature and important elements of Indian Political Thought in modern times. The focus of the course is on eminent individual thinkers whose ideas are framed by specific themes. The course is meant to provide a deep sense of modern Indian thought. This study provides a specific knowledge of Indian thinkers, ideology and texts.

UNIT-I: Philosophical ideas (12 Hours)

i. Pandita Ramabai: Gender, women empowerment
ii. Vivekananda: concept of Ideal Society
iii. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Swaraj and Social reform,
iv. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Concept of Freedom and Nationalism
v. Ram Mohan Lohia: Nationalism, Civil Liberties and Caste System.

UNIT-II: Hindu & Islamic Political thinkers *(12 Hours)*

i. Hindu Political thinkers: Golwalkar and Savarkar
ii. Islamic Political thinkers: Iqbal and Jinnah.

UNIT-III: Pre-independence Indian Political thinkers *(10 Hours)*

i. M. K. Gandhi: Swaraj, Sarvodaya & Satyagraha, Freedom movement
ii. Ambedkar: Social Justice & Dalit movement.

UNIT-IV: Post independence thinkers (10 Hours)

i. J. Nehru: Nationalism & Internationalism, Secularism and Nation building, Socialism
ii. J. P. Narayan: Social Change and Total Revolution.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1 - Understand impact of socio-economic development on political thought. (Level-2)

CO2 - Understand difference between thought and ideology. (Level-2)

CO3 - Analyze ideas of political thinkers on state and individual relationship (Level-4)

CO4 - Apply views of modern thinkers in the present context. (Level-3)

CO5 - Evaluate contributions of political thinkers to Indian political thought. (Level-5)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Anthony Parel (2006), Gandhi's Philosophy and the Quest for Harmony, Cambridge University Press,

D. Dalton, (1982) 'Continuity of Innovation', in Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, Academic Press: Gurgaon, pp. 1-28.

K. Deutsch, (eds.) Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp.32-52.

V. Mehta and T. Pantham, (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 Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi. 57

ADDITIONAL READINGS

A. Engineer, (1980) 'Iqbal's Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam', in Social Scientist, Vol.8 (8), pp. 52-63. Madani, (2005) Composite Nationalism and Islam, New Delhi: Manohar, pp. 66-91.

A. Sen, (2003) 'Swami Vivekananda on History and Society', in Swami Vivekananda, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79.

C. Bayly, (2010) 'Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800- 1830', in Sh. Kapila (ed.), An intellectual History for India, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 18- 34

D. Dalton, (1982) Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154- 190.

J. Nehru, (1991) 'Selected Works', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 317-319.

J. Sharma, (2003) Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism, Delhi: Penguin, pp. 124-172.

M. Gandhi, (1991) 'Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of the Soul', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2. Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 265-270.

M. Kosambi, (1988) 'Women's Emancipation and Equality: Pandita Ramabai's Contribution to Women's Cause', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 23(44), pp. 38-49.

P. Chatterjee, (2005) 'Ambedkar and the Troubled times of Citizenship', in V. Mehta and Th. Pantham (eds.), Political ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 73-92.

P. Ramabai, (2000) 'Woman's Place in Religion and Society', in M. Kosambi (ed.), Pandita Arabia Through her Own Words: Selected Works, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 150-155

R. Pillai, (1986) 'Political thought of Jawaharlal Nehru', in Th. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modem India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 260- 274.

R. Terchek, (2002) 'Gandhian Autonomy in Late Modern World', in A. Parel (ed.), Gandhi, Freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Sage. VI. Ambedkar: Social Justice

S. Hay, Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 24-29

U. Chakravarti, (2007) Pandita Ramabai - A Life and a Time, New Delhi: Critical Quest, pp.

PROJECT WORK AND VIVA (DISSERTATION)

PAPER -PSC 405

FM: 100(4 Credits)

Course Objective:

This course introduces students to the research world. This is a dissertation paper which will help students to have deep understanding of modern complex problems existing in our society. This paper will enhance the knowledge of student researcher towards the complex issues and raise questions and also provide suggestions to overcome the problem. Students are encouraged to choose their own topic according to their own interest from diverse field. This paper helps to evaluate the understanding of student's knowledge towards the problem its objective and frame research questions accordingly.

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	101	Concepts in Political Theory	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of political science to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of politics but also, its interface with high politics.
Course Objective:	The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the distinctive aspects of society i.e. our ability to communicate with each other and how we form political communities to manage our day-to-day affairs. The study of Political theory will enable the students to be aware of the various competing ideas about the existence of different political institutions and their importance in society. The paper also will enlighten the students with some of the basic ideas like liberty, equality, and Justice and their various perspectives. The idea is to introduce each student to various contrasting perspectives on each of these ideas. The objective is to allow students to think critically and relate their day-to-day life experiences to the subject of political theory. This will enrich the study of political theory and make it more vernacular.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of political theory, its history, and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political' ii. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist and Conservative ii. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative	16

	and Empirical iv. Critical Perspectives on Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern	
UNIT-II:	i. State: Nature and Evolution, Perspectives on State, State and Civil Society, Nation State and Globalization ii. Citizenship: Ancient and Modern, Perspectives on citizenship (Liberal, Radical, Civic Republican and Feminist)	16
UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Liberty, Republican concept of Liberty, Negative and Positive Liberty, Freedom as Emancipation and Development, Concept of Swaraj ii. Equality: Equality of Welfare, Resources and Capabilities, Complex Equality, Luck Egalitarianism iii. Justice: Procedural Justice, Distributive Justice, Global Justice	16
UNIT-IV:	i. The Universality of Rights, Natural Rights, Moral and Legal Rights, Three Generations of Rights ii. Rights and Obligations, Resistance	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction. Pearson Longman, 2008. Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008.

2. Faralley Collin, An Introduction to Political Theory, London, Sage Publications, 2004. Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit, Contemporary Political Philosophy an Anthology, Cambridge, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.

3. Kymilka, Will, Contemporary Political Philosophy, New Delhi, Oxford, 1998

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Miller, David, Political Philosophy A Very Short Introduction, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003

2. Bellamy Richard(ed), Theories and Concepts of Politics. Manchester University Press, New York, 1993.

3. Marsh David and Gerry Stoker (ed). Theory and Methods in Political Science, Macmillan Press Ltd, 1995.

4. Kukathas, Chandran and Gerald F. Gaus, Handbook of Political Theory, London, Sage, Publications, 2004.

5. Knowles, Dudley, Political Philosophy, London, Routledge, 2001. Swift, Adam, Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians, Cambridge, Polity Press, 2001.

6. Matravers, Derek and Jon Pike (eds), Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy, London, Routledge, 2003. Minogue, Kenneth, Politics A very Short Introduction, New York, Oxford, 1995

7. Dryzek, John S, Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips (eds), Oxford Handbook of Political Theory, New York, Oxford, 2006. Faralley Collin, An Introduction to Political Theory, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

8. Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit, Contemporary Political Philosophy An Anthology, Cambridge, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.

9. Gaus, Gerald F, Chandan Kukathas, Handbook of Political Theory, London, Sage Publications, 2004. Steinberger, Peter J, The Idea of State, Cambridge University Press, 2004

10. Held, David, Political Theory and the Modern State, New Delhi, World View Publications, 1998. Bakshi Om, The Crisis of Political Theory, Oxford University Press, 1987.

11. Gamble Andrew and Tony Wright (ed), Restating the State, Blackwell Publishing, 2004. Sen, Amartya, Development As Freedom, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.

12. Sullivan, Noel O, Political Theory in Transition, London, Routledge Press, 2000.

13. Butler, Christopher, Post Modernism A Very Short Introduction, New York, Oxford University Press, 2002. Walters, Margaret, Feminism A very Short Introduction, New York, Oxford University Press, 2005.

14. Bryson Valerie, Feminist Political Theory An Introduction, New York, Palgrave Macmillan Publications, 2003.

15. Isin, F Engin and Bryan S Turner, Handbook of Citizenship Studies, London, Sage Publications, 2002.

16. Dworkin, Ronald, Sovereign Virtue Theory and Practice of Equality, Harvard University Press, 2000. Bhargava, Rajeev, what is Political Theory and why do we need it? New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010.

17. Parel, Anthony J, 'The concept of Swaraj in Gandhi's Political Philosophy' in Upendra Baxi Ed. Crisis and Change in Contemporary India, New Delhi, Sage Publications. Berlin, Isaiah, Four Essays on Concepts of Liberty, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1969.

18. Rawls, John, A Theory of Justice, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1971.

19. Rawls, John, Political Liberalism, New York, Columbia University Press, 1993. 6 Sandel, Michael, Liberalism and The Limits of Justice, Cambridge Mass, Cambridge University Press, 1982.

Online Resources:

1- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349888228_Evolution_of_International_Peace_and_Conflict_Resolution_Studies
2- https://www.aijssnet.com/journals/Vol_7_No_4_December_2018/4.pdf
3- http://slantchev.ucsd.edu/courses/ps143a/readings/Levy%20&%20Thompson%20-%20Causes%20of%20War.pdf
4- https://www.jstor.org/stable/26928537
5- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304189026_Peace_Movements
6- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370653917_Principles_in_Conflict_Management

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with theoretical understanding.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to principles of modern society framework and how they are addressed.
CO3	This course analyzes the political ideas and their relationship to modern society.
CO4	Students will be able to apply these political ideas in the present context.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	Comparative Politics	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	102		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of Comparative Politics to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of politics but also its interface with high politics.

Course Objective:	The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the distinctive aspects of society i.e. our ability to communicate with each other and how we form political communities to manage our day-to-day affairs. The study of Comparative Politics will enable the students to be aware of the various competing ideas about the existence of different political institutions and their importance in society. The paper also will enlighten the students with some of the basic ideas like party system, election, and constitutionalism and their various perspectives. The idea is to introduce each student to various contrasting perspectives on each of these ideas. The objective is to allow students to think critically and relate their day-to-day life experiences to the subject of Comparative politics. This will enrich the study of comparative politics and make it more vernacular.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of comparative politics, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: **Understanding Comparative Politics and its Approaches**	i. Nature and Scope. ii. Comparative Politics in Contemporary Times: Issues and Challenges. iii. Approaches: Political Economy Approach, Political Culture Approach, New Institutional Approach	16
UNIT-II: **State theory: Debate over the Nature of State**	i. Evolution of Nationalism: Western and Afro-Asian Societies ii. Perspectives: Capitalist, Welfare, Socialist, Post-Colonial iii. Political Regimes: (Democratic Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and Nondemocratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and Fascist). iv. Globalization and Its Impact on Political Sovereignty	16

UNIT-III: **Constitutions and Constitutionalism**	i. Forms of Constitutions, Rule of Law, Judicial Independence, ii. Liberal Constitutionalism, Emergency powers and Crisis of constitutionalism	16
UNIT-IV: **Party and Electoral Systems**	i. Party Systems-Riker, Rae, Duverger and Sartori ii. Majoritarian and Proportional Representation, Consociationalism (Arend Lijphart)	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. 1.Chilcote, Ronald H (1994) Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for A Paradigm Reconsidered, West view Press; 2nd edition (30 August 1994)
2. Eckstein, Harry & Apter, David E. (1963) Comparative Politics: A Reader (Ed), Free Press (1 December 1963), ISBN-10 ISBN-: 9780029088500
3. Singh, Pushpa & Sharma, Chetna, Sharma (2019) Comparative Government &Politics, Sage Publications, India Private Limited, New Delhi, India
4. 4.Subrata, Mukherjee & Sushila, Ramaswamy (2018) Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politics, Orient Black swan Private Limited, Telangana, India

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Almond, Gabriel A &. Coleman, James S (1960) The Politics of Developing Areas (Ed), Princeton University Press
2. Blondel, Jean (1969) Comparative Government: A Reader (Ed), Palgrave Macmillan UK, ISBN- 978-1-349-15318-3.
3. Caramani, Daniele (2020), Comparative Politics, Oxford University Press, April, First Edition, ISBN: 9780198820604.
4. Clark, William Roberts, Golder, Matt & Golder, Sona Nadenichek (2012) Principles of Comparative Politics, CQ Press; Second edition (20 March 2012)

5. Gabriel A. Almond & G. B. Powell (1966) Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Little, Brown & Co. (January 1, 1966)
6. Hague, Rod &Harrop, Martin (2010) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan; 8th edition
7. Newton, Kenneth (2016) Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World (2016) Cambridge University Press; 3rd edition (12 May 2016)
8. Pye, Lucian W &Verba, Sidney (1965) Political Culture and Political Development, Princeton Legacy Library

Online Resources:

1- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272567191_Introduction_What_is_Comparative_Politics
2- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254725403_State_theory_regulation_and_autopoiesis_Debates_and_controversies
3- https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230503366_2
4- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315804496_ELECTORAL_SYSTEMS-Party_System_Effects_on_Electoral_Rules

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with Comparative Politics and critical thinking related to its approaches.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to State theory and debate over the nature of state.
CO3	This course analyzes the Constitutions and Constitutionalism.
CO4	This course analyzes the party and electoral system of different countries.

Mapping of Cos to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	103	International Relations: Concepts and Theories	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course's objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution, and practice of international relations. Students will be instructed on a wholistic approach such as Balance of Power and diplomacy which leads to enhancing the critical thinking of students. postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. Also, this course provides such dynamics theories and it is to be emphasized a catalytic manner. its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changing nature of the relationship between the state and transnational 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 Objective:	This course introduces Masters Student to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavours in International Relations including explanatory as well as normative paradigms. The course is further designed to provide basic understanding of concepts, debates and models of International Relations. It will enhance the level of understanding of different theories in international relations.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the International Relational, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Evolution of the subject/ discipline of International Relations; The great debates. ii. Decision Making in Foreign Policy: Three Models- Black box model, Organizational model, Governmental politics model.	16
UNIT-II:	i. National Interest; Power- Balance of Power; Diplomacy ii. Cold War; New Cold War; Non-Alignment – NAM	16

UNIT-III: **Conflict Resolution**	i. Liberalism; Realism; Neo- Liberalism; Neo- Realism. ii. ii. Marxist Theories: Gramscianism; Critical Theory	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Post-Modernism ii. Feminism	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Heywood, A. (2014). Global Politics. Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Basu, R. (2012) International Politics Concepts, Theories and Issues. Sage Publication
3. Baylis, J.& Smith, S. (2014) Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford University Press.
4. Baral, J. K. (1987). International Politics: Dynamics and Dimensions. South Asian Publisher

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Basu, R. (2014) *United Nations: Structure and Functions of An International Organisation*. New Delhi Sterling Publishers.
2. Dougherty, J. E., & Pfaltzfdraft, R. L. *Contending Theories of International Relations*. Harper and Row. New York London.
3. Frankel, J. (1973) *Contemporary International Theory and Behaviour of States*. Oxford University Press.
4. Goldstein, J. & Pevehouse, J. C. (2006). International Relations. New Delhi: Pearson Educations.
5. Griffiths, M. Roach, S.C. Solomon, M.S (2009) *Fifty key thinkers in International Relations*. Routledge Taylor and Francis Group. London New York.
6. Burchill, S. (1996) *Theories of International Relations*. New York. Martin Press
7. Tickner, A. (1988) Hans Morgenthau's *Principles of Political Realism: A Feminist Reformulation*, Millennium Journal of International Studies
8. Devetak, R. (1996) *Theories of International Relations*, New York. St Martin Press.
9. Rosenau, P. M. (1992) *post-Modernism and the social sciences: Insights, Inroads and Intrusions*.

Princeton University Press.

Online Resources:

1. http://www.e-ir.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/International-Relations-Theory-E-IR.pdf
2. https://academicjournals.org/journal/AJPSIR/article-full-text-pdf/9A5E1D05838
3. https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/id/ab86bf74-adb0-4da4-af91-81d1cf34c25a/1007712.pdf
4. https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/71208/1/Block-1.pdf
5. https://www.e-ir.info/2011/05/20/the-%E2%80%98great-debates%E2%80%99-in-international-relations-theory/
6. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332182661_THEORIES_OF_INTERNATIONAL_RELATIONS_I-II
7. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/310050428_Towards_the_Global_Study_of_International_Relations

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with theoretical understanding and critical thinking related to great debates and foreign policy of India.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to the principles of NAM and how to maintain BOP, also knowing the importance of national interest.
CO3	This course builds an analytical perspective among students through various theories and approaches of international relations.
CO4	Students will be able to apply these political theories in the present context.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3

Type	Code	Western Political Thought I	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	104		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rational:	This course aims to introduce the student to the most essential thinkers of Western Political Thought. It tries to understand the student with the rudimentary context and central arguments and aims of the concerned thinker. It is not intended to be an exhaustive but appreciative introduction to Western political thought.

Course Objective:	The paper intends to acquaint students with different ways of reading classical texts, especially in the West to establish its linkage with current thought processes. It will appraise the basic notions of political values such as Rights, Liberty, Equality, and Justice as articulated in different ways by various political thinkers. Further, it will help to analyze various dimensions of individual-state relationships and different aspects of political authority.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of Western Political Thought, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	**Continuous Assessment**		**Term-End Assessment**	**Total**
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Classical tradition: Relevance and challenges, Text-context correlation, Indispensability of interpretation. ii. Approaches of text reading: Positivism, Normative, Linguistic, Hermeneutics, Marxist, Feminist and Postmodernism.	16
UNIT-II:	i. Plato: Influence of Socrates and method, Ideal state, notion of justice, education, philosopher king and communism of wives and property, Popper; Critique of Plato. Original text of Republic. ii. Aristotle: Impact of Plato, method, idea of state, institution of slavery and citizenship, concept of law and constitution and theory of revolution, original text of The Politics.	16
UNIT-III: **Conflict Resolution**	i. St. Augustine: The idea of self and the nature of two cities, concept of war and peace and role of City of God. ii. St Thomas Aquinas: Influence of Aristotle, faith and reason, the idea of common good and state, theory of law and Government	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Machiavelli: Renaissance, Human Nature, State & Statecraft and Separation of Politics from Religion & Ethic. The Original text of the prince. ii. Hobbes: Human Nature, Social Contract, Sovereignty and Individualism. The original text of The Leviathan	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Boucher, D.& Kelly, P. (2003). Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. McClelland, J. S (1996). A History of Western Political Thought. Routledge.
3. Cohen, M. and Ferman, N. (1996). Princeton Readings in Political Thought. Princeton University.
4. Wolin, S. (2004). Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought. Princeton University.
5. Mukherjee Subrata and Ramaswamy Sushila (1999). A history of Political Thought – Plato to Marx. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
6. Jha Sephali (2010). Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx. Delhi: Pearson.
7. Gauba, O.P (2016). Western Political Thought. New Delhi: Mayur Paperback.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Ball, T. (2004). 'History and Interpretation 'in C. Kukathas and G. Gaus. (eds.). Handbook of Political Theory. London: Sage Publications.
2. Kulkarni, Mangesh (2012). Text and Context: Methodological Debates in the Study of Political Thought. Centre for Advanced Studies, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune.
3. Pradhan Ram Chandra (2011). Reading and Reappraising Gandhi. New Delhi: Macmillan
4. Nelson (2008). Western Political Thought. New York: Pearson Longman
5. Coleman, J. (2000). A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers
6. Popper, K.R. (1945). The Open Society and its Enemies. London: Routledge.
7. Carlyle, R.W and Carlyle, A.J. (1936). A History of Medieval Political Theory in the West. Edinburgh: Blackwood.
8. Allen, J. W. (1967). A History of Political Thought in the Sixteenth Century. Allen.
9. Butterfield, H. (1962). The Statecraft of Machiavelli. New York: Collier.
10. Roberts Peri and Sutch Peter (2004). An Introduction to Political Thought – A Conceptual Toolkit. New Delhi: Atlantic.
11. Skoble, A. and Machan, T. (2007). Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson.
12. Sabine, G.H. (1963). A history of Political Theory. London: George Harrp & Co.
13. Jowett, B. (2015). The Republic of Plato. Fingerprint Publishing.
14. Jowett, B. (1999). The Politics. Batoche Books
15. Martinez, B(2003) ...The Prince. Dante University Press.
16. Hobbes, Thomas (2017). Leviathan. Penguin Classics.

Online Resources:

1. https://tripurauniv.ac.in/Content/pdf/StudyMaterialsDetail/MA%20Political%20Science%201st%20Semester/POLS-703C-Western%20Political%20Thought%20I.pdf
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/347953110_From_Plato_to_Locke_The_Development_of_Western_Political_Philosophy
3. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46136879_Introduction_Approaches_in_the_History_of_Political_Though
4. http://www.dspmuranchi.ac.in/pdf/Blog/DPOL201_WESTERN_POLITICAL_THOUGHT_ENGLISH.pdf
5. https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Downloads/UG_SLM/Polsc/CORE_11.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with a critical understanding of different approaches and evaluate their mind through interdisciplinary correlation.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to various methods and strategy given by Plato and Aristotle.
CO3	This course enlightened the students about medieval periods structure of government and different types law related to state affairs.
CO4	This portion develop a critical thinking among students about the human nature and sate of nature which leads to make a sphere of influence.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3
CO3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	105	Indian Political System: Institutions	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course has been designed to educate students about the various features of Indian institutions. This course acquaints students with the Constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working overtime. 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 institutional provisions and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction and interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment. The course aims to enhance the knowledge and academic skills of the students. This will also serve as training in citizenship.

Course Objective:	This course focuses on Political institutions and processes in India to expose the students to the ways of studying a sate and politics in India. The course identifies themes which have become significant in the study of Indian Politics and explores the process through which they acquired salience. It places these themes in historical, social and economic contexts as well as the institutional frameworks within which they take specific forms. The manner in which institutions are constituted and function in relationship to each other and in the context of the wider social and political processes are crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the complex ways in which politics in India takes institutional forms and unfolds through diverse processes.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the political system and institution, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24)	100
			Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Historical Origins and Constituent Assembly Debates Basic Structure of Indian Constitution ii. Rule of Law and Debate on Extraordinary law, Civil Liberties and National Human Rights Commission	16

UNIT-II:	i. Judiciary: Judicial Review, Judicial Independence, Judicial Activism and Judicial Accountability ii. Executive: Coalition Governments and Changing Role of President and Prime Minister iii. Legislature: Issues of Representation and Diversity; Functioning	16

UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Nature of Party System; Issues affecting Indian elections Election Commission and Electoral Reform; Politics of Defection ii. Ethnicity in Indian Politics: Caste, Tribe, and Religion	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Federalism: Union-State Relations, ii. Accommodation of Diversity	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Singh, M. P., & Saxena, R. (2021). Indian Politics; Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning (3rd Edition). PHI Learning.
2. M.P. Singh and Himansu Roy book on Indian Politics

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Dua, B.D, M. P. Singh & Rekha Saxena(eds.), Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape, Manohar Publications, Delhi, 2006.
2. Dua, B.D, & M.P. Singh (eds.) Federalism in the New Millennium, Manohar Publications, Delhi, 2003.
3. Arora, Balveer, & Douglas Vernay(eds.), Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in Comparative Perspective, Konark, New Delhi, 1995
4. Debroy, Bibek, & Arnab Kumar Hazra, Judicial Reforms in India: Issues and Aspects, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2007
5. Baviskar B.S, and George Mathew (eds.), Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance: Field Studies from Rural India, New Delhi, Sage, 2009
6. Basu, D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall Publications, New Delhi, 1992.
7. Jayal, Nirja Gopal, Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and Governance of Public Institutions, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.

8. Bhargava, Rajeev, (ed.), Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Online Resources:

1. tps://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/15240/1/constitution_of_india.pdf
2. https://ebooks.lpude.in/arts/ba/year_1/DPOL102_INDIAN_POLITICAL_SYSTEM_ENGLISH.pdf
3. https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/54001/1/Block-1.pdf
4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366825582_A_Study_of_How_the_Political_System_of_India_is_Benef
5. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364232314_Political_Institutions_and_Public_Policy
6. https://www.epw.in/journal/2011/29/perspectives/institutions-democracy.html

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with a critical understanding of evolution of Indian constitution.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to Indian political systems and institutional provision.
CO3	This course analyzes the issues related to elections and identity politics.
CO4	This portion deals with how to cope up with diversity and learn to maintain equilibrium between center and state.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3
CO2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3

Type	Code	DEBATES IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	201		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of political science to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of politics but also its interface with high politics.
Course Objective:	This course proposes to build on a prior understanding of the nature and value of theoretical inquiry in politics. Political theory begins with a few fundamental questions that have a bearing on the good life and how we seek to collectively secure it. The paper will introduce debates on various themes of political theory and their contemporary relevance. Concepts like democracy have acquired a global character. Students will be introduced to concepts like multiculturalism, and nationalism to allow them to relate it to contemporary world situations.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. The Grammar of Democracy, Evolution of democracy as an idea, Liberal and Elitist Democracy, Procedural Democracy, Deliberative Democracy, Participatory Democracy, Participation and Representation	16
UNIT-II:	i. Recognition, Multiculturalism and Toleration	16

UNIT-III:	i. Perspectives of Nationalism: Herder, Anderson, Anthony D. Smith, Partha Chatterji	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Is affirmative action fair? ii. Should offensive speech be regulated? iii. Should civil liberties be restricted in responding to the threat of terrorism? Can military intervention in other countries be justified in humanitarian grounds?	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An Introduction. Pearson Longman, 2008.

2. Faralley Collin, An Introduction to Political Theory, London, Sage Publications, 2004.

3. Goodin, Robert E and Philip Pettit, Contemporary Political Philosophy an Anthology, Cambridge, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.

4. Kymilka, Will, Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi, Oxford, 1998 Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008.

5. Miller, David, Political Philosophy a Very Short Introduction, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Arblaster, Antony, Democracy, Buckingham, Open University Press, 2nd Edition, 1994. Benhabib, Seyla (ed), Democracy and Difference, New Jersy, Princeton University Press, 1996.

2. Chandhoke, Neera, Conceits of Civil Society, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003. Chandhoke, Neera, State and Civil Society Explorations in Political Theory, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1995.

3. Cunningham, Frank, Theories of Democracy A critical Introduction, London, Routledge, 2002. Deb Kushal, (ed), (2002), Mapping Multiculturalism, Rawat Publications, New Delhi Dhal, Robert A, Ian Shapiro and Jose Antonio Cheibub, The Democracy Sourcebook, London, MIT press, 2003.

4. Dworkin, Ronald, Taking Rights Seriously. London, Duckworth, 1978. Gutman, Amy (Ed), Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition, Princeton N.J, Princeton University Press. 1994.

5. Hampton, Jean, Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.

6. Held, David, Models of Democracy, Polity Press, 2006. Ingra, Atracta, Political Theory of Rights, New York, Oxford University Press, 1994. Kukathas, Chandran. (1998) 'Liberalism and Multiculturalism: The Politics of Indifference.' Political Theory 26.5: 686-99.

7. Kymlicka, Will. (1995), Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights. Oxford: Oxford University Press, New York. Mahajan Gurpreet, (2002), The Multicultural Path, Sage publications, New Delhi Mckinnon, Catriona (ed), Issues in Political Theory, New York, Oxford University Press, 2008.

8. Miller, David and Larry Siedentop edited, The Nature of Political Theory, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1983. Okin, Susan Moller, Justice, Gender and the Family, New York, Basic Books, 1989.

9. Parekh Bhikhu, Rethinking Multiculturalism, London, Macmillan, 2000. Puri Jyoti, Encountering Nationalism, Blackwell Publishers, 2004 Smith, Anthony D, Nationalism: Theory, Ideology and History, Polity Press, 2001 Smits, Katherine, Applying Political Theory, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.

10. Spencer, Philip & Howard Wollman, Nations and Nationalism: A Reader, Edinburgh University Press, 2005 Taylor, Charles, (1994), 'The Politics of Recognition.' Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition. Ed. Amy Gutmann. Princeton, NJ: Princeton UP, 25-74. 10. Young, Iris M. (1999) 'Polity and Group Difference: A Critique of the Idea of Universal Citizenship.' Ethics 99: 25-74.

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349888228_Evolution_of_International_Peace_and_Conflict_Resolution_Studies

2. https://www.aijssnet.com/journals/Vol_7_No_4_December_2018/4.pdf

3. http://slantchev.ucsd.edu/courses/ps143a/readings/Levy%20&%20Thompson%20-%20Causes%20of%20War.pdf

4. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26928537

5. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304189026_Peace_Movements

6. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370653917_Principles_in_Conflict_Management

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand the basic political concepts like democracy.
CO2	Analyze the concepts related to multiculturalism, recognition, and tolerance.
CO3	Analyze the concepts related to nationalism.
CO4	Evaluate how these values and concepts enrich the discourses of political life, sharpening their analytical skills in the process.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT II	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	202		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course aims to introduce the student to the most essential thinkers of Western Political Thought. It tries to understand the student with the rudimentary context and central arguments and aims of the concerned thinker. It is not intended to be an exhaustive but appreciative introduction to Western political thought.

Course Objective:	The paper aims to understand modernity and its impact on Western political thought. It will help students to link the importance of context with the view of the thinkers on different political values. It will involve students in the debate on ideology and enable them to understand its impact on Contemporary political thought.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of the interpretation of political ideas by different thinkers.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	**Continuous Assessment**		**Term-End Assessment**	**Total**
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24)	100
			Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: Philosophy of Utilitarianism	i. Bentham: Psychological hedonism, state &government, Idea of representative democracy and liberalism ii. J.S. Mill: Revision of Utilitarianism, state & representative government, liberal feminism and the notion of liberty. The original text of The Liberty.	16
UNIT-II: Counter-Enlightenment	i. Rousseau: Romanticism, Critique of civil society, theory of General Will ii. Hegel: Dialectical Idealism, State, Freedom, War &Nationalism.	16

UNIT-III: Ideological Perspective	i. Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Surplus value, Class Struggle, Dictatorship of Proletariat and Alienation. ii. Revision of Marxism: Lukacs, Gramsci and Critical Theory	16
UNIT-IV: Alternative Thought	i. Mary Wollstonecraft: Concept of Virtue, Education and Social Equality, Liberal feminism. The original text of The Vindication of Women. ii. John Rawls Original Position and Contract Theory: Principle of distributive justice, The original text of A Theory of Justice. iii. Michel Foucault: Postmodernism and Deconstruction.	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Boucher D. and Kelly, p (2003). Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford University Press.
2. Adam Ian and Dyson, R.W(2007)). Fifty Major Political Thinkers. Routledge.
3. Gauba, O.P (2016). Western Political Thought. New Delhi: Mayur Paperback.
4. Mukherjee Subrata and Ramaswamy Sushila (1999). A History of Political Thought – Plato to Marx. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Colleti, Lucio (1969). From Rousseau to Lenin. Bombay: Oxford University Press. Rosen. (19883).
2. Jeremy Bentham and Representative Democracy. Clarendon Press: London.
3. Parekh, B. (1973). Bentham's Political Thought. London: Croom Helm.
4. Thompson. (1976). Mill and Representative Government. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
5. Masters, Rodger D. (1968). The Political Philosophy of Rousseau. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
6. Hacker, Andrew (1961). Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology and Science. New York: The MacMillan Company.

7. Hampshe r-Monk, I.W. (1993). Modern Political Thought from Hobbes to Marx. London: Basil Blackwell.

8. Sibley, M.Q. (1981). Political Ideas and Ideologies. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

9. Smith, S.B (1989), Hegel's Critique of Liberalism. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

10. Mehta, V.R (1968), Hegel and the Modern State: An Introduction to Hegel's Political Thought. New Delhi: Associated Publishing House.

11. Harding, N. (1981). Lenin's Political Thought. London: Macmillan.

12. Mc Lellan, David (1979). Marxism after Marx. London: Palgrave MacMillan

13. Rawls, J. (1993) Political Liberalism. New York: Columbia University Press.

14. Skinner, Q. (1978). The Foundations of Modern Political Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University of Press.

15. McClelland, J.S. (1996). A History of Western Political Thought. London: Routledge.

16. Wolin, S. (1960). Politics and Vision: Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought. Boston: Little Brown.

Online Resources:

1. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/plato/Course

2. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/aristotle/

3. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/machiavelli/

4. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/rousseau/

5. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/locke/

6. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/hobbes/

7. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/mill/

8. https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/marx/

9. https://theconversation.com/karl-marx-his-philosophy-explained-164068

10. https://www.britannica.com/topic/state-of-nature-political-theory

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand the contribution of J. Bentham and J. S. Mill
CO2	Understand the contribution of Rousseau and Hegel
CO3	Understand the contribution of Karl Marx and the relevance of Marxism.
CO4	Understand the contribution of Mary Wollstonecraft, John Rawls, and Michael Foucault

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	Po7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
CO2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
CO3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
CO4	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2

Type	Code	Public Administration	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	203		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course aims to introduce the student to the most essential aspects of Public Administration. It tries to understand the student with the rudimentary context and central arguments and aims of the concerned thinkers related to the concept of Public Administration. It is not intended to be exhaustive but appreciative introduction to Public Administration.

Course Objective:	This course aims to describe an evolutionary aspect of Public Administration, approaches. This course describes a new paradigm shift in public administration towards management of ineffective public service delivery towards good governance. This course provides basic principles, types, and forms of organization, particularly in the public sector. The Institutional mechanisms and administrative control are mentioned to understand the techniques in the process of administration.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of Public Administration.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	**Continuous Assessment**		**Term-End Assessment**	**Total**
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: **Public Administration as a Discipline**	i. Evolution of Public Administration, Approaches: System Theory, Decision ii. Making, Ecological Approach, public and private administration iii. State versus Markets, Politics, and Administration dichotomy	16
UNIT-II: **A paradigm shift in public administration**	i. New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service ii. Public Administration in the era of Globalization, Public service delivery iii. Good Governance and features and Practices in India	16
UNIT-III: **Basic Principles, Types, and Forms of Organization**	i. Hierarchy, Span of Control, Division of work, Authority, Power and ii. Responsibility; Delegation, Centralization VS Decentralization, Unity of Command, Coordination, iii. Formal and Informal, Line Vs. Staff, Auxiliary agency forms: Department, Government Company, Public Corporation and functions	16

UNIT-IV: **Institutional mechanisms and Administrative control**	i. Role of Civil Services, Budget, Audit, Accountability and ii. Control: legislative control over the executive, control through parliamentary committees, public accounts committee, and Public Estimates Committee Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Judicial control over legislature and executive, iii. Corruption and administrative reforms, Citizen Charter;	16
	Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta	

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Avasthe & Maheshwari – Laskminarain Agrawal Publication Agra 1997, 'Public Administration'
2. Arora, Ramesh K (1979): Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives, Aalekh, Jaipur, 2004
3. Arora, Ramesh K, Comparative Public Administration: An Ecological Perspective, New Delhi, Associated Publishing House
4. Bhattacharya, Mohit (1999) Restructuring Public Administration Essays in Rehabilitation, New Delhi, Jawahar
5. D. Waldo (1970): Ideas and issues in Public Administration, Durham: Duke University Press.
6. Gant, George F (1979) Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods, Madison, University of Wisconsin Press.
7. Henry, Nicholas (1999), Public Administration and Public Affairs, Delhi, Prentice-Hall of India.
8. Hoshiar Singh (ed.)2005: Expanding Horizons of Public Administration, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur,
9. Mohit Bhattacharya (2001) New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar, New Delhi,
10. Minogue, Martin (2001) 'The Internationalization of New Public Management' in The

Internationalization of Public Management: Reinventing the Third World State edited, Paul Appleby: Report on the Public Administration of India: Reexamination of India's Administrative System

11. Stivers, Camilla (1993), 'Towards a Feminist Theory of Public Administration in Gender' in Images in Public Administration: Legitimacy and the Administrative Slate. New Delhi, Sage,

12. S. R. Maheshwari (2003) Administrative reforms in India, Macmillan, New Delhi,

13. Tyaga A.R., Tead, Ordway (1997), "Admi Its purpose & performance" New York, harper &Brothers

14. T. N. Chaturvedi1997: Contemporary Administrative Culture of India, New Delhi, Mittal, Trembley, Chaudhary and Prema Kumtakar, Governance and Representation: A Study of Women and Local Self Government, in Indian Journal of Public Administration,44(3), Jul.- September 1995: pp 54-67

15. White, L.D. (1958) 'Introduction to the study of Public Administration', New York, Macmillan Company, 4th Edition.

16. Warner, Richard A. (1953) "the Principles of Public Admin, London Waldo, Deulight (Ed) "Ideas &Issues in Public Admin", Mew York, Medaw – Hill.

Online Resources:

1. https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Downloads/UG_SLM/Polsc/Core_6.pdf
2. **https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274509920_Paradigm_shift_from_New_Public_Administration_to_New_Public_Management_theory_and_practice_in_Africa**
3. https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/12200/1/Unit-1.pdf
4. https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/78091/3/Unit-6.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand public administration's basic principles, types, and forms focusing on public administration and private administration
CO2	Analyze the paradigm shift from government to governance of new public Management.
CO3	Understand the role of Civil Services in Developing Society.
CO4	Analyze the Institutional mechanisms and administrative control and understand the administrative reforms in the Indian context.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	GLOBAL POLITICS: THEORIES, ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	204		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	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 workings of the world economy, its anchors, and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changing nature of the relationship between the state and transnational 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 Objective:	The course is designed in such a way that it will create a sense of awareness of contemporary issues and challenges in Global Politics. It will further develop a critical understanding of master's degree students about the shift in the decentralization of power in the New World Order to provide global justice. It will help students to enhance their knowledge of both traditional and non-traditional threats at regional and international levels.
Pre-Requisites	Adequate Knowledge and clear concepts in the field of Global Politics like Globalization, Non-Proliferation Regime, International Financial Institutions, Ecological Issues, Terrorism, and Human Security etc. are essential.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: A Shift to Global Politics	i. A Shift to Global Politics: Theories of Globalization ii. Theories of Global or World Politics: Realism, Liberalism and Marxism	16
UNIT-II: Shift to Decentralization	i. Hegemony of Unipolar America in Post-Cold War Years; Humanitarian Intervention ii. Shift from Bipolarity to Unipolarity to Multipolarity; New World Order and Global Justice.	16
UNIT-III: Security	i. Dimensions of national security; Traditional and Non- Traditional threats to national/ International/ Global Security;	16

	Security Dilemma; Democratic Peace Theory ii. Nuclear Non-Proliferation- NPT, CTBT, START iii. International Terrorism with special reference to Pak-sponsored terrorism in India and Afghanistan.	
UNIT-IV:	i. Global Economic Governance- World Bank; IMF, WTO, New International Economic Order. ii. Green Diplomacy.	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Baylis, J.& Smith, S. (2014) Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations. Oxford University Press. Heywood, A. (2014).

2. Global Politics. Palgrave Macmillan. Kegley, C.& Wittkopf, (2010) World Politics: Trends and Transformation. Wadsworth Publishing Co Inc

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Basu, R. (2012) International Politics: Concepts Theories and Issues. Sage Publication

2. Bell, D. (2010). Justice and the Politics of Climate Change. New York: Routledge Broadhead, L. A. (2002) International Environmental Politics: The Limits of Green Diplomacy. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

3. Calvocoressi, P. (2009) World Politics since 1945. Routledge Claude, I. (1962). Power and International Relations New York, Random House. Goldstein, J. & Pevehouse, J. C. (2006). International Relations. New Delhi: Pearson Educations.

4. Johari, J.C. International Relation and Politics. Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd. Khanna, V.N. (2018) International Relations. Vikas PHI Learning Kothari, S & Sethi, H. (ed.). Rethinking Human Rights:

Challenges for Theory and Action. Croton on Hudson. New York.

5. Malhotra, V.K. (2010) International Politics. Anmol Publisher Pant, P. (2018) International Relations in 21stCentury.Mc Graw Hill Education. India Perkins, P. (2001) International Relations. CBS, 3rd Edition

Online Resources:

1. https://www.studyshipwithkrati.com/post/globalization-conception-and-perspectives-notes#:~:text=Understanding%20Globalization%20and%20its%20Alternative%20Perspectives,-Introduction&text=Globalization%20is%20a%20an%20economic,the%20end%20of%20geographical%20distances.
2. https://carnegieendowment.org/files/Repairing_App1.pdf
3. https://testbook.com/banking-awareness/international-financial-institutions
4. https://www.studocu.com/in/document/university-of-delhi/political-science/ecological-issues-gp/28810353
5. https://www.unodc.org/documents/e4j/18-04932_CT_Mod_01_ebook_FINALpdf.pdf
6. https://humansecuritycourse.info/module-4-human-security-in-diverse- contexts/issue-5-migration/

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	To have clear theoretical understanding related to Global politics.
CO2	To gain capacity to critically examine contemporary changing dimension of polarization.
CO3	To have clear understanding of different dimensions of national security. NPT, CTBT, START and terrorism.
CO4	To have clear understanding of the role of economy in Global Politics.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM: PROCESSES	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	205		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces students to the key aspects of the political, social, and economic background of states in India. In keeping with the most important debates within the Indian political system, it imparts an understanding of the concepts that were prevailing and which are now prevailing, it analyzes the developmental process of the Indian political system. The course also offers insights into key concepts like local governance, public policies, market competition, etc.
Course Objective:	The nature of the State in India is subject to a lot of arguments and counterarguments. Since Independence, it has shown different characteristics. One needs to examine these different dimensions of the Indian State before one examines how the state and Politics are affected by different factors that cut across different regions. It is significant to note that politics in each state has its internal dynamics, and it is different from others. It has undergone major transformation over the decades since the formation of states in terms of social structure, their power relations, and electoral participation on the one hand and political governance and economic governance on the other. This course attempts to examine the commonalities, diversities, and perspectives of studying state and politics in India. It also seeks to examine the changing role of caste, class, and community and their impact on state politics particularly in the context of the global market economy.
Pre-Requisites	Adequate Knowledge and clear concepts in the field of Indian Political Systems.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: State in India	i. Democratic, developmental, and coercive dimensions. ii. The challenging nature of class dominance in India iii. Politics and social mobilizations iv. Issues of equality and representation v. The Tradition of Protest in India	16

UNIT-II: Religion, Region, and Language	i. Communalism ii. Debates on Indian Secularism iii. Region and language: issues of recognition, autonomy, and secession	16
UNIT-III: Development process	i. Concept, strategies, policies, and critiques ii. Poverty alleviation programmes iii. Globalization and impact on the weaker sections	16
UNIT-IV: Grassroots Governance	i. Local Self Government-Panchayats and Municipalities ii. Public Policies and their implementation iii. Market Competitiveness- Local Vs Global Debate	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Desai A.R (ed.), Agrarian Struggles in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1986

2. Peasant Struggles in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1974. Vanaik, Achin. The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India, Verso, London, 1990.

3. Nigam, Aditya. The Insurrection of Little Selves: The Crisis of secular nationalism in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

4. Nandy, Ashis, At the Edge Psychology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1980, second impression 1993. Atul kohli, Democracy and Development: Essays on State, Society and Economy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009.

5. Atul Kohli, State and Development, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2007.

6. Kohli Atul., Success of India's Democracy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.

7. Kohli Atul., India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State- Society Relations, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991.

8. Nayar, Baldev Raj (ed.), Globalization and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.

9. Frankel Francine & M.S.A. Rao (eds.), Dominance and State Power in India: Decline of a Social Order, Vol-1 and II, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1989.

10. Omvedt, Gail., Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India, Sharpe, 1993.

11. Shah, Ghanshyam (ed.), Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature, Sage, New Delhi, 2004. Ghanshyam Shah, (ed.) Social Movements and the State, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2002.

12. AlamJaved., Who Wants Democracy? Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004. Mohanty, Manoranjan (ed.), Class, Caste, and Gender, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.

13. Jayal, Niraja Gopal (ed.), Democracy in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001. Menon Nivedita (ed.), Gender and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.

14. Menon Nivedita & Aditya Nigam, Power and Contestation in India: India Since 1989, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2007.

15. Chatterjee, Partha (ed.), State and Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004.

16. Brass, Paul R., The Politics in India since Independence, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 1999.

17. Desouza Peter Ronald & E. Sridharan (eds.), India's Political Parties, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2006. Peter Ronald Desouza (ed.), Contemporary India- transitions, Fundacao Oriente and Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

18. Bardhan Pranab, The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998. Kothari Rajni, Politics in India, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1985.

19. Vora Rajendra &Suhas Palshikar(ed.), Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

20. Bhargava Rajeev (ed.), Secularism and Its Critics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

21. Ray Raka& Mary Fainsod Katzenstein(ed.), Social Movement in India, Poverty, Power, and Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

22. Kaviraj Sudipta., (ed.), Politics in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997. Hasan, Zoya., (ed.), Politics and the State in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

Online Resources:

1. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4399275

2. chromeextension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/7

4557/1/Unit-11.pdf
3. https://research.utwente.nl/en/publications/comparing-local-governance-trends-and-developments
4. chromeextension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://byjusexamprep.com/liveData/f/2022/8/state_formation_in_india_upsc_notes_31.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	To familiarize themselves with various approaches to understanding Indian State
CO2	To understand the existing diversities among Indian States and the need for addressing important issues of development and governance in contemporary Indian Politics.
CO3	. To examine the development practices prevalent in the country since Independence and develop a critical perspective on the issues of globalization, development and how the former significantly affects the process of development and disparity in a particular region.
CO4	To make the students understand how democracy has been institutionalized at the grassroots level and its impact on public policies.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	206 B		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	Under the influence of globalization, development processes in India have transformed 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 theatres of contestation and struggles. A variety of protest movements emerged to interrogate and challenge this development paradigm that 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 the democratic voice of citizens.
Course Objective:	The paper aims to expose the students to the genesis and theorization of social and political movements in India and help them to understand the role of state and civil society in addressing such challenges. It will help them to go through marginalized narratives through the lens of subaltern analysis. Finally, it will provoke them to debate upon the relevance of such movements in the context of Globalization.
Pre-Requisites	Basic knowledge about concepts like Development, Agriculture, and Industrial growth is necessary to critically analyze their impact on people and the state.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: Conceptual Framework	i. Social political Movements in India: Evolution, major components and approaches (Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian), classification: old and new movements. ii. Theories of Social Movements: Relative Deprivation, Resource Mobilization, Political Process and Structural Strain. Social Movement and social change, Impact of Globalization on social and political movements in India.	16

UNIT-II: Contexts	i. Dalit Movement: Historical Development, Ambedkar and Dalit Movement, religion and Dalit Movement, problems and prospects of Dalit Movement. ii. Peasant Movement: Social origin of Peasant uprising. Naxal Movement: causes, strategies n impacts,	16

	Globalization and farmer's movement in India.	
UNIT-III: Identity Politics	i. Language politics in India: Background, Anti-Hindi agitation & Role of state reorganization commission, language problem and regionalism. ii. Women's Movement: Mapping the women's movement in India, Major issues patriarchy, Violence and Reservation, women's movement in contemporary India- autonomous women's movement; strategies and challenges.	16
UNIT-IV: Development and Protest Movements	i. Environmental Movement: Environmental Issues, Globalization and challenges to the protection of the environment: Chipko, and Narmada Bachao Andolan- Context, issues and achievements, Niyamgiri Movement- causes and impact ii. Tribal Movement in India: Tribal movements under British rule and in the post-independence period (Bodo & Gorkha agitation, Jharkhand Movement), modernization	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Rao, M.S.A. (2002). Social Movements in India: Studies in Peasants, Tribals and Women's Movements. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers. Shah, Ghanashyam (2002). Social Movements and the State. New Delhi: Sage.

2. Shah, Ghanshyam (2004). Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature. New Delhi: sage.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Oomen, T.K. (1990). Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements. New Delhi: Sage. Pai, Sudha (2002). Dalit Assertion and Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh. New Delhi: Sage.
2. Menon Krishna and Subberwal, Ranjana (2019). Social Movement in Contemporary India. New Delhi:

Sage. Omvedt, Gail (1993). Reinventing Revolution. London: Routledge. Singh, Rajendra (2001). Social Movements, Old and New: A Post-Modernist Critique. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

3. Desai, A.R. (1979). Peasant Struggle in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Dasgupta, Biplab (1972). The Naxalite movement. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
4. Shiva Vandana (20155) The Violence of the Green Revolution. New Delhi: Natraj Publishers. Singh, K.S. (2007). Tribals Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
5. Dhangare, D.N. (1983)). Peasant Movement in India,1920-50. Delhi: UP. Gore, M.S. (1993). The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts. New Delhi: Sage.
6. Shah Nandita, (1992). The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement. New Delhi: Ali for Women.
7. Zelliot, Eleanor (1995). From Untouchables to Dalits: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement. New Delhi: Manohar.

Online Resources:

1. NPTEL Courses, http://nptel.ac.in/courses
2. https://cec.nic.in/
3. https://egyankosh.ac.in
4. https://study.sagepub.in
5. https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	To understand the interplay between theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches to social and political movements in India.
CO2	To analyze various contentious socio-economic issues leading to protests.
CO3	To compare and analyze protest movements in pre- and post-independence periods.
CO4	To understand the role of the state in movements for change and to evaluate the impact of globalization on different social and political movements.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	STATE AND POLITICS IN ODISHA	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	301		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course has been designed to educate students about the various aspects of politics in states. This course acquaints students with the history of Odisha state by referring to its origin and establishes a link with other states. Various political aspects like party politics, class, caste, power, bureaucracy, administration, democratic decentralization, development of marginalized groups, impact of globalization on their development will encourage students to understand state and politics within the states. The course aims to enhance the knowledge and academic skills of the students.
Course Objective:	This course focuses on political systems in states and political processes in India to expose the students to the ways of studying a state and politics in India. The course identifies themes that have become significant in the study of Indian Politics and State Politics. As a result, it will try to explore the process through which the whole country is running its administration. It places these themes in historical, social, and economic contexts as well as the institutional frameworks within which they take specific forms. How institutions are constituted and function in relationship to each other and the context of the wider social and political processes is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the complex ways in which politics in India takes institutional forms and unfolds through diverse processes.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts related to states and politics in India.

Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNIT	TOPIC	HOUR
UNIT-1: Context of State and Politics in Odisha	i. Federalism, Democracy, and Development. ii. Evolution of conceptions of Odia nationalism and Indian Nationalism iii. Evolution of Odisha as a separate and unified political entity iv. Freedom movement and evolution of party politics in Odisha	16
UNIT-II:	i. Nature of state in Odisha: Class Caste and Power. ii. Party System: National and regional parties, coalition government ii. Bureaucracy and Odisha Administration	16
UNIT-III:	i. Democratic decentralization: Panchayatiraj & Grassroot politics, urban local bodies ii. Marginalized groups and the development process: Women, Dalits, and Tribals with a focus on representation, participation, and leadership.	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Marginalized groups and the development process: Globalization and the current development process. ii. Position of Dalits, Tribals, Peasants and Unorganized workers with focus on poverty, displacement, land rights and welfare measures.	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Asthana, P. (1988). Party System in India: Development or Decay. Puspa Asthana. Bailey, F. G.

(1963).

2. Politics and Social Change: Orissa in 1959. University of California Press. Bhuyan, D. (2010).

3. Orissa Politics from 1936 to Contemporary Politics. Mangalam Publications. Currie, B. (2000).
5. The politics of hunger in India: a study of democracy, governance and Kalahandi's poverty (B. Currie (ed.)). Macmillan Press Ltd. Jena, B. B., &Baral, J. K. (1988).

6. Government and Politics in Orissa (B. B. Jena & J. K. Baral (eds.)). Print House. Mishra, R. N. (1984).

7. Regionalism and State Politics in India. Ashish. Mishra, S. N. (1989). Party Politics and Electoral Choice in an Indian State. Ajanta Publication. Mohanty, B. (1999).

8. Glimpses of Local Government: Post Amendment Scenario. Gyanajuga Publication. Mohanty, M. (1990).

9. Class, Caste and Dominance in a Backward State: Orissa. In R. Francine & M. S. A. Rao (Eds.), Dominance and State power in Modern India: Decline of a Social Order. Cambridge University Press. Mohapatra, J. K. (1985).

10. Factional Politics in India. Chugh Publication. Nanda, S. (1979). Coalition Politics in Orissa. Steering. Padhi, A. P. (1985). Indian State Politics: A Case Study of Orissa. B. R. Publishing Corporation. Pathy, J. (1988).

11. Under-development and Destitution: Essays on Orissa Society. Inter-India Publication PRAXIS. (2001). The Politics of Poverty: A tale of the living dead in Balangir. Books for Change.

Online Sources

1. https://magazines.odisha.gov.in/Orissareview/2022/April/engpdf/page35-54.pdf
2. https://sirdodisha.nic.in/download/PRG.pdf
3. https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/43965/1/Unit-20.pdf
4. https://magazines.odisha.gov.in/Orissareview/2015/August/engpdf/13-16.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with a critical understanding of the evolution of the party system in Odisha. It also provides knowledge related to political values which are existing in Odisha.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to caste, class, party system, administration, and bureaucratic system.
CO3	This course analyzes about democratic decentralization and its role in the development of marginalized groups.
CO4	Student will get the knowledge of marginalized groups and about their development process.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	302	Political Sociology	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of political sociology to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political sociology does not exclusively deal with various political developments, socialization, and modernization as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political sociology entails a systematic study of the society we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of society and state but also its interface with high politics. It further encourages a study of the generation-to-generation transformation of their culture in their mutual interaction and in interaction with the larger extra-societal activities. The course aims at enhancing the knowledge and academic skills of the students. This will also serve as training of good human conduct of active citizenship.
Course Objective:	Political Sociology is a discipline that is primarily concerned with relationship between society and politics. The major objective of the concerned course is to look at how major social trends can affect the political process. It explores how various social forces work together to change political policies. The historical context of political theories, the role of social groups and the formation of the state constitute an integral part of the subject. This course introduces students to the evolution, nature and scope of political sociology, defines political sociology as a discipline, and explores political socialization, the concepts of elitism, social ethics, discrimination and politics in India. The sole objective is to undertake a study and analysis of "Society-politics interactions" by way of discerning the impact of society on politics and also the impact of politics on society in real-world situations.

Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of political sociology, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Definition and Scope of Political Sociology, Functionalism (Parsons and Merton), Marxism ii. Social Stratification, Social Mobility and Sanskritization	16

UNIT-II:	i. Political Culture: The Concept, Types of Political Culture (Almond &Verba). Democratic Culture and Civic Culture. ii. ii. Political Socialization: The Concept, Factors, Agents and Effects of Political Socialization	16
UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Weberianism: Power, Authority &Legitimacy ii. ii. Elite Theories: Theories of Circulation of Elites (Mosca, Pareto and Michels), Power Elite Theory (C. Wright Mills)	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Political Participation: Definition, Factors and Types ii. Political Modernization, Political Development, Pye's Developmental Syndrome & Riggs Developmental Trap	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Baral, J. K (2009) Political Sociology, Vidyapuri Publication, Odisha, Third Revised Edition
2. Guru, Shyama Prasad (2015) Theory of Political Sociology, Concept Publishing House, Delhi
3. Roy, Shefali (2014) Society and Politics in India; Understanding Political Sociology, PHI Learing,1st Edition
4. Orum, Anthony M (2000) Introduction to Political Sociology, Pearson Publication; 4th edition,17 August,4th Edition, ISBN-10: 0139271538

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Ali, Ashraf, and Sharma, L. N (1983) Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics,

Vantage Press, Universities Press, 15 December, ISBN- 8173710163, 9788173710162

2. Almond, Gabriel A &Verba, Sidney (1989) The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations, May, Sage Publishing.
3. Ball, Alan R (1988) Modern Politics and Government, Palgrave Macmillan UK, e-ISBN-9781-349-19347-9
4. Dahl, Robert A (2002) Modern Political Analysis, Pearson Publication; 6th edition, ISBN10: 0130497029
5. Dahl, Robert A (2005) Who Governs? – Democracy and Power in the American City, Yale University Press; 2nd edition, 13 May, ISBN-10: 9780300103922
6. Dowse, Robert E.& Hughes John A (1986) Political Sociology, John Wiley and Sons Ltd; 2nd edition, ISBN-10: 0471910244.
7. Pye, Lucian W. (1966) Aspects of Political Development, The Little, Brown Series in Comparative Politics.
8. Rathore L. S (1982) Political Sociology (Ed) Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
9. Srinivas, M. N. (1995) Social Change in Modern India, Orient Black Swan, January 1, ISBN10: 812500422X.
10. Weiner, Myron. Huntington, Samuel P & Almond, Gabriel Abraham, (1987), Understanding Political Development: An Analytic Study, The Little, Brown series in comparative politics, ISBN-10: 0316928593

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349462179_Political_Sociology
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360877516_FUNDAMENTALS_OF_POLITICAL_SOCIOLOGY
3. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370074725_What_is_Political_Sociology_and_What_is_the_relevance_o
4. https://www.jstor.org/stable/588779
5. https://www.jstor.org/stable/40372960
6. http://www.lscollege.ac.in/sites/default/files/e-content/Unit%20-1_0.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with a critical understanding of the unequal distribution of power and position in society.
CO2	This course provides ideas related to culture and socialization towards politics.
CO3	This course analyzes various models of power and also discusses about elitist theories to inform the students of different classes in society.
CO4	This portion encourages the students to give their participate in various fields of the political process and also draws a line of modernization, and development in the mind of students.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	303		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This 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 with a comprehensive understanding of contemporary administrative developments. This would help them obtain a suitable conceptual perspective on Public Administration and the growth of institutional devices to meet the exigencies of the changing times. The course also aims to instill and emphasize the need for ethical seriousness in contemporary Indian Public administration within the constitutional framework.
Course Objective:	This paper exposes the fundamental and critical understanding of the forms, structure, and functioning of public organizations. The Institutional mechanisms and administrative control are mentioned to understand the techniques in the process of administration This provides Personnel and Financial Administration its features and process. It also provides accountability and control over administration and People's participation in administration.

Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the Public Administration in India, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Administrative Culture, Delegated Legislation, Administrative Adjudication ii. Organization Forms: Department, Government Company, Public Corporation, features, structure and functions.	16

UNIT-II:	i. Civil Service- meaning, features and role, administrative ethics ii. Staff Management: Recruitment, Training, Promotion and Position Classification, morale iii. iii. Finance: Budgeting process, types of budgets, role of financial committees like Public Accounts Committee and Election Commission	16
UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Concept of Accountability and control- Legislative control- parliamentary and presidential system, Executive control- Audit, Judicial control – Writs in India ii. Corruption and administrative reforms. Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system:Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Citizen and administration- Machinery in India, right to information, ii. Role of civil society and its functions People's participation in administration. Public Private-Partnership	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Basu, Rumki, (2014) 'Public Administration: Concepts and Theories', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
2. Tyagi A.R., Tead, Ordway (1997), "Administration, Its purpose & performance" New York, harper & Brothers
3. M Lakshmikant, Public Administration, McGraw-Hill companies,
4. S.L. Goel, Public Personnel Administration, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi 2002
5. Avasthe & Maheshwari – Laskminarain Agrawl Publication Agra 1997, 'Public Administration'
6. Arora, Ramesh K (1979): Public Administration: Fresh Perspectives, Aalekh, Jaipur, 2004
7. Donald Menzel and Harvey White (eds) (2011). The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, New York,

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Bourgon, Jocelyne. (2011) A New Synthesis of Public Administration: Serving in the 21st Century. McGill-Queen's University Press,
2. Marini, Frank (1971). Towards NPA: Minnow brook perspective. Scranton, Chandler Pub. Co.
3. Waldo, Dwight (1971). Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence. Scranton, Chandler Pub. Co.
4. Flynn, Norman (2001). "Explaining the New Public Management - The importance of context."
5. Paul Appleby: Report on the Public Administration of India: Re-examination of India's Administrative System
6. Stivers, Camilla (1993), 'Towards a Feminist Theory of Public Administration in Gender' in Images in Public Administration: Legitimacy and the Administrative Slate. New Delhi, Sage,
7. A.R.C. – Report on Personnel Administration, Publications Division, Govt. of India, 1970.
8. C.P. Bhambri, Administrators in Changing Society, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1972 Diana Woodhouse,
9. In Pursuit of Good Administration, Ministers, Civil Servants and Judges, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997
10. Glenn O'Stahl, Public Personnel Administration, Harper &Row Publishers, New York, 1983.
11. Meir Liraz, Complete Guide to Human Resource Management, Miami: Liraz Publishing,

2013. P. Ghosh, Personnel Administration in India, Sudha Publications, New Delhi, 1973.

12. S.S. Khanka, Human Resource Management, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi: 2012
13. Stephen Bach (ed.), Managing Human Resources: Personnel Management in Transition, 4th Edition, Wiley-Blackwell, 2009
14. S.W. Hays and R.C. Kearney, Public Personal Administration: Problems and Prospects, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 2003

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342783020_Public_Administration_in_India_Research_trends_and_initia
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342600148_Study_of_Public_Administration_in_India_Concerns_and_Prospects
3. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342876516_Public_Administration_Meaning_Scope_and_Its_Nature
4. https://www.jstor.org/stable/2221854
5. https://www.bdu.ac.in/cde/SLM/M.A.%20Public%20Administration/I%20Year/Paper%20-%203%20%20Indian%
6. https://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/SYBA%20Study%20Material/pol_sc-III.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course analyzes various administrative cultures and organizational forms of Indian administration.
CO2	This course critically defines the nature and clearly describe the training, recruitment and classification process of civil service in India.
CO3	This course provides some mechanism which is redress the issues of corruption and to make the government accountable and transparent.
CO4	This portion deals with the civic engagement of popular participation and the role of civil society for better administration.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credit	Marks
PSC	304	**INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT**	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	The aim of this course is to introduce some of the most important thinkers that have shaped modern political thought. It selects thinkers that can broadly represent various dimensions and richness of Indian political ideas. It introduces them to critically relate to modern Indian politics and discourses through these thinkers.
Course Objective:	This course introduces the richness and variety of the tradition of Indian Political Thought, nature, and important elements since ancient times. The focus of the course is on eminent thinkers whose ideas are framed by specific themes to provide a deep sense of Indian thought and ideology.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the Indian Political Thought, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Indian Political Thought: Evolution, Nature and elements. ii. ii. Schools of Indian Political thought: Brahminic, Shramanic, Islamic & Syncretic. iii. Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva): Rajadharma. iv. Tradition and Modernity Debate v. Contemporary Theories: Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian, Post-colonial, Hindutva	16

UNIT-II:	i. Manu: King, social organization & exponent of Dharmasastra, social laws. ii. Kautilya: State and Statecraft, Saptanga theory & Mandala theory, Arthasastra iii. Aggannasutta: Theory of kingship iv. Barani: Ideal Polity	16
UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Evolution and features of Modern Indian Political thought ii. Impact of Renaissance in Indian political thought. iii. Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Humanism and Liberalism, Social reforms iv. Mahadev Govind Chandra Ranade: Liberalism &Nationalism v. Dayananda Saraswati: Ethics & Politics, Vedic Swaraj	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Radicalism, Social Reform & Nationalism in India ii. Sri Aurobindo, M N Roy	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Anthony Parel (2009), From Political Thought in India to Indian Political Thought," in Western Political Thought in Dialogue with Asia, edited by Takashi Shogimen and C.J. Nederman, Plymouth, UK, Lexington Books, pg 187-208
2. B. Chaturvedi, (2006) 'Dharma-The Foundation of Raja-Dharma, Law and Governance', in The Mahabharat: An Inquiry in the Human Condition, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 418- 464
3. V. Varma, (1974) Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 211- 230.

4. T. Pantham, (1986) 'The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy',
5. S. Sarkar, (1985) 'Rammohan Roy and the break With the Past', in A Critique on colonial India, Calcutta: Papyrus, pp. 1-17.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Aparna Devare (2011) History and the Making of a Modern Hindu Self, Routledge.
2. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 75-108.
3. Ashis Nandy (1983) The intimate Enemy: the loss and recovery of self under colonialism, Oxford, Delhi
4. B. Parekh, (1986) 'Some Reflections on the Hindu Tradition of Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 17- 31.
5. G. Pandey, (1978) Sraman Tradition: Its History and Contribution to Indian Culture, Ahmedabad: L. D. Institute of Indology, pp. 52-73.
6. Kautilya, (1997) 'The Elements of Sovereignty' in R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), Arthasastra of Kautilya, New Delhi: Motilal Publishers, pp. 511- 514.
7. M. Shakir, (1986) 'Dynamics of Muslim Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 142- 160
8. Manu, (2006) 'Rules for Times of Adversity', in P. Olivelle, (ed. & trans.) Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamsastra, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 208-213.
9. P. Olivelle, (2006) 'Introduction', in Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava –Dharmasastra, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 3- 50.
10. R. Sharma, (1991) 'Varna in Relation to Law and Politics (c 600 BC-AD 500)', in Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 233- 251.
11. S. Saberwal, (2008) 'Medieval Legacy', in Spirals of Contention, New Delhi: Routledge, pp.131
12. V. Mehta, (1992) 'The Cosmic Vision: Manu', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 23- 39.
13. V. Mehta, (1992) 'The Pragmatic Vision: Kautilya and His Successor', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 88- 109.

Online Resources:

1. ttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/301226122_Introduction_Reframing_Indian_Political_Thought
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342305171_Political_Thinking_in_Ancient_India_Western_Myths_and_C
3. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/298852022_Revisiting_Early_Indian_Political_Thought_Texts_Practices_
4. https://www.jstor.org/stable/42743291
5. https://tripurauniv.ac.in/Content/pdf/StudyMaterialsDetail/MA%20Political%20Science%201st%20Semester/POLS-702C-Modern%20Indian%20Political%20Thought.pdf
6. https://psir.onlyias.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/indian-political-thought-.pdf
7. https://asutoshcollege.in/new-web/Study_Material/Bidyut_Chakrabarty_Rajendra_Kumar_Pandey.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This chapter describes the evolution of Indian political tradition and critically analyzes different schools of tradition and theories.
CO2	This chapter introduced the concept of statecraft which is the origin of the formal structure of a state system.
CO3	This course shows the evolution of modern Indian political thought and the emergence of liberalistic, nationalistic ideas.
CO4	This portion develops the radical shift of Indian political tradition including with social reformistic approach.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2

Type	Code	Research Methodology	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	305		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course aims to introduce the philosophical foundation of research. It described the features that can broadly represent various dimensions and richness of moral standards and ethics in the research process. It understands the research design to critically relate the modern applicability of various methods. This paper offers various tools for data collection and data analysis. 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 research methodology.
Course Objective:	Research Methodology course is designed to impart education in the foundational methods and techniques of academic research in social sciences in general and political science in general. Students would examine and be practically exposed to the main components of a research framework i.e., problem definition, research design, data collection, ethical issues in research, report writing, and presentation. The primary objective of this course is to develop a research orientation among the scholars and to acquaint them with fundamentals of research methods. Specifically, the course aims at introducing them to the basic concepts used in research and to scientific social research methods and their approach. It includes discussions on sampling techniques, research designs and techniques of analysis.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the Research Methodology, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Research: Features, types & aims of social science research. ii. Philosophical foundation of research: Positivist & Post- positivist reaction	16
UNIT-II:	i. Political & ethical environment of research: meaning of research ethics, sources of moral standard & applying ethics in social science research process. ii. Understanding research problem: Identifying research problem & establishing research objectives, Role of hypothesis in social research: formulation &types.	16

UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Understanding research design: Importance & types (exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic & experimental design) ii. Method of Data collection: Survey, Sampling, Questionnaire and Schedule	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Tools of data collection: Observation, Content analysis, Interview method and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). ii. Data analysis & Report writing: Qualitative data analysis and interpretation, preparation of research report and steps in report writing.	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Bhandarkar, P.L, Wilkinson, T.S. (2010). Methodology & Techniques of Social Research. Bengaluru: Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Carno, William D., Marilynn B. Brewer. (2008), Principles and methods of Social Research, Lawrence Erlbaum Associate.
3. Corbetta, Piergiorgio. (2003). Social Research Theory, Methods and Techniques, Sage Publications.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. David E. McNabb, (2005). Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited.
2. Fowler. F.J. (2013) Survey Research Method. New Delhi: Sage Publication
3. Galtung, J. (1968). Theory & Methods of Social Research. London: Allen & Unwin
4. Goode, William J & Paul K. Hatt, (1952), Methods in Social Research, McGraw-Hill
5. Kaufimann, F. (2016). Methodology of Social Science. UK: Oxford University Press

6. Lundberg, G. A. (1942). Social research; a study in methods of gathering data (2nd ed.). Longmans, Green.
7. Ruane Janet M. (2006). Essentials of Research methods A Guide to Social Science Research, Blackwell Publishing.
8. Sharma. B.A.V. (1984). Research Methods in Social Science. Hyderabad: Stosius Inc/Advent
9. Young, P.V. (2012). Scientific Social Surveys and Research: An Introduction to The Background, Content, Methods and Analysis of Social Studies. Whitefish: Literary Licensing, LLC.

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340594200_Research_Methodology
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340594200_Research_Methodology
3. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319207471_HANDBOOK_OF_RESEARCH_METHODOLOGY
4. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jayanta-Nayak-2/publication/309732183_Fundamentals_of_Research_Metho
5. https://www.ijrrjournal.com/IJRR_Vol.6_Issue.3_March2019/IJRR0011.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand and discuss the role and importance of research in the social sciences.
CO2	Understand and discuss the issues and concepts salient to the research process.
CO3	Analyze the complex issues inherent in selecting a research problem, selecting an appropriate research design, and implementing a research project.
CO4	Analyze and discuss the concepts and procedures of sampling, data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	Indian Constitution	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	306(A)		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course has been designed to educate students about the various features of the Indian constitution. This course acquaints students with the Constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working overtime. 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 interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment. The course aims at enhancing the knowledge and academic skills of the students. This will also serve as training in citizenship.
Course Objective:	This course focuses on political institutions and processes in India to expose the students to the ways of studying state and politics in India. The course identifies themes that have become significant in the study of Indian politics and explores the processes through which they acquired salience. It places these themes in historical, social, and economic contexts, as well as the institutional frameworks within which they take specific forms. How institutions are constituted and function in relationship with each other and in the context of the wider social and political processes is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the complex ways in which politics in India takes institutional forms and unfolds through diverse processes.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the Indian Constitution, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1:	i. Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates ii. Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles	16
UNIT-II:	i. Union Executive: President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers. ii. Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees	16

UNIT-III: Conflict Resolution	i. Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform. ii. Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature	16
UNIT-IV:	i. Federalism in India: Strong Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption, Role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends ii. Decentralized Administration: Urban & Local Self Government in India.	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Pandey, Rajendra Kumar (2008) Indian Government and Politics, Sage Publication, India.
2. Jayal, Niraja Gopal & Mehra, Pratap Bhanu (2011) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, Oxford; Edition, ISBN-10: 0198075928
3. Singh, M P & Roy, Himanshu (2018) Indian Political System, Pearson Publication; Fourth edition ,26th January

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Agrawal, R. C & Bhatnagar, Mahesh (2005) Constitutional Development and National Movement, S Chand & Company; Reprint Edn. 2006 edition (1 January 2005)
2. Bakshi, P.M (2014) Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing; Twelfth edition, ISBN10: 9350352907
3. Basu, D, D (2019) An Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis; 24th Edition (1 January 2019)
4. Khosla, Madhav (2012) The Indian Constitution, Oxford; First edition, ISBN-10: 9780198075387

5. Mathur Kuldeep (2013) Panchayati Raj, Oxford; Edition (4 March 2013), ISBN-10: 0198090439
6. Palsikar, Suhas (2017) Indian Democracy, OUP India; 1st edition (2 November 2017), ISBN10: 9780199479603
7. Thiruvengadam, Arun K (2017) The Constitution of India: A Contextual Analysis, Hart Publishing India (28 December 2017), ISBN-10: 9387146553
8. Tillin, Louise (2019) Indian Federalism, Oxford University Press (20 May 2019), ISBN-10: 0199495610

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322860760_Making_of_the_Indian_Constitution
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325424008_THE_INDIAN_CONSTITUTION_THE_CORE_AND_THE_C
3. tps://www.researchgate.net/publication/325396714_How_far_Constitution_of_India_is_from_the_Constitutionalis
4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348807624_Indian_Constitution_and_Rights_of_Minorities_An_Overview
5. https://www.jstor.org/stable/41856262
6. https://www.jstor.org/stable/793884

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	This course provides students with a critical understanding of evolution and describe the ideological and philosophical basis of Indian constitution.
CO2	This chapter analyzes the structure and function of Indian parliament system.
CO3	This course defines the role of executive, judiciary, and state legislature for safeguarding individual rights.
CO4	This portion deals with how to cope up with diversity and to learn maintain equilibrium between center and state.

Mapping of COs to POs and PSOs (1: Low, 2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	401	Public Policy Process in India	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of public policies to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of politics but also, its interface with high politics.
Course Objective:	This course aims to explain the broad theoretical and practical context of public policies. This course describes the approaches and models of policy making. This paper elaborates on the steps in the public policy process. The techniques and challenges in the steps like policy implementation, policy monitoring and policy evaluation with special reference to public policies in India.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the public policy process in India, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: **Public Policy: Concept, Dimensions and process**	i. Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences, Nature, scope & significance. ii. Approaches: Institutional, Political, Mixed, Incremental Systems, Normative Approaches, Models of Policymaking- Harold Lasswell, Charles Lindbloom, Yehezekel Dror	16
UNIT-II: **Public Policy Process and role of different entities**	i. Public Policy Process: Agenda setting, policy formulation, policy implementation, policy monitoring and policy evaluation. ii. Role of Government, PMO, NITI Aayog, bureaucracy, political parties, corporate sector, interest groups, citizens, and NGOs, civil society & International organizations.	16

UNIT-III: **Implementation of public policy**	i. Techniques in Public Policy Implementation: types ii. Problems & conditions for successful implementation.	16
UNIT-IV: **Monitoring and evaluation of public policies**	i. Techniques and Constraints in Policy Monitoring ii. Evaluation of public policy: Problems and Remedies. iii. Public policies with reference to housing, health, education, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE, NEP, NHP	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Birkland, Thomas A., An Introduction to the Policy Process, London, M. E. Sharpe, 2001. Pandya, H. J. and Venkatraman, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'. Indian Journal of Administrative Science, Jan-Jun., 1990.

2. Dror, Y, 1968, "Public Policy Making Re-examined, Transaction publishers, New Brunseick.

3. Lindblom, C. 1968, "The policy making process", Littel Brown, Boston.

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5. Pandya, Hiren J. and Venkatranam, A. 'Policy Approach to Public Administration'. Indian Journal of Administrative Science, Jan-Jun., 1990.

6. Wamsley, Gary, et.al. 'Public Administration and the Governance Process: Shifting the Political Dialogue', In Trary Wamsley, et. al. Refounding Public Administration, New Delhi, Sage,

7. Mathur, K. Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter Oxford University Press, 2013.

8. Chakrabarti, R. & K. SANYAL Public Policy in India New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2016.

9. Sinha, A. An Institutional Perspective on the Post-Liberalization State in India, In Akhil Gupta and K. Sivaramakrishnan, ed., The State in India after Liberalization: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, New York: Routledge, 2011, 49-68

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Sapru, R.K. (1996) Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers;
2. Anderson, James E, 1975, "Public Policy Making", Praeger, New York.
3. Dye, Thomas R, 1978, "Understanding Public Policy", Prentice Hael Englewood Cliffs.
4. Robin, Jack (Ed), 2005, Encyclopedia of Public Admin & Public Policy, Taylor & Franics, London. Wildavsky, A., 1979, "Speaking truth to power: The Art & craft of policy Analysis, Little, Brown & Company, Boston

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350428214_Basic_Concepts_of_Public_Policy#:~:text=Public%20policy%20is%20any%20issue,the%20subject%20of%20public%20policy.
2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332935305_public_policy
3. https://link.springer.com/journal/43508
4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346733361_Introduction_to_the_analysis_of_public_policies
5. https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-public-policy

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand the Public Policy, dimension and significance
CO2	Analyze public policy process and role of different entities
CO3	Understand policy implementation and its techniques
CO4	Analyze implementation of monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

Mapping of Cos to POs and PSOs (1: Low,2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	Gender Studies	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	402		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of Gender Studies to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only toengage with the quotidian nature of politics but also its interface with high politics.
Course Objective:	The course would begin with understanding gender, sexuality and patriarchy. The first two themes discuss how patriarchy is institutionalized through marriage, family and other social institutions. The major objective of the course is to train students in critical thinking in various disciplinary traditions, the ethics of understanding disciplinary responsibility to conduct interdisciplinary work, and to attune students to gender and related forms of analyzes. The following sections will familiarize the students with the ramifications of gender hierarchies in various spheres of life such as politics, law, development, caste, refugee, etc.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of the Gender Studies, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: Introduction to Gender Studies	i. Gender Studies as an Academic Discipline, sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Masculinity, Femininity, Male Gaze, Gyno-criticism, Gender Sensitization ii. Recent Trends in Women's Education	16
UNIT-II: Feminist Theories and Movements	i. Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism & Radical Feminism ii. Women's Movements – global and local, Contemporary Debates	16

UNIT-III: Gender and Education	i. Women's Education - Gender diversities and disparities in enrolment, Curriculum content, Dropouts, profession and Gender, Gender Roles and Identities ii. Recent Trends in Women's Education Committees and Commissions on Education, Vocational education, and skill-development for Women.	16
UNIT-IV: **Women in India**	i. Rights: Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Women's Rights as Human Rights. ii. Constitutional provisions for Women in India. Personal Laws, Labour Laws, Family Courts, Enforcement Machinery – Police and Judiciary. iii. Crime against Women and Girl Child: Child Abuse, Violence, Human Trafficking, Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act,2013 – Legal Protection	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Davis, Kathy, Evans, Mary and Lorber, Judith (2006) Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies (Ed), Sage Publication,22nd June, DOI: http://dx.doi.org /10.4135/9781848608023
2. Menon, Nibedita (2001) Gender and Politics in India: Themes in Politics, OUP India,25th September, ISBN-10: 0195658930,
3. Vasin, Kamala (2004) Understanding Gender, Women Unlimited (1 January 2004), ISBN-10: 818896519
4. V Geetha (2002). Gender, Delhi: Bhatkal and Sen Press.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Agnes, F. et. al. (2004). Women and Law in India. New Delhi: OUP
2. Butler, J. (1993). Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of "sex". New York: Routledge.
3. Chopra, Radhika (2003) 'From Violence to supportive Practice. Family gender and Maculinities' Economic and Political Weekly, 26 April.
4. Chowdhry, Prem (2008) "Enforcing Cultural Codes: Gender and Violence in North India" Exerpted in Mary E John (ed.) Women's Studies in India: A Reader, Penguin.
5. Fausto-Sterling Anne (2002). "The five sexes: Why male and female are not enough", in Christine L Williams and Arlene Stein (eds.), Sexuality and Gender, London: Blackwell.
6. Gautam Bhan and Arvind Narain (2005). Because I have a Voice: Queer Politics in India, New Delhi: Yoda Press
7. Harrison, Wendy Cealey. (2006). "The Shadow and the Substance: The Sex/Gender Debate." in Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies, edited by Kathy Davis, Mary Evans, and Judith Lorber. London: Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd.
8. John, M. (2005). Feminism in India and the West: Recasting a Relationship. In M. Chaudhari (Ed.), Feminism in India. New Delhi: Zubaan.
9. Kalpagam, U. (2002). Perspectives of Grassroot Feminist Theory. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.37 (47), pp. 4686-4693.
10. Kannabiran, Kalpana (2008) "Rape and the Construction of Communal Identity", Exerpted in Mary E John (ed.) Women's Studies in India: A Reader, Penguin
11. Kapur, R., & Crossman, B. (eds.). (1996). Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
12. McCann, C. R., & Kim, S.-K. (2003). Feminist Theory Reader: Local and Global Perspectives. New York: Routledge.

13. Menon, N. (2004). Recovering Subversion: Feminist Politics Beyond Law. University of Illinois Press.
14. Nandita Shah and Nandita Gandhi (1992). The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India, South Asia Publishing.
15. Nivedita Menon (2012) Seeing Like a Feminist. New Delhi: Zubaan and Penguin Books. Chapter titled "Feminists and 'Women'", pp. 147-172.
16. Nivedita Menon (2012) "Sexual Violence" in Seeing Like a Feminist. Zubaan: New Delhi
17. Omvedt, G. (1990). Violence against Women: New Movements and New Theories in India. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
18. Rich, J. (2007). An Introduction to Modern Feminist Theory. Humanities E-books.
19. Thapan, M. (2009). Living the Body: Embodiment, Womanhood and Identity in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Sage Publications

Online Resources:

1. https://daily.jstor.org/reading-list-gender-studies/
2. https://www.coe.int/en/web/gender-matters/feminism-and-women-s-rights-movements
3. https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cgee20/current
4. https://www.assisi.org.au/indiawomen?gclid=CjwKCAiAhJWsBhAaEiwAmrNyqx2kMa4iPav13mUMjZh4RTdHhbxTzICPBasd2BZlNb-R6VRCyUNnzRoCJMwOAvD_BwE
5. https://www.snehalaya.org/snehadhar?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAhJWsBhAaEiwAmrNyqyaSfNlKw91m-OZOsN2iLuwjrY6Orc4X8MRfvt7KJ9z-4fuy8mZsMhoCzOoOAvD_BwE

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand the structural and institutional basis of patriarchy as well as establish that gender identity and gender injustice cannot be understood in isolation, but only concerning caste, class, and religious community identities.
CO2	Explain that gender itself is not a synonym for 'women'. It enables rather, an understanding that the identities of 'men' and 'women' are constructed historically and culturally.
CO3	Examine the relationship between women and education.
CO4	To apply their knowledge of women and gender studies by analyzing current social and political situations from those perspectives.

Mapping of Cos to POs and PSOs (1: Low,2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	403		4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of Foreign Policy to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of politics but also its interface with high politics.
Course Objective:	This course will help students develop an authentic understanding of India's Foreign Policy- its historical context, recent developments, and key issues facing the country. The course will provide students with a framework to analyze and become familiar with India's diplomatic agenda and current engagements with partner countries both at the sub-regional level and regional level.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of Foreign Policy, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24)	100
			Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: Foreign Policy: History and Formulation	i. Evolution and Determinants of India's Foreign Policy. ii. Foreign Policy Making: Actor Dynamic and Process, The Role of Parliament, Prime Minister, External Affair Minister, Defense Minister and National Security Advisor.	16
UNIT-II: India's Sub-Regional Diplomacy	i. India and Pakistan: Kashmir, Afghanistan and Terrorism ii. SAARC: Problems and Challenges	16

UNIT-III: **India's Regional Diplomacy**	i. India and South East Asia; From Look East Policy to Act East Policy. ii. India and West Asia; Palestine Issue: Act West Policy	16
UNIT-IV: **India and Great Powers**	i. India-US Relation: Economic Relation; Defense Corporation; Nuclear Diplomacy; Counter Terrorism. ii. India-China Relation: Border Dispute, Economic Relation	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Ganguli, S. (2011) India's Foreign Policy Retrospect and Prospect, Oxford University
2. Pant, H.V. (2019) Indian Foreign Policy an Overview, The Orient Blackswan
3. Singh, P. (2021) International Relations, McGraw Hill India Private Limited

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Bandhopadhyaya, J. (2003) The Making of India's Foreign Policy, Allied Publishers Private Limited
2. Dutt, V.P (1999) India's Foreign Policy in a Changing world, Vikas Publishing House
3. Kapur, H. (1994) India's Foreign Policy 1947-92: Shadow and Substance, New Delhi, Sage Publication
4. Malone, D. M. (2014) Does the Elephant Dance Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy, Oxford
5. Mansingh, S. (1984) India's Search for Powers Indira Gandhi's Foreign Policy 1966-1982, Sage Publication Pvt. Ltd
6. Menon, S.S. (2018) Choices Inside the Making of India's Foreign Policy, Penguin Publishers
7. Pande, A. (2017) From Chanakya to Modi the Evolution of India's Foreign Policy, HarperCollins
8. Pannikar, K.M. (1999) Asia and Western Dominance, Somaiya Publication S PVT.LTD.
9. Prasad, B. (1979) India's Foreign Policy: A Study in Continuity &Changes, Vikas Publishing House

Pvt Ltd
10. Ranjan, M.S. (1990) Non-alignment and the Non-aligned Movement in the present world order, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd, India

11. Tharoor, S. (2013) Pax Indica India and The World of the 21stCentury, PenguinInd
12. Tripathy, A. K& Baral, J. K. (2018) Modi's Foreign Policy: Innovation and Challenges

Online Resources:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330476527_The_Study_of_Foreign_Policy_in_International_Relations
2. https://carnegieendowment.org/files/7-3-2017_Set_IndiaRegionalDiplomacy_Web.pdf
3. https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-021-00888-6
4. https://www.jstor.org/stable/45289519
5. https://www.foreignaffairs.com/india/why-modi-cant-make-india-great-power

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand the evolution and basic determinants of Indian Foreign Policy.
CO2	Understand the changing dynamics and role of Actors in Foreign Policy Making.
CO3	Analyze India's sub-regional and regional diplomacy.
CO4	To evaluate India's status with that of great powers.

Mapping of Cos to POs and PSOs (1: Low,2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Type	Code		L-T-P	Credits	Marks
PSC	404	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT-II	4-1-0	4	100

Course Rationale:	This course introduces basic concepts and theories of Indian Political Thought to students. Unlike what many perceive, the discipline of political science does not exclusively deal with various political developments as they take place in our day-to-day lives. On the contrary, the discipline of political science entails a systematic study of the world we live in from a political perspective. This paper is also an attempt not only to engage with the quotidian nature of politics but also its interface with high politics.
Course Objective:	This course introduces the nature and important elements of Indian Political Thought in modern times. The focus of the course is on eminent individual thinkers whose ideas are framed by specific themes. The course is meant to provide a deep sense of modern Indian thought. This study provides a specific knowledge of Indian thinkers, ideology and texts.
Pre-Requisites	A good knowledge of concepts of Indian Political Thought, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
Teaching Scheme:	Regular classroom lectures with the use of ICT as and when required, sessions are planned to be interactive with a focus on demonstration, debates, and discussions with role-playing activities.

Evaluation Scheme

Informal	Continuous Assessment		Term-End Assessment	Total
	Assignment	Mid-Term	End-Term	
The Continuous Assessment will not make the students serious and regular in the class it will be conducted. Continuous Assessment will be in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments.	The assignment contains 10 marks. Through assignments, the critical and analytical thinking of students is improving.	The mid-term exam will carry 20 marks. It will consist of MCQ and short questions. Each MCQ contains 1 mark (1x10 =10) and Each short type question contains 2.5 marks (2.5x4 =10)	The mid-term exam will carry 70 marks. It will consist of MCQs, Short questions Each multiple-choice question contains 1 mark (1x12=12), Very short answer type question contains 2 marks each (2x8=16) Short answer type question contains 3 marks each (3x8=24) Long answer type question contains 7 marks each (7x4=28)	100

Detailed Syllabus

UNITS	TOPICS	HOURS
UNIT-1: Philosophical Ideas	i. Pandita Ramabai: Gender, Women empowerment ii. Vivekananda: concept of ideal society iii. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Swaraj and Social reform, iv. Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Concept of freedom and Nationalism v. Ram Manohar Lohia:	16

UNIT-II: **Hindu & Islamic Political thinkers**	i. Hindu Political thinkers: Golwalker and Savarkar ii. Islamic Political thinkers: Iqbal and Jinnah.	16
UNIT-III: Pre-Independence Indian Political thinkers	i. M.K. Gandhi: Swaraj, Sarvodaya & Satyagraha, Freedom Movement ii. Ambedkar: Social Justice & Dalit movement.	16
UNIT-IV: **Post Independence thinkers**	i. J. Nehru: Nationalism & Internationalism, Secularism and National building, Socialism ii. J.P. Narayan: Social Change and Total Revolution.	16

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Anthony Parel (2006), Gandhi's Philosophy and the Quest for Harmony, Cambridge University Press,

2. D. Dalton, (1982) 'Continuity of Innovation', in Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, Academic Press: Gurgaon, pp. 1-28.

3. K. Deutsch, (eds.) Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp.32-52.

4. V. Mehta and T. Pantham, (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 Publications, pp. xxvii-ixi. 57

ADDITIONAL READINGS

1. Engineer, (1980) 'Iqbal's Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam', in Social Scientist, Vol.8

(8), pp. 52-63. Madani, (2005) Composite Nationalism and Islam, New Delhi: Manohar, pp. 66-91.

2. Sen, (2003) 'Swami Vivekananda on History and Society', in Swami Vivekananda, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79.

3. Bayly, (2010) 'Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800- 1830', in Sh. Kapila (ed.), An intellectual History for India, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 18- 34 D.
4. Dalton, (1982) Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154- 190.

5. J. Nehru, (1991) 'Selected Works', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 317-319.

6. J. Sharma, (2003) Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism, Delhi: Penguin, pp. 124-172.

7. M. Gandhi, (1991) 'Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of the Soul', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2. Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 265-270.

8. M. Kosambi, (1988) 'Women's Emancipation and Equality: Pandita Ramabai's Contribution to Women's Cause', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 23(44), pp. 38-49.

9. P. Chatterjee, (2005) 'Ambedkar and the Troubled times of Citizenship', in V. Mehta and Th. Pantham (eds.), Political ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 73-92.

10. P. Ramabai, (2000) 'Woman's Place in Religion and Society', in M. Kosambi (ed.), Pandita Arabia Through her Own Words: Selected Works, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 150-155

11. R. Pillai, (1986) 'Political thought of Jawaharlal Nehru', in Th. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modem India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 260- 274.

12. R. Terchek, (2002) 'Gandhian Autonomy in Late Modern World', in A. Parel (ed.), Gandhi, Freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Sage. VI. Ambedkar: Social Justice

13. S. Hay, Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 24-29
14. U. Chakravarti, (2007) Pandita Ramabai - A Life and a Time, New Delhi: Critical Quest, pp. 1-40.

Online Resources:

1. https://www.jstor.org/stable/42761803
2. https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/looking-inward-progressive-muslim-voices-struggle-for-space-amid-rise-of-hindutva-politics/article66520174.ece
3. https://www.jstor.org/stable/42761803
4. http://www.asthabharati.org/Dia_Apr%20012/s.p.dub.htm
5. http://icpr.in/AdvaitSeminarSouvenir%20for%20online.pdf

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

CO1	Understand the impact of socio-economic development on political thought.
CO2	Understand the difference between thought and ideology.
CO3	Analyzes ideas of political thinkers on state and individual relationships.
CO4	Apply views of modern thinkers in the present context.

Mapping of Cos to POs and PSOs (1: Low,2: Medium, 3: High)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PSO6	PSO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2