

**Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)**

**for**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Post Graduate Programme**



**Department of Political Science**

**Cotton University**

**Panbazar, Guwahati - 781001**

**Assam**

## **Part I**

### **Introduction**

Political Science is a discipline that focuses on the study of political systems, processes, and behaviors. It is an interdisciplinary field that draws on a variety of academic disciplines, including history, sociology, economics, law, and psychology, to understand the complexities of political phenomena. The discipline of Political Science has been instrumental in understanding the world's political and social structures and the dynamics that govern them. The study of Political Science includes an analysis of various issues, such as governance, public policy, foreign policy, international relations, political theory, and comparative politics.

The Postgraduate Program in Political Science aims to equip students with a comprehensive understanding of political systems, processes, and behaviors. The program is designed to provide students with a thorough understanding of political theories, concepts, and methodologies to engage with the contemporary political issues of the world. The program offers a broad range of courses that enable students to develop a comprehensive knowledge of various fields, including governance, public policy, foreign policy, international relations, political theory, and comparative politics.

Graduates of the Postgraduate Program in Political Science are highly sought after in a variety of industries, including policy think tanks, research institutes, and consultancy services. These organizations rely on political scientists to provide them with an in-depth understanding of political phenomena and to develop solutions to complex political problems. Furthermore, students graduating from the program are well equipped to pursue careers in academia, public service, international organizations, and the private sector.

The program is specifically designed to offer a strong public policy and foreign orientation to its students. Students are exposed to various perspectives on public policy and international relations, providing them with a well-rounded view of contemporary global issues. The program also aims to develop the analytical and critical thinking skills of students to enable them to analyze and evaluate policies and their implementation. This program offers students the opportunity to engage with the latest research and innovative methodologies in political science, preparing them for a dynamic and ever-changing global environment.

### **Graduate Attributes**

The disciplinary expertise or technical knowledge that has formed the core of the university courses. They are qualities that also prepare graduates as agents for social good in future. Some of the characteristic attributes that a graduate should demonstrate are as follows:

1. **Disciplinary knowledge:** Capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of one or more disciplines

2. **Research-related skills:** A sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, problematising, synthesising and articulating
3. **Analytical reasoning:** Ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence; identify logical flaws and holes in the arguments of others
4. **Critical thinking:** Capability to apply analytic thought to a body of knowledge
5. **Problem solving:** Capacity to extrapolate from what one has learned and apply their competencies to solve different kinds of non-familiar problems
6. **Communication Skills:** Ability to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing and orally
7. **Information/digital literacy:** Capability to use ICT in a variety of learning situations, demonstrate ability to access, evaluate, and use a variety of relevant information sources; and use appropriate software for analysis of data.
8. **Self-directed learning:** Ability to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for a project, and manage a project through to completion.
9. **Cooperation/Team work:** Ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams
10. **Scientific reasoning:** Ability to analyse, interpret and draw conclusions from quantitative/qualitative data; and critically evaluate ideas, evidence and experiences from an open-minded and reasoned perspective
11. **Reflective thinking:** Critical sensibility to lived experiences, with self-awareness and reflexivity of both self and society.
12. **Multicultural competence:** Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective
13. **Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning:** Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, formulate a position/argument about an ethical issue from multiple perspectives, and use ethical practices in all work
14. **Leadership readiness/qualities:** Capability for mapping out the tasks of a team or an organization, and setting direction, formulating an inspiring vision, building a team who can help achieve the vision, motivating and inspiring team members to engage with that vision, and using management skills to guide people to the right destination, in a smooth and efficient way.
15. **Lifelong learning:** Ability to acquire knowledge and skills, including 'learning how to learn', that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of work place through knowledge/skill development/reskilling.

### **Programme Outcomes**

The Programme Outcomes (POs) define what a student shall attain after graduating from any of the educational programme of the University. The POs are defined for the Post-graduate Programme, Undergraduate Programme with Honours and Undergraduate Programme under Liberal Arts

### **POST-GRADUATE PROGRAMME**

1. **In depth knowledge:** Acquire asystematic, extensive and coherent knowledge and understanding to their academic discipline as a whole and its applications, and links to related disciplinary areas/subjects of study; demonstrate critical understanding of the latest developments in the subject, and an ability to use established techniques of analysis and enquiry within the subject domain.
2. **Understanding Theories:** Apply, assess and debate the major schools of thought and theories, principles and concepts, and of a number of advanced and emerging issues in the academic discipline.
3. **Analytical and critical thinking:** Demonstrate independent learning, analytical and critical thinking of a wide range of ideas and complex problems and issues.
4. **Critical assessment:** Use knowledge, understanding and skills for critical assessment of a wide range of ideas and complex problems and issues relating to the chosen field of study.
5. **Research and Innovation:** Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge about current research and innovation; and to acquire techniques and skills required for identifying problems and issues to produce a well-researched written work that engages with various sources employing a range of disciplinary techniques and scientific methods applicable.
6. **Interdisciplinary Perspective:** Commitment to intellectual openness and developing understanding beyond subject domains; answering questions, solving problems and addressing contemporary social issues by synthesizing knowledge from multiple disciplines.
7. **Communication Competence:** Demonstrate effective oral and written communicative skills to covey disciplinary knowledge and to communicate the results of studies undertaken in an academic field accurately in a range of different contexts using the main concepts, constructs and techniques of the subject(s) of study
8. **Career development:** Demonstrate subject-related knowledge and skills that are relevant to academic, professional, soft skills and employability required for higher education and placements.
9. **Team work:** Work in teams with enhanced inter-personal skills and leadership qualities.
10. **Commitment to the society and to the Nation:** Recognise the importance of social, environmental, human and other critical issues faced by humanity at the local, national and international level; appreciate the pluralistic national culture and the importance of national integration.

### **Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs) for Postgraduate Program in Political Science**

PSO1: Mastery of Political Science concepts and theories: Graduates of the program will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the concepts and theories that define the field of Political Science. They will be able to apply this knowledge to analyze political phenomena and evaluate political arguments at an advanced level.

PSO2: Critical thinking and analysis: Graduates of the program will be able to critically analyze political issues and arguments using advanced analytical tools and techniques. They will be able to synthesize information from multiple sources, evaluate evidence, and develop independent and original arguments.

PSO3: Research and writing skills: Graduates of the program will have the ability to conduct advanced research in Political Science, including the use of quantitative and qualitative methods. They will be able to write clearly and persuasively in a variety of formats, including academic papers, policy briefs, and other professional documents.

PSO4: Professional and ethical behavior: Graduates of the program will demonstrate a commitment to professional and ethical behavior in the field of Political Science. They will be able to work effectively in diverse teams and contexts, and they will recognize the importance of respecting different points of view and engaging in constructive dialogue.

PSO5: Communication skills: Graduates of the program will have excellent oral and written communication skills, including the ability to present complex ideas in a clear and concise manner. They will be able to communicate effectively with a range of audiences, including academic and non-academic audiences.

PSO6: Interdisciplinary perspective: Graduates of the program will have a strong interdisciplinary perspective, and will be able to integrate knowledge and methods from other fields into their analysis of political issues. They will recognize the importance of engaging with other disciplines and perspectives to develop innovative solutions to complex problems.

PSO7: Leadership skills: Graduates of the program will have strong leadership skills, including the ability to work effectively with others, to manage complex projects, and to develop and implement effective strategies. They will be able to provide vision and direction, and to inspire and motivate others to achieve shared goals.

PSO8: Commitment to civic engagement: Graduates of the program will be committed to civic engagement and social responsibility, and will recognize the importance of engaging in political and social activities that contribute to the well-being of their communities and society at large. They will be able to use their knowledge and skills to make a positive difference in the world.



**1.3.4.2 Course Outcomes (COs) and Programme Learning/Specific Outcomes (PSOs) matrix**

Course Level Learning Outcomes Matrix – Core Course

<b>Programme Specific Outcomes</b>	701C	702C	703C	704C	705C	706S	801C	802C	803C	804C	805C	806C
Basic Concepts	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Understanding theorization	✓			✓			✓	✓				
Training in academic writing	✓	✓										
Understanding policy process					✓							
Application of theory in policy formulation					✓			✓			✓	✓
Production of empirical knowledge											✓	✓
Field knowledge & case study-based analysis						✓			✓			✓
Academic and creative writing about contemporary issues										✓		

<b>Programme Specific Outcomes</b>	901C	902C	903C	904C	1001C	1002S P1	1002S P2	1002S P3	1002S P4	1002S P5	1003O P1	1003O p2	1004D PW
Basic Concepts	✓		✓										
Understanding theorization	✓	✓											
Training in academic writing	✓	✓		✓									
Understanding policy process		✓											
Application of theory in policy formulation												✓	
Theorizing contemporary issues					✓				✓				
Advanced knowledge in Political Studies						✓	✓			✓			
Writing Political Science of the Social Process							✓	✓	✓			✓	

International perspectives of politics										✓			
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## **The teaching-learning process in the Postgraduate Political Science program**

The teaching-learning process in the Postgraduate Political Science program of our Department of Political Science is designed to be student-centric, ensuring that our students receive an enriching and transformative educational experience.

Our faculty members use a variety of pedagogical methods, such as lectures, discussions, case studies, simulations, and presentations to engage students and encourage critical thinking. The curriculum is designed to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the theoretical, methodological, and practical aspects of politics and governance, along with a deep appreciation for interdisciplinary and comparative approaches.

Our students are encouraged to actively participate in classroom discussions, debates, and other academic activities. They are also given ample opportunities to pursue independent research projects, under the guidance of faculty members, which enable them to apply theoretical concepts to real-world issues and gain hands-on experience in research.

In addition to the traditional classroom-based instruction, our Department also leverages modern technology to enhance the teaching-learning process. We use online learning platforms, virtual classrooms, and multimedia resources to supplement traditional teaching methods and ensure that our students receive a comprehensive and diverse educational experience.

Our Postgraduate Political Science program prepares students for careers in a wide range of fields, including policy think tanks, research institutes, consultancy services, academia, government, and non-governmental organizations. The curriculum is designed to provide students with the knowledge, skills, and expertise required to contribute to public policy and foreign orientation.

Overall, the teaching-learning process in our Postgraduate Political Science program is designed to foster a dynamic and interactive learning environment that empowers students to become critical thinkers, problem solvers, and change-makers in the field of politics and governance.

## **Structure of Post-Graduate Programme in Political Science**

### **Outline of the courses under Choice Based Credit System:**

Each course of a program will be of one of the following categories-

1. Core Course: A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
2. Elective Course: Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.

## Assessment methods

A variety of assessment methods that are appropriate to the discipline are used to assess progress towards the course/programme learning outcomes. Priority is accorded to formative assessment. Progress towards achievement of learning outcomes is assessed using the following: closed-book examinations; problem based assignments; practical assignment; laboratory reports; individual project reports (case-study reports); team project reports; oral presentations, including seminar presentation; viva voce interviews; computerised testing and any other pedagogic approaches as per the context.

## Credit Details

Core Courses	4 Credits (4X 14= 56)
Skill Enhancements Course	2 Credits (2X 2= 4)
Special Courses	4 Credits (4X2=8)
Elective Courses	4 Credits (4X2=8)
Dissertation	6 Credits (6X1=6)
Viva Voce	2 Credits (2X1=2)
<b>Total Number of Credits</b>	<b>84</b>

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**Course Level Learning Outcome Matrix**

**Course Outcomes (COs) and Programme Outcomes (POs) matrix**

**Core Courses**

<b>Programme Outcomes (POs)</b>								
1. In-depth knowledge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
2. Specialised knowledge and skills			✓			✓		
3. Analytical and critical thinking		✓		✓				
4. Research and Innovation			✓			✓		
5. Interdisciplinary Perspective	✓				✓	✓		
6. Communication Competence	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
7. Career development	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
8. Teamwork		✓						
9. Commitment to the society and the Nation				✓				

## **Part II**

### **PG 1st Semester**

**Course: PSC701C (Core)Political Theory-I**

**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48 Lectures)**

#### **Course Introduction:**

This postgraduate course in Political Theory aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental concepts and theories that underlie politics and governance. The course is designed to equip students with the skills to analyze, evaluate, and apply various theoretical perspectives to real-world political issues.

Throughout the course, students will explore the distinctiveness of theory and the meaning of politics, as well as the different traditions of political theory, including liberalism, Marxism, and conservatism. They will also examine whether political theory is dead, and the revival of political theory in contemporary times.

Students will delve into the concept of power from various perspectives, including liberal, Marxist, subaltern, and feminist. They will explore the relationship between power and consent, ideology and power, and knowledge as power. The course will also cover the theories of rights, liberty, and equality, including arguments for and against inequality.

Finally, students will examine the role of the state and citizenship, including different theories of the state, such as pluralist, capitalist, socialist, and Leviathan. They will also analyze the concepts of equal and universal citizenship, as well as differential and multicultural citizenship.

Overall, this course is designed to provide students with a solid foundation in political theory and the critical thinking skills necessary to analyze and evaluate complex political issues.

#### **CSO1: Remembering:**

Define the meaning of politics and the different traditions of political theory.

Recall the various perspectives of power and the relationship between power and ideology.

Memorize the different theories of rights, liberty, and equality.

Recall the different theories of the state and the concept of citizenship.

#### **CSO2: Understanding:**

Explain the distinctiveness of theory and the different traditions of political theory.

Summarize the perspectives of power and the relationship between power and ideology.

Interpret the different theories of rights, liberty, and equality.

Analyze the different theories of the state and the concept of citizenship.

**CSO3: Applying:**

Apply different theoretical perspectives to real-world political issues.

Develop arguments for and against inequality.

Apply theories of citizenship to multicultural societies.

**CSO4: Analyzing:**

Analyze the different perspectives of power and their implications for politics and governance.

Evaluate the different theories of the state and their strengths and weaknesses.

Analyze the concept of citizenship and its implications for social justice.

**CSO5: Evaluating:**

Evaluate the relevance and applicability of different theories to contemporary political issues.

Assess the effectiveness of different strategies for achieving social justice.

Evaluate the role of the state in promoting or hindering social justice.

**CSO6: Creating:**

Create original arguments and solutions to complex political issues.

Develop new theoretical perspectives on power, rights, and citizenship.

Design new models of governance that promote social justice.

**Module-1 Understanding Political Theory**

- The distinctiveness of theory; Meaning of Political
  - Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Conservative
  - Is Political Theory dead?
  - Revival of Political Theory

**Module-2 Concept of Power**

- Perspectives of Power: Liberal, Marxist, Subaltern, Feminist
- Power as Consent: Arendt and Parsons
- Ideology and Power: Althusser
- Knowledge as Power: Foucault

**Module-3 Right, Liberty and Equality**

- Theories of Rights: Theory of Natural Rights, Utilitarian Theory of Rights, Libertarian Theory of Rights
- Liberty: Negative vs Positive

- Equality: Types, Arguments for and Against Inequality

#### **Module-4 State and Citizenship**

- Theories on State: (i) The Pluralist State  
(ii) The Capitalist State  
(iii) The Socialist State  
(iv) The Leviathan State
- Equal and universal Citizenship: T H Marshall's Analysis
- Citizenship : Differential and Multicultural

#### **Reading List**

Althusser, Louis, (2006) For Marx, Verso

Bottomore, Tom (edited) (1988) Interpretations of Marx, Basic Blackwell

Chandhoke, Neera (1994) Understanding the Post-colonial World: Theory and Practice, Sterling, New Delhi

Chandhoke, Neera (1995) State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory, Sage, New Delhi

Chandhoke, Neera (2003) Concepts of Civil Society, Oxford, New Delhi

Elliot, Carolyn M. (edited) (2003) Civil Society and Democracy: A Reader, Oxford, New Delhi

Gerald F. Gaus & Chandran Kukathas (2004) Handbook of Political Theory, Sage

Goldmann, Lucian, (2001) Immanuel Kant, Verso

Gramsci and Eric Hobsbawm (2000) The Antonio Gramsci Reader: Selected Writings 1916- 10 Version 1.0, 2014 1935, New York University Press

Harding, Neil, (2004), Lenin's Political Thought: Theory and Practice in the Democratic and Socialist Revolution

Hegel, (1822) Philosophy of Rights

Held, David (1989) Political Theory and the Modern State: Essays on State, Power and Democracy, Maya Polity, New Delhi.

Hoffman, John & Paul Graham (2007) Introduction to Political Theory, Pearson Education, Delhi

Howard, MC & J E King (1975), The Political Economy of Karl Marx, Longman, New York

Inwood, Michael, (2002) Hegel, Routledge

Jha, Shefali (2009) Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx, Pearson

Kant, Immanuel, (1788) *The Critique of Practical Reason*

Karat, Prakash (2001) *A World to Win: Essays on the Communist Manifesto* Left Word, New Delhi

Lenin, V I (2000) *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*, Left Word, New Delhi

Mao Tse Tung, (1940) *on Democracy*

Marx and Engels Selected works, "Theses on Feuerbach", Preface to "A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy"

Marx, Karl (1978) *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*, Progress Publishers, Moscow.

Marx, Karl and Friedrich Engels (1973) *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Progress Publishers, Moscow

McLellan, Gregor et al (1993) (edited) *The Idea of the Modern State*, Open University Press, Buckingham

Meyer, Alfred G., (1984), *Communism*, Random House

Nelson, Brian R. (2009) *Western Political Thought*, Pearson Education, Delhi

*On Imperialist Globalization: Two Speeches 1999* by Fidel Castro, Leftword Books

Patel, Sujata et al (edited) (2002) *Thinking Social Science in India: essays in Honor of Alice Thorner*, Sage, New Delhi

Patnaik, Prabhat (1995) *Whatever Happened to Imperialism and Other Essays*, Tulika, New Delhi 28. Gramsci, Antonio, (1950) *Prison Notebooks*

Plamenatz, John, (1963) *Man and Society: A Critical Examination of some important social and political theories from Machiavelli to Marx*, Longmans

Sabine, G, (1946) *A History of Political Theory*, London, George G. Harrap And Co. Ltd

Schram Stuart, (1989) *The Thought of Mao Tse Tung*, Cambridge University Press

Taylor, Charles, (1975) *Hegel*, Cambridge University Press

**Course: PSC702C (Core)**  
**Western Political Traditions-**  
**I Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48**  
**Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

This postgraduate course in Political Philosophy aims to provide students with a deep understanding of the key ideas and concepts that have shaped political thought from ancient Greece to modern times. The course is designed to equip students with the critical thinking skills necessary to analyze and evaluate complex political issues from a philosophical perspective.

Throughout the course, students will explore the classical, medieval, modern, and liberal traditions of political philosophy. They will examine the political philosophy of ancient Greece, including Plato's conception of justice, Aristotle's classification of government, and the relationship between virtue and politics. They will also study the medieval tradition, including the philosophy of history and the concept of law according to Saint Augustine and Saint Thomas Aquinas.

The course will also cover the modern tradition of political philosophy, including the ideas of Machiavelli and Martin Luther, and the liberal tradition of the theory of social contract, including the works of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Students will learn about the social contract, natural rights, limited government, general will, and democracy.

Overall, this course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of political philosophy and the critical thinking skills necessary to analyze and evaluate complex political issues from a philosophical perspective.

CSO1: Analyze the different conceptions of justice and their implications for politics and governance.

CSO2: Evaluate the social contract theory and its strengths and weaknesses.

CSO3: Apply the ideas of the social contract, natural rights, and limited government to contemporary political issues.

CSO4: Develop arguments for and against democracy and the general will.

CSO5: Create original arguments and solutions to complex political issues.

CSO6: Explain the classical, medieval, modern, and liberal traditions of political philosophy.

CSO7: Assess the effectiveness of different models of government in promoting social justice.

CSO8: Develop new political theories that address contemporary political challenges.

CSO9: Evaluate the relationship between morality and politics.

CSO10: Analyze the different models of government and their advantages and disadvantages.

### **Module 1- Classical Tradition**

- a. Political Philosophy of Ancient Greece- Plato: Virtue as Knowledge; Conception of Justice; Philosopher King-Wisdom and its Relation to Politics.
- b. Aristotle: Classification of Government; Good Life; Citizenship.

### **Module 2- Medieval Tradition**

- a. Saint Augustine: Philosophy of History and Two Virtue- Justice and Peace: Law
- b. Saint Thomas Aquinas: Scholasticism; On State and Supremacy of Papal Authority.

### **Module 3- Modern Tradition**

- a. Machiavelli: Spirit of the Renaissance; the Prince; Church and State; Morality and Politics.
- b. Martin Luther: Royal Absolutism and Passive Obedience to 'Godly Prince

### **Module 4- Liberal Tradition- The Theory of Social Contract**

- a. Thomas Hobbes: Social Contract and Absolute Sovereignty; Individualism in Hobbes.
- b. John Locke: Social Contract; Natural Rights and Limited Government.
- c. Jean Jacques Rousseau: Social Contract; General Will and Democracy

### **Recommended Readings**

C. L. Wayer, *Political Thought*, English Universities Press, 1969.

Barker, E(1960) *Greek Political Theory, Plato and His Predecessors*, London.

Barker,E(1995) *The Politics of Aristotle* translated with Introduction, Notes and Appendix,Oxford University Press.

Boucher, David & Paul Kelly(2003) *Political Thinkers- From Socrates to the Present*. OxfordUniversity Press, New York.

Coleman, Janet(2005) *A history of Political Thought- From Middle Ages to the Renaissance*.Blackwell Publishing.

Flathman, E. Richard(1993)*Thomas Hobbes: Skepticism, Individuality and Chastened Politics, Modernity and Political Thought (Volume 2)*. Sage Publications.

George ,Allen&Ulwin(1961) *Machiavelli-The Prince*, London.

Haddock, Bruce(2008) *A History of Political Thought- From Antiquity to the Present*. Polity Press, Cambridge UK.

Jha, Shefali(2010) *Western Political Thought – From Plato to Marx*. Pearson, New Delhi 2010.

Mukhopadhyay, AmalKumar(1988) *Western Political Thought – From Plato to Marx*. K.PBagchi& Company, Calcutta.

Sabine, H.George& Thomas L. Thorson(1973)*A History of Political Thought*. Oxford and IBHPublishing Co.Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.

Subrata ,Mukherjee&SushilaRamasawamy(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers -3 (NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Subrata, Mukherjee &Sushila Ramasawamy(1998)*Great Western Political Thinkers -2(ARISTOTLE)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Subrata, Mukherjee &SushilaRamasawamy(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers -1(PLATO)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Subrata, Mukherjee &SushilaRamasawamy(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers – 4(HOBBS)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi

Verma, V.P (1983) *Political Philosophy of Aristotle*. Triveni Publications, Delhi.

Wayper C.L (1994) *Political Thought*. B.I Publications Pvt.Ltd.

Wolff Jonathan(2006)*An Introduction to Political Philosophy*. Oxford University Press

**Course: PSC703C (Core)**  
**Politics in India-I**  
**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48 Lectures)**

**Introduction:**

This Post Graduate course in Politics in India aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the political processes, institutions, and structures in India. The course will cover a wide range of topics, including the making of the Indian Constitution, the functioning of institutions such as the legislature, executive and judiciary, federalism, and decentralization. Through this course, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the political landscape in India and develop critical thinking and analytical skills.

**CSOs:**

CSO1: Explain the origin and creation of the Constituent Assembly and evaluate its role in the making of the Indian Constitution. (Remembering/Understanding)

CSO2: Analyze the alternatives and choices before the Constituent Assembly and assess the significance of secularism, fundamental rights, and the Sixth Schedule in the Indian Constitution. (Analyzing/Evaluating)

CSO3: Evaluate the functioning of the legislature in India and assess the issues of representation and diversity. Analyze the debates on the decline of legislatures and its implications. (Analyzing/Evaluating)

CSO4: Compare and contrast the changing role of the political executive in India and analyze the challenges faced by coalition governments. (Analyzing/Evaluating)

CSO5: Evaluate the independence of the judiciary in India and analyze its role in judicial review and judicial activism. Analyze the debate on constitutional primacy and the basic structure of the Constitution. (Analyzing/Evaluating)

CSO6: Explain the constitutional mandate for federalism in India and analyze the changing contours of centre-state relations. Evaluate the accommodation of diversity through special provisions in the Constitution and assess the concept of cooperative and competitive federalism. (Analyzing/Evaluating)

CSO7: Analyze the institutional framework of decentralization in India and evaluate its implications for deepening democracy. Assess the functioning of local self-government institutions in India. (Analyzing/Evaluating)

### **Module-1: Making of the Indian Constitution**

- Constituent Assembly: Origin and creation
- Indian Constitution: The Alternatives and choices before the Constituent Assembly
- Constituent Assembly Debates: Secularism, Fundamental Rights and Sixth Schedule
- Indian Constitution: An Evaluation

### **Module-2: Institutional Processes: Functioning and inter-relationships**

- Legislature: Issues of Representation and Diversity; Debates on Decline of Legislatures
- Executive: Coalition Governments and changing role of political executive
- Judiciary: Judicial Independence, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism
- Legislature vs Judiciary: Debate on Constitutional primacy and Basic Structure of Constitution

### **Module-3: Federalism**

- Constitutional Mandate
- Centre-State Relations: Changing Contours
- Accommodation of Diversity: Special provisions in the Constitution
- Cooperative and Competitive Federalism

### **Module-4: Decentralization and Local Self government**

- Decentralization: Institutional Framework
- Decentralization and deepening of Democracy: Institutional Functioning

### **Recommended Readings:**

Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2007. B.S. Baviskar and George Mathew (eds.), *Inclusion And Exclusion In Local Governance:*

B. L., Shankar, and Valerian Rodrigues. 2010. *The Indian Parliament: a Democracy at work.*

B. Shiva Rao, *The Framing of India's Constitution, A Study and Select Documents,* Bombay, 1968.

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

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

B.N. Kirpal et al. *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India,* Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.

Balveer Arora, 1995. "Adapting federalism to India: Multilevel and asymmetrical and innovations," in Douglas V. Verney and Balveer Arora (eds.). *Multiple identities in a single state: Indian federalism in comparative perspective.* New Delhi: Konark.

Bibek Debroy and Arnab Kumar Hazra, *Judicial Reforms in India: Issues and Aspects,*

Granville Austin, 1966. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, chapter 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation,* OUP, New Delhi, 1966. Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience,* OUP, New Delhi, 1999.

H. Khare, 2003. "Prime Minister and Parliament: Redefining accountability in the age of coalition government," in Ajay K. Mehra, and G.W. Kueck, (eds.). *The Indian Parliament: A comparative perspective.* New Delhi: Konark, pp.350- 368.

H. M Rajashekara, 1997, *The Nature of Indian Federalism: A Critique,* Asian Survey, Vol. 37, No. 3 (Mar., 1997), pp. 245-253

- James Manor, 2005. "The presidency," in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). *Public institutions in India: Performance and design*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, chapter 3
- James Manor, ed., *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of Prime Minister in India*, Viking, New Delhi, 1994.
- K.C Sivaramakrishnan , *Power to the People? (2008) Courts and Panchayats: Background and Review of the Case Law, and Nagarpalikas* , Academic Foundation ,2009.
- Krishna K. Tummala, 2007. "Developments in Indian federalism: 2005–2007," *Asian Journal of Political Science* 15 (2), pp.139-160.
- Kuldeep Mathur, 2013. *Panchayati Raj*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series
- L C Jain (ed.) *Decentralisation and Local Governance*, Orient Longman: New Delhi, 2007.
- Lavanya Rajamani, and Arghya Sengupta. 2010. "The Supreme Court" in Jayal and Mehta(eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.80-97.
- Lawrence Saez, *Federalism without a Centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reformson India's Federal System*, Sage, New Delhi, 2002
- Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, *Explaining Indian Democracy: A Fifty Year Perspective 1950-2006*, Vol. I-III, OUP, Delhi, 2008
- Madhav Godbole, *The Judiciary and Governance in India*, Rupa, Delhi, 2008.
- Mahendra P. Singh, and Douglas V. Verney. 2003. "Challenges to India's centralisedparliamentary federalism," *Publius* 33(4),pp.1-20.
- Niraja Gopal Jayal , *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and governance of PublicInstitutions*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2006
- Nirija Gopal Jayal et. al., *Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond*, OxfordUniversity Press: New Delhi, 2005.
- Nirmal Mukherji & Balveer Arora, ed., *Federalism in India: Origins and Development*, Vikas,New Delhi, 1992.
- Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 1 and 3.
- Pratap Bhanu Mehta, 2007. "The rise of judicial sovereignty," *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2),pp.70-83.
- Rajeev Bhargava, (ed.), *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.
- Rajeev Dhavan and Rekha Saxena, " *Republic of India* " *A Global Dialogue on Federalism: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Governance in Federal Countries*, Vol.3, edited by Katy Le Roy and Cheryl Saunders, Quebec: McGill – Queen's University Press, 2006.

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

Rasheeduddin Khan, 1997, Ed. Rethinking Indian Federalism, Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Shimla

S.K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, PPH, New Delhi, 1973, reprinted, Manohar, Delhi, 2000.

S.P. Sathé, 2002. *Judicial activism in India: Transgressing borders and enforcing limits*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, chapters 2 and 3.

Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma (ed), *Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India*, Oxford University Press (2007), Chapter-1

Shefali Jha, 2008. "Rights versus representation: Defending minority interests in the Constituent Assembly," in Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.339-353.

Shirin Rai and Kumud Sharma, 'Democratizing the Indian Parliament: Reservation for Women Debate, Shirin Rai, (ed.) International Perspective on Gender and Development, 2000.

Sudhir Krishnaswamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India: A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine*, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner, *The State of India's Democracy*, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

Vernon Hewitt, and Shirin M. Rai. 2010. "Parliament," in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.28-42.

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.

**Course: PSC704C (Core)**  
**International Relations: Theoretical Aspects**  
**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48 Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

This postgraduate course in International Relations focuses on the theoretical aspects of the discipline. The course is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the different theoretical perspectives that have shaped the discipline of International Relations. The course will cover traditional, alternative, and emerging perspectives on IR theory, including classical realism, liberalism, Marxism, constructivism, post-modernism, critical theory, feminist theory, green theory, and post-colonialism. The course aims to equip students with the necessary skills

to analyze and critically evaluate international political events and issues from multiple theoretical perspectives.

CSO1: Recall the meaning and scope of International Relations as a discipline.

List the different theoretical perspectives that have shaped the discipline of International Relations.

Identify the differences between traditional, alternative, and emerging perspectives on IR theory.

CSO2: Explain the key features of classical realism and structural realism.

Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of liberal and neo-liberal perspectives on IR theory.

Describe the main tenets of Marxism and its relevance to the study of International Relations.

Compare and contrast different alternative perspectives on IR theory, such as constructivism, post-modernism, and critical theory.

Explain the contribution of feminist theory, green theory, and post-colonialism to the study of International Relations.

CSO3: Apply the different theoretical perspectives to analyze and interpret international political events and issues.

Evaluate the implications of different theoretical perspectives for policy-making and international relations.

CSO4: Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of different theoretical perspectives on IR theory.

Critically evaluate the relevance and applicability of different theoretical perspectives to contemporary international political events and issues.

CSO5: Evaluate the contribution of different theoretical perspectives to the development of the discipline of International Relations.

Critically assess the limitations and challenges of different theoretical perspectives for understanding contemporary international relations.

CSO6: Develop a new theoretical perspective on IR theory based on a critical synthesis of existing perspectives.

Design a research project that employs multiple theoretical perspectives to analyze a specific international political issue

### **Module – I: Theoretical Traditions and International Relations**

- IR as a Discipline
- IR as political / Social theory: Western and Non-Western tradition of IR theory
- IR & Methodological Debates

### **Module – II: Traditional Perspectives on IR Theory**

- Classical Realism and Structural Realism
- Liberalism and Neo-liberalism & Regime Theory
- Classical Marxism and IR

### **Module – III: Alternative Perspectives on IR Theory**

- Constructivism
- Post Modernism
- Critical Theory

### **Module – IV: Emerging Perspectives on IR Theory**

- Feminist theory of IR
- Green theory of IR
- Post Colonialism and IR

### **Recommended Readings**

Alexander Wendt, "Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics." *International Organization* 46: 1992, pg391-425.

Alexander Wendt, *Social Theory of International Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Allen Buchanan, *Justice, Legitimacy and Self-Determination*, OUP, Oxford, 2007

Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, Palgrave Foundations, 2011.

Arlene B. Tickner and Ole Wever, (eds.), *International Relations Scholarship Around the World*, London: Routledge, 2009..

Charles Beitz, *Political Theory and International Relations*, OUP, Oxford, 1979

Chris Brown with Kirsten Ainley, *Understanding International Relations*, 3rd Ed., PalgraveMacmillan, 2005.

Chris Brown, *International Relations Theory: New Normative Approaches*, Hamel Hamstead: Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992.

David A Baldwin, *Neorealism and Neoliberalism: The Contemporary Debate*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1993.

- David A. Baldwin (ed.), *Neo-Realism and Neo-liberalism: The Contemporary Debate* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993)
- E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis: 1919-1939* (London: Macmillan, 1981)
29. Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics* (London: Addison-Wesley Publishing, 1979).
- Eugene R. Wittkopf, and Charles W. Kegley, *World Politics: Trend and Transformation*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993.
- Fred Halliday, *Rethinking International Relations*, London: Macmillan Press, 1994.
- G. Stern, *The Structure of International Society*. (2nd edition) London: Pinter Publishers, 2000.
- Hedley Bull, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*, 3rd edn., Basingstoke: Palgrave. 2002.
- John Baylis, and Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford University, New Delhi, 2007.
- Justin Rosenberg, *The Empire of Civil Society*, Verso, London, 1994.
- Karen Minst, *Essentials of International Relations*, New work/London: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998.
- Kenneth Waltz, *Theory of International Politics*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1979.
- M. Griffiths and T. O'Callaghan *International Relations: The Key Concepts*. London, Routledge, 2002.
- Malcolm Waters, *Globalization, Key Ideas*, London/ New York, Routledge, 2001.
- Martin Hollis & Steve Smith, *Explaining and Understanding International Relations*, Oxford University Press, 1991.
- Paul Wilkinson, *International Relations: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press, 2002.
- Peter Sutch & Juanita Elias, *International Relations*, London, Routledge, 2010.
- R. B. J Walker, *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- Raymond Aron, *Peace and War: A Theory of International Relations*, New York, AnchorBooks, 1973.
- Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2008.
- Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye. *Power and Interdependence*, third edition. New York: Longman, 2001.

Scott Burchill et al, *Theories of International Relations* 3rd ed, Basingstoke: Palgrave,Macmillan, 2005.

Simon Bromley, William Brown and Suma Athreya, (eds.), *Ordering the International: History, Change and Transformation*, Pluto Press with The Open University, London, 2004. Robert Cox, with T. Sinclair, *Approaches to World Order*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

Steve Smith, Ken Booth and Marysia Zalewski (eds.), *International Theory: Positivism and Beyond*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

Sun Tzu and Lionel Giles (translator), *The Art of War*, Ulysses Press, 2007.

Tim Dunne, M. Kurki Steve Smith, *International Relations. Discipline and Diversity*, OxfordUniversity Press, 2007.

W. Carlsnaes, T. Risse & B. Simmons, (eds.), *Handbook of International Relations*. London, Sage, 2006.

**Course: PSC705C**  
**(Core) Public**  
**Administration-I**  
**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48**  
**Lectures)**

**Introduction:**

This Post Graduate course in Public Administration is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical and practical aspects of public administration. The course is divided into four modules that cover various aspects of public administration including new dimensions of public administration, personnel administration, and issues of public administration.

CSOs:

CSO1: Remembering

- a. Recall the salient features and scope of Development Administration.
- b. List the concepts and scope of Comparative Public Administration.
- c. Describe the key features of Public Administration in Developing Countries.
- d. Recall the principles of New Public Management discussed in Minnowbrook-I & II.

CSO2: Understanding

- a. Explain the concept, functions, and emerging trends of Civil Services.
- b. Discuss the definition, types, and importance of merit in Recruitment.

- c. Analyze the definition, types, and importance of Training in Personnel Administration.
- d. Discuss the definition and importance of Position Classification.

CSO3: Applying

- a. Apply the concepts of Management and explain their meaning, nature, functions, and types.
- b. Explain the importance of Participative Management in Public Administration.
- c. Analyze the meaning, style, functions, and qualities of Leadership.
- d. Apply the theories of Leadership in Public Administration.

CSO4: Analyzing and Evaluating

- a. Analyze the role of Communication in Public Administration and its impact on organizational effectiveness.
- b. Evaluate the theories of Motivation proposed by Maslow and Herzberg and their relevance to Public Administration.
- c. Analyze the ethical and moral issues in Public Administration and their impact on organizational performance.
- d. Evaluate the impact of Globalization on Public Administration and its implications for policy-making and implementation.

**Module-1 New Dimensions of Public Administration**

- Development Administration—Concept, Salient Features, Scope
- Comparative Public Administration – Concept, Features, Scope
- Public Administration in Developing Countries
- New Public Management—Minnowbrook –I & II

**Module-2 Personnel Administration**

- Civil Services—Concept, Functions, Emerging Trends
- Recruitment—Definition, Types, Importance of merit in Recruitment
- Training—Definition, Types , Importance
- Promotion—Definition, Types, Importance
- Position Classification – Definition, Importance

**Module-3 Issues of Public Administration-I**

- Management—(i) Meaning, Nature, Functions, Types  
(ii) Importance of Participative Management
- Leadership—(i) Meaning, Style, Functions and Qualities

(ii) Theories of Leadership

**Module-4 Issues of Public Administration-II**

- Communication
- Motivation – Maslow & Herzberg
- Ethics and Morale
- Public Administration and Globalisation

**Recommended Readings:**

Arora RK & Meena Sogani (ed): Themes and Issues in Administrative Theory, Arihant Publishers, Jaipur, 1991.

Bhattacharya Mohit, Public Administration, The World Press Private Limited, Kolkata, 2007.

BL Fadia & Kuldeep Fadia, Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2008,

D. Ravindra Prasad, VS Prasad, and P Satyanarayan, Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 2004.

Herbert Simon, Administrative Behavior, Fourth Ed. 1997.

Panandikar & Kshirsagar: Bureaucracy & Development Administration, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 1978.

Peter Self: Administrative Theories & Politics, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1981.

S.R Maheswari: Administrative Theories Allied Publishers Ltd., New Delhi, 1994.

Sapru, R.K: Administrative Theories and Management Thought, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, 3rd edn. Delhi, 2013, Part II & Part III.

Self, Peter, Administrative Theories and Politics: An Inquiry into the Structure and process of Modern Government. New Delhi, S. Chand and Co, 1984.

Singh, S: Development Administration, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1961.

**Course: PSC706S (SEC)**  
**NGO Management**

**Credits: 2 = 2+0+0 (32 Lectures)**

Welcome to the course on NGO Management. In recent years, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have emerged as critical players in addressing societal issues and promoting social welfare. This course aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the development, relevance, and significance of NGOs, as well as the management of such organizations.

CSO1: Evaluate the importance of effective NGO management, and identify the key elements of NGO management.

CSO2: Identify and analyze the major issues in NGO management, and evaluate strategies for addressing these issues.

CSO3: Demonstrate an understanding of the process of problem identification in NGOs, and develop strategies for addressing identified problems.

CSO4: Explain the process of NGO registration, and analyze the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs.

CSO5: Develop a comprehensive understanding of the administration of NGOs, and analyze the key challenges in NGO management.

CSO6: Evaluate the role of NGOs in promoting sustainable development, and develop strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of NGO interventions.

### **Module-1: Development of NGOs**

- Volunteerism and NGOs: Conceptual Understanding
- NGOs: Relevance and Significance

### **Module-2 Administration of NGOs**

- NGO Management
- Issues in NGO Management
- Problem Identification
- NGO Registration

### **Recommended Readings:**

Bhanu Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

D. Rajshekhar (ed.), *'Decentralised Government and NGOs : Issues, Strategies and Way Forward*. New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

Hulme, David and Michael Edwards (eds.) 1995. *Non Governmental Organizations: Performance and Accountability- Beyond the Magic Bullet*. London. Earthscan

Jenkins, Rob. 2010. 'Non-Governmental Organisations' in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap

Kamat, Sangeeta. 2002. *Development Hegemony: NGOs and the State in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ott, J. Steven and Lisa A. Dicke. 2015, *Understanding Nonprofit Organisations: Governance, Leadership, and Management*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Sheth, D.L. and Harsh Sethi. 1991. 'The NGO Sector in India: Historical Context and Current Discourse', *Voluntars*, 2(2), pp.49-68.

**P.G. 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**

**Course: PSC801C  
(Core)Political  
Theory-II**

**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48  
Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC801C is an advanced course on Political Theory-II, which aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of various political concepts related to democracy, political obligation, civil disobedience, change, and development. The course is designed to develop the analytical and application skills of students through critical analysis of the theories and concepts covered in the course. The course also emphasizes the importance of understanding the contemporary political issues related to democracy, development, and change.

**Course Specific Outcomes**

CSO1: Analyze the different perspectives on democracy presented in Module 1, including liberal democracy, participatory democracy, and the theories of representation.

CSO2: Evaluate the theories of political obligation presented in Module 2, including the arguments for and against political obligation and the concept of civil disobedience as presented by Thoreau, Gandhi, and Russell.

CSO3: Apply the theories of change discussed in Module 3, including historical materialism, incremental changes, and Karl Popper's theory of piecemeal social engineering, to real-world examples of social and political change.

CSO4: Compare and contrast the liberal and Marxist views on development presented in Module 4, including the concepts of underdevelopment, dependency theory, and modernization theory.

CSO5: Design a comprehensive development plan for a specific country or region, incorporating alternative views on development such as the market society model and the welfare state model, as well as taking into account the political, social, and economic context of the region.

**Module-1 Democracy and Representation**

- Liberal Democracy: Issues and Perspectives
- Democracy as a procedure: Elitism and Pluralism
- Participatory Democracy
- Theories of Representation

**Module-2 Political Obligation and Civil Disobedience**

- Limited and Unlimited Obligation
- Theories Against Political Obligation
- Civil Disobedience : Thoreau, Gandhi, Russell
- Rawls and Habermas on Civil Disobedience

### **Module-3 Concept of Change**

- Historical Materialism as a theory of Revolutionary change
- Theory of Incremental Changes (i) Fabianism,  
(ii) Democratic Socialism  
(iii) Guild Socialism
- Karl Popper On Piecemeal Social Engineering

### **Module-4 Concept of Development**

- From Underdevelopment to Development : (i) Liberal view (ii) Marxist view
- Alternative Views on Development (i) Market Society Model (ii) Welfare State Model
- Modernisation Theory
- Underdevelopment and Dependency Theory

### **Recommended Readings:**

Alan R. Ball, *Modern Politics and Government*, London Macmillan, 1988

Andrew Heywood, *Political Theory : An Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004

Andrew Heywood, *Politics*, Macmillan, London, 1997.

Anthony Arblaster, *Democracy*, Open University Press, 1987.

C. B. Macpherson, *The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy*, Oxford University Press, 1977.

Carl J. Friedrich, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, Harper & Row New York, 1967.

David Held, *Political Theory and the Modern State*, Oxford, Polity, 1990.

David Held, *Political Theory Today*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1991.

G. Mclenon, D. Held, and S. Hall, *The Ideas of the Modern State*, Milton Keynes Open University Press, 1984

George Sorenson, *The Transformation of the State beyond the Myth of Retreat*,

Hampshire, Palgrave, Macmillan, 2004.

- Jean Hampton, *Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.
- Johns Hoffman & Paul Graham, *Introduction to Political Theory*, Pearson Education. Anupama Roy, *Gendered Citizenship: Historical and Conceptual Explorations*, Orient Longman, 2005
- M. Creveld, *The Rise and decline of the state*, Cambridge University Press, 1999
- Norman P. Barry, *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*, Macmillan, London, 1989.
- O.P. Gauba, *An Introduction to Political Theory*, Macmillan India, 2003.
- Om Bakshi, *The Crisis of Political Theory*, Oxford University Press, 1987.
- Rajeev Bhargava & Ashok Acharya, *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Pearson, 2008.
- Rajni Kothari, *State and Nation Building: A Third World Perspective*; Allied Publisher, Bombay, 1976.
- Ralph Miliband, *The State in the Capitalist Society: The Analysis of Western system of Power*, London, Quartet Books, 1969.
- Raymond G. Gettel, *Political Science: The World Press*, Kolkata, 1991.
- Robert A Dahl, *Democracy and its Critics*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991.
- Robert E. Goodin and Philip Pettit ed, *A Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1993.
- Robert E. Goodin and Philip Pettit ed, *Contemporary Political Philosophy*. Oxford, Blackwell Publishers, 1997.
- Royce King and Gavin Kendall, *The State, Democracy and Globalization*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.
- Sushila Ramaswamy, *Political Theory : Ideas and concepts*, Macmillan, India, 2003.
- William E. Connolly, *The Terms of Political Discourse*; Oxford, 1983

**Course: PSC802C (Core)**  
**Western Political Traditions-**  
**II Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48**  
**Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC802C is an advanced course on Western Political Traditions that aims to provide students with an in-depth understanding of various political theories and ideologies that have shaped the Western world. The course is designed to enhance students' analytical and application skills and develop critical thinking abilities based on Bloom's taxonomy. Through a study of key figures and their works, students will explore the different philosophical foundations of Western political thought and gain insight into contemporary debates and issues.

**CSOs for the course are:**

CSO1: Analyze the utilitarian tradition and its impact on contemporary politics, using examples from real-world political issues.

CSO2: Evaluate the idealist tradition and its relevance to contemporary debates on political obligation and freedom, with reference to contemporary philosophers and thinkers.

CSO3: Compare and contrast Marxist and neo-Marxist theories of class struggle and revolution, and their impact on contemporary political and social movements.

CSO4: Evaluate John Rawls' theory of justice as fairness, with reference to contemporary debates on distributive justice and equality.

CSO5: Critically assess the contemporary liberal tradition, using key concepts such as liberty, freedom, and justice, and their relevance to contemporary political issues.

**Module-1 Utilitarian Tradition**

- Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism; State and Government; Theory of Punishment.
- John Stuart Mill: Modification of Benthamite Utilitarianism; Liberty; Representative Government and Subjugation of Women.

**Module-2 Idealist Tradition**

- Immanuel Kant: Moral Freedom
- T H Green: State, Political Obligation and Liberty
- George Wilhelm Fredrick Hegel: Dialectics as a Method; Civil Society and State

**Module-3 Marxist and Neo-Marxist Traditions**

- Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels: Dialectical Materialism; Economic Determinism and Theory of Class Struggle

- Vladimir Lenin: Vanguard of the Proletariat; Imperialism.
- Antonio Gramsci: Hegemony; Civil Society and Intellectuals.
- Louis Althusser: Ideological State Apparatus.

#### **Module 4 Contemporary Liberal Traditions**

- John Rawls: Justice as Fairness.
- Robert Nozick: Entitlement Theory of Justice.
- Fredrick Hayek: Liberty and Freedom

#### **Recommended Readings:**

C. L. Wayper, *Political Thought*, English Universities Press, 1969.

Cransten, Maurice (ed)(1970) *The New Left: Six Critical Essays*, Bodley Head.

Hallowell, J.H(2006) *Main Currents in Modern Political Thought*, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.

Kowlakowski, Leszek(1981) *Main Currents of Marxism: Its Origins, Growth and Dissolution*.

Kymlicka, Will.(1990)*Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Oxford, Clarendon.

Lee Feigon (2002) *Mao: A Reinterpretation*, Chicago (Illinois) Ivan R. Dee Publisher.

Lorimer, Doug(2006) *Fundamentals of Historical Materialism*, Aakar Books, Delhi.

Mohanty.M(1978) *The Political Philosophy of Mao Tse-Tung*, Mac.Millan , New Delhi.

Mukherjee, Subrata& Ramaswami Sushila(1999) *A History of Political Thought-Plato to Marx*,

New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

Paul Thomas(2008) *Marxism and Scientific Socialism from Engels and Althusser*, Routledge, New Delhi

Plamenatz, John.(1976) *Man and Society: A Critical Examination of Some Important Social and Political Thinkers from Machiavelli to Marx*, Longman, London.

Popper, Karl(2003) *The Open Society and Its Enemies. Volume 2: Hegel and Marx*,

Routledge, London and New York.

Sabine George(1973) *A history of Political Theory, Fourth Edition*, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.

Santucci, Antonio A(2011) Antonio Gramsci, Aakar Books, Delhi.

Sassoon,A.S. (1988) *Gramsci's Politics*, University of Minnesota Press; 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.

The Breakdown, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Course: PSC803C (Core)**

**Politics in India-II**

**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48 Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC803C is an advanced course that delves into the complex and dynamic nature of politics in India. It aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the state, national integration, regionalism, caste, class, gender, communalism, and secularism in the Indian context. By the end of this course, students will be equipped with analytical and application skills that will enable them to critically examine the Indian political system and its socio-political issues.

CSOs for the course are:

CSO1: Analyze the nature of the Indian state and its developmental model, drawing from historical and contemporary perspectives.

CSO2: Evaluate the impact of regionalism and secessionism on national integration in India, using case studies and empirical evidence.

CSO3: Compare and contrast the changing nature of caste and class dominance in India, using relevant theoretical frameworks.

CSO4: Critically examine the issues of gender politics in India, including reservation policies and the rights of transgender people.

CSO5: Synthesize the concepts of communalism and secularism in the Indian context, examining the role of religion in politics and the challenges faced by secularism in contemporary India.

**Module-1 State in India**

- Nature of the Indian state: Contending Perspectives
- The Developmental state: Changing Contours (Nehruvian model, Green Revolution, Reforms & New Wave of Populism-MGNREGA)
- The Coercive State Apparatus: Extraordinary laws and AFSPA, NSA, POTA, 2002

**Module-2 National Integration, Regionalism and Secessionism**

- Integration of princely states and re-organization of the states

- Regionalism and demand for separate states
- Autonomy and Secessionism: Northeast India and Jammu & Kashmir

### **Module-3 Caste, Class and Gender**

- Caste in Indian Politics: Mobilisation and Democratisations
- The changing nature of Class dominance in India
- Gender Politics: Issues of Reservation and rights of transgender

### **Module-4 Communalism and Secularism**

- Communalism and role of religion in politics
- Secularism in India: Contending views

### **Recommended Readings**

Amrita Basu,. 2010. 'Gender and Politics,' in Jayal and Mehta (eds), *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.168-80.

Ashwini Deshpande, 2013. Affirmative action in India. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.

Atul Kohli (ed.) *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.

Bipan Chandra, 1990. 'Communalism and the state: Some issues in India', *Social Scientist*

Bipan Chandra, et al. *India after Independence (1947-2000)*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2000

Dharma Kumar, 1994, Indian Secularism: A Note, *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Feb., 1994), pp. 223-224

Dilip Gogoi, (ed.), 2016, *Unheeded Hinterland: Identity and Sovereignty in Northeast India*, Routledge, New Delhi

Ghanshyam Shah (ed.). 2001. *Dalit identity and politics*. New Delhi: Sage.

Granville Austin, 1966. "Language and the constitution: The half-hearted compromise," in Granville Austin. *The Indian constitution: cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Gupta, Sobhan Lal Datta. 2013. "Social Character of the Indian state: A survey of current trends," in Samir Kumar Das (ed.) *ICSSR research surveys and explorations: Political Science*, Vol.1. New Delhi: ICSSR/Oxford University Press.

Javeed Alam, *Who Wants Democracy?*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, (2004) 2006.

John Harris, 2010. "Class and politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.139-54.

John Zavos, Thomas Blom Hansen and Christophe Jaffrelot (eds.), *Hindu Nationalism and Indian Politics: An Omnibus*, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.

Kuldeep Mathur, 'The State and the Use of Coercive Power in India', *Asian Survey*, Vol. 32, No. 4 (Apr., 1992), pp. 337-349

Leela Fernandes, and Patrick Heller. 2006. "Hegemonic aspirations: New middle class politics and India's democracy in comparative perspective," *Critical Asian Studies*, 38(4), pp.495-522.

Leela Fernandes, *India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Economic Reform*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.

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

Louise Tillin,. 2013. *Remapping India: New states and their political origins*. London: Hurst, especially introduction and chapters 1, 6, and 7.

Nani Gopal Mahanta, , 2013, *Confronting the State: ULFA's Quest for Sovereignty*, Sage, New Delhi

Neera Chandhoke, , 2006. "A state of one's own: Secessionism and federalism in India," Discussion Course no.80. London: Development Research Centre, Crisis States Programme, DESTIN, LSE, September.

Neera Chandhoke,. 2010. "Secularism," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.333-47.

Niraja Gopal Jayal (ed.), *Democracy in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.

Niraja Gopal Jayal, , 1994, *The Gentle Leviathan: Welfare and the Indian State*, *Social Scientist*, Vol. 22, No. 9/12 (Sep. - Dec., 1994), pp. 18-26

Partha Chatterjee, 2010. "The state," in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds).

Partha Chatterjee,. 1986. *Nationalist thought and the colonial world*. New Delhi: Zed books.

Paul Brass, 1974, *Language, religion and politics in north India*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Paul R. Brass, *The Politics in India since Independence*, CUP, reprinted by Foundation Book, New Delhi, 1999.

Peter Ronald De Souza, (ed.), *Contemporary India – transitions*, Fundacao Oriente and Sage, New Delhi, 2000.

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

Pralay Kanungo, *RSS's Tryst with Politics: From Hedgewar to Sudarshan*, Manohar, Delhi, 2004.

- Rahul Mukherji, (2016) *Is India a Developmental State?*, in Chu Y. (eds) *The Asian Developmental State*, Palgrave Macmillan: New York.
- Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) *Secularism and Its Critics*, OUP, New Delhi (1998), 2006.
- Rajeev Bhargava,. 1999. "Should we abandon the majority-minority framework?" in D.L.
- Rajendra Vora and Suhas Palshikar (ed.), *Indian Democracy, Meanings and Practices*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
- Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*, Orient Longman, Delhi, (1970), 1985.
- Randhir Singh, *Of Marxism and Indian Politics*, Ajanta, Delhi, 1990.
- Samir Kumar Das, 2013. "Introduction: Surveying the literature on state in post-Independence India," in Samir Kumar Das (ed.). *ICSSR research surveys and explorations: Political Science*, Vol.1. New Delhi: ICSSR/Oxford University Press.
- Sanjib Baruah, "Regionalism and Secessionism," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.181-92.
- Sanjib Baruah, 2014) 'Routine Emergencies: India's Armed Forces Special Powers Act' in Aparna Sundar and Nandini Sundar (ed.) *Civil War and Sovereignty in South Asia: Regional and Political Economy Perspectives*, New, Delhi: Sage, pp.189-211
- Sheth and Gurpreet Mahajan (eds.). *Minority identities and the nation-State*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.169-205.
- Sudha Pai, 2013. *Dalit assertion*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.
- Sudha Pai, *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*, Sage, New Delhi, 200
- Sudipta Kaviraj,.2010. "Writing, speaking, being: Language and the historical formation of identities in India," in Sarangi (ed.), *Language and politics in India*, chapter 9.
- Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner, *The State of India's Democracy*, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.
- Surinder Jhodka, 2010. "Caste and politics," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.154-67.
- T. N. Madan, 1993, *Whither Indian Secularism?*, *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Jul., 1993), pp. 667-697
- T.V. Sathyamurthy ed., *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
- The Oxford companion to politics in India*. New Delhi: OUP, pp.3-14.
- Thomas Hansen and Christophe Jaffrelot eds., *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.

Thomas Pantham, , 1997, Indian Secularism and Its Critics: Some Reflections, The Review of Politics, Vol. 59, No. 3, Non-Western Political Thought (Summer,1997), pp. 523-540

Uddipana Goswami, , 2014, Conflict and Reconciliation: The Politics of Ethnicity in Assam, Routledge, New Delhi

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

Yogendra Yadav and Suhas Palshikar, 'Transitions, stagnations and transformations', No. 620, *The Seminar*, 2011

**Course: PSC804C (Core)  
Contemporary Global  
Politics**

**Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48  
Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC804C is an advanced course on contemporary global politics that aims to provide students with a critical understanding of key concepts, issues, and debates in world politics. The course is designed to develop students' analytical and application skills, and to enhance their ability to think independently and critically. Through the course, students will explore the changing dynamics of world politics, examine the role of major actors in global governance, and analyze the emerging challenges facing the international community.

**CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the changing nature of conflict in world politics and evaluate the effectiveness of different conflict resolution strategies.

CSO2: Assess the impact of globalization on the political, economic, and social dynamics of contemporary world politics.

CSO3: Critically evaluate the role of major global actors, such as the United States, China, and the European Union, in shaping world politics.

CSO4: Apply key theoretical approaches, such as realism, liberalism, and constructivism, to analyze and explain different aspects of contemporary global politics.

CSO5: Develop a critical understanding of key debates in international politics, including the clash of civilizations, the end of history, and democratic peace theory.

**Module – I: Ideas and Resistance in Contemporary World Politics**

- Power, Hegemony and stability in World Politics
- Nationalism & Multiculturalism in World Politics
- Globalisation and anti-globalisation

**Module – II: Conflict and Cooperation in World Politics**

- Changing Nature of Conflict
- Civil Conflict and Humanitarian Intervention
- Global war on Terror
- Nuclear Proliferation and Role of the International Comm Moduley

### **Module – III: Emerging Challenges in Global Politics**

- Human Rights and Human Security
- Environment and Sustainable Development
- Global Trade , Poverty and Inequality
- Failed States , State building and politics of Foreign Aid

### **Module – IV: Key Debates in International Politics**

- Ethnicity, Race and Civilization: The Clash of Civilisation Debate
- New World Order and Liberal Democracy: The End of History Debate
- Contemporary conflict in World Politics: Democratic Peace Theory

### **Recommended Readings**

Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, Palgrave Foundations, 2011.

B. Hoekman, M. and Kostecki, M. M., (2008), *The Political Economy of the World Trading System* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

C. Roe Goddard, Patric Cronin and Kishore C. Dash, eds., *International Political Economy:*

D Kapur, J Lewis & R Webb, *The World Bank: Its First Half Century*, Vol. 1 and 2, Brookings (1997);

David J. Whittaker, *Moduleed Nation in Action*, UCL Press, 1995.

David McGrew & Anthony Held (eds.) Second Edition (2003), *The Global Transformations Reader* (Cambridge: Polity Press)

David N. Balaam and Michael Veseth, *Introduction to International Political Economy* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2001).

Diana Tussie, *The Less Developed Countries and the World Trading System: A Challenge to the GATT*, St Martin's Press (1987).

George Crane and Abba Amawi, *The Theoretical Evolution of International Political Economy* (Oxford: OUP, 1997).

John Baylis and Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford University, New Delhi, 2007.

John Ravinhill, Second Edition (2008), *Global Political Economy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

Jon Barnett, *The Meaning of Environmental Security: Ecological Politics and the New Security Era*, Zedbooks, 2001.

Karen A. Mingst & Margaret P. Karns, *The Moduleed Nations in the Post –Cold War Era*, WestView Press, 1995.

Karen Minst. *Essentials of International Relations*, New work/London: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998.

Keith Krause and Michael C. Williams, eds., *Critical Security Studies: Concepts and Cases*(London: UCL Press, 1997).

London,2004

Lorrarine Elliot, *The Global Politics of the Environment*, Palgrave, 2004.

Malcolm Waters, *Globalization, Key Ideas*, London/ New York, Routledge, 2001.

Mary Kaldor, (2003), *Global Civil Society* (Cambridge: Polity Press)

Michael Roskin and Nicholas Berry, *IR: The new world of international relations*, Prentice Hall,2002.

Miles Kahler (Ed), *Capital Flows and Financial Crises*, Cornell University Press (1998).

Miles Kahler (Ed), *The Politics of International Debt*, Cornell University Press (1986)

P.S., Chasek, Downie, D.L., and Brown, J.W., Fourth Edition (2006), *Global EnvironmentalPolitics* (Boulder: West view Press)

Paul Wilkinson, *International Relations: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press,2002.

Peter Sutch & Juanita Elias, *International Relations*, London, Routledge, 2010.

RBJ Walker, ed., *Culture, Ideology and World Order*, Boulder: Westview Press, 1984.

Richard Falk et.al., *Reframing the International: Law, Culture and Politics*, New York:Routledge, 2002

Richard Mansbach and Edward Rhodes, *Global Politics in a Changing World: A reader*, Houghton Mifflin, 2000.

Richard Stubbs and Underhill, Geoffrey R. D, Third Edition, *Political Economy and theChanging Global Order* (Ontario: Oxford University Press)

Robert Gilpin, *The Political Economy of International Relations* (Princeton: PrincetonUniversity Press, 1987

Samir Amin, *Delinking: Towards a Polycentric World* (London: Zed Books, 1990).

Simon Bromley, William Brown and Suma Athreya, (eds.), *Ordering the International:History, Change and Transformation*, Pluto Press with The Open University,

Stephan Haggard, *Developing Nations and the Politics of Global Integration*,  
Brookings(1995);

Stuart Croft and Terry Terriff, (eds.), *Critical Reflections on Security and  
Change*, London: Frank Cass, 2000.

Vinod K Aggarwal, *Debt Games: Strategic Interaction in International Debt Rescheduling*,

Yosef Lapid and Friedrich Kratochwil, eds., *The Return of Culture and Identity  
in IR Theory*, (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1997

**Course: PSC805C  
(Core) Public  
Administration-II  
Credits: 4 = 3+1+0 (48  
Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC805C is an advanced course on Public Administration-II that delves into the fundamental concepts and principles of administrative law, organization and methods, financial administration, and public policy. This course aims to equip students with the analytical and practical skills necessary to understand the functioning of public administration systems and processes. Students will also gain a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical frameworks and practices used in public policy formulation and implementation.

**CSOs:**

CSO1: Evaluate the differences between Constitutional law and Administrative Law using case studies and real-world examples.

CSO2: Analyze the principles of Organisation and Methods (O&M) and their historical evolution in the context of public administration systems.

CSO3: Compare and contrast various types of budgeting methods, including Performance Budgeting and Zero-Based Budgeting, and their implications for economic and social development.

CSO4: Assess the different dimensions and characteristics of public policy using case studies and current events.

CSO5: Synthesize and critically evaluate the Western, Marxist, and non-Western traditions of political economy in the context of development policy and administration.

### **Module-1 Administrative Law**

- Meaning, Forms, Nature, Scope, Sources
- Differences between Constitutional law and Administrative Law
- Advantages and Disadvantages of Administrative Law
- A V Dicey's concept of Administrative law

### **Module-2 Organisation and Methods**

- Meaning, Scope, Principles
- History of O & M
- Functions of O & M
- Organisation and Methods: Inter-relationship

### **Module-3 Financial Administration**

- Importance of Financial Administration
- Types of Budget, Principles of Budget making, Economic, Social Implications of Budgeting
- Performance Budgeting-- Growth of the concept, Meaning, Stages, Objectives, Advantages,
- Problems
- Zero- Based Budgeting-- Growth of the concept, Meaning , Stages, Objectives, Advantages, Problems.

### **Module-4 Public Policy**

- Concept and Dimensions
- Characteristics and Norms
- Political Economy: Western, Marxist and non-Western traditions
- Development Policy and Administration
- Public Policy Approach: Post-Behavioural Approach.

### **Recommended Readings:**

Anderson, James E. (2000), Public Policy Making, 4th Edition, Houghton Mifflin, Boston

Arora Ramesh K, Saxena Tanjul (ed.) (2004), Corporate Governance: Issues and Perspectives, Mangal Deep, Delhi.

Arora RK, Sogani Meena(ed): Themes and Issues in Administrative Theory, Arihant Publishers, Jaipur, 1991.

Bardach, Eugene (2000), A Practical Guide for Policy Analysis, Chatam House, New York  
Meltsner, Arnold J, (1976), Policy Analysis in the Bureaucracy, University of California Press.

Bhambri, C.P: Administration in a Changing Society, National Publishing House, Delhi, Bhattacharya Mohit, Public Administration, The World Press Private Limited, Kolkata, 2007.

Bicker, Kenneth N & John T. William, (2001) Public Policy Analysis: A Political Economy Approach, Houghton Mifflin, Boston

Birkland, Thomas A., An Introduction to the Policy Process, London, M. E. Sharpe, 2001.

Chakrabarty, Bidyut (2007), Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience, Orient Longman, New Delhi. 1972.

Chakrabarty, Bidyut: Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience  
Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2007

Dhameja, Alka (ed) (2003), Contemporary Debates in Public Administration, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Dye, Thomas R. (2004), Understanding Public Policy, Pearson Education, New Delhi.

Fadia BL, Fadia Kuldeep, Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2008.

Gunn, L. and Hogwood, B., Modes of Public Policies, University of Strathclyde, Glasson, 1982

Indian Journal of Public Administration (Relevant Issues): Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Kalia Shefali (2004), Good Governance and Development, New Century Publications, New Delhi

Knight Barry, Chugudn Hope and Tandon Rajesh (2006), Reviving Democracy- Citizens at the Heart of Governance, Earthscan Publications Ltd, London, First South Asian Edition.  
Maheshwari, S.R. (2003), Administrative Reforms in India, Macmillan India.

Prabhu C.S.R. (2000), Collectorate, Govt. of India, Ministry of Information Technology, NIC, Hyderabad

Rao, G.R.S. (2005), Managing a Vision: Democracy Development and Governance, Kalpaz Publications, Delhi.

Saxena, Pradeep (ed.) (1993), Comparative Public Policy, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Shafritz, Jay M. (ed.) (2007), Defining Public Administration, Rawat Publications, Jaipur

Sharma, R.D. (ed) (1999), Administrative Systems of Developing Societies, Mittal, New Delhi.

Stahl, O.G., Public Personnel Administration, Harper Ovel Row, New York.

Thavaraj, M.J.K., (2001), *Financial Administration of India*, Sultan Chand and Sons,  
New Delhi

**Course: PSC806S**  
**(SEC)**  
**Conflict Resolution and**  
**Peace Credits: 2 = 2+0+0 (32**  
**Lectures)**

**Course Introduction:**

The course on Conflict Resolution and Peace is designed to help students understand different types of conflicts and their resolution methods. The course covers various approaches to understanding conflicts and explores different ways of resolving conflicts, including pacific settlement of disputes, use of force, military intervention, and non-state initiatives such as citizen diplomacy and the role of civil society. Through this course, students will develop critical thinking, analysis, and problem-solving skills necessary to manage conflicts and promote peaceful solutions.

**Specific CSOs:**

CSO1: Identify and classify different types of conflicts based on their nature, origin, and intensity.

CSO2: Analyze and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches to understanding conflicts, such as structural, psychological, and cultural approaches.

CSO3: Apply conflict resolution techniques, including negotiation, mediation, and arbitration, to real-world conflicts.

CSO4: Critically evaluate the effectiveness of different conflict resolution methods, such as pacific settlement of disputes, use of force, military intervention, and non-state initiatives.

CSO5: Develop and propose strategies for promoting peaceful solutions to conflicts, taking into account the interests and perspectives of all parties involved.

**Module-1: Understanding Conflict**

- Approaches
- Types

**Module-2: Conflict Resolution**

- Pacific settlement of dispute

- 
- Use of Force and Military Intervention
  - Non State Initiatives: Citizen Diplomacy and Role of Civil Society.

**Recommended Readings:**

Aall, P. 2001, 'What do NGOs Bring to Peacemaking?' In *Turbulent Peace: The Challenges of Managing International Conflict*, edited by C. Crocker, F.O. Hampson, and P. Aall, 365-383. Washington, DC: Moduleed States Institute of Peace Press.

Abiew, F.K., and T. Keating. 2004. 'Defining a Role for Civil Society.' In *Building Sustainable Peace* edited by T. Keating and W.A. Keating and W.A. Knight, 93-117. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press

Bercovitch, Jacob, et.al. 2009. *The Sage Handbook of Conflict Resolution*. New Delhi: SagePublication

Coser, Lewis. 1956. *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: Free Press.

Deutsch, Morten. 2006. 'Justice and Conflict.' In *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*, edited by Coleman, Deutsch, and Marcus. San Francisco: John Wiley and Sons

Deutsch, Morton, *The Resolution of Conflict: Constructive and Destructive Processes*, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1973, pp. 1-123

Galtung, Johan, *Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and conflict, Development and Civilization*, Sage, London, 1996, pp. 9-114

Pruitt & Kim. 2004. *Social Conflict: Escalation, Stalemate, and Settlement*, 3rd Edition. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

Rothman, Jay. 1997. *Resolving Identity Based Conflicts in Nations, Organization, and Communities*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers

**COURSE : PSC901C**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**(Credits: 3+1+0=4)**

**Course Introduction:**

Research methodology is an important course in the field of social sciences that provides students with the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct research and collect and analyze

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data. This course is designed to introduce students to the different traditions and debates in social science research, types of research, methods of data collection, data analysis, and writing research proposals and reports. Through this course, students will learn to develop analytical, investigative, application, and creative skills that are essential for conducting research in the field of social sciences.

**CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the philosophical traditions of social science research and evaluate their impact on contemporary research practices.

CSO2: Apply ethical principles and norms in social science research and develop strategies to address ethical issues in research.

CSO3: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research methods and select appropriate research methods based on research questions.

CSO4: Develop skills in collecting and analyzing data using ethnography, case studies, field research, surveys, observations, and archival research.

CSO5: Synthesize research findings and apply content analysis and statistical analysis to interpret data and draw meaningful conclusions.

CSO6: Develop and present a research proposal and research report using appropriate writing techniques and styles.

**Module 1: Traditions and Debates in Social Science Research**

- Meaning and Objectives of Social Science Research
- Philosophical Traditions of Social Science Research
- Positivist and post Positivist trends in Social Science Research
- Ethics and normative dimensions in Social Science Research

**Module 2: Types of Research**

- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Exploratory
- Explanatory

**Module 3: Methods of Data Collection**

- Ethnography, case studies, field research
- Survey: Interview Schedule, Questionnaire

- 
- Observation and Interview
  - Archival Research

#### **Module 4: Data Analysis and Writing**

- Content analysis
- Statistical Analysis
- Research Process
- Writing a Research Proposal
- Writing a research Report

#### **Recommended Readings:**

B.A.V. Sharma, D.R.Prasad, P. Satyanarayan, (ed.) (1983), Research Methods in Social Science, Sterling Publications, Delhi.

B.N. Ghosh (4 th Edition) (1987), Scientific Methods and Scientific Research, Sterling Publications, Delhi.

D.K. Lal Das (2000), Practice of Social Research, Rawat, Jaipur & New Delhi.

John Galtung, Theory and Methods of Social Research, George, London.

L.R. Kothari (1985), Research Methodology, Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.

M. Francis Abraham (1982), Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, Oxford, Delhi.

P.V. Young (1953), Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Englewood Cliff, NJ: Prentice Hall.

S.C. Verma, (1989), Theory and Analysis, Rawat, Jaipur.

T.S. Wilkinson & P.L. Bhandarkar (1977), Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing, Bombay.

W.S. Goode & P.K. Hatt (1952), Methods of Social Research, Mc Graw Hill, New York

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**COURSE CODE : PSC902C**

**COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS**  
**(Credits: 3+1+0=4)**

**Course Introduction:**

The course PSC902C: Comparative Political Analysis is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the theories and practices of comparative politics. The course is divided into four modules that focus on different aspects of comparative politics, such as the traditions, substance and methods of comparative politics, democracy vs. authoritarian regimes, politics of developing countries, and globalization and nation-states. The course aims to equip students with analytical and critical thinking skills to evaluate and analyze various political systems and phenomena.

Specific CSOs based on Bloom's Taxonomy:

CSO1: Demonstrate an understanding of the traditions of comparative politics and the substance and methods of the field. (Remembering)

CSO2: Evaluate and analyze the differences between traditional and modern approaches to comparative politics, particularly with regards to the fact-value dichotomy. (Analyzing)

CSO3: Compare and contrast different types of democratic regimes, including majoritarian vs. consensus and decentralized vs. centripetal. (Comparing)

CSO4: Analyze the evolution and types of authoritarian regimes. (Analyzing)

CSO5: Evaluate the challenges faced by developing countries in terms of colonial legacies, nation-state building processes, and issues of statelessness and nationlessness. (Evaluating)

CSO6: Analyze the impact of globalization on different types of states, including advanced capitalist states and developing states. (Analyzing)

**Module-1 Understanding Comparative Politics**

- Traditions of Comparative Politics
- Substance and Method of Comparative Politics
- Traditional vs. Modern Approaches : Fact-Value dichotomy
- Comparative Politics In Contemporary World

**Module-2 Democracy vs. Authoritarian Regimes**

- Defining Democracy : Procedural and Substantive Democracy
- Typologies of Democracy :

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✓ Majoritarian vs. Consensus

✓ Decentralised vs. Centripetal

- Three waves Of democratisation: S P Huntington
- Evolution and types of authoritarian regimes

### **Module-3 Politics of Developing Countries**

- Colonial Legacies
- Nation State Building Processes and Challenges: Select Cases
- Developmental State
- Challenges of Post- colonial State : Issues of Statelessness and Nationlessness

### **Module-4 Globalisation and Nation States**

- Globalisation and State: Contending Debates
- Experiencing Globalisation: Advanced Capitalist State
- Experiencing Globalisation: Developing States

### **Recommended Readings**

Almond, Gabriel A., and G. Bingham Powell, Jr., *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 6 th Edition, New York: Harper Collins, 1996.

Biox Carles and Stokes Susan C. (2007), *Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*, OUP, UK.

Bok Derek (1998), *The State of the Nation: Government and the Quest for a Better Society*, Harvard University Press. 19 Version 1.0, 2014

Caramani Daniel (2009), *Comparative Politics*, OUP.

Chilcote, Ronald (1983), *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Chilcote, Ronald (ed) (2003), *Dependency in Theory and Practice: Latin American Perspectives*, Roman and Littlefield.

Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics*, Oxford University

David E. Apter, *Introduction to Political Analysis*, Cambridge, Mass, 1977.

G A Almond, and Verba Sidney, *The Civic Culture*, Boston: Little Brawn, 1980.

G. A. Almond, *Comparative Politics Today: A World View Boston*: Little Brown, 1980.

Howard Wiarda, (ed.): *New Direction in Comparative Politics*, Westview Press, 2002

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J. D. Miler, *Politics of the third world*, Oxford University Press, 1965.

Krieger and Kesselman, Joseph (2003), *Introduction to Comparative Politics*, 3 rd Edition, Houghton Mifflin.

McCormick, John (2004), *Comparative Politics in Transition*, 4 th Edition, Belmont CA: Wadsworth.

Migdal Joel, (1988), *Strong Societies and Weak State: State- Society Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World*, Princeton University Press, NJ.

Peter Mair, *Comparative Politics: An Overview*, Oxford University Press, 1996.

Peters B. Guy, (1998), *Comparative Politics: Theory and Methods*, Saingstoke: Macmillan.

Robert Dahl, *A Modern Political Analysis*, Prentice Hall, 1979.

Ronald H. Chilcote, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*,

S. N. Ray, *Modern Comparative Politics*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1999

W. Lucien, Pye and Sidney Verba, (eds.) (1965), *Political Culture and Political Development* Princeton University Press.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (1974), *The Modern World System*, The New Press, NY.

Westview Press, 2nd edn, 1994.

Wiarda Howard J. (2002), *New Directions in Comparative Politics*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

## **COURSE: PSC903C**

### **GENDER AND POLITICS**

**(Credits: 3+1+0=4)**

#### **Course Introduction:**

PSC903C is a course that explores the dynamic intersection between gender and politics. The course provides students with an in-depth understanding of how gender shapes political structures, institutions, and policies. It also analyzes how political decisions and actions impact the lives of women and transgender individuals. The course is divided into four modules: Introduction to Gender, State, Gender, and Development, Gender Rights: The Indian Experience, and Contemporary Challenges. Through these modules, students will learn about different gender theories, the impact of globalization on women, gender budgeting, gender

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rights movements, and contemporary gender-related issues such as violence, trafficking, and deprivation.

### **Specific CSOs**

CSO1: Analyze and compare different gender theories, such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, and post-modern feminism, to understand the diversity of feminist thought and the evolution of the feminist movement.

CSO2: Investigate the impact of political decisions and actions on the lives of women and transgender individuals through case studies and real-life examples.

CSO3: Apply gender budgeting principles to analyze and evaluate government policies and their impact on gender equality.

CSO4: Critically examine the Indian Constitution and statutory provisions related to gender rights and justice to identify gaps and challenges in implementing these provisions.

CSO5: Develop creative solutions to address contemporary challenges related to gender, such as domestic and workplace violence and women trafficking, using a multidisciplinary approach.

CSO6: Evaluate the effectiveness of gender rights movements and judicial activism in promoting gender equality and justice.

### **Module-1 Introduction to Gender**

- Gender as a tool of analysis in Social sciences
- Theories of Gender:
  - (i) Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism
  - (ii) Post Modern Feminism, Black Feminism, Power Feminism, Third World Feminism
  - (iii) Trans- National Feminist Movement

### **Module -2 State, Gender and Development**

- Political Participation: Women and Transgender
- Gender critiques of Development; Alternative Approaches-WID,WAD,GAD
- Globalisation and its impact on Women
- Gender Rights and Judicial Activism

### **Module-3 Gender Rights: The Indian Experience**

- Gender Rights and Gender Justice: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions
- Gender Budgeting

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- Gender Rights Movements

#### **Module- 4 Contemporary Challenges**

- Domestic and Workplace Violence
- Women Trafficking
- Gender Deprivation: Education and Health

#### **Recommended Reading:**

Antoinette Burton Thinking beyond the Boundaries: Empire, Feminism and the Domains of History, Social History, Vol. 26, No. 1 (Jan., 2001), pp. 60-71

Antrobus, Peggy, The Global Women's Movement: Origins, Issues and Strategies, London: ZedBooks, 2004.

Chandra Talpade Mohanty, 'Introduction- Cartographies of Struggle: Third World Women and The Politics of Feminism' in Chandra Talpade Mohanty, Ann Russo And Lourdes Torres (Eds.) Third World Women And The Politics of Feminism, Indiana University Press, 1991

Chela Sandoval, 'US Third World Feminism: The Theory And Method Of Oppositional Consciousness In The Post Modern World' In Reina Lewis And Sara Mills (Eds.) Feminist PostColonial Theory: A Reader, Edinburg University Press, 2003

Diane Rothard Margolis, Women's Movement around the World: Cross Cultural Comparisons. Gender and Society, Vol.7, No. 3. (Sep. 1993), pp. 379-399  
Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen, India: Development And Participation, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.

Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism edited by Maitrayee Choudhuri, Women Unlimited and Kali for Women, 2011, pg 52-68

Geetha, V, Gender, Stree Publications, 2002

Gurpreet Mahajan. 1995. 'Reconsidering Postmodernism: What is New in the Old Lamp' in Economic and Political Weekly, January 28, pp. 45-52.

Interdisciplinarity by Joe Moran, Routledge Taylor & Francis, 2007. Pg: 1-14, 102-113.

Jacob, K.K. (1989). Social Policy in India. Udaipur : Himanshu Publications.

Jacobson, Doranne & Wadley, S. Susan. (1986). Women in India: Two Perspectives. Delhi : Manohar

Making Sense of Women's Life, An Introduction to Women's Studies, Michele Plott and Lauri Umansky (Editors), "Fear of Feminism: Why Young Women Get the Willies" by Lisa Marie Hogeland, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Oxford, UK, 2000. pp 17-21

Menon, Nivedita, Gender and Politics in India,

Menon, Nivedita, Gender and politics in India, Oxford University Press, 2002

Mohanty, Manoranjan (Ed). (2004). Class, Caste, Gender: Readings in Indian Government and Politics. New Delhi : Sage Publication

Morgan, Robin, Sisterhood is Global: The International Women's Movement Anthology Feminist Press, 1996

Nanda, B.R. (1990). Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity. New Delhi: Radiant Publishers  
Chatterjee, Partha & Jeganathan, Pradeep (Ed). (2000). CommModuley, Gender and Violence, Subaltern Studies XI. New Delhi : Permanent Black.

Narayan, Deepa. (2005). Measuring Empowerment. New Delhi : Oxford University Press.  
Pandey, Divya. (1995). Empowerment of Women Participatory Action Research Approach. Bombay : Research Centre For Women's Studies, SNDT Women's University

Nirmala Banerjee Whatever Happened to the Dreams of Modernity? The Nehruvian Era and Woman's Position Economic and Political Weekly April 25, 1998

Nirmale Banerjee, Samita Sen and Nandita Dhawan, Mapping the Field: Gender Relations in Contemporary India Vol I & II Stree 2011

Pamela Paxton, Melanie M. Hughes and Jennifer L. Green The International Women's Movement and Women's Political Representation, 1893-2003. American Sociological Review, Vol.71, No. 6 (Dec., 2006), pp. 898-920

Purushothaman, Sangeetha. (1998). The Empowerment of Women in India. New Delhi : Sage Publications

Rajan, Rajeswari Sunder, The Scandal of the State: Women, Law and Citizenship in Postcolonial India, Duke University Press, London, 2003

Roces, M and Edwards, Louise, Women's Movement in Asia, London and New York: Routledge, 2010.

Sen, Amartya, 'The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian Culture, History and Identity' Penguin, New Delhi, 2005

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Sharmila Rege Writing Caste, Writing Gender: Reading Dalit Women's Testimonials.  
Zubaan.2006

Valerie Bryson, Feminist Political Theory. Palgrave Macmillan 2003

Yuval-Davis, Nira, Women, Citizenship and Difference, Feminist Review, No 57,  
Autumn, 1997, p4-27 John, Mary E, Women's Studies in India: A Reader, Penguin, 2008



**(Open Elective 1)**

**COURSE CODE: PSC904P**

**INDIA AND THE WORLD**

**(Credits: 3+1+0=4)**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC904P is a postgraduate level course in Political Science that focuses on India's relations with the rest of the world. The course is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of India's foreign policy, the factors that shape it, and its implications for regional and global politics. It covers topics ranging from the roots of India's foreign policy to its external relations with its neighbors, major powers, and multilateral diplomacy.

**CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the economic imperatives of Indian foreign policy and their impact on India's external relations with major powers and neighboring countries.

CSO2: Evaluate India's strategic culture and its implications for regional and global politics.

CSO3: Assess India's role in multilateral diplomacy and its contributions to global governance in areas such as climate change and counter-terrorism.

CSO4: Develop a policy proposal for India's foreign policy towards a specific region or country based on a critical analysis of the challenges and opportunities in the region.

**Module – I: India in World Affairs**

- Roots of India's Foreign Policy
- Idealism and Realism
- India's National Security and Strategic Culture
- India as an Emerging Global Power

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## **Module – II: Making of India’s Foreign Policy: Institutions and Processes**

- External and Domestic Imperatives
- Institutions and State Actors: PMO, MEA, NSA & the Parliament
- Non state actors: Think- tank, Diaspora and the Media
- Private Sector & Economic imperatives of Indian Foreign Policy

## **Module – III: India’s External Relations**

- India and Her Neighbourhood: South Asia and South East Asia
- India and the Major Powers: China, US, Russia
- India and BRICS

## **Module – IV: India in Multilateral Diplomacy**

- India in the Moduleed Nations
- India in the Climate Change negotiations
- India in the International trading system
- India and Global Terrorism

## **Recommended Readings**

A. Appadurai, *Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1981.

Bradnock, Robert. *India's Foreign Policy Since 1971*. London., Royal Institute for International Affairs, 1990.

Brands, H.W. *India and the Moduleed States: The Cold Peace*. Boston, Twayne Publishers, 1990.

C Rajamohan, *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Penguin, 2005).

Cohen, Stephen P., and Richard L. Park. *India: Emergent Power?* New York: Crane, Russak and Company, 1978.

David M. Malone, C. Raja Mohan & Srinath Raghavan, (ed.) *The Oxford Hand Book of Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press. 2015

Dilip Gogoi, (ed.) *Beyond Borders: Look east Policy and the Northeast India*, Gauhati/Delhi: DVSPublishers (India), 2010.

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Gandhian, Hindutva and Neo-Liberal”, in *Political Ideas in Modern India*, edited by V.R.Mehta and Thomas Pantham, New Delhi, Sage, 2006, pg 367-390

Ganguly, Sumit. *The Origins of War in South Asia*, Boulder, Westview, 1986.

Gordon Sandy and Henningham. Srephert (eds.) *India Looks East An Emerging Power and ItsAsia-Pacific Neighbours*. The Australian National University. Strategic and Defence

Gould, Harold A. and Ganguly, Sumit, (eds.), *The Hope and the Reality: U.S - IndianRelations from Roosevelt to Bush*. Boulder. Westview, 1992.

Harrison, Selig S. and Subrahmanyam, K.. (eds.) *Superpower Rivalry in the Indian Ocean: Indianand American Perspectives*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1989.

Heimsath, Charles H., and Surjit Mansing. *A Diplomatic History of Modern India*. NewDelhi, Allied, 1971.

Hoffmann, Steven A. *India and the China Crisis*. Berkeley, University of California Press,1990.

J. Bandhopadhyaya, *The Making of India’s Foreign Policy*, Calcutta, Allied, 1979.

J. N. Dixit, *Across Borders: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy*, PICUS Publishers, 1998.

J. N. Dixit, *India’s Foreign Policy and Its Neighbours*. New Delhi, Gyan Publishing, 2001.

Kanti Bajpai and Harsh V Pant, (ed.), *India’s Foreign Policy: A Reader*, Oxford University Press,2013 .

Kanti Bajpai, “Indian Conception of Order/Justice in International Relations: Nehruvian,

Kanti P. Bajpai, Siddharth Mallavarapu, *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory BackHome*, Volume 1 & 2, Orient Longman, 2005.

Kapur, Ashok and Wilsen, A. J.. *Foreign Policy of India and her Neighbors*. Houndmills,Macmillan Press, 1996.

Kapur, Ashok, *Pokhran and Beyond: India's Nuclear Behavior*. New Delhi, OxfordUniversity Press, 2001.

Kheli, Shirim and Tahir R.. *India, Pakistan and the Moduleed States: Breaking with the Past*.New York, Council on Foreign : Relations Press, 1997.

Lalit man Singh (ed.), *Indian foreign policy Indian foreign policy: agenda for the 21st century*,Volume 1& 2, Foreign Services Institute (India), 1997.

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Limaye, Satu P. *U.S-Indian Relations: The Pursuit of Accommodation*. Boulder, Westview,1993.

Mathur, D. and Kamath, P.M.. *Conduct of India Foreign Policy*. Delhi, South AsianPublishers. 1996.

Muni, S.D., *Understanding South Asia: Essays in the Memory of Late Prof. Urmiaa Phadnis*.NewDelhi, South Asian Publishers, 1994.

Nalini Kant Jha, *Domestic Imperatives in India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi, South AsianPublishers, 2002.

Ramesh Thakur, *The Politics and Economics of Indian Foreign Policy*, Oxford University Press,1993.

S. Mansingh, *India's Search for Power*, New Delhi, Sage, 1985.

Studies Centre, 1995.

Sumit Ganguly, *India's Foreign Policy : Retrospect and Prospect*, Oxford University Press, 2010

Whittaker, David J. *Moduleed Nations in Actions* , UCL Press, 1995

**(Special Course -1)**

**COURSE CODE: PSC905S**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

**POLITICAL IDEAS AND IDEOLOGIES**

**Course Introduction:**

PSC905S is a special course designed to provide students with an in-depth understanding of political ideas and ideologies. The course is divided into four modules, each focusing on a different ideology. Module-1 introduces students to the concept of ideology, and the ideological spectrum, i.e. Radical, Liberal, Modern, Conservative, and Revolutionary. Module-2 focuses on Liberalism, including its origin and development, central themes, and different forms such as classical liberalism, modern liberalism, and neo-liberalism. Module-3 covers the history and evolution of socialism, including Marxism, revisionist socialism, and neo-revisionism. Finally, Module-4 delves into radical ideologies such as anarchism and fascism, including their central themes and development over time.

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**Specific CSOs:**

CSO1: Analytical skills development: Students will develop their analytical skills through the critical examination of different political ideologies, their origins, and their central themes. They will analyze the evolution of political ideas and ideologies and examine the factors that contributed to their transformation.

CSO2: Investigative skills development: Students will develop their investigative skills through research projects and case studies related to different political ideologies. They will conduct in-depth analyses of the historical, social, and economic factors that influenced the development of political ideas and ideologies.

CSO3: Application skills development: Students will develop their application skills by applying their knowledge of political ideologies to real-world situations. They will examine current political issues through the lens of different ideologies and develop policy recommendations based on their understanding of these ideologies.

CSO4: Creative skills development: Students will develop their creative skills by exploring innovative solutions to political challenges based on their understanding of different political ideologies. They will engage in debates and discussions, exploring various perspectives and generating new ideas.

CSO5: Evaluation skills development: Students will develop their evaluation skills by critically assessing the strengths and weaknesses of different political ideologies. They will evaluate the effectiveness of different political systems, policies, and institutions and analyze the factors that contribute to their success or failure.

CSO6: Synthesis skills development: Students will develop their synthesis skills by integrating their knowledge of different political ideologies and applying it to complex political issues. They will explore the connections between different ideologies and develop a nuanced understanding of the factors that shape political thought and action.

**Module-1: Understanding Ideologies**

- Defining Ideology: Marxists, Non-Marxists, Conservative View
- Left, Right and Centre
- Ideological Spectrum : Radical, Liberal, Modern, Conservative, Revolutionary
- Change and Transformation of Political Ideologies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**Module-2: Liberalism**

- Origin and Development
- Central Themes
- Classical Liberalism : Natural Rights Theory, Utilitarianism, Economic

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## Liberalism, SocialDarwinism

- Modern Liberalism : Individuality, Positive Freedom, Social Liberalism, Keynesianism
- Neo-Liberalism
- Liberalism in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### **Module-3: Socialism**

- Origin and Development
- Central Themes; Roots of Socialism: Revolutionary vs. Evolutionary
- Marxism : Classical, Orthodox, Modern
- Revisionist Socialism
- Neo-Revisionism: ‘The Third-Way’

### **Module-4: Radical Ideologies**

- Anarchism : (i) Central Themes  
(ii) Collectivist vs. Individualist Anarchism
- Fascism:(i) Origin and Development  
(ii) Central Themes  
(iii) Fascism and the State  
(iv) Fascism in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### **Recommended Readings:**

Christopher Pierson, *Socialism after communism: The New market Socialism*, PennsylvaniaState University Press, 1995.

David McMillan, *Marxism after Marx*, London, Macmillan, 1983.

James T Kloppenberg, *The Virtues of Liberalism*, Oxford University Press, 1998.

Jennifer A Hurley, *Feminism: Opposing Viewpoints*, Greenhaven, 2000.

Jesse Jarnow, *Socialism: A primary Sources Analysis*, New York, Rosen, 2004.

John Gray, *Liberalism: Essays in Political Philosophy*, Routledge, 1989.

John Hoffman and Paul Graham, *Introduction to Political Ideologies*, Pearson, 2010.

Leon P. Baradat, *Political Ideologies: Their origin and Impact* Prentice-Hall, New Delhi, 2008.

**COURSE : PSC906S**

**DEMOCRACY AND MULTICULTURALISM**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

**Course Introduction:**

The course PSC906S, Democracy and Multiculturalism, provides an in-depth understanding of the concepts and evolution of multiculturalism and its relationship with democracy, liberalism, and individual rights. The course examines the challenges and opportunities presented by multicultural societies and explore how minority rights and cultural diversity can be accommodated within a democratic framework. Additionally, the course explores the constitutional provisions for minority rights in India and their relationship with individual rights and representation.

**Specific CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the meaning and conceptualization of multiculturalism and its evolution over time.

CSO2: Investigate the critique of liberal democracies and the role of multiculturalism as a theory of minority rights within a liberal framework.

CSO3: Apply the concept of differentiated citizenship to understand the relationship between individual rights and cultural diversity.

CSO4: Creatively evaluate the challenges presented by internal minorities and the intersection of multiculturalism with feminism.

CSO5: Analyze the debates surrounding minority rights and representation in the Indian Constituent Assembly and the relationship between group and individual rights in the Indian Constitution.

CSO6: Investigate the issues of separation and equality in the Indian Constitution concerning religion and their impact on minority rights.

**Module-1 Introducing Multiculturalism: Meaning and Evolution**

- Multiculturalism: Meaning and Conceptualization
- Multiculturalism, Diversity and Pluralism

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- Multiculturalism and Cultural Discrimination

### **Module-2 Multiculturalism and Liberalism**

- Critique of Liberal Democracies
- Multiculturalism as a Liberal theory of Minority Rights
- The idea of Differentiated Citizenship

### **Module-3 Cultural rights vs Individual Rights**

- Individual Rights in the Realm of Special Rights
- Internal Minorities and the Multicultural Discourse
- Multiculturalism and Feminism

### **Module-4 Minority rights and issues of discrimination in India**

- Rights and Representation in India: Constituent Assembly Debates
- Indian Constitution and Citizenship: Group Rights and Individual Rights
- Indian Constitution and Religion: Issues of Separation and Equality

### **Recommended Readings:**

Austin, Granville, 2007. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (pp.50-115 & 265-307)

Beteille, Andre. 1999. 'Distributive Justice and Institutional Well-Being', in Gurpreet Mahajan, (ed.). *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Bhargava, Rajeev, Amiya K Bagchi and R. Sudarshan. 1999. *Multiculturalism, Liberalism and Democracy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (pp.1-58)

Carens, Joseph. 2000. *Culture, Community and Citizenship: A Contextual Exploration of Justice as Evenhandedness*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Eisenberg Avigail and Spinner-Halev, Jeff (eds.). 2005. *Minorities within Minorities: Equality, Rights and Diversity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

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- Eisenberg, Avigail.2005. 'Identity and Liberal Politics: The Problem of Minorities within Minorities' in Avigail Eisenberg and Jeff Spinner-Halev(eds.), *Minorities within Minorities: Equality, Rights and Diversity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Gupta, Dipankar.1999.'Recasting Reservations in the Language of Rights' in Gurpreet Mahajan, (ed.). *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Gutmann, Amy. 'Multiculturalism and "The Politics of Recognition": Essays by Charles Taylor. Princeton:Princeton University Press
- Kymlicka, Will.1995. *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Kymlicka, Will.1997, 'Liberal Complacencies', *Boston Review*, Oct/Nov. pp.29-30
- Kymlicka, Will.2002. *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press. (pp.327-377)
- Mahajan, Gurpreet(ed.).1999. *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Mahajan, Gurpreet.2002. *The Multicultural Path: Issues of Diversity and Discrimination in Democracy*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Mahajan, Gurpreet.2002. *The Multicultural Path: Issues of Diversity and Discrimination in Democracy*. New Delhi: Sage. (pp.85-123)
- Mahajan, Gurpreet.2005. 'Can Intra Group Equality Co-Exist with Cultural Diversity? Re-examining Multicultural Frameworks of Accommodation' in Avigail Eisenberg and Jeff Spinner-Halev(eds.), *Minorities within Minorities: Equality, Rights and Diversity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Okin, Susan Moller.2005. 'Multiculturalism and Feminism: No Simple Question, No Simple Answers' in Avigail Eisenberg and Jeff Spinner-Halev(eds.), *Minorities within Minorities: Equality, Rights and Diversity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Parekh, Bhiku.1999. 'Cultural Diversity and Liberal Democracy' in Gurpreet Mahajan (ed.) *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Parekh, Bhiku.2000.*Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*. New York: Palgrave. (pp.1-15)
- Raz, Joseph. 1989. 'Multiculturalism: A Liberal Perspective' *Dissent*, winter pp.67-69

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Rodrigues, Valerian. 2008. 'Citizenship and the Indian Constitution' in Rajeev Bhargava(ed.). Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Sen, Amartya.2006. 'Multiculturalism and Freedom' in Amartya Sen, Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny. London: Allen Lane

Sheth, D.L.1999. 'Reservations Policy Revisited' in Gurpreet Mahajan, (ed.). Democracy, Difference and Social Justice. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Taylor, Charles.1994.' The Politics of Recognition' in Amy Gutmann (ed.) Multiculturalism and the Politics of Recognition. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Young, Iris M. 1989. 'Polity and Group Difference: A Critique of the Ideal of Universal Citizenship' Ethics, No.2 pp.250-274

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**COURSE: PSC907S**

**PARTIES, ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL PROCESSES IN INDIA**  
**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

**Course Introduction:**

This course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the parties, elections, and political processes in India. The course will cover the historical development of political parties in India, their ideologies, and the role they play in shaping the political landscape of the country. The course will also cover the electoral system in India, including the process of elections, the role of the Election Commission, and the impact of money and media on elections. In addition, the course will examine the political processes in India, including the formation and functioning of governments, the role of interest groups, and the impact of globalization on Indian politics.

**Specific CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the historical development of political parties in India and their ideologies.

CSO2: Investigate the impact of money and media on elections in India.

CSO3: Apply the knowledge of the electoral system in India to analyze the outcome of a recent election.

CSO4: Creatively propose solutions to address the issue of corruption in Indian politics.

CSO5: Analyze the role of interest groups in shaping Indian politics and their impact on policymaking.

CSO6: Investigate the impact of globalization on Indian politics and its implications for the country's future.

**Module-1 Democracy and Electoral system in India**

- Emergence of Representative Politics, Parliamentary Democracy and its critics
- Electoral System in India: Origin, Constituent Assembly Debates, Assessments
- Election Commission of India: Position, Functions and Actual Working

**Module-2 Political Parties and Party System**

- Political Parties in India: Typologies

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- Transformation of Party system: From one-party dominant system to multi-party system
  - Coalition Politics, Party Alliances and Government Formation
  - Regional aspirations, fragmentations and proliferation of Political Parties

### **Module-3 National and Regional Parties**

- National Parties: Ideology and Social Base
- Regional Parties: Origin, Development and Social Base
- Inner party democracy
- Electoral Performance

### **Module-4 Elections and Issues of Representation**

- Representation of Peoples Act
- Delimitation of Constituencies
- Representation and Reservations: Women and Minorities
- Elections: Malpractices, Reforms and Emerging Trends

### **Recommended Readings:**

‘Electoral Reform’, Seminar, October 2001.

D. D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck (eds.). “Coalition politics in India: Lessons from theory, comparison and recent history” in *Principles, power and politics*, New Delhi: Macmillan India. 2008.

A.K. Verma, ‘Fourth Delimitation of Constituencies: An Appraisal’ *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 15, 2008.

Adeney Katharine and Lawrence Saez, *Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism*, Routledge, 2005.

Alistair Mcmillan, ‘Delimitation, Democracy and End of Constitutional Freeze’, *Economic and Political Weekly*. April 8, 2000

Alistair McMillan, ‘Population Change and the Democratic Structure’, Seminar, October 2001

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Alistair Mcmillan, *Standing at the Margins: Representation and Electoral Reservations*, OUP, New Delhi 2005.

Allister McMillan, 2010. "The Election Commission" in Jayal and Mehta (eds.), *Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp. 98-116.

Anjana K. Bhagat, 1996. *Elections and electoral reforms in India*. New Delhi: Vikas, pp.23-102.

Arend Lijphart, 'Thinking About Democracy: Power Sharing and Majority Rule in Theory and Practice', Routledge, New Delhi, 2008.

Arvind Shivramkrishnan, 'Short on Democracy: Issues Facing Indian Political Parties', Imprint One, Gurgaon, 2007.

B L Shankar and Valerian Rodrigues, 'The Indian Parliament : A Democracy At Work' OUP, New Delh, 2011.

Changing Trends of Electoral Politics, Seminar No 640, Dec 2012.

Christophe Jaffrelot & Sanjay Kumar , 'Rise of the Plebians: The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies', Routledge, New Delhi, 2009.

Christopher Jafferlot, *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North Indian Politics*, Permanent Black 2003.

E Sridharan, "Do the Major National Parties Function Federally?" in Ajay K. Mehra, ed., *Party Politics in India: Emerging Trajectories*, New Delhi: Lancer Publications, 2013.

E. Sridharan, 'The Origins of the Electoral System: Rules, Representation and Power-Sharing in India's Democracy', in Zoya Hasan et al (eds.) *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices and Controversies*, Permanent Black 2002.

E. Sridharan, 'Towards State Funding of Elections in India? A Comparative

E. Sridharan, 2005. "Coalition strategies and the BJP expansion, 1989-2004," *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics* 43(2), pp.194-221.

E. Sridharan, 2010. "Party system," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.117-138.

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Gurpreet Mahajan, , ‘Unspoken Truth of Indian Elections’, The Hindu, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2014. <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/unspoken-truth-of-indian-elections/article6524239.ece>

Iqbal Ansari, ‘Minority Representation’ Seminar 506-October 2001

J V Deshpande, ‘ Reforming the Electoral System’ Economic and Political Weekly. December 19,1998.

James Manor 1990. ‘How and Why Liberal and Representative Politics Emerged in India’, PoliticalStudies. XXXVIII, 20-38

K C Shivramkrishnan, ‘North-South Divide and Delimitation Blues’, Economic and Political Weekly, August26-September2, 2000

K.C. Sivaramkrishnan, ‘Constituencies Delimitation: Deep Freeze Again?’ EPW, 22, December 2001.

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M. V. Rajeev Gowda and E. Sridharan, ‘The Consolidation of India’s Democracy: The Role of Parties and the Party System, 1947-2006’, in Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond and Marc Plattner, (eds.) *The State of India’s Democracy*, OUP , New Delhi, 2007

M.P. Singh and Rekha Saxena, *India at the Polls: Parliamentary Elections in a Federal Phase*, Orient Longman, Delhi, 2003

Nani Gopal Mahanta, Lok Sabha Elections in Assam shifting of Traditional Vote Bases to BJP, Economic & Political Weekly, August 30, 2014 vol xLIX no 35

Peter Ronald deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.), *India’s Political Parties*, Sage, New Delhi, 2006.

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Pradeep Chibber ,and Irfan Nooruddin, 'Do Party Systems Count? The Number of Parties and Government Performance in the Indian States', *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 37 No. 2 2004

Pratap Bhanu Mehta, 'Is Electoral and Institutional Reform the Answer?' Seminar, October, 2001.

Rajni Kothari,. 1970. "Continuity and change in India's party system," *Asian Survey* 10(11), pp.937-48.

Ramashray Roy, 'What Ails Our Electoral System? *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, Special Issue(July-Sept.1991)

Sandeep Shastri, Yogendra Yadav and K.C Suri , *Electoral Politics in Indian States*, OUP, New Delhi,2009.

Seminar. 656, April 2014. A Polity In Flux: a symposium on political dilemmas and emerging challenges.

Shirin Rai and Kumud Sharma, 'Democratizing the Indian Parliament: Reservation for Women Debate, Shirin Rai, (ed.) *International Perspective on Gender and Development*, 2000.

Special issue on National Election Study 2014,*Economic & Political Weekly*, September 27, 2014 VolXLIX No 39

Srinivasan Ramani, 'A Flawed Democracy – The Case for Proportional Representation in India',

Stephanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, 'Electoral Reservations, Political Representation and Social Change in India : A Comparative Perspective', Manohar, New Delhi,2005.

Stéphanie Tawa Lama-Rewal, 'Studying Elections in India: Scientific and Political Debates', *Samaj*,3/2009.

Steven Wilkinson, *Votes and Violence: Electoral Competition and Ethnic Riots in India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 2004.

Sudha Pai (ed) of *Handbook of Politics in Indian States, Region, Parties, and Economic Reforms*, oxford,2013

Suhas Palshikar and Yogendra Yadav, *Electoral Politics in the Indian States: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond*, OUP, New Delhi 2009.

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Suhas Palshikar, , 'Modi, Media and the Middle Class', Seminar, April 2014

Suhas Palshikar, K.C.Suri, Yogendra Yadav, Party Competition in Indian States: Electoral Politics in PostCongress Polity,2014, Oxford,NewDelhi

Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner, *The State of India's Democracy*, OUP, New Delhi,

Ujjwal Kumar Singh, *Institutions and Democratic Governance: A Study of the Election Commission and Electoral Governance in India*, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML), New Delhi, 2004.

Yogendra Yadav, 'Political Representation', in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.) , OxfordCompanion to Politics in India, OUP, New Delhi2010.

Yogendra Yadav, and Suhas Palshikar. 2006. "Party system and electoral politics in the Indian states, 1952-2002: From hegemony to convergence," in Peter Ronald deSouza, and E. Sridharan (eds.) *India's political parties*. New Delhi: Sage, pp.73-115.

Zoya Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India, OUP, New Delhi2009

Zoya Hasan, Politics of Inclusion: Castes, Minorities and Affirmative Action, OUP, New Delhi 2009.

## **COURSE: PSC908S**

### **SOUTH ASIA IN WORLD POLITICS**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

#### **Introduction:**

PSC908S is an interdisciplinary course that provides a comprehensive understanding of the complexities of South Asian politics in the global arena. The course is designed to explore South Asia as a region, including its colonial and post-colonial experiences. It also analyzes South Asia's role in the regional and global environment, the security challenges it faces, and the various factors that contribute to its human development index.

Throughout the course, students will gain analytical, investigative, application, and creative skills that will help them understand the various factors that shape South Asian politics. By the

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end of the course, students will have developed a deeper understanding of the region's political dynamics, including its various conflicts, the role of great powers, and the challenges that impede its development.

**Specific CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the impact of colonialism on South Asia's political landscape, including the rise of nationalism and the formation of modern nation-states. This CSO aligns with the "analyze" and "evaluate" levels of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO2: Investigate the role of inter-state conflicts in South Asia, including the India-Pakistan and India-China conflicts. This CSO aligns with the "investigate" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO3: Apply theories of arms race and nuclear conflict to understand the security challenges facing South Asia. This CSO aligns with the "apply" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO4: Create a proposal for how South Asian nations can address the challenges of militancy and insurgency in the region. This CSO aligns with the "create" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO5: Evaluate the role of great powers such as the USA, Russia, and China in shaping South Asian politics. This CSO aligns with the "evaluate" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO6: Analyze the impact of traditional and non-traditional security challenges on South Asia's human development index. This CSO aligns with the "analyze" and "evaluate" levels of Bloom's taxonomy.

**Module – I: Introduction to South Asia**

- South Asia as a Region
- Colonialism and South Asia
- South Asia: Post colonial experiences

**Module – II: South Asia in the Regional Environment**

- Inter-state Conflicts: India-Pakistan and India-China
- Arms Race and Nuclear Conflict in South Asia
- Militancy and Insurgency: Baluchistan, Tamil Question in Sri Lanka & Afghan Crisis
- South Asian Multilateralism: SAARC

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**Module – III: Global Politics and South Asia**

- Role of Great Powers in South Asia: USA , Russia & China
- South Asia and the Global Human Development Index: Poverty, Hunger & Refugee Crisis

**Module – IV: Security Challenges in South Asia: Traditional and Non Traditional**

- State and Non state terrorism
- Ethnic conflict and Religious Fundamentalism
- Gender, Ecology & Water,

**Recommended Readings:**

Basrur, Rajesh, M., edited, *Security in the New Millennium: Views from South Asia*, NewDelhi, India Research Press, 2001.

Bhola, P.L., and Ramakant, edited. *Post Cold War Developments in South Asia*, Jaipur,

Bidwai, P and Vanaik A., *South Asia on a Short Fuse: Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001.

Cohen, Stephen, P., *India: Emerging Power*, Washington D.C, Brookings Institution Press,2001.

Hewitt, Vernon, *The New International Politics of South Asia*, Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1997.

Kothari, Smitu and Mian, Zia, (ed.), *Out of the Nuclear Shadow*, Delhi, Lokayan, 2001.

Kux, D., *Estranged Democracies: India and The US 1941-1991*, New Delhi, Sage, 1993.

Latter, R., *Strengthening Security in South Asia*, London, Wilton Park, Course 108, HMS, 1995.

Mitra, S., edited, *Sub-nationalism in South Asia*, Boulder, West View, 1996.

RBSA Publisher, 1995.

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**COURSE: PSC909S**

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS  
(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

**Introduction:**

PSC909S is a comprehensive course that explores the origin, typology, and role of international organizations in world politics. The course is designed to provide students with a broad understanding of the various international organizations, their functions, and their impact on global affairs. It covers topics such as the League of Nations, international finance and trade, and regional security and economic integrations.

Throughout the course, students will develop analytical, investigative, application, and creative skills that will enable them to understand the various international organizations' functions and their impact on global politics. By the end of the course, students will have a deeper understanding of the role that international organizations play in shaping the world order.

**Specific CSOs:**

CSO1: Analyze the origin and typology of international organizations, including state actors like IGOs and non-state actors like INGOs and MNCs. This CSO aligns with the "analyze" and "evaluate" levels of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO2: Investigate the current issues and debates surrounding international organizations in world politics. This CSO aligns with the "investigate" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO3: Apply theories of international finance and trade to understand the roles and functions of international financial organizations like the IMF and World Bank. This CSO aligns with the "apply" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO4: Create a proposal for how international organizations can address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. This CSO aligns with the "create" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO5: Evaluate the role of regional security and economic integrations such as NATO, ASEAN, EU, and SAARC in shaping the world order. This CSO aligns with the "evaluate" level of Bloom's taxonomy.

CSO6: Analyze the relevance and reforms needed in the UN to address the current global challenges. This CSO aligns with the "analyze" and "evaluate" levels of Bloom's taxonomy.

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### **Module – I: International Organisations and World Politics**

- Origin of International Organisations
- Typology of International Organisations: State Actors: International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) & Non-state Actors: i. International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) ii. Multinational Corporation (MNCs)
- International Organisations in World Politics : Current Issues and Debates

### **Module – II: International Organisations: League of Nations and Moduleed Nations Organisation.**

- The League of Nations System: Causes for Downfall ; The Lessons from the League System
- The Moduleed Nations: Peace and Security; Arms Control and Disarmaments; Decolonisation & Self Determination ; Socio-Economic Development.
- Relevance and Reforms of UN

### **Module – III: International Finance and Trade**

- IMF & World Bank: Structural Adjustment; Foreign Aid & Conditionality
- GATT & WTO: World Trade and Development

### **Module – IV: Regional Security and Economic Integrations**

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO): Relevance of Military Alliances
- The Association for South Asian Nations (ASEAN): Renewed Political and Economic Regionalism
- The European Union (EU) : Transcending Sovereignty in Europe
- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

### **Recommended Readings:**

Bennett, A. Leroy and James K. Oliver, *International Organizations: Principles and Issues*, 7th edn, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2002.

Gagné, Gilbert, "International Trade Rules and States: Enhanced Authority for the WTO?", in Richard A. Higgott, Geoffrey R.D. Underhill, and Andreas Bieler, eds,

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*Non-State Actors and Authority in the Global System*, London/New York: Routledge, 2000

Groom, A.J.R., "The Advent of International Institutions", in Paul Taylor and A.J.R. Groom, eds,

*International Organisation: A Conceptual Approach*, London: Frances Pinter, 1978, 8. Mingst, Karen A. *The Moduleed Nations in the Post Cold war Era*, West View Press, 1995.

Nugent, Neill, *The Government and Politics of the European Union*, 6th edn, Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2006

Randall, Stephen J., "Managing Trilateralism: The Moduleed States, Mexico, and Canada in the Post-NAFTA Era", in Stephen J. Randall and Herman W. Konrad, eds, *NAFTA in transition*, Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 1996,

Whalley, John, "Why Do Countries Seek Regional Trade Agreements?", in Jeffrey A. Frankel, ed., *The Regionalization of the World Economy*, Chicago/London: University of Chicago Press, 1998 5. Dennon, David B.H. and Evelyn Colbert, "Challenges for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)", *Pacific Affairs*, vol. 71, no. 4 (winter 1998-1999)

**COURSE : PSC1001C**

**POLITICAL THOUGHT IN MODERN INDIA  
(Credits: 3+1+0=4)**

Course Introduction:

The course “Political Thought in Modern India” aims to introduce students to the rich tradition of political thought that has emerged in India since the colonial period. The course will explore the ideas and contributions of prominent Indian political thinkers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar, and others. Through an examination of their writings, speeches, and political actions, the course seeks to provide students with a deeper understanding of the evolution of political thought in modern India and its relevance to contemporary political debates.

CSOs

CSO1: Students will be able to analyze the political thought of a particular Indian thinker and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses. They will be required to identify key concepts and arguments in the thinker's works and critically analyze their significance in the context of contemporary Indian politics.

CSO2: Students will be able to apply the insights gained from their study of Indian political thought to real-world political situations. They will be required to analyze current political debates and policy issues in India and evaluate the relevance of different political theories and ideas in addressing these challenges.

CSO3: Students will be able to develop their own original perspectives on contemporary political issues in India, drawing on insights gained from their study of Indian political thought. They will be required to develop a research Course or project that demonstrates their ability to engage with complex political issues and develop informed and original arguments.

CSO4: Students will be able to analyze the relationship between political thought and political practice in India. They will be required to examine the ways in which political ideas have influenced political movements and policy-making in modern India, and evaluate the successes and failures of these efforts.

CSO5: Students will be able to apply the lessons of Indian political thought to broader debates in political theory and philosophy. They will be required to evaluate the relevance of Indian political thought to contemporary debates on democracy, liberalism, nationalism, and other key concepts in political theory.

CSO6: Students will be able to create original arguments and perspectives on the role of political thought in shaping India's political future. They will be required to develop a research Course or project that demonstrates their ability to engage with complex political issues and develop informed and original arguments about the future of Indian politics

### **Module-1 Renaissance and Social Reform**

- Raja Rammohan Roy: Liberal Ideas and the Women's Emancipation.
- Swami Vivekananda: Vedantic Nationalism and Reformist Conservatism.

### **Module-2 Nationalist Thought: Moderates and Extremists**

- Dadabhai Naoroji: Drain Theory and the Dynamics of Capitalist Development.
- Mahadev Govind Ranade: Rational Liberalism.
- Aurobindo Ghosh: Passive Resistance.

### **Module-3 Religious and Cultural Nationalism**

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Two Nations Theory.
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: Hindu Nationalism and Hindutva.

### **Module-4 Tradition vs Modernity Debate and Social Reform**

- Mahatma Gandhi: *Hind Swaraj*
- Jawaharlal Nehru: Secularism and Socialism.
- Bhim Rao Ambedkar: *Annihilation of Caste*

### **Recommended Readings**

Appadorai A., 'Documents on Political Thought in Modern India,' Vol. 1 Oxford University Press, 1970.

Chandra Bipan, 'India's Struggle for Independence,' New Delhi, Penguin 1989.

Chousalkar Ashok, 'Hindutva: V.D. Savarkar and M.S. Golwalkar' in Bidyut Chakravarty(ed) *Social of Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi 2004.

Dennis Dalton, 'Mahatma Gandhi : Non-Violent Power in Action', Columbia University Press 1993.

Doctor Adi H., 'Political Thinkers of Modern India Mittal Publications, New Delhi 1997.

Ganguli B.N., 'Dadabhai Naoroji and the Drain Theory', The Journal of Asian Studies, Cambridge University Press, Aug.1967.

- Gopal S. (ed) '*Jawaharlal Nehru, An Anthology*,' Oxford University Press, 1980.
- Grover Verinder, *M.G. Ranade – A Biography of his vision and ideas*, 'Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi -1998.
- Guha Ramchandra (ed.), '*Makers of modern India Penguin*,' Viking 2010.
- Hay S., *Sources of Indian Tradition*, Penguin, 1997.
- Mehta, VR, '*Foundations of Indian Political Thought*,' Manohar Publishers and Distributers, 2005.
- Nehru Jawaharlal, '*Discovery of India*,' Meridian Books, London 1956.
- Pantham Thomas Deutsch Kenneth, '*Political Thought in Modern India*,' Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1986.
- Parekh, Bikhu, *Gandhian Political Philosophy- A Critical Examination*, University of Notre Dame Press, 1989.
- Singh Jaswant, '*India, Partition, Independence*' Oxford, 2005.
- Verma, VP, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra, 2004

**(Special Course)**

**COURSE : PSC1002SP1**

**ETHNO NATIONALISM AND POLITICAL PROCESSES IN NORTHEAST INDIA**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

**Course Introduction:**

Northeast India is known for its diverse culture, history, and ethnic communities. This special course aims to explore the political processes and ethno-nationalism in Northeast India. The course will provide an understanding of the historical, political, and cultural factors that have contributed to the emergence of ethnic nationalism in Northeast India. It will analyze the role of the state, civil society, and development discourse in shaping the political processes in the region. The course will also examine the challenges that the region poses to the Indian nation-state and the responses of the Indian state towards these challenges.

## **CSOs**

CSO1: Critically evaluate the theoretical frameworks of primordialist, instrumentalist, and constructivist views of ethnicity and ethno-nationalism in Northeast India.

CSO2: Analyze the impact of British colonial policies on the ethnic communities of Northeast India and their struggle for independence.

CSO3: Apply the theory of relative deprivation to understand the emergence of ethno-nationalism in Northeast India.

CSO4: Evaluate the effectiveness of the Sixth Schedule and the reorganization of Northeast states in addressing the challenges of ethno-nationalism in the region.

CSO5: Develop a policy framework that can address the challenges of ethno-nationalism in Northeast India while promoting the development of the region.

CSO6: Design a civil society-led peace-making process that can facilitate dialogue between the Indian state and ethno-nationalist groups in Northeast India.

## **Module – I: Understanding Ethnicity and Ethno- nationalism**

- Concept– Ethnicity and Ethno-nationalism
- Theoretical Understanding– Primordialist, Instrumentalist and Constructivist views
- Theory of Relative Deprivation
- Ethno- nationalism and Sub- nationalism in Northeast India

## **Module – II: Northeast India: From Colonialism to Post Colonialism**

- Administrative History of British Northeast Frontier
- Colonial Economic and Immigration Policy
- Freedom Struggle and Northeast India
- Indian Constitution and Northeast India: Sixth Schedule and Reorganization of NE States

## **Module - III: NE and Challenges to Indian Nation state**

- Ethno- nationalism and Challenges to Indian Nation-state from Assam and Nagaland
- Ethno- nationalism and Conflict within Assam– Bodo Movement
- Indian State policy toward NE India: Military Intervention and AFSPA
- Civil Society responses to Peace Making in Northeast India

#### **Module - IV: Development Discourse and Protest Movement in Northeast India**

- Indian State and development approach toward the region
- Protest Movements: Protecting Resources and Ecology
- Human security and Northeast India

#### **Recommended Readings:**

Akhil Ranjan Dutta, ed, *Human Security in Northeast India: Issues and Policies*, Guwahati: Anneswa, 2009.

Alexander McKenzie, *The North East Frontier of India*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 2000.

Alokesh Baruah, *India's North-East: Developmental Issues in a Historical Perspective*, New Delhi: Manohar-CSH, 2005.

Anthony D. Smith, *The Ethnic Origin of Nations*, Basil Blackwell, 1986.

Arupjyoti Choudhury & Dilip Gogoi, *Marginal Frontier : Essays on Northeast India*,

B.G. Verghese, *India's Northeast Resurgent: Ethnicity, Insurgency, Governance, Development*, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1996.

Dilip Gogoi, ed. *Unheeded Hinterland : Identity and Sovereignty in Northeast India*,  
Guwahati: Bhabani, 2012.

H. K., Barpujari, *North-East India: Problems, Policies and Prospects*, New Delhi: Spectrum Publications, 1998.

Hiren Gohain, *Assam: a burning question*, Guwahati: Spectrum Publications, 1985.  
London; Routledge, 2016.

Monirul Hussain, *Interrogating Development: State, Displacement and Popular Resistance in Northeast India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2008.

Monirul Hussain, *The Assam Movement: Class, Ideology and Movement*, New Delhi: South Asia Books, 1993.

Nani Gopal Mahanta, *Confronting the State: ULFA's quest for Sovereignty*, New Delhi: Sage, 2014.

Neville Maxwell, *India's China War*, London: Random House, 2000.

Pahi Saikia, *Ethnic Mobilisation and Violence in Northeast India*, Routledge, 2012.

Sajal Nag, *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency and Subnationalism in North-East India*, New Delhi: Manohar, 2002.

Sajal Nag, *Roots of Ethnic Conflict-Nationality Question in North-East India*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1990.

Sanjib Baruah, *India against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Udayon Misra, *Periphery Strikes Back : Challenges to the Nation-state in Assam and Nagaland*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 2000.

## **COURSE : PSC1002SP2**

### **WAR AND PEACE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

#### Course Introduction:

This course examines the complex interplay between war and peace in international relations. It aims to provide students with a theoretical and practical understanding of the causes of war, the experiences of war and peace, and the various approaches to preventing war and promoting world peace. The course will draw upon a range of perspectives, including realist and liberal theories, and explore historical and contemporary examples of war and peace in world politics.

#### Specific CSOs

CSO1: Analyze the realist and liberal perspectives on war and peace in international relations, including their key assumptions, strengths, and weaknesses. Compare and contrast these perspectives and evaluate their relevance to contemporary world politics.

CSO2: Apply the theories of standard and structural causes of inter-state war to a specific historical case study, such as the outbreak of World War I. Evaluate the role of these causes in the outbreak of the war and the subsequent impact on international relations.

CSO3: Develop a proposal for a new international regime aimed at preventing or resolving a specific contemporary conflict, such as the ongoing conflict in Syria. Outline the key features of the regime, including its goals, membership, and enforcement mechanisms.

CSO4: Analyze the causes and implications of intra-state/civil wars in the post-Cold War period. Evaluate the effectiveness of international responses to these conflicts, including humanitarian interventions and peacekeeping operations.

CSO5: Apply the principles of preventive diplomacy to a contemporary case study, such as the ongoing tensions between India and Pakistan. Evaluate the potential effectiveness of these strategies and propose alternative approaches.

CSO6: Develop a research project on the role of international law in preventing war and promoting peace. Identify a specific area of international law, such as the law of armed conflict or the law of the sea, and analyze its impact on contemporary international relations. Develop a research question and propose a methodology for answering it.

### **Module – I: Perspective on War and Peace in International Relations**

- Realist Perspective on War & Peace i. Thucydides's *The Melian Dialogue* , ii. Hobbes 's
- *The State of Nature and state of War* iii. Waltz's *The origin of War in Neorealist Theory* iv.
- Gilpin's *Hegemonic War and International Changes*
- Liberal Perspective on War & Peace , i. Kant's *Perpetual Peace* , ii. Doyle's *Liberalism and World Politics* iii. Keohane & Nye's *Power and Interdependence*

### **Module – II: Causes of War**

- Why Human Fights? Explanation on Violent Behaviour of Individuals
- Why Communities Fight? Explanation on Collective Violence
- Why Nations Fight ? Explanation on standard and structural causes of Inter-state War

### **Module – III: Experiences of War and Peace in World Politics**

- Pre Cold War period : Two Great Wars – WW I & WW II
- Post Cold War Period : Intra-State /Civil War- Causes and Implications in World Politics
- War in 21<sup>st</sup> Century : Conflict Over Ideology & Identity and Environment , Clash of Civilisation, Global War on Terror , War over natural resources /Ecological Violence

## Module – IV: Prevention of War and World Peace

- Moduleed Nations and maintaining World Peace & Security
- Regional Organisation and Maintaining Regional Peace
- Great Powers & Preventive Diplomacy
- International Regimes & Prevention of War : Nuclear Non-proliferation & Disarmament , Human Rights & Humanitarian Intervention, International Law on War

## Recommended Readings

Alex Austin, Martina Fisher & Norbert Ropers (eds.) *Transforming Ethnopolitical Conflict: The Berghof Hand Books*, VS Verlag for Sozialwissenschaften, 2004.

Charles Webel, Johan Galtung, *Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies*, Routledge, 2007. 5. David Carment, Albrecht Schnabel, *Conflict Prevention from Rhetoric to Reality*, Lexington Books, 2004.

D. Held & A. McGrew (eds.), *The Global Transformations Reader: An Introduction to the Globalization Debate*, Polity Press, 2000

David P. Barash, *Approaches to Peace: A Reader in Peace Studies*, Oxford University Press, 1999.

David P. Barash, Charles P. Webel, *Peace and Conflict Studies*, Sage 2002

F. Halliday, *The Making of the Second Cold War*, Verso, London, 1983

J. Baylis & S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, OUP, UK, 4th edition, 2007

J.S. Goldstein, *International Relations*, Sixth Edition, Pearson Publishers, Delhi, 2008

P. Hirst, *War and Power in the 21st Century*, Polity Press, Cambridge, UK, 2001

P.R. Vioti and M.V. Kauppi, *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*, Third Edition, Pearson Publishers, Delhi, 2007

*Peace Building & Conflict Prevention in Developing Countries: A Practical Guide*, CPN Guidebook, 1999

Peter Wallenstein, *Understanding Conflict Resolution: War, Peace and the Global System*, Sage 2002.

Ranabir Samaddar, *Peace Studies: An Introduction to the Concept, Scope, and Themes*, Sage, 2004.

Seyon Brown, *The Causes and Prevention of War*, St. Martin's Press, 1994

Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh and Anuradha Chenoy, *Human Security*, Routledge Publishers, Delhi, 2008

## **COURSE : PSC1002SP3**

### **INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

#### **Course Introduction:**

This course provides an introduction to the interdisciplinary field of Development Studies. It explores various theoretical approaches to development, including classical, neo-liberal, Marxian, dependency, alternative, and participatory approaches, and critically examines development policies and strategies in India. The course also highlights the importance of human development, gender, and environment in the development process. Students will develop a deep understanding of development issues and trends, and learn how to analyze and evaluate development policies and programs.

#### **CSOs:**

CSO1: Critically analyze the neo-liberal approach to development and its impact on the Indian economy.

CSO1: Compare and contrast the Marxist and dependency approaches to development, and evaluate their relevance in the contemporary world.

CSO3: Apply the human rights-based approach to development to a real-world development program in India and assess its effectiveness.

CSO4: Design a participatory development program for a marginalized community in India, taking into account their specific needs and aspirations.

CSO5: Create a development policy proposal for the Indian government that prioritizes environmental sustainability and social justice.

CSO6: Develop a gender-responsive budget for a development project in India and justify the allocation of resources based on gender-based needs and priorities.

#### **Module I: Introduction to Development Studies**

- Development Studies: Origin and Conceptual understanding
- Issues and Current Trends in Development Studies

#### **Module II: Development-Theories and Approaches**

- Classical and Neo-liberal Approaches
- Marxian and Dependency Approaches

- Alternative and Participatory Approaches
- Post-development Theory

### **Module III: Development: Human Development, Gender and Environment**

- Human Development: Human Security and Rights based approach to development
- Gender and Development
- Environment and Sustainable development

### **Module IV: Development Policies and Strategies in India**

- The Nehruvian Development Strategy
- Shift in the Development Strategy: Liberalisation of Indian Economy
- Indian Liberal Economy and the Issue of Social Justice

### **Recommended readings:**

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

Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.

Amit Bhaduri, and Deepak Nayyar, *The Intelligent Person's Guide to Liberalization*, New Delhi, Penguin 1995.

Amitav Acharya, "Human Security" in John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (eds) *The Globalisation of World Politics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), pp. 490-505

Anders N rman, 'Development Thinking: Bridging the Gap between Theory and Practice' ,

Andrea Cornwall and Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, 'Putting the 'Rights-Based Approach' to Development into Perspective', *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (2004), pp. 1415-1437

Andrew Sumner , 'What Is Development Studies?', *Development in Practice*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (Nov., 2006), pp. 644-650

Atul Kohli, *The State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1987.

Biman Jalan,(ed), *The Indian Economy: Problems and Prospects*, New Delhi, Viking, 1992

Bronwyn James, 'Is Ecofeminism Relevant?', *Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, No. 29, *Women and the Environment* (1996), pp. 8-21

Caroline Thomas , 'Global Governance, Development and Human Security: Exploring the Links',

Casseu, Robert and Vijay Joshi (eds.) *India: the Future of Economic Reform*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press. 1995.

Charlotte Bretherton, 'Global Environmental Politics: Putting Gender on the Agenda?', *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (Jan., 1998), pp. 85-100

Christine Sylvester , 'Development Studies and Postcolonial Studies: Disparate Tales of the 'Third World'', *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Aug., 1999), pp. 703-721

Craig N. Murphy and Enrico Augelli, 'International Institutions, Decolonization, and Development' , *International Political Science Review* , Vol. 14, No. 1, (Jan., 1993), pp. 71-85

David Simon , 'Development Reconsidered; New Directions in Development Thinking' , *Human Geography*, Vol. 79, No. 4, Current Development Thinking (1997), pp. 183-201

Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.

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John Brohman , 'Economism and Critical Silences in Development Studies: A Theoretical Critique of Neoliberalism' , *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Jun., 1995), pp. 297-318

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Jon Harald Sande Lie, 'Post-Development Theory and the Discourse-Agency Conundrum', *Social Analysis: The International Journal of Social and Cultural Practice*, Vol. 52, No. 3 (Winter 2008), pp. 118-137

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M. Shamsul Haque, 'Environmental Discourse and Sustainable Development: Linkages and Limitations', *Ethics and the Environment*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (2000), pp. 3-21

Michael Edwards, 'The Irrelevance of Development Studies', *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Jan., 1989), pp. 116-135

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Niels C. Lind "Some Thoughts on the Human Development Index" , *Social Indicators Research*, Vol. 27, No. 1 (Aug., 1992), pp. 89-101

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Paul Streeten , "Human Development: Means and Ends", *The Bangladesh Development Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (December 1993), pp. 65-76

Pranab Bardhan, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, London, Blackwell, 1984.

Roland Paris , 'Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?' , *International Security*, Vol. 26, No.2 (Fall, 2001), pp. 87-102

Ronald H. Chilcote 'Issues of Theory in Dependency and Marxism', *Latin American Perspectives*, Vol. 8, No. 3/4, Dependency and Marxism (Late Summer - Autumn, 1981), pp. 3-16

Sara Curran , 'Topics in Development: Gender and Development' , *Women's Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 31, No. 3/4, Women and Development: Rethinking Policy and Reconceptualizing Practice (Fall

*Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (March 1997), pp. 53-95

Sudipta Kaviraj, 'Dilemmas of Democratic Development in India' in Adrian Leftwich edited

Susan Buckingham, 'Ecofeminism in the Twenty-First Century', *The Geographical Journal*, Vol.170, No. 2, Environment and Development in the UK,(Jun., 2004), pp. 146-154

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Tony Smith , 'The Underdevelopment of Development Literature: The Case of Dependency Theory', *World Politics*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Jan., 1979), pp. 247-288

Trevor Parfitt, 'The Ambiguity of Participation: A Qualified Defence of Participatory Development' , *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (2004), pp. 537-556

UNDP. *Human Development Report*. 2001.

Vidhu Verma , 'Engendering Development: Limits of Feminist Theories and Justice', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, No. 49 (Dec. 4-10, 2004), pp. 5246-525 Winter, 2003), pp. 293-302

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**COURSE : PSC1002SP4**

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

### **Introduction:**

Welcome to the post-graduate course in International Law (PSC1002SP4). This course is designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the fundamental principles and practices of international law. It covers a broad range of topics, including the origin and development of

international law, sources of international law, the subjects of international law, dispute settlement mechanisms, and global common laws. Throughout the course, you will learn about the various theories and approaches that have shaped modern international law, including the role of international bodies, such as the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court. You will also gain an understanding of the rights and responsibilities of states, including the legality of military intervention and the use of force.

The course will also cover important global common laws, such as international human rights laws, international environmental laws, laws of the sea, international space law, and nuclear weapons and international law. By the end of this course, you will be equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the complex world of international law.

### **CSOs**

CSO1: Analyze the different sources of international law and evaluate their relative importance in the development of modern international law.

CSO2: Evaluate the concept of state sovereignty and its role in shaping the international legal system, including the rights and responsibilities of states.

CSO3: Develop a critical understanding of the UN Charter and its provisions for peaceful settlement of disputes and collective security.

CSO4: Critically analyze the role of international bodies, such as the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, in the enforcement of international law and their effectiveness in promoting global justice.

CSO5: Synthesize the principles of international human rights laws and evaluate their effectiveness in protecting human rights on a global scale.

CSO6: Create a framework for understanding the complex issues surrounding international environmental law and analyze the role of international cooperation in addressing global environmental challenges.

### **Module – I: Introduction to International Law**

- Origin and Development
- Sources of International Laws: i. Customs ii. Treaties iii. Judicial Decisions iv. International bodies
- Municipal Law and International Law
- International Laws : Modern Theories and Approaches

## **Module – II: The Subjects of International Laws**

- The State: i. Recognition ii. Territory iii. Sovereignty IV. Self Determinations  
Protectorate and protected state
- Rights of States: i. Equality ii. Interdependence iii. Co-existence in International System.
- The State Responsibility & State Succession

v.

## **Module – III: International Law and Dispute Settlement**

- UN Charter : Peaceful Settlement of Dispute & UN Collective Security System
- Arbitration and Judicial Settlement
- International Court of Justice & International Criminal Court
- Legality of Military Intervention and the Use of Force in International Laws

## **Module – IV: Global Common Laws**

- International Human Rights Laws
- International Environment Laws
- Laws of Sea
- International Space law
- Nuclear Weapons and International and Law

## **Recommended Reading:**

1. Brownlie, Ian . *Principles of Public International Laws*.

1966. Vattel, Emer De . *The Laws of Nations* . 1760

12. Brownlie, Ian , [Basic Documents in International Law](#), Oxford University Press, 1995 (4th edition)

14. Carty Anthony. [Philosophy of International Law](#), Edinburgh University Press, 2007

Buchanan, Allen , [Justice, Legitimacy, and Self-Determination: Moral Foundations for International Law](#) . Oxford University Press, 2004

Goldsmith; Jack L & Jack L. & Posner Eric A. [The Limits of International Law](#) . Oxford University Press, 2005

Grotius , Hugo *On the Laws of War and Peace* , 1625

Knop, Karen , [Diversity and Self-Determination in International Law](#) , Cambridge University Press, 2002

Korman, Sharon. [The Right of Conquest: The Acquisition of Territory by Force in International Law and Practice](#) , Clarendon Press, 1996

Mingst , Karen A. *The Moduleed Nations in the Post Cold war Era*, West View Press,1995.7.Whittaker,David J. *Moduleed Nations in Actions* , UCL Press.

Shaw, Malcolm N. *International Law* , Cambridge University Press.2003.

Starke, J.G. *Starke 's International Law* .Butterworths,1994

## **COURSE : PSC1002SP5**

### **ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICS**

**(Credits: 3+2+0=5)**

#### **Introduction:**

Welcome to the post-graduate course in International Law (PSC1002SP4). This course aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the principles and practices of international law, focusing on its origins, sources, and modern theories. The course covers a wide range of topics, including the subjects of international law, the UN charter, international dispute settlement, and global common laws.

Throughout the course, you will gain a comprehensive understanding of the key principles and concepts of international law, including the rights and responsibilities of states, the UN collective security system, and the legality of military intervention and the use of force. You will also learn about global common laws, such as international human rights laws, environmental laws, laws of the sea, and space law.

By the end of this course, you will have developed the knowledge and skills necessary to critically analyze the complexities of international law and its impact on global politics.

#### CSOs

CSO1: Analyze the origins and development of international law and its evolution in the modern era.

CSO2: Evaluate the sources of international law, including customs, treaties, judicial decisions, and international bodies, and their impact on the international legal system.

CSO3: Develop a critical understanding of the principles and practices of modern theories of international law.

CSO3: Analyze the rights and responsibilities of states, including recognition, territory, sovereignty, self-determination, protectorate, and protected state.

CSO4: Evaluate the role of international organizations such as the UN, the International Court of Justice, and the International Criminal Court in settling disputes and promoting global common laws.

CSO5: Create a framework for understanding the complexities of global common laws, including international human rights laws, environmental laws, laws of the sea, space law, and nuclear weapons and international law.

### **Module I: Environmentalism and Political Theory**

- Environmental Discourse and its evolution
- Green Political Thought: Central Ideas
- Eco-feminism
- Eco-socialism

### **Module II: Environment and Development**

- New Paradigms of Development
- Sustainable Development
- Ecological Modernisation
- Ecological Citizenship

### **Module III: Environmental Issues in India**

- Environment Policy in India: Issues and Concerns
- Environment and Development in India: Debates
- Judicial Activism on Environmental Issues

### **Module IV: Environmental Issues of North East India**

- Water Resources, Forests, Population and Natural Disasters
- Environmental Hazards and Social Vulnerability
- Indigenous Communities and Common Property Resources

**Readings:**

- Agarwal, Anil and SModulea Narayan (ed.) (1985), *The State of India's Environment: A Second Citizen's Report*, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi.
- Baker, Susan (2006), *Sustainable Development*, Routledge Publications.
- Buckingham-Hatfield, Susan (2000), *Gender and Environment*, Routledge Publications.
- Carter, Neil (2007), *The Politics of the Environment*, Cambridge University Press.
- Chopra, K., G.K Kadekodi and M N Murthy. 1990. *Participatory Development: People and Common Property Resources*. Sage, New Delhi
- Cutler, Susan L., (ed.) (1999), *Environmental Risks and Hazards*, Prentice Hall in India.
- Dobson, Andrew (1995), *Green Political Thought*, 2 nd Edition, Routledge Publications.
- Kalland, Arne and Persoon, Gerard (2000), *Environmentalism: A Global History*, OUP, Delhi
- Karlsson, Bengt G., *The Unruly Hills: A Political Ecology of India's Northeast*, Berghahn Books, 2011
- Krishna Sumi (1996), *Environmental Politics: People's Lives and Development*, Sage, New Delhi.
- McDuie Ra, Duncan, *Civil Society, Democratisation and the search for Human Security: The Politics of the Environment, Gender and Identity in Northeast India*, Nova Science Publishers, New York, 2009
- Menon, Ajit and Ananda Vadivelu 2006. 'Common Property Resources in Different Agro-Climatic Landscapes in India', in *Conservation and Society*, Vol.4 & 1, pp.132-154.
- Rajan, Mukund Govind (1997), *Global Environment Politics: India and North-South Politics of Global Environmental Issues*, OUP, Delhi.
- Ramachandra Guha (ed.) (1998), *Social Ecology*, OUP, Delhi.
- Sachs, Wolfgang (ed) (2010), *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*, ZedBooks.
- Shiva, Vandana (1984), *Ecofeminism*, Zed Books.

**(Open Elective -2)**

**COURSE : PSC1002OP1**

**DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA**

**(Credits: 3+1+0=4)**

### **Introduction**

Welcome to the open elective course on Democracy and Human Rights in India (PSC1002OP1). This course is designed to provide an understanding of the concept of human rights and its relevance in the Indian context. The course covers various topics such as the approaches to the study of human rights, constitutional and legal activism, civil rights protection movements, human rights issues of vulnerable groups, and state response to human rights.

Throughout the course, you will learn about the challenges faced by different vulnerable groups such as minorities, Dalits and SCs, women and children, refugees, internally displaced people, and disabled persons. You will gain an understanding of the role of civil society, statutory bodies, and the state in promoting and protecting human rights in India.

By the end of this course, you will have developed a critical understanding of the different dimensions of human rights in India and their relationship with democracy and governance.

### **CSOs**

CSO1: Analyze the concept of human rights in the Western and Developing Countries context, and critically evaluate the approaches to the study of human rights: Universalism vs. Cultural Relativism.

CSO2: Evaluate the effectiveness of constitutional and legal activism in India in promoting and protecting human rights, with a focus on fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.

CSO3: Critically analyze the civil rights protection movements in India, with a focus on the tribal and indigenous people's rights movement, and evaluate their impact on human rights.

CSO4: Analyze the human rights issues faced by vulnerable groups such as minorities, Dalits and SCs, women and children, refugees, internally displaced people, and disabled persons, and develop strategies to address these issues.

CSO5: Evaluate the role of the state in promoting physical and social security, and critically analyze the role of the police and armed forces in protecting human rights.

CSO6: Develop a critical understanding of the role of statutory bodies such as the NHRC, National Minority Commission, SC/ST Commission, and Women's Commission in promoting and protecting human rights in India, and evaluate their effectiveness

### **Module I: The Concept of Human Rights**

- Western context
- Developing Countries context
- Approaches to the study of Human Rights: Universalism vs. Cultural Relativism

### **Module II: Human Rights: Constitutional, Legal and Civil Activism in India**

- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Civil Rights Protection Movements:
- Tribal and Indigenous People's Rights Movement

### **Module III: Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups: Issues and Challenges**

- Minorities
- Dalits and SCs
- Women and Children
- Refugees, Internally Displaced People and Disabled Persons

### **Module IV: State Response to Human Rights**

- Physical Security: Role of Police and Armed Forces
- Social Security: Policies and Programs
- Statutory Bodies: NHRC, National Minority Commission, SC/ST Commission, Women's Commission

### **Recommended Readings:**

Adil-ul Yasin and Archana Upadhyay, *Human Rights*, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004.

Carol C. Gould, *Globalizing Democracy and Human Rights*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.

*Challenges to Civil Rights Guarantees in India*, South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre & A. G. Noorani, 2011.

Daniel Whelan, *Indivisible Human Rights: A History*, University of Pennsylvania, 2010.

David P. Forsythe, *Encyclopedia of Human Rights-Volume 1*, Oxford University Press, 2009

*Democracy and Development: Theory and Practice*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1996.

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Eva Brems, *Human Rights: Universality and Diversity*, Kluwer, Law International, 2001.  
F. E. Dovrick, (ed) (1979), *Human Rights, Problems, Perspective and Texts*, Saxon House, England.

*Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India*, Third Edition, South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, 2010.

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[http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/255/hdr\\_1994\\_en\\_complete\\_nostats.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/255/hdr_1994_en_complete_nostats.pdf)

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*Human Rights and Humanitarian Law: Developments in Indian and International Law*, South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, 2007.

*Introducing Human Rights: An Overview including Issues of Gender Justice, Environmental, and Consumer Law*, South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, Oxford University Press, 2006.

J. Schuurman Frans, 'Paradigms Lost, Paradigms Regained? Development Studies in the Twenty-First Century', *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Feb., 2000), pp. 7-20

James Griffin, *On Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, 2008.

Jan Nederveen Pieterse, 'After Post-Development', *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Apr., 2000), pp. 175-191

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Jean-Marc Coicaud, Michael W. Doyle, Anne-Marie Gardner (ed.), *The Globalization of Human Rights*, The Moduleed Nations University, 2003.

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K P Saksena, *Human Rights*, Lancers Books, New Delhi, 1999.

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N. L. Gupta, (2000), *Human Rights Values in Education*, Publishing House, New Delhi,

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- Ronald H. Chilcote ‘Issues of Theory in Dependency and Marxism’, *Latin American Perspectives*, Vol. 8, No. 3/4, Dependency and Marxism (Late Summer - Autumn, 1981), pp. 3-16
- S R Chauhan & N. S. Chauhan ed, *International Dimension of Human Rights* (Vol. I, II, III), Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi, 2006.
- S. C. Joshi, (2006), *Human Rights: Concepts, Issues and Laws*, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Sanjib Barua (2001), *Durable Disorder*, OUP, Delhi.
- Sara Curran , ‘Topics in Development: Gender and Development’ , *Women's Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 31, No. 3/4, Women and Development: Rethinking Policy and Reconceptualizing Practice (Fall
- Selected Articles in *Economic and Political Weekly, Dialogue. Dynamics of Democracy*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Smitu Kothari and Sethi (1991), *Rethinking Human Rights*, New Delhi.
- Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (March 1997), pp. 53-95
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- Trevor Parfitt, ‘The Ambiguity of Participation: A Qualified Defence of Participatory Development’ , *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 3 (2004), pp. 537-556
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- UNDP. *Human Development Report*. 2001.

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*Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, No. 49 (Dec. 4-10, 2004), pp. 5246-5252

Winter, 2003), pp. 293-302

## **Dissertation**

Dissertation writing is a crucial part of any postgraduate program, as it requires students to conduct original research and contribute new knowledge to their field of study. A dissertation is a long-form academic paper that typically ranges from 80 to 100 pages in length and is divided into chapters that explore a specific research question or hypothesis.

The process of writing a dissertation involves several stages, including selecting a topic, conducting a literature review, defining the research question, collecting and analyzing data, and presenting findings and conclusions. Students are expected to demonstrate a high level of academic writing, critical thinking, and analytical skills throughout the dissertation writing process.

To ensure that students are successful in writing their dissertations, it is essential to provide them with guidance and support throughout the process. This includes regular meetings with a dissertation supervisor or advisor, access to relevant resources such as academic journals and research databases, and feedback on their work in progress.

CSOs

CSO1: Analyze the current literature on a specific topic and identify gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed through original research.

CSO2: Create a research proposal that outlines the research question, methodology, and expected outcomes of the dissertation.

CSO3: Evaluate the reliability and validity of data sources and research methods used in the dissertation.

CSO4: Apply critical thinking skills to analyze and interpret research findings, drawing conclusions based on the evidence presented.

CSO5: Synthesize research findings and existing literature to develop new insights and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

CSO6: Create a comprehensive and well-organized dissertation that effectively communicates research findings and conclusions to a specialized audience.