Diamond Harbour Women's University

Curriculum and Credit Framework

Bachelor of Arts in Political Science
(Four Year Undergraduate Degree Programme)
As per NEP 2020

Course Syllabi
(Effective from Academic Session 2023-24 onwards)

Department of Political Science, DHWU

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Type of the Course**	Contact Hours Per Week			Credits	Marks
				Lecture	Tutorial/Others	Total		
First	C1101	Political Theory: Concepts	Core-1	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C1102	Constitutional Government in India	Core-2	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	G1103	Basics of Indian Constitution	Mi-1	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	MD-1	Gender Studies	MD-1	3 to 5	0 to 2	3	3	50
	AEC-1	MIL Bengali	AEC-1				2	50
	SEC-1	Academic Writing & Presentation	SEC-1				4	50
	VAC-1	Environmental Studies	VAC - 1			2	2	50
Second	C1201	Political Theory: Debates	Core-3	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50

-	C1202	**Politics in India: Structures and Processes**	Core-4	**4 to 6**	**0 to 2**	**4**	**4**	**50**
	G1203	**Caste and Politics in India**	Mi - 2	**4 to 6**	**0 to 2**	**4**	**4**	**50**
	MD-2	**United Nations and Global Conflicts**	MD-2	**3 to 5**	**0 to 2**	**3**	**3**	**50**
	AEC-2	**MIL English**	AEC-2				**2**	**50**
	SEC-2	**Group Discussion**	SEC-2				**4**	**50**
	VAC-2	**Environmental Studies**	VAC – 2			**2**	**2**	**50**
	VOC-1	**Vocational Education**				**6**	**6**	**50**
Third	C2101	**Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics**	Core-5	**4 to 6**	**0 to 2**	**4**	**4**	**50**
	C2102	**Perspectives on Public Administration**	Core-6	**4 to 6**	**0 to 2**	**4**	**4**	**50**

	G2103	Political Thinkers: Indian and Western	Mi-3	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	MD-3	Perspectives on International Relations and World History	MD-3	3 to 5	0 to 2	3	3	50
	AEC-3	MIL Bengali	AEC-3				2	50
	SEC-3	Applied Politics Project	SEC-3				4	50
Fourth	C2201	Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspectives	Core-7	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C2202	Public Policy and Administration in India	Core-8	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C2203	Global Politics	Core-9	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C2204	Understanding Ambedkar	Core-10	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	G2205	Political Sociology	Mi – 4	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	AEC4	MIL English	AEC- 4				2	50

Semester	Code	Course Title	Type				Credit	Marks
-	VOC-2	Vocational Education	VOC-2				6	50
Fifth	C3101	Classical Political Philosophy	Core-11	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C3102	Indian Political Theory and Thought-I	Core-12	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C3103	Foundations of Peace and Conflict Studies	Core-13	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C3104	Contemporary Political Economy	Core-14	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	G3105	Understanding South Asia	Mi-5	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	INT	Internship	INT-1				2	50
Sixth	C3201	Modern Political Philosophy	Core-15	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C3202	Indian Political Theory and Thought-II	Core-16	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C3203	India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World	Core-17	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50

	C3204	**Debates in Marxism**	**Core-18**	**4 to 6**	**0 to 2**	**4**	**4**	**50**
	G3205	**Emerging Issues in the Study of Politics**	**Mi-6**	**4 to 6**	**0 to 2**	**4**	**4**	**50**

	C4101	Research Methodology	Core-19	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
Seventh (with research)								
	C4102	**Foundations of Civil Society**	Core-20	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4103	**Human Rights**	Core-21	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4104	**Nation and Nationalism**	Core-22	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	G4105	**Dilemmas in Politics**	Mi-7	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	DIS (Part I)	**Dissertation (Part I)**				4	4	50
Seventh (without research)	C4101	**Research Methodology**	Core-19	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4102	**Foundations of Civil Society**	Core-20	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4103	**Human Rights**	Core-21	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4104	**Nation and Nationalism**	Core-22	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	G4105	**Dilemmas in Politics**	Mi-7	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4106	**Indian Polity and Governance**	Core-23	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
Eighth (with research	C/4201	**Statistical Methods in Social Sciences**	Core-24	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4202	**Politics in West Bengal**	Core-25	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50

	G4203	**Subaltern Studies**	**Mi-8**	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	DIS (Part II)	**Dissertation (Part II)**				8	8	100
Eighth (without research)	C4201	**Statistical Methods in Social Sciences**	**Core-24**	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4202	**Politics in West Bengal**	**Core-25**	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	G4203	**Subaltern Studies**	**Mi-8**	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4204	**Geopolitics: Classical and Contemporary Perspectives**	**Core-26**	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50
	C4205	**Term Paper and Presentation**	**Core-27**	4 to 6	0 to 2	4	4	50

Semester I

Political Theory: Concept   C1101   Credit- 4

Course Objective: This paper aims to provide students with a sound understanding of the major concepts of political theory. Learners would be able to describe and comprehend various key concepts related to the discipline and develop their own understanding of politics. The expected learning outcome of the course is to make the students understand the debates revolving around the various concepts of political theory and comprehend how they function in society and politics.

1. Politics: An Overview
2. State; Sovereignty – Monist and Pluralist; Power and Authority--- types and linkages.
3. Liberty (Barker), Equality – the interrelationship between liberty and equality; Rights.
4. Justice (with special reference to Rawls and Nozick); Freedom.
5. Democracy (with special reference to David Held); Authoritarianism.
6. Citizenship.

Readings:
1. Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction.
2. Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of politics.
3. Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science.
4. D. Held: Political Theory Today.
5.D. Held: Models of Democracy.
6.Andrew Heywood: The Basic Political Concepts.
7.S. Ramaswamy: Political Theory--- Ideas and Concepts.
8.S.P. Verma: Modern Political Theory.
9. Dipak Kumar Das: Rajnitir Tatyokotha (in Bengali)
10. Amal Roy Mohit Bhattacharyya-Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts.

Constitutional Government in India   C1102   Credit: 4

Course Objectives: The course has proposed a synthesis of constitutional principles/ideas and the functioning of the Indian government since independence. The course started with the role of the Constituent Assembly and further involved in the discussion of the Preamble, citizenship, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles, federalism, the union executive, the union legislature, government in states, the judiciary, and constitutional amendments. The main objective of this course is to explain the significance of the Indian Constitution in the functioning of the Indian government (both at the Union and State levels).

1. Evolution of the Indian Constitution. Role of the Constituent Assembly--- debates (overview). The Preamble.
2. Citizenship. Fundamental Rights and Duties. Directive Principles.
3. Nature of Indian Federalism: Union-State Relations
4. Union Executive: President, Vice-President: election, position, functions, PrimeMinister, Council of Ministers, relationship between Prime Minister and President.
5. Union Legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha: Organisation, Functions – Lawmaking procedure, Parliamentary procedure, Privileges, Committee system. Speaker.
6. Government in states: Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: position and functions – StateLegislature: composition and functions.
7. Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial activism and Judicial Review.
8. Constitutional amendment. Recommendations of different Commissions to Review the Working of theConstitution.

Readings:
Constitution of India: Government of India.
G. Austin: The Indian Constitution.
G. Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution
S.K. Chaube: The Constituent Assembly--- Springboard of a Revolution (latest edition).
M.V. Pylee: India's Constitution.
S.L. Sikri: Indian Government and Politics.

S.C. Kashyap ed.: Perspectives on the Constitution.

A.G. Noorani: Constitutional Question in India.

G. Austin, (2010) 'The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action', in The IndianConstitution: Cornerstone of a Nation,New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print, pp.1-25.

R. Bhargava, (2008) 'Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution', in R. Bhargava (ed.) Politicsand Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-40.

D. Basu, (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.

Chatterjee, Sibranjan (1992) "Governor's Role in the Indian Constitution", New Delhi' Mittal Publications.

Chatterjee, Sibranjan (1998) "Restructuring Centre-State Relations: Sarkaria Commission and Beyond", Calcutta, Minerva Publications.

G. Austin, (2000) 'The Social Revolution and the First Amendment', in Working a DemocraticConstitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011), 'The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues, Concerns and Institutions', in The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.

Basics of Indian Constitution   **G1103**   **Credit: 3**

Course Objective: The course is intended to provide an elementary understanding of the basic structure and fundamental concerns enshrined in the Constitution of India. Students from Natural and Biological Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences are encouraged to take up this paper to learn the basics of the Indian Constitution.This paper aims to enable the students to get fully conversant with and acquire substantive understanding about India's Constitution and the relevance of the embodiment of certain ideals within it. It also seeks to illuminate their perceptions of different forms of government and the working of the government machinery.

1. The philosophy of the Constitution: the Preamble
2. Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy
3. The Executive of India: President, Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers
4. The Legislature of India: Council of States and the House of the People
5. The Judiciary of India: Supreme Court and the High Courts

1. **References**:
   1) A. G. Noorani, Constitutional Questions and Citizens' Rights.
   2) Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyer, Constitution and Fundamental Rights.
   3) Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India.
   4) Durga Das Basu, Shorter Constitution of India.
   5) Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
   6) Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience
   7) J. C. Johari, Indian Government and Politics.
   8) M. V. Pylee, Constitutional Government in India.
   9) P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India.

Gender Studies   **MD-1**   **Credit: 4**

Course Objective: This course will introduce the key concepts, debates and central issues in gender politics. It is structured around the major theories that impact the way gender relations are addressed in political studies.

Contextualising Gender

Concepts and definitions: Sex, Gender, Transgender, Femininity, Masculinity, Patriarchy

Kate Millett: Sexual Politics
Michel Foucault: Politics of the body
Judith Butler: the Gender trouble

Feminist Epistemology

Theoretical Approaches
Feminist theories: 1990s: Black and Postcolonial feminisms
Ecofeminism

Feminist Methodology

The Critique of dominant Androcentric Methodologies
Critiquing the Cartesian Dualism
Feminist Empirical Approach
Feminist Essentialism
Standpoint Theorists
Postmodernists

Issues

Gender and Violence
Gender and Development
Law, society and Gender

Readings:

1. বসু, রাজশ্রী (2008) নারীবাদ, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষৎ
2. Bhasin, Kamala (1996) What is Patriarchy?, Women Unlimited
3. Bhatia, Reema (2021) *Gender: A Sociological Understanding*, Noida: Pearson
4. Donovan, Josephine (2012) *Feminist Theory: The Intellectual Traditions*, New Delhi: Bloomsbury.
5. Freedman, Jane (2019) *feminism*, New Delhi: Rawat
6. Bagchi, Nandita (2012) *Beyond Patriarchy: A Critique of Western Mainstream Epistemology*, Kolkata: Progressive.
7. Bagchi, Jasodhara (2021) *nari o nari'r somossa* (in Bengali), Kolkata: Anustup.
8. Chowdhury, Ritu Sen (2021) *naribaad'r nana path* (in Bengali), Kolkata: Ananda
9. Sarkar, Siuli (2016) *Gender Disparity in India,* Delhi: PHI.
10. John, Mary E. (2008) *Women's Studies in India: A Reader*, New Delhi: Penguin.
11. Menon, Nivedita (2022) *Seeing like a Feminist* New Delhi: Penguin
12. Connell, Robert W. (2001). "Understanding Men: Gender Sociology and the New International Research on Masculinities". *Social Thought & Research*. 24 (1/2): 13–31.
13. Gardiner, Judith Kegan (2002). *Masculinity Studies and Feminist Theory*. Columbia University Press
14. "Men's Studies Review (journal)". *Men's Studies Review*. Harriman, Tennessee: American Men's Studies Association (AMSA).
15. Brod, Harry (ed.) (1987). *The Making of Masculinities: the new men's studies.* Boston, MA: Allen & Unwin, Inc.
16. Connell, R. W.; Messerschmidt, James W. (December 2005). "Hegemonic Masculinity: Rethinking the Concept". *Gender & Society*. 19 (6): 829–859.
17. Beemyn, G., & Goldberg, A. (2021). (Eds.), *The SAGE encyclopedia of trans studies*. SAGE
18. Butler, J. (1993). *Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of sex*. Routledge
19. Butler, J. (1990). *Gender trouble: Feminism and the subversion of identity*. Routledge
20. Millett, Kate (2016) *Sexual Politics*, New York: Columbia University Press.
21. Foucault, Michel (2020) *The History of Sexuality ,* Vol 1, Penguin Books.

22. Foucault, Michel (1977) *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the prison*, Penguin Books.
23. Spivak, Gayatri (2012) *Outside in the teaching machine*, Routledge.
24. Mies, Maria and Vandana Shiva (2014) *Ecofeminism*, New Delhi: ZED.
25. Spivak, Gayatri (2012) *In Other Worlds*, Routledge.

Academic Writing and Presentation   **SEC1**   **Credit: 3**

Course Objective: The course aims to train the students to write an academic piece. The faculty members will deliver a series of lectures on the process of writing (details given below), and the students will write a term paper/ book review/ essay on any topic related to political science and also make a presentation based on it.

Unit I: Selection of Topic
Unit II: Review of Literature
Unit III: Research Process
Unit IV: Referencing and Citations

30% Marks: Mid-semester Presentation

70% Marks: Written Submission of Term Paper/ Book Review/ Essay/ News Analysis at the end of the semester

Second Semester

Political Theory: Debates   **C1201**   **Credit: 4**

Course Objective: This paper aims to provide students with a clear understanding of various approaches, ideological perspectives, and relationships with other social sciences. Acknowledging the emergence of various new dimensions within political theory, the paper focuses not only on the liberal and Marxist traditions but also on theories like feminism and postcolonialism. Learners would be able to describe and comprehend the major approaches related to the discipline and develop their own critical understanding of the debates around them.

1. Approaches I: Normative; Legal-Institutional; Empirical-Behaviouralism; Systems Analysis; Structural Functionalism.
2. Approaches II: Liberalism; Social Welfarism; Neoliberalism.
3. Approaches III: Postcolonial; Feminist.
4. Marxist approach--- Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism.
5. Key ideas: State an instrument of class coercion, Relative Autonomy of the State; Class and Class Struggle.
6. Party--- Democratic Centralism; Lenin-Rosa Luxemburg debate; Revolution--- Lenin and Mao.

Readings:
K. Marx and F. Engels: The Communist Manifesto.
V. I. Lenin: The State.
John Gray: Liberalism.
David McLellan: The Thought of Karl Marx.

David McLellan: Marxism after Marx.
Tom Bottomore ed.: A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.
D. Riaznov ed.: The Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels.
M Cornforth: Dialectical Materialism.
R. Miliband: Marxism and Politics.
Laszek Kolakowski: Main Currents of Marxism (3 volumes).
Ravi Kumar: Contemporary Readings in Marxism.
Marxist Internet Archive: www.marxist.org
R. Young: Postcolonialism: A Very Short Introduction.
Richard Bellamy: Citizenship: A Very Short Introduction.
Margaret Walters: Feminism: A Very Short Introduction
Arpita Mukhopadhyay: Feminisms

Politics in India: Structures and Processes **C1202** **Credit: 4**

Course Objectives: India politics has a tradition of change and transformation. Now, this course is basically focusing on the manifold elements of Indian politics, such as the party system, electoral processes, pressure groups, role of regionalism, the role of religion, caste and tribe and new social movements since the 1970s. Nevertheless, this course is comprehensive, offering a detailed account of Indian politics and its dynamic areas.

(a) Party system: features and trends – major national political parties in India: ideologies and programmes. Coalition politics in India: nature and trends.
(b) Political parties in West Bengal: Overview.
Electoral process: Election Commission: composition, functions, and role. Electoral reforms.
Role of business groups, working class, and peasants in Indian politics.
Role of (a) religion (b) language (c) caste (d) tribe.
Regionalism in Indian politics.
New Social Movements since the 1970s: (a) environmental movements (b) women's movements (c) human rights movements.

Readings:
R. Kothari, (2002) 'The Congress System', in Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford
University Press, pp 39-55.
E. Sridharan, (2012) 'Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions', in
Coalition Politics and
Democratic Consolidation in Asia, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Y. Yadav and S. Palshikar, (2006) 'Party System and Electoral Politics in the Indian States, 1952-2002:
From Hegemony to
Convergence', in P. deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India'sPolitical Parties, New Delhi: Sage Publications,
pp. 73-115.
R. Hardgrave and S. Kochanek: India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation (Latest edition).
S. Palshikar, (2008) 'The Indian State: Constitution and Beyond', in R. Bhargava (ed.) Politicsand Ethics of
the Indian
Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 143-163.
Partha Chatterjee: State and Politics in India.
Sudipta Kaviraj ed.: Politics in India.
R. Kothari, (1970) 'Introduction', in Caste in Indian Politics, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.3-25. M. Weiner,

(2001) 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics', in Atul Kohli (ed.) TheSuccess of India's Democracy, New Delhi: Cambridge Universit(2000),s, pp. 193-225.

C. J. Nirmal ed.: Human Rights in India.

Y. Yadav, (2000) 'Understanding the Second Democratic Upsurge', in F. Frankel, Z. Hasan, and R. Bhargava (eds.) Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics in D cy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 120-145.

C. Jaffrelot, (2008) 'Why Should We Vote? The Indian Middle Class and the Functioning of World's Largest Democracy', in Religion, Caste and Politics in India, Delhi: Primus, pp. 604-619.

Deshpande, (2004) 'How Gendered was Women's Participation in Elections 2004?', Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 39, No. 51, pp. 5431-5436.

Siddhartha Guha Roy: Human Rights, Democratic Rights and Popular Protest.

G. Shah: Social Movements in India.Raka Ray and M.F. Katzenstein eds.: Social Movements in India

S. Corbridge and J. Harris: Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu nationalism and Popular Democracy.

Bipan Chandra et al.: India after Independence (1947-2000).

Rajni Kothari ed.: Caste in Indian Politics.

Bharati Ray and Aparna Basu, eds.: From Independence to Freedom--- Indian Women since 1947.

Sumit Ganguly et al., eds.: The State of India's Democracy.

Z. Hasan: Politics and Party Politics in India.

B.L. Shankar and V. Rodrigues: The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work.

Ashutosh Varshney: India and the Politics of Developing Countries.

Achin Vanaik and Rajiv Bhargava: Understanding Contemporary India: Critical Perspectives.

A. Kohli and P. Singh eds.: The Routledge Handbook of India Politics.

N.G. Jayal and P.B. Mehta eds.: The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.

Anil Jana ed., Decentralizing Rural Governance and Development.

Z. Hasan et al eds.: India's Living Constitution.

Caste and Politics in India   **G1203**   **Credit: 4**

This course intends to provide the students with a basic understanding of caste politics in India and encourage them to think critically about contemporary society and politics. It aims to introduce them to caste as a sociological and political category. The theories explaining the origin of the caste system and its important features, the impact of colonialism on the caste system, anti-caste movements, and the politics of affirmative action in post-independence India will be examined in the course.

1. What is Caste: Origin and Features
2. Caste and Colonialism
3. Caste in post-independent Indian Politics
4. Anti-Caste Movements

References:

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar (2011) Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India: The Namasudras of Bengal, 1872-1947, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bayly, Susan (1999) Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dirks, Nicholas B. (2012) Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India, Princeton: Princeton University Press (Delhi: Permanent Black).

Dumont, Louis (1980) Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Geetha V. and S. V. Rajadurai (2011) Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar,

Kolkata: Samya.

Ghurye, G. S. (2008) Caste and Race in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Jaffrelot, Christophe (2005) Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste, London: Hurst & Company.

Jaffrelot, Christophe (2011) India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Low Castes in North Indian Politics, Delhi: Permanent Black.

Kothari, Rajni, ed. (2004) Caste in Indian Politics, Hyderabad: Orient Longman

O'Hanlon Rosalind (2002) Caste, Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in nineteenth-century western India, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Omvedt, Gail (2004) Jotirao Phule and the Ideology of Social Revolution in India, New Delhi: Critical Quest.

Omvedt, Gail (2014) Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India, New Delhi: Sage.

Pandian M. S. S. (2010) Brahmin and Non-Brahmin: Genealogies of the Tamil Political Present, Ranikhet: Permanent Black

Sarkar, Sumit and Tanika Sarkar, eds. (2015) Caste in Modern India, Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
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Shah, Ghanshyam (2008) Caste and Democratic Politics in India, Delhi: Permanent Black.

Srinivas, M. N. (2005) Social Change in Modern India, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.

Zelliot, Eleanor (2013) Ambedkar's World: The Making of Babasaheb and the Dalit Movement, New Delhi: Navayana.

United Nations and Global Conflicts   **MD-2**   **Credits-3**
  1. **I. The United Nations**
  2. a. An Historical Overview of the United Nations
  3. b. Principles and Objectives
  4. c. Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice and the specialised agencies (International Labour Organisation [ILO], United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO], World Health Organisation [WHO], and UN programmes and funds: United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])
  5. d. Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
  6. e. Millennium Development Goals
  7.
  8. **II. Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War**
  9. a. Korean War
  10. b. Vietnam War
  11. c. Afghanistan Wars
  12. d. Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia
  13.
  14. **III. Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation:**
  15. Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms
  16.
  17. **Readings:**
  18. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 39-62.
  19. Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2006) International relations. 6th edn. New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 265-282.
  20. Taylor, P. and Groom, A.J.R. (eds.) (2000) The United Nations at the millennium. London: Continuum, pp. 1-20.

21. Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) The United Nations: an introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 1-40.
22. Gowan, P. (2010) 'US: UN', in Gowan, P. 'A calculus of power: grand strategy in the twentyfirst century. London: Verso, pp. 47-71.
23. Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2008) The globalization of world politics. an introduction to international relations. 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 405-422.
24. Thakur, R. (1998) 'Introduction', in Thakur, R. (eds.) Past imperfect, future uncertain: The UN at Ffifty. London: Macmillan, pp. 1-14.
25. Basu, Rumki (2014) United Nations: Structure and Functions of an international organization, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers 80
26.
27. Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) The United Nations: An introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 15-21. Taylor, P. and Groom, A.J.R. (eds.) (2000) The United Nations at the millennium. London: Continuum, pp. 21-141.
28. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 119-135. (d) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect
29. Nambiar, S. (1995) 'UN peace-keeping operations', in Kumar, S. (eds.) The United Nations at fifty. New Delhi, UBS, pp. 77-94.
30. Whittaker, D.J. (1997) 'Peacekeeping', in United Nations in the contemporary world. London: Routledge, pp. 45-56.
31. White, B. et al. (eds.) (2005) Issues in world politics. 3rd edn. New York: Macmillan, pp. 113- 132.
32. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp.264-266.
33. Sangal, P.S. (1986) 'UN, peace, disarmament and development', in Saxena, J.N. et.al. United Nations for a better world. New Delhi: Lancers, pp.109-114.
34. Baxi, U. (1986) 'Crimes against the right to development', in Saxena, J.N. et.al. United Nations for a better world. New Delhi: Lancers, pp.240-248.
35. Ghali, B.B. (1995) An agenda for peace. New York: UN, pp.5-38.
36. United Nations Department of Public Information. (2008) The United Nations Today. New York: UN.
37. Calvocoressi, P. (2001) World Politics: 1945-200. 3rd edn. Harlow: Pearson Education, pp. 116-124.
38. Armstrong, D., Lloyd, L. and Redmond, J. (2004) International organisations in world politics. 3rd edn. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 42-43.
39. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 64-65 and 172-173.
40. Calvocoressi, P. (2001) World Politics: 1945-200. 3rd edn. Harlow: Pearson Education, pp. 528-546.
41. Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2008) The globalization of world politics. an introduction to international relations. 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 562-564. Achcar, G. (2004) Eastern cauldron. New York: Monthly Review Press, pp. 29-45 and 234- 241.
42. Achcar, G. (2003) The clash of barbarisms: Sept. 11 and the making of the new world disorder. Kolkata: K.P. Bachi & Co., pp. 76-81.
43. Prashad, V. (2002) War against the planet. New Delhi: Leftword, pp. 1-6. Ali, T. (ed.) (2000) Masters of the Universe. London: Verso, pp. 203-216.
44. Calvocoressi, P. (2001) World Politics: 1945-200. 3rd edn. Harlow: Pearson Education, pp.570-576. 81
45.
46. Ali, T. (ed.) (2000) Masters of the Universe. London: Verso, pp. 230-245 and 271-284.
47. Kaldor, M. and Vashee, B. (eds.) (1997) New wars. London: Wider Publications for the UN University, pp. 137-144 and 153-171.

48. Viotti, P.R. and Kauppi, M.V. (2007) International relations and world politics-security, economy, identity. 3rd edn. New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 470-471.
49. Goldstein, J.S. (2003) International relations. 3rd edn. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp 43-51.
50. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp.24-27.
51. Roberts, A. and Kingsbury, B. (eds.) (1994) United Nations, Divided World. 2nd edn. Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 420-436.
52. Taylor, P. and Groom, A.J.R. (eds.) (2000) The United Nations at the millennium. London: Continuum, pp. 196-223 and 295-326.
53. Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) The United Nations: An introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 214-242.
54. Moore, J.A. Jr. and Pubantz, J. (2008) The new United Nations. Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 91-112. Claude, I. (1984) Swords into plowshares: the progress and problems of international organisation. 4th edn. New York: Random House.
55. Dodds, F. (ed.) (1987) The way forward: beyond the agenda 21. London: Earthscan.
56. Rajan, M.S., Mani, V.S and Murthy, C.S.R. (eds.) (1987) The nonaligned and the United Nations. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre. (2006) Human rights: an overview. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Group Discussion	SEC-2	Credit 4

Course Objective: A group of students will be assigned a supervisor from among faculty members. Over a semester, the group, along with the supervisor, would read a set of readings on a specific topic and discuss those readings in detail in a series of group discussions (ideally 4 in a semester). The students will write a response paper based on the readings.
30% Marks: Response Paper
70% Marks: Group Discussion

SEMESTER 3

Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics	C2101	Credit 4

Course Objective: This paper aims to enlighten the students about political processes and developments and the functioning of political systems in different countries. It also provides an insight into various forms of government and their impact on the political development of the countries. It enables the students to understand how constraints and problems are addressed by different societies and cultures.

I. Understanding Comparative Politics
a. Nature and scope
b. Development of Comparative Politics: Western and Non-Western Perspectives
c. Major Approaches

II. Historical context background and emergence of modern government and structures
a. Capitalism: Liberal democracy and its structures (UK & USA)
b. Socialism: Communist State and its Structures (PRC)
c. Colonialism, Anti-colonialism and Decolonization: Post-colonial State (Nigeria and Pakistan)

III. Themes for comparative analysis
a. Governing principles: Constitutionalism, Conventions, Rule of Law, Parliamentary Sovereignty, Separation of Powers, Judicial Review, Democratic Centralism, Referendum and Initiative
b. A comparative study of constitutional developments: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China
c. A comparative study of political economy: Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China

Readings:

J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.1-5; 1636; 253-290.

M. Mohanty, (1975) 'Comparative Political Theory and Third World Sensitivity', in Teaching Politics, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 22-38

A. Roy, (2001) 'Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison', in Punjab Journal of Politics. Vol. xxv (2), pp. 1-15.

J. Blondel, (1996) 'Then and Now: Comparative Politics', in Political Studies. Vol. 47 (1), pp. 152-160.

N. Chandhoke, (1996) 'Limits of Comparative Political Analysis ', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31 (4), January 27, pp.PE 2-PE2-PE8

R. Suresh, (2010) Economy & Society -Evolution of Capitalism, New Delhi, Sage Publications, pp. 151-188; 235-268.

G. Ritzer, (2002) 'Globalization and Related Process I: Imperialism, Colonialism, Development, Westernization, Easternization', in Globalization: A Basic Text. London: Wiley- Blackwell, pp. 63-84.

M. Dobb, (1950) 'Capitalism', in Studies in the Development of Capitalism. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd, pp. 1-32.

E. Wood, (2002) 'The Agrarian origin of Capitalism', in Origin of Capitalism: A Long View. London: Verso, pp. 91-95; 166-181.

A. Hoogvelt, (2002) 'History of Capitalism Expansion', in Globalization and Third World Politics. London: Palgrave, pp. 14-28. 13

A. Brown, (2009) 'The Idea of Communism', in Rise and Fall of Communism, Harpercollins (e-book), pp. 1-25; 587-601.

J. McCormick, (2007) 'Communist and Post-Communist States', in Comparative Politics in Transition, United Kingdom: Wadsworth, pp. 195-209

R. Meek, (1957) 'The Definition of Socialism: A Comment', The Economic Journal. 67 (265), pp. 135-139.

P. Duara, (2004) 'Introduction: The Decolonization of Asia and Africa in the Twentieth Century', in P. Duara, (ed), Decolonization: Perspective From Now and Then. London: Routledge, pp. 1-18.

J. Chiryankandath, (2008) 'Colonialism and Post-Colonial Development', in P. Burnell, et. al, Politics in the Developing World. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 31-52.

M. Mohanty, (1999) 'Colonialism and Discourse in India and China', Available at http://www.ignca.nic.in/ks_40033.html http, Accessed: 24.03.2011.

L. Barrington et. al (2010) Comparative Politics - Structures & Choices, Boston, Wadsworth, pp. 212-13; 71-76; 84-89.

M. Grant, (2009) 'United Kingdom Parliamentary System' in The UK Parliament. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, pp. 24-43

J. McCormick, (2007) Comparative Politics in Transition, UK: Wadsworth, pp. 260-270 (China) M. Kesselman, J. Krieger and William (2010), Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas, UK: Wadsworth. pp. 47-70 (Britain); 364- 388 (Nigeria); 625-648 (China); 415-440 (Brazil).

P. Rutland, (2007) 'Britain', in J. Kopstein and M. Lichbach. (eds.) Comparative Politics: Interest, Identities and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 39-79.

Perspectives on Public Administration   **C2102**   **Course Credit: 4**

Course Objectives: Public administration has great significance in the arena of social science, and it has introduced many new themes since the beginning of the 21st century. Now, this course has started with an explanation of the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline and moved towards the core concepts like- Scientific Management, Ideal-type bureaucracy, human relations theory, innovation and entrepreneurship, public policy, new public administration, public service and good governance etc.

Nevertheless, this course has equally concentrated on the classical theories and the modern/contemporary theories of public administration.

I. Public Administration as a Discipline
a. Evolution, Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of Public Administration
b. Public and Private Administration

II. Theoretical Perspectives

Classical Theories
a. Scientific management (F.W.Taylor)
b. Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)
c. Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)

Neo-Classical Theories
a. Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)
b. Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)

Contemporary Theories
a. Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)
b. Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

III. Public Policy
a. Concept, relevance and approaches

IV. Major Approaches in Public Administration
a. New Public Administration
b. New Public Management
c. New Public Service Approach
d. Good Governance
e. Feminist Perspectives

Readings:
Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall, 1999
D. Rosenbloom, R. Kravchuk. and R. Clerkin, (2009) Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics and Law in Public Sector, 7th edition, New Delhi: McGraw Hill, pp. 140
W. Wilson, (2004) 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Administrative Change and Innovation: a Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 85-101
M. Bhattacharya, (2008) New Horizons of Public Administration, 5th Revised Edition. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, pp. 37-44.
G. Alhson, (1997) 'Public and Private Management', in Shafritz, J. and Hyde, A. (eds.) Classics of Public Administration, 4th Edition. Forth Worth: Hartcourt Brace, TX, pp. 510-529. 15
N. Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, 12th edition. New Jersey: Pearson,2013
M.Bhattacharya,Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012
P.Dunleavy and C.Hood, "From Old Public Administration to New Public Management", Public Money and Management, Vol. XIV No-3, 1994
M. Bhattacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2011
Basu, Rumki, Public Administration : Concepts and Theories Sterling Publishers, New Delhi 2014
D. Gvishiani, Organisation and Management, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972
F. Taylor, 'Scientific Management', in J. Shafritz, and A. Hyde, (eds.) Classics of Public Administration, 5th Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004
P. Mouzelis, 'The Ideal Type of Bureaucracy' in B. Chakrabarty, And M. Bhattacharya, (eds), Public Administration: A Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,2003

D. Ravindra Prasad, Y. Pardhasaradhi, V. S. Prasad and P. Satyrnarayana, [eds.], Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, 2010

E. J. Ferreira, A. W. Erasmus and D. Groenewald , Administrative Management, Juta Academics, 2010

M. Weber,'Bureaucracy', in C. Mills, and H. Gerth, From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1946

Warren. G.Bennis, Beyond Bureaucracy, Mc Graw Hill, 1973

D. Gvishiani, Organisation and Management, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972

B. Miner, 'Elton Mayo and Hawthrone', in Organisational Behaviour 3: Historical Origins and the Future. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2006

S. Maheshwari, Administrative Thinkers, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2009

Fredrickson and Smith, 'Decision Theory', in The Public Administration Theory Primer. Cambridge: Westview Press, 2003

R. Arora, 'Riggs' Administrative Ecology' in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), Public Administration: A reader, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003

A. Singh, Public Administration: Roots and Wings. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company, 2002

F. Riggs, Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society. Boston: Houghton Miffin,1964.

Mary Jo Hatch and Ann .L. Cunliffe Organisation Theory: Modern, Symbolic and Postmodern Perspectives, Oxford University Press,2006

Michael Howlett, Designing Public Policies: Principles And Instruments, Rutledge, 2011

The Oxford Handbook Of Public Policy, Oxford University Press, 2006

Prabir Kumar De, Public Policy and Systems, Pearson Education, 2012

Political Thinkers: Indian and Western   G2103   Credit - 3

Course Objective: The course is designed to introduce selected aspects of the political thought of some influential political thinkers in India and the West, starting from John Locke to M.K. Gandhi. The paper aims to make the students acquainted with the ideas of two very important traditions and develop an interest in comparative and critical approaches.

1. Locke: Glorious Revolution, contribution to Liberalism.
2. J. S. Mill: Liberty and the individual, concept of representative government.
3. Marx: critique of capitalism.
4. Bankimchandra, Rabindranath and Swami Vivekananda: Ideas of Nationalism
5. M. K. Gandhi: ideas on State and Trusteeship.

References:
Amal K. Mukhopadhyay, Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx.
Anthony Parel (ed.), Gandhi: 'Hind Swaraj' and Other Writings.
Buddhadeva Bhattacharyya, Evolution of Political Philosophy of Gandhi.
David Mclellan, The Thought of Karl Marx.
G. H. Sabine and T. I. Thorson, A History of Political Theory.
S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswami, A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.
Sachin Sen, The Political Thought of Rabindranath.
Sudipta Kaviraj, The Unhappy Conciousness: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and the Formation of Nationalist Discourse in India.
Tom Bottomore (ed), A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.

Perspectives on International Relations and World History   MD3   Course Credit: 4

Course Objectives: This paper aims to enlighten the students with an in-depth understanding of the basic contours of International Relations. The major theoretical perspectives for the analysis of International Relations are delved into in this paper. It enriches students' analytical understanding of world politics' basic parameters and historical aspects, thereby widening the ambit of debate, arguments, and analysis.

I. Origin and Growth of International Relations, Meaning and Scope
Understanding IR: Levels of Analysis
Emergence of the International State System and Westphalia

II. Major Theories of International Relations
Liberal Theory and its Variants
Realist Theory and its Variants
Critical Theories
Feminist Theory; Constructivism and post-constructivism

III. An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History
World War I and II: Causes and Consequences
Cold War: Origins and Outline Non Proliferation Regime

IV. Decolonization and Emergence of the Third World

V. Post-Cold War Era and Globalization

Readings:
M. Nicholson, (2002) International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave, pp. 1-4.
R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 2-7
S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007, pp. 29-35
C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) Understanding International Relations, Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 1-16.
J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6.
R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) Introduction to Global Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 2-32.
Rumki Basu, (ed)(2012) International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues New Delhi, Sage.
J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens, (2008) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 36-89.
R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) Introduction to Global Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 70-135.
J Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 50-69.
E. Hobsbawm, (1995) Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914-1991, Vikings.
S. Lawson, (2003) International Relations, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 21-60.
J. Singer, (1961) 'The International System: Theoretical Essays', World Politics, Vol. 14(1), pp. 77-92.
B. Buzan, (1995) 'The Level of Analysis Problem in International Relations Reconsidered,' in K. Booth and S. Smith, (eds), International Relations Theory Today, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University Press, pp. 198-216.
K. Mingst, (2011) Essentials of International Relations, New York: W.W. Nortan and Company, pp. 93-178.
J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 35-49.
K. Waltz, (1959) Man, The State and War, Columbia: Columbia University Press.
E. Carr, (1981) The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations, London: Macmillan, pp. 63-94.

H. Morgenthau, (2007) 'Six Principles of Political Realism', in R. Art and R. Jervis, International Politics, 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 7-14.

T. Dunne and B. Scmidt, (2008) 'Realism', in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 90-107.

K. Waltz, (2007) 'The Anarchic Structure of World Politics', in R. Art and R. Jervis, International Politics, 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 29-49.

M. Nicholson, (2002) International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave, pp. 6-7.

H. Bull, (2000) 'The Balance of Power and International Order', in M. Smith and R. Little (eds), Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 115-124.

T. Dunne, (2008) 'Liberalism', in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 108-123.

R. Keohane and J. Nye, (2000) 'Transgovernmental Relations and the International Organization', in M. Smith and R. Little (eds.), Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 229-241.

J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 127-137. 20

R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 97-128.

I. Wallerstein, (2000) 'The Rise and Future Demise of World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis', in Michael Smith and Richard Little (eds), Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 305-317.

S. Hobden and R. Jones, (2008) 'Marxist Theories of International Relations' in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 142-149; 155-158.

J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 494-496; 500-503.

J. Galtung, (2000) 'A Structural Theory of Imperialism', in M. Smith and R. Little, (eds), Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 292-304.

A. Frank, (1966) 'The Development of Underdevelopment' Monthly Review, pp. 17-30.

P. Viotti and M. Kauppi (2007), International Relations and World Politics: Security,
Economy, Identity, Pearson Education, pp. 40-85.

Modern History Sourcebook: Summary of Wallerstein on World System Theory, Available at http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/Wallerstein.asp, Accessed: 19.04.2013

J. Tickner, (2007) 'A Critique of Morgenthau's Principles of Political Realism', in R. Art and R. Jervis, International Politics, 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 15-28.

F. Halliday, (1994) Rethinking International Relations, London: Macmillan, pp. 147-166.

M. Nicholson, International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave, 2002, pp. 120-122.

J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 138-148.

S. Smith and P. Owens, (2008) 'Alternative Approaches to International Theory' in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 181-184.

A. Acharya and B. Buzan, (2007) 'Why Is There No Non- Western IR Theory: Reflections on and From Asia', International Relations Of The Asia- Pacific, Vol 7(3), pp. 285-286.

T. Kayaoglu, (2010) 'Westphalian Eurocentrism in I R Theory', in International Studies Review, Vol. 12(2), pp. 193-217.

O. Weaver and A. Tickner, (2009) 'Introduction: Geocultural Epistemologies', in A. Tickner and O. Waever (eds), International Relations: Scholarship Around The World, London: Routledge, pp. 1-31.

R. Kanth (ed), (2009) The Challenge of Eurocentris: Global Perspectives,Policy& Prospects, New York: Palgrave-McMillan.

S. Amin, (2010) Eurocentrism: Modernity, Religion & Democracy, New York: Monthly Review Press. 21

Hobsbawm, E. (1995) Age of Extreme: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914—1991. London: Abacus.

Carr, E.H. (2004) International Relations between the Two World Wars: 1919-1939. New York: Palgrave, pp. 197-231 and 258-278.

The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction to International Relations. 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 76-84.

Calvocoressi, P. (2001) World Politics: 1945—2000. Essex: Pearson, pp. 3-91.

Applied Politics Project **SEC-3** **Credit 4**

Course Objective: The course will pertain to data collection and analysis and development of practical skills among students, pertaining to field research. Students will be encouraged to collect information of political currents in India through field survey which will comprise interactions with political leaders, visit to Parliament and State Legislatures and establishment of connections with local bodies as and when it will be required.
1. Introduction to the Course: Garnering responses from people or public opinion, its need in democracy and politics in general
2. Sampling Techniques and Survey Method: types of sampling, survey and designing research.
3. Data Collection: Questionnaires, Interviews (structured and unstructured)
4. Data Analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative Aspects
5. Election Study: Researching the Polling Process and Poll Results, Politics of Interpretation

SEMESTER 4

Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective **C2201** **Credit 4**

Course Objective: This paper delves intensely into the study of the approaches to comparative politics and the nature and pattern of functioning of the political institutions. Through a comparative study of various political frameworks around the world, the relevance of political behaviour, activities, and associations is highlighted, which helps enrich the analytical aptitudes of the students as well as highlight the imperative of the method of comparison for understanding the intricacies of the political development of different countries.

I. Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics:
a. Political Culture and Comparative Political Analysis
b. New Institutionalism and Neo Institutionalism

II. Electoral System in Modern Governments
Types of election system: First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation

III. Political Institutions:
Interest Groups and Political Parties

IV. Nation-state
The Idea of Nation State: Nature and Development
Nation State in West Europe
Nation State in Postcolonial context.
'Nation' and 'State': debates

V. Democratization
Process of democratization in postcolonial, post- authoritarian and post-communist countries

VI. Federalism
a. Types of Federation: Federation and Confederation
b. Federalism in Practice

Readings:

M. Pennington, (2009) 'Theory, Institutional and Comparative Politics', in J. Bara and Pennington. (eds.) Comparative Politics: Explaining Democratic System. Sage Publications, New Delhi, pp. 13-40.

M. Howard, (2009) 'Culture in Comparative Political Analysis', in M. Lichback and A. Zuckerman, pp. 134-S. (eds.) Comparative Political: Rationality, Culture, and Structure. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

B. Rosamond, (2005) 'Political Culture', in B. Axford, et al. Politics, London: Routledge, pp. 57-81.

P. Hall, Taylor and C. Rosemary, (1996) 'Political Science and the Three New Institutionalism', Political Studies. XLIV, pp. 936-957.

L. Rakner, and R. Vicky, (2011) 'Institutional Perspectives', in P. Burnell, et .al. (eds.) Political in the Developing World. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 53-70.

A. Heywood, (2002) 'Representation, Electoral and Voting', in Politics. New York: Palgrave, pp. 223-245.

A. Evans, (2009) 'Elections Systems', in J. Bara and M. Pennington, (eds.) Comparative politics. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 93-119.

R. Moser, and S. Ethan, (2004) 'Mixed Electoral Systems and Electoral System Effects: Controlled Comparison and Cross-national Analysis', in Electoral Studies. 23, pp. 575-599. 23

A. Cole, (2011) 'Comparative Political Parties: Systems and Organizations', in J. Ishiyama, and M. Breuning, (eds) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage Publications, pp. 150-158.

A. Heywood, (2002) 'Parties and Party System', in Politics. New York : Palgrave, pp. 247-268.

B. Criddle, (2003) 'Parties and Party System', in R. Axtmann, (ed.) Understanding Democratic Politics: An Introduction. London: Sage Publications, pp. 134-142.

W. O'Conner, (1994) 'A Nation is a Nation, is a Sate, is a Ethnic Group, is a …', in J. Hutchinson and A. Smith, (eds.) Nationalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 36-46.

K. Newton, and J. Deth, (2010) 'The Development of the Modern State ', in Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 13-33.

A. Heywood, (2002), 'The State', in Politics. New York: Palgrave, pp. 85-102

T. Landman, (2003) 'Transition to Democracy', in Issues and Methods of Comparative Methods: An Introduction. London: Routledge, pp. 185-215.

K. Newton, and J. Deth, (2010) 'Democratic Change and Persistence', in Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 53-67.

J. Haynes, (1999) 'State and Society', in The Democratization. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 20-38; 39-63.

B. Smith, (2003) 'Democratization in the Third World', in Understanding Third World Politics: Theories of Political Change and Development. London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp.250-274.

M. Burgess, (2006) Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice. London: Routledge, pp. 135-161.

R. Watts, (2008) 'Introduction', in Comparing Federal Systems. Montreal and Kingston: McGill Queen's University Press, pp. 1-27

R. Saxena, (2011) 'Introduction', in Saxena, R (eds.) Varieties of Federal Governance: Major Contemporary Models. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. Xii-x1

Public Policy and Administration in India   C2202   Credit 4

Course Objectives: Public policy has a greater impact on everyone today, and without a concrete policy, no one can think about development. Actually, policymaking and implementation have become more complicated in the global era; and the Indian administration is not immune from it. Now, the course introduces a variety of administrative policies, such as- the policy process in India, the meaning of decentralization, the functioning of local self-government, financial administration with special reference to budget, redressal of public grievances and social welfare administration (MNREGA) etc. Hence, this course is essentially linked to the applied branches of public administration.

I. Public Policy
a. Definition, characteristics and models
b. Public Policy Process in India

II. Decentralization
a. Meaning, significance and approaches and types
b. Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban; 73rd and 74th Amendments

III. Budget, Personnel and Financial Administration
a. Concept and Significance of Budget
b. CAG
c. From Planning Commission to NITI Ayog
d. Bureaucracy: Recruitment, Promotion and Training of All India Services

IV. Citizen and Administration Interface
a. Public Service Delivery
b. Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance

V. Social Welfare Administration
a. Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare
b. Social Welfare Policies: Education: Right to Education, Health: National Health Mission,
   Food: Right to Food Security Employment: MNREGA

Readings:
T. Dye, (1984) Understanding Public Policy, 5th Edition. U.S.A: Prentice Hall
R.B. Denhardt and J.V. Denhardt, (2009) Public Administration, New Delhi: Brooks/Cole
J. Anderson, (1975) Public Policy Making. New York: Thomas Nelson and sons Ltd.
M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and A. Perl, (2009), Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy subsystems, 3rd edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
N.G.Jayal, Democracy and The State: Welfare, Secular and Development in Contemporary India, Oxford : Oxford University Press,1999 25
Bidyut Chakrabarty, Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience, Orient Longman,2007
Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India, Delhi: Uppal Publishers, 2001
Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, The Civic Culture, Boston: Little Brown, 1965
M.P.Lester, Political Participation- How and Why do People Get Involved in Politics Chicago: McNally, 1965
Erik-Lane, J. (2005) Public Administration and Public Management: The Principal Agent Perspective. New York: Routledge
Henry, N.(1999) Public Administration and Public Affairs. New Jersey:Prentice Hall
Caiden, N. (2004) ' Public Budgeting Amidst Uncertainity and Instability', in Shafritz, J.M. & Hyde, A.C. (eds.) Classics of Public Administration. Belmont: Wadsworth
R. Putnam , Making Democracy Work , Princeton University Press, 1993
Jenkins, R. and Goetz, A.M. (1999) 'Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications of the Right to Information Movement in India', in Third World Quarterly. June
Sharma, P.K. & Devasher, M. (2007) 'Right to Information in India' in Singh, S. and Sharma, P. (eds.) Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
Vasu Deva, E-Governance In India: A Reality, Commonwealth Publishers, 2005
World Development Report, World Bank, Oxford University Press, 1992.
M.J.Moon, The Evolution of Electronic Government Among Municipalities: Rhetoric or Reality, American Society For Public Administration, Public Administration Review, Vol 62, Issue 4, July –August 2002

Global Politics   **C2203**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: This paper imparts an understanding on the changing dynamics and perspectives of global politics. The paper nurtures various aspects of global concerns and their implications on the developmental process. The emphasis on contemporary global facets like ecology, terrorism, migration and proliferation of

nuclear weapons is highlighted. The global dimensions of political processes and activities and the relevance of India as an emerging power are underscored in this paper.

I. Introduction to Global Politics: Conceptions and Perspectives
a. Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
b. Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
c. Global Political Economy: Institutions and Processes
d. Global Security: Dimensions
e. Cultural and Technological Dimension

II. Contemporary Global Issues
a. Ecology
b. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
c. Terrorism and Counter-terrorism
d. Migration
e. Global Resistance

III. Global Shifts: Power and Governance
India as an Emerging Power

Readings:
G. Ritzer, (2010) Globalization: A Basic Text, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 33-62.
M. Strager, (2009) Globalization: A Very Short Introduction, London: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-16.
R. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) 'Globalization: What's New? What's Not? (And So What?)', in Foreign Policy, No 118, pp. 104-119.
A. McGrew, (2011) 'Globalization and Global Politics', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 14-31.
A. Heywood, (2011) Global Politics, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 1-24.
W. Ellwood, (2005) The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization, Jaipur: NI-Rawat Publications, pp. 12-23.
A. Heywood, (2011) Global Politics, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 112-134.
R. Keohane, (2000) 'Sovereignty in International Society', in D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.) The Global Trans-Formations Reader, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 109-123.
K. Shimko, (2005) International Relations: Perspectives and Controversies, New York: Houghton Mifflin, pp. 195-219.
A. Heywood, (2011) Global Politics, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 454-479.
T. Cohn, (2009) Global Political Economy: Theory and Practice, pp. 130-140 (IMF), 208-218 28
R. Picciotto, (2003) 'A New World Bank for a New Century', in C. Roe Goddard et al., International Political: State-Market Relations in a Changing Global Order, Boulder: Lynne Reinner, pp. 341-351.
A. Narlikar, (2005) The World Trade Organization: A Very Short Introduction, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 22-98.
J. Goldstein, (2006) International Relations, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 392-405 (MNC).
P. Hirst, G. Thompson and S. Bromley, (2009) Globalization in Question, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 68-100 (MNC).
G. Ritzer, (2010) Globalization: A Basic Text, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 180-190.
F. Lechner and J. Boli (ed.), (2004) The Globalization Reader, London: Blackwell, pp. 236-239
D. Held et al, (1999) Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture, California: Stanford University Press, pp. 242-282 (MNC).
T. Cohn, (2009) Global Political Economy, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 250-323 (MNC).
D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.), (2002) Global Transformations Reader: Politics, Economics and Culture, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 1-50; 84-91.
M. Steger, (2009) 'Globalization: A Contested Concept', in Globalization: A Very Short Introduction, London: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-16.

A. Appadurai, (2000) 'Grassroots Globalization and the Research Imagination', in Public Culture, Vol. 12(1), pp. 1-19.

J. Beynon and D. Dunkerley, (eds.), (2012) Globalisation: The Reader, New Delhi: Rawat Publications, pp. 1-19.

A. Vanaik, (ed.), (2004) Globalization and South Asia: Multidimensional Perspectives, New Delhi: Manohar Publications, pp. 171-191, 192-213, 301-317, 335-357.

G. Ritzer, (2010) Globalization: A Basic Text, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 487-504.

R. O'Brien et al., (2000) Contesting Global Governance: Multilateral Economic Institutions and Global Social Movements, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-23.

J. Fisher, (1998) Non-Governments: NGOs and Political Development in the Third World, Connecticut: Kumarian Press, pp. 1- 37 (NGO).

G. Laxter and S. Halperin (eds.), (2003) Global Civil Society and Its Limits, New York: Palgrave, pp. 1-21.

A. Heywood, (2011) Global Politics, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 150-156 (NGO).

P. Willets, (2011) 'Trans-National Actors and International Organizations in Global Politics', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) Globalization of World Politics, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 334-342. 29

J. Volger, (2011) 'Environmental Issues', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) Globalization of World Politics, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 348-362.

A. Heywood, (2011) Global Politics, New York: Palgrave, pp. 383-411.

N. Carter, (2007) The Politics of Environment: Ideas, Activism, Policy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 13-81.

P. Bidwai, (2011) 'Durban: Road to Nowhere', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.46, No. 53, December, pp. 10-12.

K.Shimko, (2005) International Relations Perspectives and Controversies, New York: Hughton-Mifflin, pp. 317-339.

D. Howlett, (2011) 'Nuclear Proliferation', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) Globalization of World Politics, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 384-397.

G. Ritzer, (2010) Globalization: A Basic Text, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 298-322.

S. Castles, (2012) 'Global Migration', in B. Chimni and S. Mallavarapu (eds.) International Relations: Perspectives For the Global South, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 272-285.

A. Acharya, (2011) 'Human Security', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) Globalization of World Politics, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 480-493.

S. Tadjbakhsh and A. Chenoy, (2007) Human Security, London: Routledge, pp. 13-19; 123127; 236-243.

Understanding Ambedkar   **C2204**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: In recent years, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, India's greatest Dalit leader, social reformer and first Law minister after independence has gained increasing recognition in the academic and political world. The objective of the course is to introduce to the students the thought process of Ambedkar, his socio-political activism and economic approaches.

I. Situating Ambedkar in Modern Indian Political Thought: Thematic Explorations.
II. The 'Political' Question
 A. The Question of Nation & Partition
 B. Democracy and Citizenship

III. Questioning the 'Social'
  Caste and Religion —
 a. Caste, Untouchability and Critique of Hindu Social Order
 b. Religion and Conversion
IV. The 'Economic' Question

a. Planning and Development
b. Land and Labor

V. A Final Project?
 A. Constitutionalism —
 a. Rights and Representations
 b. Constitution as an Instrument of Social Transformation

Readings:
1. Yengde, Suraj and Anand Teltumbde (2018). *The Radical in Ambedkar: Critical Reflections*, Haryana: Penguin Random House.
2. Guha, Ramchandra (2012) *Makers of Modern India*, Haryana: Penguin Random House.
3. Teltumbde, Anand (2016) *Dalits: Past, Present and Future*, Taylor & Francis.
4. Tharoor, Shashi (2022) *Ambedkar: A Life*, Aleph Book Company.
5. Stroud. Scott R. (2023) *The Evolution of Pragmatism in India: An intellectual biography of B.R. Ambedkar,* HarperCollins India.
6. Gopal, Ashok (2023) *A Part Apart: The Life and Thought of B.R. Ambedkar*, Navayana.
7. Rathore, Aakash Singh (2023) *Becoming Babasaheb: The Life and Times of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (Vol 1): Birth to Mahad (1891-1929)*, HarperCollins India.
8. Roy, Arundhati (2019). *The Doctor and the Saint*, Haryana: Penguin Random House.
9. Omvedt, Gail (2008). *Ambedkar: Towards an enlightened India*, Haryana: Penguin Random House.
10. Ambedkar, B.R. (2019) *Annihilation of Caste*, New Delhi: Rupa.

Political Sociology   **G2205**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: the objective of this course is to familiarize the students with social issues, theoretical concerns and practical considerations of the interface of society and politics.

1. What is Political Sociology?
2. Social stratification and politics: Elite. Caste in India
3. Power: An outline of key thinkers
4. Political Culture and Political Socialization.
5. Political Participation– concept and types; Electoral Behaviour in India.

References:
1. Ali Asraf, L. N. Sharma, *Political Sociology*.
2. Almond and S. Verba, *Civic Culture*.
3. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, *Political Sociology*.
4. Satyabrata Chakraborty (ed.), *Political Sociology*.
5. Tom Bottomore, *Political Sociology*.

5ᵀᴴ SEMESTER

Classical Political Philosophy   **C3101**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: This paper examines the views of some of the most prominent classical political philosophers, starting with Plato and continuing till John Locke, and how their responses to political issues profoundly affected the subsequent political thought in the West. The expected learning outcome of the paper is to make the students comprehend the various important ideas of western philosophy as propounded, discussed and analyzed by the classical political philosophers and theorists in the West. This paper also aims to explain how political philosophy evolved through ages in the West.

I. Text and Interpretation

II. Antiquity
Plato
Philosophy and Politics, Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, Communism
Aristotle
Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and Property

III. Roman Political Thought:
Cicero
Separation of politics and ethics

IV: Medieval Political Thought: An Overview

V. Interlude: Machiavelli
Virtu, Religion, Republicanism

VI. Possessive Individualism
Hobbes
Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, State
Locke
Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Property,

Readings:
T. Ball, (2004) 'History and Interpretation' in C. Kukathas and G. Gaus, (eds.) Handbook of Political Theory, London: Sage Publications Ltd. pp. 18-30.
B. Constant, (1833) 'The Liberty of the Ancients Compared with that of the Moderns', in D. Boaz, (ed), (1997) The Libertarian Reader, New York: The Free Press.
Additional Readings:
J. Coleman, (2000) 'Introduction', in A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp. 1-20.
Q. Skinner, (2010) 'Preface', in The Foundations of Modern Political Thought Volume I, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press pp. ix-xv.
A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 9-32. 32
R. Kraut, (1996) 'Introduction to the study of Plato', in R. Kraut (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Plato. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-50.
C. Reeve, (2009) 'Plato', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 62-80
S. Okin, (1992) 'Philosopher Queens and Private Wives', in S. Okin Women in Western Political Thought, Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 28-50
R. Kraut, (1996) 'The Defence of Justice in Plato's Republic', in R. Kraut (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Plato. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 311-337T.
Saunders, (1996) 'Plato's Later Political Thought', in R. Kraut (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Plato. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 464-492.
A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 53-64.
T. Burns, (2009) 'Aristotle', in D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp.81-99.
C. Taylor, (1995) 'Politics', in J. Barnes (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 232-258

J. Coleman, (2000) 'Aristotle', in J. Coleman A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp.120-186

D. Hutchinson, (1995) 'Ethics', in J. Barnes, (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 195-232.

A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 124-130

Q. Skinner, (2000) 'The Adviser to Princes', in Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 23-53

J. Femia, (2009) 'Machiavelli', in D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 163-184

Q. Skinner, (2000) 'The Theorist of Liberty', in Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 54-87.

A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson Education pp. 131-157.

D. Baumgold, (2009) 'Hobbes', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 189-206.

C. Macpherson (1962) The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke. Oxford University Press, Ontario, pp. 17-29.

Indian Political Theory and Thought-I   **C3102**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: the objective of the course is to facilitate the students to appreciate and interrogate the richness and diversity of political thought in India. By integrating different perspectives, the course focuses on an analytical intellectual advance in Indian political thought.

Introducing Indian Political Theory

Ancient Thought
Dharmasastra, Kautilya (Saptanga Theory of the State), Agannasutta (*DighaNikaya* Theory of Kingship), Ziauddin Barani (Ideal Polity), Kabir (Syncretism)

Modern Thought
Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (Nationalism), Aurobindo(Integral Reason), Vivekananda (Socialism), M.N.Roy (Radical Humanism), Jawaharlal Nehru (Secularism), Allamma Iqbal (Pan Islamism), Savarkar (Hindutva), Pandita Ramabai (Caste).

Readings:

1. A. Rathore, (2018) Indian Political Theory, New York: Routledge.
2. B. Parekh, (1986) 'Some Reflections on the Hindu Tradition of Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 17-31.
0.   A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 75-108.
0.   M. Shakir, (1986) 'Dynamics of Muslim Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 142- 160
0.   G. Pandey, (1978) Sraman Tradition: Its History and Contribution to Indian Culture, Ahmedabad: L. D. Institute of Indology, pp. 52-73.

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

0.   The Mahabharata (2004), Vol. 7 (Book XI and Book XII, Part II), Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.

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

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

0.   Manu, (2006) 'Rules for Times of Adversity', in P. Olivelle, (ed. & trans.) Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamsastra, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 208- 213. 35

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

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

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

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

0.   J. Spellman, (1964) 'Principle of Statecraft', in Political Theory of Ancient India: A Study of Kingship from the Earliest time to Ceirca AD 300, Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 132- 170. S. Collins, (ed), (2001) Agganna Sutta: An Annotated Translation, New Delhi: Sahitya Academy, pp. 44-49.

0.   I. Habib, (1998) 'Ziya Barni's Vision of the State', in The Medieval History Journal, Vol. 2, (1), pp. 19- 36.

0.   Kabir. (2002) The Bijak of Kabir, (translated by L. Hess and S. Singh), Delhi: Oxford University Press, No. 30, 97, pp. 50- 51 & 69- 70. 36

0.   G. Omvedt, (2008) 'Kabir and Ravidas, Envisioning Begumpura', in Seeking Begumpura: The Social Vision of Anti Caste Intellectual, Delhi: Navayana, pp. 91- 107.

0.   Raychaudhuri, Tapan (2006). *Europe Reconsidered*, Oxford: OUP.

0.   Dasgupta, Subrata (2011). *Awakening*, Haryana: Penguin Random House.

Foundations of Peace and Conflict Studies   C3103   Credit 4

Course Objectives: 'Peace' has now become a global requirement; especially in a post-Cold War world. The proposed course has offered a theoretical as well as practical account of peace. The discussion started with the evolution of peace and was later involved in the contending issues of peace and conflict, theories of conflict resolution, sources of conflicts and challenges to peace in the contemporary world. Hence, this course has tried to resolve the challenges to peace in a globalized world; and become strict on the ideas of conflict resolutions.

1. Evolution of Peace and Conflict Studies
2. Contending Issues of Peace and Conflict
3. Theories of Conflict Resolution
4. Sources and Levels of Conflict
5. Challenges to Peace in contemporary world: few case studies

References:
Barash, David P. (2002), Webel, Charles, *Peace and Conflict Studies*, California: Sage

David Barasch (ed.), *Approaches to Peace: A Reader in Peace Studies*.

Dennis J.D. Sandole Sean Byrne, Ingrid Sandole-Staroste (ed.), (2009), *Handbook of Conflict Analysis and Resolution*, Oxford: Routledge

Doucet, Ian (1996), *Thinking About Conflict,* Resource Pack for Conflict Transformation: International Alert.

Elise Boulding (ed.) *New Agendas for Peace Research: Conflict and Security Reexamined* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner)

Fukuyama, F., (1992), *The End of History and the last Man*, New York: Free Press.

Huntington, Samuel (1996), *The Clash of Civilizations and the remaking of World Order*, New York: Simon & Schuster.

Jacob Bercovitch, Victor Kremenyuk, I William Zartman (eds.) (2009), *The Sage Handbook of Conflict Resolution*, London: Sage

Jeong, Ho-Won (2008), *Understanding Conflict and Conflict Analysis*, (London: Sage)

Johan Galtung, *Theories of Peace: A Synthetic Approach to Peace*.

Lake, David and Donald Rothchild (1996), "Containing Fear: The Origins and Management of Ethnic Conflict", *International Security*, 21 (2), Autumn, p.41-75.

Ranabir Samaddar (ed.) (2004), *Peace Studies: Peace Studies: An Introduction To the Concept, Scope, and Themes*, New Delhi: Sage.

Samir Das(ed.), *South Asian Peace Studies*, Vol.II: Peace Accords and Peace Processes.

Van Evera, Stephen (1994), "Hypotheses on Nationalism and War", *International Security*, 18 (4), Spring.

Wallenstein, Peter (2007), *Understanding Conflict Resolution*. 2nd ed. (London: Sage Publications).

Zartman, I. William (2007), *Peacemaking in International Conflict*, Washington, USIP.

Contemporary Political Economy   **C3104**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: The objective of the course is to provide students of Political Science with a comprehensive understanding of the diverse theoretical perspectives and practical dimensions that shape the global political economy. Through an examination of various ideologies, development processes, debates, post-capitalist imaginaries, and modes of governance, students will gain critical insights into the complex interplay between politics, economics, and society.

I. Approaches to Political Economy

Classical Liberalism, Marxism, Welfarism, Neo-liberalism and Gandhian approach

II. Development: Processes and Debates
a. Transitions: Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism
b. Locations: Transnational Networks, Urbanization and the Agrarian Question
c. Technology: Global Arms Industry and Communication Networks
d. Displacement and Migration: Race, Caste, Ethnicity, Gender

III. Post-capitalist Imaginaries
a. Culture and Value
b. Ecological Concerns
c. Feminist Critique
d. Knowledge Regimes

IV. Modes of Governance:
a. State and Sovereignty
b. Transnational Regimes of Decision-Making (WTO, World Bank, Financial Institutions)
c. Resource Use and Resistance (NGOs)

Readings:

Arblaster, A. (2006) 'The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism' in Lal, D. Reviving the Invisible Hand: The Case for Classical Liberalism in the Twentyfirst Century. Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 1- 8, 17- 30, and 48- 51.

Mandel, E. (1979) An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory. New York: Pathfinder Press, 3rd print, pp. 3-73.

Kersbergen, K.V. and Manow, P. (2009) Religion, Class Coalition and Welfare State. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapters 1 and 10, pp. 1-38; 266-295

Andersen, J. G. (ed.) (2008) 'The Impact of Public Policies' in Caramani, D Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, ch 22, pp. 547- 563 .

Harvey, D. (2005) A Brief History of Neo-liberalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1- 206.

Ghosh, B.N. (2007) Gandhian Political Economy: Principles, Practice and Policy. Ashgate Publishing Limited, pp. 21- 88.

Phukan, M. (1998) The Rise of the Modern West: Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe. Delhi: Macmillan India, (ch.14: Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism), pp. 420- 440.

Gilpin, R. (2003) Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, pp. 278- 304.

Kennedy, P. (1993) Preparing for the Twentieth Century. UK: Vintage, Ch. 3 85

Gelinas, J. B. (2003) Juggernaut Politics- Understanding Predatory Globalization. Halifax, Fernwood, Ch.3. Available from: www.globalpolicy.org World Trade Organization

Gilpin, R. (2003) Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, Ch. 8, pp. 196- 233.

Marglin, S. (1990) 'Towards the Decolonisation of the Mind' in Marglin, S. and Marglin, F. A. (eds.) Dominating Knowledge: Development, Culture and Resistance. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1- 28.

L. Lechner, F. J and Boli, J. (eds.) (2004) The Globalization Reader. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 211- 244.

Held, D. and Mcrew, A. (eds.) (2000) The Global Transformations Reader. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 105-155.

Sen, A. (2006) Identity and Violence: Illusion and Destiny. London: Penguin/Allen Lane, ch.7, pp. 130-148.

Understanding South Asia   **G3105**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: The course introduces the historical legacies and geopolitics of South Asia as a region. It imparts an understanding of political regime types as well as the socio-economic issues of the region in a comparative framework. The course also apprises students of the common challenges and the strategies deployed to deal with them by countries in South Asia.

I. South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region
a. Historical and Colonial Legacies
b. Geopolitics of South Asia

II. Politics and Governance
a. Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy

b. Emerging constitutional practices: federal experiments in Pakistan; constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; devolution debate in Sri Lanka

III. Socio-Economic Issues
a. Communal Politics, Identity politics and economic deprivation: challenges and impacts (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)

IV. Regional Issues and Challenges
a. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): problems and prospects
b. Terrorism
c. Migration

Readings:
Hewitt, V. (1992) 'Introduction', in The International Politics of South Asia. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp.1-10.
Hewitt, V. (2010) 'International Politics of South Asia' in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.399-418.
Muni, S.D. (2003) 'South Asia as a Region', South Asian Journal, 1(1), August-September, pp. 1-6
Baxter, C. (ed.) (1986) The Government and Politics of South Asia. London: Oxford University Press, pp.376-394.
Baxter, C. (2010) 'Introduction', Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.1-24
De Silva, K.M. (2001)'The Working of Democracy in South Asia', in Panandikar, V.A (ed.) Problems of Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & Konark Publishing House, pp. 46-88.
Wilson, J. (2003) 'Sri Lanka: Ethnic Strife and the Politics of Space', in Coakley, J. (ed.) The Territorial Management of Ethnic Conflict. Oregon: Frank Cass, pp. 173-193.
Mendis, D. (2008) 'South Asian Democracies in Transition', in Mendis, D. (ed.) Electoral Processes and Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Sage, pp.15-52. 52
Subramanyam, K. (2001) 'Military and Governance in South Asia', in V.A (ed.) Problems of Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & Konark Publishing House, pp.201-208.
Hachethi, K. and Gellner, D.N.(2010) 'Nepal : Trajectories of Democracy and Restructuring of the State', in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp. 131-146.
Kukreja, V. 2011. 'Federalism in Pakistan', in Saxena R. (ed.) Varieties of Federal Governance. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 104-130.
Jha, N.K. (2008) 'Domestic Turbulence in Nepal: Origin, Dimensions and India's Policy Options', in Kukreja, V. and Singh, M.P. (eds.) Democracy, Development and Discontent in South Asia. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 264-281.
Burki, S.J. (2010) 'Pakistan's Politics and its Economy', in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp. 83-97.
Kaul, N. (2008)'Bearing Better Witness in Bhutan', Economic and Political Weekly, 13 September, pp. 67-69.
Phadnis, U.(1986) 'Ethnic Conflicts in South Asian States', in Muni, S.D. et.al. (eds.) Domestic Conflicts in South Asia : Political, Economic and Ethnic Dimensions. Vol. 2. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, pp.100-119.
Kukreja, V. (2003) Contemporary Pakistan. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 75-111 and 112-153.
Narayan, S. (2010) 'SAARC and South Asia Economic Integration', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 32-50.

6ᵀᴴ SEMESTER

Modern Political Philosophy   **C3201**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: This paper aims to introduce students to the idea of modernity and the discourses around modernity. It also examines the views of a number of prominent modern western political philosophers, starting from J.J. Rousseau to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The expected course outcome is to make the students critically understand the various ideas as propounded and discussed by the modern political philosophers of the West.

I. Modernity and its discourses
This section will introduce students to the idea of modernity and the discourses around modernity.

II. Romantics
a. Jean Jacques Rousseau

III. Utilitarian and Liberal socialist
a. Bentham.
b. John Stuart Mill

IV. Idealist
a. Hegel
b. Kant

V. Radicals
a. Karl Marx and Engels

Readings:

Kant. (1784) 'What is Enlightenment?,' available at http://theliterarylink.com/kant.html, Accessed: 19.04.2013

S. Hall (1992) 'Introduction', in Formations of Modernity UK: Polity Press pages 1-16

B. Nelson, (2008) Western Political Thought. New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 221-255.

M. Keens-Soper, (2003) 'Jean Jacques Rousseau: The Social Contract', in M. Forsyth and M. Keens-Soper, (eds) A Guide to the Political Classics: Plato to Rousseau. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 171-202.

C. Jones, (2002) 'Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindications and their Political Tradition' in C. Johnson, (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Mary Wollstonecraft, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 42-58.

S. Ferguson, (1999) 'The Radical Ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft', in Canadian Journal of Political Science XXXII (3), pp. 427-50, Available at http://digitalcommons.ryerson.ca/politics, Accessed: 19.04.2013. H. Magid, (1987) 'John Stuart Mill', in L. Strauss and J. Cropsey, (eds), History of Political Philosophy, 2nd edition. Chicago: Chicago University Press, pp. 784-801. 38

P. Kelly, (2003) 'J.S. Mill on Liberty', in D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds.) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 324-359.

J. Cropsey, (1987) 'Karl Marx', in L. Strauss and J. Cropsey, (eds) History of Political Philosophy, 2ndEdition. Chicago: Chicago University Press, pp. 802-828.

L. Wilde, (2003) 'Early Marx', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly, P. (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 404-435.

V. Bryson, (1992) 'Marxist Feminism in Russia' in Feminist Political Theory, London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 114-122

C. Sypnowich, (1993) 'Alexandra Kollontai and the Fate of Bolshevik Feminism' Labour/Le Travail Vol. 32 (Fall 1992) pp. 287-295

A. Kollontai (1909), The Social Basis of the Woman Question, Available at http://www.marxists.org/archive/kollonta/1909/social-basis.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013

Bloom, (1987) 'Jean-Jacques Rousseau', in Strauss, L. and Cropsey, J. (eds.) History of Political Philosophy, 2nd edition. Chicago: Chicago University Press, pp. 559-580.

Selections from A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, Available at
http://oregonstate.edu/instruct/phl302/texts/wollstonecraft/womana.html#CHAPTER%20II, Accessed:
19.04.2013.

Indian Political Theory and Thought- II   **C3202**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: the course should enable the students to go through the works of Gandhi and Tagore who
have contributed to the emergence of the present day Indian society. The central objective of the course is to
assist the students to critically view and experience their thought process in different junctures and interactions
in the context of the theoretical debates about Eurocentrism enabling them to locate *swaraj* in Indian political
theory which would facilitate them to explore, interpret, and interrogate the kernel of Indian political thought.

.   **Rabindranath Tagore**

1. The radical in Rabindranath
2. Rabindranath's view of politics and the contemporary world
3. Women and gender in Tagore
4. Rabindranath on religion and humanism
5. Rabindranath and ecology

B. Mahatma Gandhi

1. Critique of Modernity, Western Civilization, Science and Technology, Modern State vs Ramrajya
2. Ideas: Ahimsa/Non Violence, Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, Trusteeship, Swaraj
3. Debates: Tagore-Gandhi debate

Readings

1. Bandyopadhyay, Debarati. 2019. *A Life of Intimacy with Nature.* New Delhi: Rupa.
2. Elmhirst, Leonard K. 2008. *Poet and Plowman*. Kolkata: Visva Bharati Publishing Department.
3. Kripalani, Krishna. 2017. *Tagore: A Life*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
4. M.O'Connell, Kathleen. 2020. "Tagore's Santiniketan: Learning Associated with Life." In *The Cambridge Companion to Rabindranath Tagore*, edited by Sukanta Chowdhuri, 294-297. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Amartya. 2010. *Politics, Society and Colonialism: An Alternative Understanding of Tagore's Response*. Delhi: Foundation Books.
6. Neogy, Ajit K. 2010. *The Twin Dreams of Rabindranath Tagore: Santiniketan and Sriniketan*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
7. Tagore, Rabindranath. 2005. *Rabindra Rachanavali: The Religion of Man*. New Delhi: Rupa.
8. Tagore, Rabindranath. 2012a. *Rabindranath Tagore Omnibus II*. New Delhi: Rupa.
9. Tagore, Rabindranath. 2012b. *Rabindranath Tagore Omnibus III*. New Delhi: Rupa.
10. Tagore, Rabindranath. 2014. *Rabindranath Tagore Omnibus IV*. New Delhi: Rupa.
11. Parekh, Bhikhu (2005) *Gandhi: A Very Short Introduction*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Rudolph, Lloyd and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph (2018). *Postmodern Gandhi and other essays*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. Nanda, B.R. (2018) *Gandhi and his critics.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Allen, Douglas (2008). *The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi for the Twenty-First Century*, New York: Lexington Books.
15. Mukherjee, Rudrangshu (2018). *Tagore and Gandhi*, New Delhi: Aleph.
16. Kumar, Sanjeev (2020). *Gandhi and the contemporary world*, New York: Routledge.
17. Basu, Sibaji Pratim Basu (2009). *The Poet and the Mahatma*, Kolkata: Progressive.
18. Fisher, Louis (2010). *Gandhi: His life and message for the world*, New York:Signet.

19. Nanda, B.R. (2018). *Mahatma Gandhi: A Biography*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Nanda, B.R. (2018). *In search of Gandhi*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World   C3203   Credit 4

Course Objectives: This paper underlines the process of the evolution of India's foreign policy, its principles and practices over the years through different phases. It enables the students to learn about the genesis and determinants of India's foreign policy and critically assess the working and relevance of India's foreign policy in the globalising world. India's proximities with other countries in the pursuit of its foreign policy are also being emphasised in this paper.

I. India's Foreign Policy: Principles and Evolution
II. India's Relations with the United States, China, Russia
III. India and United Nations
IV. India in Asia: Debating Regional Strategies
V. India's Negotiating Style and Strategies: Trade, Environment (Climate Change) and Security Regimes
VI. Challenges to India's Security: Select Issues

Readings:

S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) 'Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy', in India Review, Vol. 8 (1), pp. 4–19.
Ch. Ogden, (2011) 'International 'Aspirations' of a Rising Power', in David Scott (ed.), Handbook of India's International Relations, London: Routeledge, pp.3-31
W. Anderson, (2011) 'Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy', in W. Anderson, Trysts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.
J. Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) The Making Of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Allied Publishers. S. Mehrotra, (1990) 'Indo-Soviet Economic Relations: Geopolitical and Ideological Factors', in India and the Soviet Union: Trade and Technology Transfer, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, pp. 8-28.
R. Hathaway, (2003) 'The US-India Courtship: From Clinton to Bush', in S. Ganguly (ed.), India as an Emerging Power, Frank Cass: Portland.
A. Singh, (1995) 'India's Relations with Russia and Central Asia', in International Affairs, Vol. 71 (1): 69-81.
M. Zafar, (1984), 'Chapter 1', in India and the Superpowers: India's Political Relations with the Superpowers in the 1970s, Dhaka, University Press.
H. Pant, (2008) 'The U.S.-India Entente: From Estrangement to Engagement', in H. Pant, Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates Its Rise in the International System, Palgrave Macmillan: London.
D. Mistry, (2006) 'Diplomacy, Domestic Politics, and the U.S.-India Nuclear Agreement', in Asian Survey, Vol. 46 (5), pp. 675-698.
H. Pant, (2011) 'India's Relations with China', in D. Scott (ed.), Handbook of India's International Relations, London: Routeledge, pp. 233-242.
A. Tellis and S. Mirski, (2013) 'Introduction', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington. 54
S. Raghavan, (2013) 'Stability in Southern Asia: India's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.
Li Li, (2013) 'Stability in Southern Asia: China's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.
S. Muni, (2003) 'Problem Areas in India's Neighbourhood Policy', in South Asian Survey, Vol. 10 (2), pp. 185-196.
S. Cohen, (2002) India: Emerging Power, Brookings Institution Press.

Online Resources:

Government of India's Ministry of External Relations website at http://www.mea.gov.in/ and specially its library which provides online resources at http://mealib.nic.in/

The Council of Foreign Relations has a regularly updated blog on India's foreign policy: http://www.cfr.org/region/india/ri282

Centre for Policy Research's blog on IR and strategic affairs though it is not exclusively on India's foreign policy. http://www.cprindia.org/blog/international- relations-and-security-blog

Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses: http://www.idsa.in/

Research and Information System: www.ris.org.in/

Indian Council of World Affairs: www.icwa.in/

Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies: www.ipcs.org/

Debates in Marxism MiB   **C3204**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: The breakdown of the Soviet Union proved the shortcomings of the Orthodox Marxist ideology which dominated Left politics for almost a century. This event prompted the social scientists and left activists to look for those strands of Marxist thought which are more relevant in the 20th and 21st Century. This paper aims at explaining to the students the various strands of Marxist theory which mainly emerged in the 20th Century and are more relevant in understanding the failure of Left politics in general around the globe.

1. Alienation: Marx and Lukacs.
2. Humanist Marxism: Gramsci on Hegemony and Civil Society.
3. Structural Marxism: Althusser and Poulantzas.
4. Populism and Radical Democracy: Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe.
5. Frankfurt School

References:
D. Riazanov (ed), *The Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels.*
David Mclellan, *Marxism After Marx.*
David Mclellan, *The Thought of Karl Marx*
Ernest Fischer, *Marx in His Own Words.*
G. F. Gaus and C. Kukathas, *Handbook of Political Theory.*
Joseph Femia, *Marxism and Democracy.*
Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, *The Communist Manifesto.*
L. Kolakowski, *Main currents of Maxism Vol-I.*
Paul Blackledge, *Reflections on the Marxist theory of History.*
Sobhanlal Dattagupta (ed.), *Rosa Luxemburg and Her Critics.*
Tom Bottomore (ed), *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.*

Emerging Issues in the Study of Politics   **G3205**   **Credit 4**

Course Objectives: The study of politics has been followed by rapid changes in contemporary times. Now, the main thrust areas of this course are- modernity, postcolonialism, communitarianism, ecological theories and postmodernism. The entire discussion has started with modernity and ended with postmodernity; and in this sphere the kernel of the discussion rests on the idea of 'individual'. So, the individuals have become a driving force of this segment.

1. Modernity
2. Post colonialism
3. Communitarianism
4. Multiculturalism
5. Ecologism

6. Postmodernism

References:
A. Eisenberg and Jeff Spinner *Minorities within Minorities*
Blakeley and Bryson (ed.), *Contemporary Political Concepts: A Critical Introduction.*
Chandran Kukathas, "Against the Communitarian Republic", *The Australian Quarterly*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Autumn, 1996), pp. 67-76]
Edward Said *Orientalism*
Gurpreet Mahajan *The Multicultural Path*
Iain MacKenzie (ed.), *Political Concepts : A Reader and Guide.*
Leela Gandhi, *Postcolonial Theory.*
Mark Bevir, ed.,*Encyclopedia of Governance*
Noel O'Sullivan (ed), *Political Theory in Transition.*
Peter Barry, *Beginning Theory.*
Ramchandra Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*
Richard Bellamy, *Theories and Concepts of Politics : An Introduction.*
S. Hall et. al. (ed.), *Modernity and Its Features.*
Seyla Benhabib, *The Claims of Culture*
Stuart Hall, and Bram Gieben, eds. (1992) *Formations of Modernity*, Cambridge: Polity Press in Association with the Open University

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SEMESTER - VII (with research)

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| **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** | **C4101** | **CREDIT 4** |

Course Description: This course introduces approaches, steps, strategies, and research methods in Political Science. It will help the students identify the appropriate method for selecting a study. Section A deals with the theoretical framework, and Section B deals with the steps and strategies and identifying the essential research tools. The fundamental objective is to develop students' competence and proficiency in applying research design and tools, train them to foster critical analysis and rigour, and develop the skills required to write research proposals.
The course is designed and based on an approach that introduces a step-by-step unpacking of the relevant sections of the core ideas of the research methodology.
Course Contents

Learning research – some epistemic foundations

Theme 1: Foundations of Research Methodology – Meaning, objectives and utilities – Debates around Scientific method in Political Science.
Theme 2: Methods and Approaches of Research – the journey from empiricism to post-positivist approach; Feminist approach; Qualitative & Quantitative methods – causality and generalization. Natural Field experiment method.
Theme 3: Research Design – concept and importance in Research – Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental research.
Theme 4: Research strategies: Case studies; Ethnographic Research; Ground Theory; Action research; Mixed method.

Nuts and bolts of Research

Theme 1: Understanding the Language of Research – Concept; Hypothesis, Variable – types; Measurement – levels of measurement.
Theme 2: Steps of Research – Research Methodology vs Methods; problem identification – Literature Review – the importance of Literature Review – research question and development of Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis – the significance of testing the Hypothesis– Identification of sources

Theme 3: Methods of Data collection: Sampling – Collecting data using Attitudinal Scales – Likert scale and Guttman Scale; types of Sampling, Sample size, Samling Frame, determining the sample size, Non-response and Sampling Error Concepts; Population – Parameter and Statistical population.

Theme 4: Tools for Data collection – Collections of Primary and Secondary Data; selection of appropriate method for data collection – through questionnaire and Schedules, other Observation Interview Methods, Collection of Secondary Data, Selection of the appropriate method for data collection, Case Study, Focus Group Discussion, Techniques of developing research tools, viz. Questionnaire and rating scales and others as applicable. Reliability and validity of research tools. Reliability and validity of research tools.

Selected Bibliography:

Alexander M. Novikov Dmitry A. Novikov. Research Methodology From Philosophy of Science to Research Design, CRC Press, London, 2013.

C.R. Kothari, Gaurav Garg. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International 4th Edition, 2018.

Colin Hay. Political Analysis: Contemporary Controversies. Macmillan Education, 2002.

Dimiter Toshkov. Research Design in Political Science. Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

James Mahoney and Gary Goertz. A tale of two cultures: Contrasting quantitative and qualitative research. Political Analysis, 14(3):227–249, June 2006.

Jason Seawright. Multi-Method Social Science: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Tools. Cambridge University Press, 2016.

Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen. Hunger and Public Action, chapter China and India, pages 204–225. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1989. (for Case studies method)

John Gerring. Social Science Methodology: A Unified Framework. Cambridge University Press, New York, second edition, 2012.

Paul M. Kellstedt and Guy D. Whitten. The Fundamentals of Political Science Research. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2nd edition, 2013.

Shulamit Reinharz & Lynn Da Vidman. Feminist Methods in Social Research, New York Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1992

Stephen D. Lapan, Marlyn T. Quartaroli and Frances Julia Riemer (eds.). Qualitative Research An Introduction to Methods and Designs, Jossey Bass Wiley, San Fransisco, 2012.

Ranjit Kumar. Research Methodology: a step-by-step guide for beginners. Sage, Delhi, 3rd edition, 2011.

Thad Dunning. Natural Experiments in the Social Sciences. Cambridge University Press, 2012.

Foundations of Civil Society and Democracy   **C4102**   **Credit 4**

The fall of the Soviet Union in the last decade of the previous century marks, as some scholars have argued, the triumph of liberal democracy. However, other scholars have rightly pointed out that liberal democracy is always to populist and majoritarian tendencies. This necessitated the requirement of an alternative which in contemporary times we call civil society. But both these ideas have deep theoretical roots within different traditions of political theory. This paper, therefore, aims at explaining to the students the idea of democracy and civil society and their inter-relationship with one another.

1. Civil Society: Origin and development – an outline.
2. Approaches to the understanding of civil society: Locke, Hegel, Marx and Gramsci
3. Non-Marxist theories of Democracy: David Held's classification
4. Marxism and Democracy

References:

Carolyn M. Elliott (ed.), *Civil Society and Democracy: A Reader.*

J. Keane, *Civil Society and the State.*

J. L. Cohen and A. Arato, *Civil Society and Political Theory.*

Neera Chandhoke, *State and Civil Society, Explorations in Political Theory*

Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilnani (ed), *Civil Society: History and Possibilities.*

Human Rights **C4103** **Credit 4**

Course Objectives: Human Rights are undoubtedly a universal phenomenon. Now, this course is emphasizing on the theoretical account of human rights from Western as well as non-Western perspectives. The major areas are- the origin of human rights as a discipline, UN and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the protection mechanisms of human rights and international law, human rights of women and children and last but not the least genocide and truth commission. The main objectives of this course is to preserve the very notion of human rights and human values in a pragmatic era.

- Major perspectives on human rights – philosophical, legal, and political
- The United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Civil and Political Rights – Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – cultural relativism
- Human Rights protection mechanisms in international law – the concept of sovereignty.
- Human Rights of Women
- Human Rights of Children
- Crimes against Humanity and Genocide
- Truth Commission

Readings
Olivier D Schutter, *International Human Rights Law,* Cambridge Universiity Press, Cambridge, 2010.
Brian Orend*, Human Rights: Concept and Context,* Broadview Press Ltd, Canada, 2002.
J. L Holzgrefe, and R. O. Keohane(Ed.), *Humanitarian Intervention: Ethical, Legaland Political Dilemma,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003.
Catriona McKinnon, (ed), *Issues in Political Theory,* Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012.
Darren Jo Byrre, *Human Rights,* Longman, London, 2003
Chiranjivi J. Nirmal (ed.), Human *Rights in India: Historical, Social and PoliticalPerspectives,* Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
Stephen Hopgood, *The Endtimes of Human Rights,* Cornell University Press, USA, 2013.
Charles Webel, Johan Galtung, *Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies,* Routledge, USA and Canada, 2007.
AmaiaSanchez- Cacicedo,*Building States, Building Peace,* Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2014.

Nation and Nationalism **C4104** **Credit 4**

Course Objective: the students should develop an in-depth understanding of the history of nations and nationalism. The course introduces the key concepts, debates and issues structured around the major western and postcolonial theories of nationalism.

1. Origin of Nationalism in the West
a. Anderson
b. Hobsbawm

2. Development of Nationalism in Post-Colonial Societies
a. Partha Chatterjee

3. Theories of Nationalism
a. Hans Kohn
b. Gellner

4. Diaspora and Nationalism

5. Nationalism: Challenges and Critique

References:
Anthony D Smith, *The Ethnic Origins of Nations*
Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities*
Benedict Anderson, *Spectres of Comparison*
Eric Hobsbawm, *Nations and Nationalism Since 1780*
Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*
Michael Leifer, *Asian Nationalism*

Dilemmas in Politics   **G4105**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: This course is designed to explore, analyze and evaluate some of the central issues, values and debates in the contemporary world that has a bearing on normative political inquiry. The eight issues selected as dilemmas, though not exhaustive, are some of the salient ones discussed across societies.

I. The Moral Economy of Violence: Community and State Spaces
II. The Politics of Exclusion
III. Majoritarianism and Democracy
IV. Ecology and Political Responsibility
V. Capabilities and the Politics of Empowerment
VI. Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism
VII. Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention

Readings:
Gunn, R. (1993) 'Politics and Violence', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 265-292.
Tilly, Ch. (2003) Politics of Collective Violence. New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-54.
Ungar, M., Bermanzohn, S. A. and Worcester, K. (2002) 'Violence and Politics' in Ungar, M., Bermanzohn, S. A. and Worcester, K. (eds.) Violence and Politics: Globalization's Paradox. New York: Routledge, pp. 1-12.
Fanon, F. (1963) The Wretched of the Earth. New York: Grove Press.
Sen, A. (2000) Social Exclusion: Concept, Application, and Scrutiny. Social Development Papers No. 1 (June), Asian Development Bank. I
Orend, B. (2002) Human Rights: Concept and Context. Peterborough: Broadview Press, pp.15- 190.
Byrre, D. J. (2003) Human Rights, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 1-71.
Eckersley, R. (1992) Environmentalism and Political Theory: Towards an Ecocentric Approach, London: UCL Press, pp. 1-71.
Clark, M. (1993) 'Environmentalism', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 243-264.
Bryant, R. L. & Bailey, S. (1997) Third World Political Ecology: An Introduction, London: Routledge, pp. 27-47.

Jamieson, D. (2008) 'Environment', in McKinnon, C. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 313-335.

Sen, A. (1995) Inequality Reexamined. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 39-55, 73-87.

Sen, A.(1998) Development as Freedom. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 87-110.

Weissberg, R. (1999) The Politics of Empowerment. London: Greeenwood Publishing Group, pp. 1

DISSERTATION (Part – I)   **DIS - I**   **Credit - 4**

Course Objective: This paper aims at making the students acquainted to conducting their own research. In this paper, they are expected to select a topic of their interest and do comprehensive literatures review on the same. At the end of the course, they are expected to submit a draft with a clear research gap and future plan regarding the continuation of research in the next semester.

1. Research Proposal and Topic Selection: 1 credit. This phase focuses on assisting students in selecting a

research topic, formulating a clear research question, and developing a comprehensive research proposal

outlining the objectives and methodology of their study.

2. Literature Review: 2 credits. Students learn to conduct a thorough literature review, critically analyse

existing research, and identify gaps. The credits allotted reflect the importance of establishing a strong

theoretical foundation for the dissertation.

3. Research Gap and Future Plan: 1 credit. Students are expected to find out a clear research gap after

comprehensive review of the literature. They should discuss the plan of their future research.

SEMESTER – VII (without research)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY   **C4101**   **CREDIT 4**

Course Description: This course introduces approaches, steps, strategies, and research methods in Political Science. It will help the students identify the appropriate method for selecting a study. Section A deals with the theoretical framework, and Section B deals with the steps and strategies and identifying the essential research tools. The fundamental objective is to develop students' competence and proficiency in applying research design and tools, train them to foster critical analysis and rigour, and develop the skills required to write research proposals.

The course is designed and based on an approach that introduces a step-by-step unpacking of the relevant sections of the core ideas of the research methodology.

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Nuts and bolts of Research

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Theme 3: Methods of Data collection: Sampling – Collecting data using Attitudinal Scales – Likert scale and Guttman Scale; types of Sampling, Sample size, Samling Frame, determining the sample size, Non-response and Sampling Error Concepts; Population – Parameter and Statistical population.

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Colin Hay. Political Analysis: Contemporary Controversies. Macmillan Education, 2002.

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James Mahoney and Gary Goertz. A tale of two cultures: Contrasting quantitative and qualitative research. Political Analysis, 14(3):227–249, June 2006.

Jason Seawright. Multi-Method Social Science: Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Tools. Cambridge University Press, 2016.

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John Gerring. Social Science Methodology: A Unified Framework. Cambridge University Press, New York, second edition, 2012.

Paul M. Kellstedt and Guy D. Whitten. The Fundamentals of Political Science Research. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2nd edition, 2013.

Shulamit Reinharz & Lynn Da Vidman. Feminist Methods in Social Research, New York Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1992

Stephen D. Lapan, Marlyn T. Quartaroli and Frances Julia Riemer (eds.). Qualitative Research An Introduction to Methods and Designs, Jossey Bass Wiley, San Fransisco, 2012.

Ranjit Kumar. Research Methodology: a step-by-step guide for beginners. Sage, Delhi, 3rd edition, 2011.

Thad Dunning. Natural Experiments in the Social Sciences. Cambridge University Press, 2012.

Foundations of Civil Society and Democracy   **C4102**   **Credit 4**

The fall of the Soviet Union in the last decade of the previous century marks, as some scholars have argued, the triumph of liberal democracy. However, other scholars have rightly pointed out that liberal democracy is always to populist and majoritarian tendencies. This necessitated the requirement of an alternative which in contemporary times we call civil society. But both these ideas have deep theoretical roots within different traditions of political theory. This paper, therefore, aims at explaining to the students the idea of democracy and civil society and their inter-relationship with one another.

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2. Approaches to the understanding of civil society: Locke, Hegel, Marx and Gramsci
3. Non-Marxist theories of Democracy: David Held's classification
4. Marxism and Democracy

References:
Carolyn M. Elliott (ed.), *Civil Society and Democracy: A Reader.*
J. Keane, *Civil Society and the State.*
J. L. Cohen and A. Arato, *Civil Society and Political Theory.*
Neera Chandhoke, *State and Civil Society, Explorations in Political Theory*
Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilnani (ed), *Civil Society: History and Possibilities.*

Human Rights　　　　　**C4103**　　　　　　　　　　　**Credit 4**

Course Objectives: Human Rights are undoubtedly a universal phenomenon. Now, this course is emphasizing on the theoretical account of human rights from Western as well as non-Western perspectives. The major areas are- the origin of human rights as a discipline, UN and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the protection mechanisms of human rights and international law, human rights of women and children and last but not the least genocide and truth commission. The main objectives of this course is to preserve the very notion of human rights and human values in a pragmatic era.

- Major perspectives on human rights – philosophical, legal, and political
- The United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Civil and Political Rights – Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – cultural relativism
- Human Rights protection mechanisms in international law – the concept of sovereignty.
- Human Rights of Women
- Human Rights of Children
- Crimes against Humanity and Genocide
- Truth Commission

Readings
Olivier D Schutter, ***International Human Rights Law,*** Cambridge Universiity Press, Cambridge, 2010.
Brian Orend***, Human Rights: Concept and Context,*** Broadview Press Ltd, Canada, 2002.
J. L Holzgrefe, and R. O. Keohane(Ed.), ***Humanitarian Intervention: Ethical, Legaland Political Dilemma,*** Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003.
Catriona McKinnon, (ed), ***Issues in Political Theory,*** Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012.
Darren Jo Byrre, ***Human Rights,*** Longman, London, 2003
Chiranjivi J. Nirmal (ed.), Human ***Rights in India: Historical, Social and PoliticalPerspectives,*** Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.

Stephen Hopgood, *The Endtimes of Human Rights,* Cornell University Press, USA,
2013.
Charles Webel, Johan Galtung, *Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies,* Routledge, USA and Canada,
2007.
AmaiaSanchez- Cacicedo,*Building States, Building Peace,* Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2014.

Nation and Nationalism   **C4104**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: the students should develop an in-depth understanding of the history of nations and
nationalism. The course introduces the key concepts, debates and issues structured around the major western
and postcolonial theories of nationalism.

1. Origin of Nationalism in the West
a. Anderson
b. Hobsbawm

2. Development of Nationalism in Post-Colonial Societies
a. Partha Chatterjee

3. Theories of Nationalism
a. Hans Kohn
b. Gellner

4. Diaspora and Nationalism

5. Nationalism: Challenges and Critique

References:
Anthony D Smith, *The Ethnic Origins of Nations*
Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities*
Benedict Anderson, *Spectres of Comparison*
Eric Hobsbawm, *Nations and Nationalism Since 1780*
Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*
Michael Leifer, *Asian Nationalism*

Dilemmas in Politics   **G4105**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: This course is designed to explore, analyze and evaluate some of the central issues, values
and debates in the contemporary world that has a bearing on normative political inquiry. The eight issues
selected as dilemmas, though not exhaustive, are some of the salient ones discussed across societies.

I. The Moral Economy of Violence: Community and State Spaces
II. The Politics of Exclusion
III. Majoritarianism and Democracy
IV. Ecology and Political Responsibility
V. Capabilities and the Politics of Empowerment
VI. Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism
VII. Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention

Readings:

Gunn, R. (1993) 'Politics and Violence', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 265-292.

Tilly, Ch. (2003) Politics of Collective Violence. New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-54.

Ungar, M., Bermanzohn, S. A. and Worcester, K. (2002) 'Violence and Politics' in Ungar, M., Bermanzohn, S. A. and Worcester, K. (eds.) Violence and Politics: Globalization's Paradox. New York: Routledge, pp. 1-12.

Fanon, F. (1963) The Wretched of the Earth. New York: Grove Press.

Sen, A. (2000) Social Exclusion: Concept, Application, and Scrutiny. Social Development Papers No. 1 (June), Asian Development Bank. I

Orend, B. (2002) Human Rights: Concept and Context. Peterborough: Broadview Press, pp.15- 190.

Byrre, D. J. (2003) Human Rights, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 1-71.

Eckersley, R. (1992) Environmentalism and Political Theory: Towards an Ecocentric Approach, London: UCL Press, pp. 1-71.

Clark, M. (1993) 'Environmentalism', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts in Politics: An Introduction. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 243-264.

Bryant, R. L. & Bailey, S. (1997) Third World Political Ecology: An Introduction, London: Routledge, pp. 27-47.

Jamieson, D. (2008) 'Environment', in McKinnon, C. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 313-335.

Sen, A. (1995) Inequality Reexamined. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 39-55, 73-87.

Sen, A.(1998) Development as Freedom. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 87-110.

Weissberg, R. (1999) The Politics of Empowerment. London: Greeenwood Publishing Group, pp. 1

INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE   **C4106**   **Credit 4**

Course Objectives: This course is dealing with a systematic account of the emerging concepts of Indian politics. Now, the main areas are- secularism, social justice, reorganization of states, insurgency and self determination, governmental transparency, E- Governance, citizen charters and citizenship etc. The key areas of this course rests on the values and ethics of the Indian state and the demands of the Indian citizens.

Secularism
Social Justice
Early challenges: Integration of princely states and re-organization of the states
Demands for Self-determination and Insurgency: J& K, Assam and Punjab
Important aspects of Governance: Transparency and Accountability
E-Governance- Applications, Models, Potentials and Limitations
Citizen Charters- Utility and Limitations
Citizenship

Readings:

- Bhargava, Rajeev. Ed. *Secularism and Its Critics*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999
- Bruce T. McCully, 1935, *The Origins of Indian Nationalism According to Native Writers,* The Journal of Modern History, Vol. 7, No. 3 (Sep., 1935), pp. 295-314
- Chatterjee, Partha. *Nationalist thought and the Colonial world: A derivative Discourse*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
- Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta. *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010
- Khare, Brij B.,1989, Indian Nationalism: The Political Origin, The Indian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 50, No. 4 (Oct. - Dec. 1989), pp. 533-559
- Kumar, Dharma, 1994*, Indian Secularism: A Note,* Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 28, No. 1 (Feb., 1994), pp. 223-224

- Madan, T. N., 1993, *Whither Indian Secularism?,*Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Jul., 1993), pp. 667-697
- Pantham, Thomas, 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
- Parkin, Raleigh, 1942, *The Pattern of Indian Nationalism*, The American Scholar, Vol. 11, No. 4 (AUTUMN 1942), pp. 389-402
- S. M. Gaikwad, 1998, *Ambedkar and Indian Nationalism,* Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 10 (Mar. 7-13, 1998), pp. 515-518

SEMESTER - VIII (with research)

STATISTICAL METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES   **C4201**   **Cre**

Course Objective: This course introduces essential statistical tools and methods in Political Science. It will help the students to overcome initial worries about number crunching. Section A deals with the statistical tools for data analysis and interpretation, and Section B deals with the methods of applying those numbers learnt in the previous section. The course is designed to enhance the competence and proficiency in applying statistical tools and prepare them to develop methods of applying those in an integrated manner.

Module - A

Theme 1: Use of Tools/techniques for Research – methods to search required information effectively – Reference Management Zotero/Mendeley - Use of Research guides, Handbook and databases

Theme 2: Descriptive Statistics – Measurement Scales, sources of error in measurement - Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median and Mode) – Measures of Dispersion – Range, Inter-Quartile Range, Standard Deviation; Distributions – Histogram-Frequency Polygon – Ogive – Pie-Chart - Graphical representation of Data.

Theme 3: Inferential Statistics - Correlations: Rank Difference Method - Analysis of Variance Techniques – ANOVA – One Way and Two way – and Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)- Chi-Square Test – Standard Error and Confidence Interval and Fiduciary limits. Type I and Type II errors.

Theme 4: Testing of Hypothesis – t-test, z-test, x-test; Bivariate and Multivariate correlation

Module – B

Theme 1: Data Interpretation and Report Writing – Meaning, Technique – Significance of Report Writing – Different Steps

Theme 2: Systematic methods with particular emphasis on Mixed method research design- design components – exploratory mixed methods framework

Theme 3: Methods of Reference – Introduction to the standard style of manuals on footnotes and Bibliography - Research ethics and plagiarism – UGC 2018 guidelines – ethical conduct in Research - types of plagiarism; Database and Research metrics

Theme 4: Computer Applications – Fundamental concepts – Preparation of Excel sheets – Power Point – Graphical representation**.**

Selected Bibliography:

Alan Agresti & Barbara Finlay. Statistical Method for Social Sciences. Pearson, Newyork, 2014.

Andy Field. Discovering Statistics using SPSS, Sage Publications, 2017.

Janet M. Box-Steffensmeier, Henry E. Brady, and David Collier, editors, Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2008.

Alan S. Gerber and Donald P. Green. Field Experiments: Design, Analysis, and Interpretation. W.W. Norton, 2012.

Gerardo L. Munck and Jay Verkuilen. Conceptualizing and measuring democracy: Evaluating alternative indices. Comparative Political Studies, 35(1):5–34, February 2002.

James D. Fearon. Counterfactuals and hypothesis testing in political science. World Pol, 43(2):169–195, January 1991.

Morris P. Fiorina. Formal models in political science. American Journal of Political Science, 19(1):133–159, February 1975.

Nora Cate Schaeffer and Stanley Presser. The science of asking questions. Annual Review of Sociology, 29:65–88, 2003.

Rikhil R Bhavnani. Do electoral quotas work after they are withdrawn? evidence from a natural experiment in India. American Political Science Review, 103(1):23–35, 2009.

Robert Adcock and David Collier. Measurement validity: A shared standard for qualitative and quantitative research. American Political Science Review, 95(3):529–546, 2001.

Sharon Lohr. Sampling: Design and Analysis. Advanced (Cengage Learning). Cengage Learning, 2009.

Stephen L. Morgan and Christopher Winship. Counterfactuals and Causal Inference: Methods and Principles for Social Research. Cambridge University Press, New York, 2nd edition, 2015.

POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL C4202 Credit 4

Course Objective: the course aims at enabling the students to develop a deep knowledge of the history and politics of West Bengal. The course should prompt the students to explore the diverse political trajectories followed by West Bengal since Indian independence.

1. Background of the creation of West Bengal
2. Congress and Left Politics under Congress rule from 1947-67 with special reference to BC Roy
3. Non-Congress United Front Rule in West Bengal: days of political instability, rise of Naxal movement – emergence of non-left youth and students movement, role of Priyoranjan Dasmunshi and Subrata Mukherjee
4. Reign of Left-front government from 1977-2011: Land Reforms, Decentralized Planning, Political empowerment of SC, ST and Women.
5. Establishment and rise of TMC- Role of Mamata Banerjee: Nature of political leadership of Jyoti Basu and Mamata Banerjee
6. TMC rule since 2011: Nature of TMC government
7. Role of intelligentsia and civil society in West Bengal politics.

Readings:
1. Marcus F. Franda, *Radical Politics in West Bengal*, Cambridge, M.I.T. Press, 1971.
2. Nitish K.Sengupta, *Dr.Bidhan Chandra Roy: Builders of Modern India*, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 2002.
3. Suravi Banerjee, *Jyoti Basu, the Authorized Biography*, Penguin Books New Delhi, 1997.
4. Dola Mitra, *Decoding Didi: Making Sense of Mamata Banerjee*, Rupa Publications, Kolkata, 2014.
5. *Bengal,1872- 1947*(second edition). Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2011
6. Ashish K. Roy,*Spring Thunder and After*, Calcutta, MinervaAssociates, 1975
7. Uday Chandra ,Geir Heierstad& Kenneth Bo Nielsen,*The Politics of Caste in West Bengal* (Exploring the Political in South Asia), Routledge India, 2015
8. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *Caste, Protest and Identity: The Namasudras of Colonial Bengal,1872- 1947*(second edition). Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2011
9. Partha Chatterjee, *The Present History of West Bengal: Essays in Political Criticism*. Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998

10. Sarbani Bandyopadhyay, 'Caste and Politics in Bengal', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVII, 15 December 2012.

SUBALTERN STUDIES   **G4203**   **Credit 4**

Course Objectives: The publication of twelve volume series on subaltern studies marks a change in social sciences. It prompted the scholars and social scientists to think beyond the conventional theories and frameworks. This paper, therefore, aims at explaining to the students the evolution of the idea of the subaltern and the views of different social scientists within the tradition of subaltern studies.

Interpreting the 'Subaltern': From Enlightenment to Subaltern

Enlightenment
Marxism
Colonialism
Anti-colonialism
Post-colonialism

Subaltern studies: Deconstructing historiography

Ranajit Guha
Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
Dipesh Chakrabarty
Partha Chatterjee
 Sudipta Kaviraj
GopaL Guru
Gajendran Ayyathurai

REFERENCES:

Antonio Gramsci, *Selections from the Prison Notebooks* Ed and tr. by Quentin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith (New York: International Publishers. 1971), (Selections).
 David Arnold, Touching the Body: Perspectives on the Indian Plague,_SubalternSudies V,_ 55-90. Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Habitations of Modernity* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002), 3-37.
 Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Provincializing Europe: Postcolonial Thought and HistoricalDifference* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000), 3-116.
 Gayatri Chakraborty Spivak, "Can the Subaltern Speak?" In *Marxism and TheInterpretation of Culture*. Cary Nelson and Lawrence Grossberg, Eds. (London:Macmillan, 1988), 271-313.
 Gyan Prakash, *Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of ModernIndia* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999), 159-237.
 Gyan Prakash, Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," *American HistoricalReview* 99 (December 1994), 1475-1490.
 Hallward, Peter, *Absolutely Postcolonial: Writing between the Singular and the Specific* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), 1-19.
 Homi Bhabha, *Location of Culture* (London: Routledge, 1994). Selections.
 Michel Foucault and Paul Rabinow, *The Foucault Reader* (New York: Pantheon, 1984),169-330.

O'Hanlon, Rosalind. "Recovering the Subject: Subaltern Studies and Histories of Resistance in Colonial South Asia," *Modern Asian Studies*, 22: 1 (1988), 189-224.

Partha Chatterjee, *The Nation and Its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories* (Princeton: Princeton University Press India, 1993), 3-75, 116-134, 200-239.

Perry Anderson, The Antinomies of Antonio Gramsci, *NLR*, 100 (1977), 5-80.

Ranajit Guha, On Some aspects of Historiography of Colonial India, *Subaltern Studies I* (Delhi: OUP, 1982), 1-8.

Ranajit Guha, The Prose of Counter-Insurgency, *Subaltern Studies II*, 1-42.

Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of the Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India* (Delhi: Oxford University Press India, 1983), 1-76, 109-66, 220-332.

Ranajit Guha, Gramsci in India: Homage to a Teacher in Guha, *The Small Voice of History: Collected Essays*, (Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2009), pp. 361-79.

Ranajit Guha, *Dominance Without Hegemony: History and Power in Colonial India* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1977) (Chapter 1).

Shahid Amin, "Gandhi as Mahatma: Gorakhpur District, Eastern UP, 1921-22," *Subaltern Studies III*, 1- 61.

DISSERTATION (Part- II) **DIS-II** **Credit 8**

Course Objective: The objective of the Dissertation course is to guide students through the process of conducting independent research and producing a high-quality academic dissertation. This course aims to develop students' research skills, critical thinking abilities, and academic writing proficiency, enabling them to complete a comprehensive research project contributing to their field of study.

1. Research Proposal and Topic Selection: 2 credits. This phase focuses on assisting students in selecting a research topic, formulating a clear research question, and developing a comprehensive research proposal outlining the objectives and methodology of their study.

2. Literature Review: 2 credits. Students learn to conduct a thorough literature review, critically analyse existing research, and identify gaps. The credits allotted reflect the importance of establishing a strong theoretical foundation for the dissertation.

3. Data Collection and Analysis: 3 credits. This phase involves designing and implementing data collection methods, analysing collected data using appropriate techniques, and interpreting the findings. The significant credit allocation reflects the effort required for data collection and analysis.

4. Writing and Drafting: 3 credits. Students allocate time to writing the dissertation chapters, synthesising research findings, and refining their writing skills. The credits emphasise the importance of producing a wellwritten and structured document.

5. Presentation and Defense Preparation: 1 credit. This phase involves preparing for the oral presentation of the research findings and the defense session. Students develop effective presentation skills and prepare responses to potential questions from the evaluating committee.

6. Finalisation and Submission: 1 credit. The final phase focuses on incorporating feedback, making necessary

revisions, formatting the dissertation according to guidelines, and preparing for the final submission. The

credit allocation represents the completion of the dissertation and the submission process.

<p align="center">SEMESTER - VIII (without research)</p>

STATISTICAL METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES   C4201   Credit 4

Course Objective: This course introduces essential statistical tools and methods in Political Science. It will help the students to overcome initial worries about number crunching. Section A deals with the statistical tools for data analysis and interpretation, and Section B deals with the methods of applying those numbers learnt in the previous section. The course is designed to enhance the competence and proficiency in applying statistical tools and prepare them to develop methods of applying those in an integrated manner.

Module – A

Theme 1: Use of Tools/techniques for Research – methods to search required information effectively – Reference Management Zotero/Mendeley - Use of Research guides, Handbook and databases
Theme 2: Descriptive Statistics – Measurement Scales, sources of error in measurement - Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median and Mode) – Measures of Dispersion – Range, Inter-Quartile Range, Standard Deviation; Distributions – Histogram-Frequency Polygon – Ogive – Pie-Chart - Graphical representation of Data.
Theme 3: Inferential Statistics - Correlations: Rank Difference Method - Analysis of Variance Techniques – ANOVA – One Way and Two way – and Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)- Chi-Square Test – Standard Error and Confidence Interval and Fiduciary limits. Type I and Type II errors.
Theme 4: Testing of Hypothesis – t-test, z-test, x-test; Bivariate and Multivariate correlation

Module – B
Theme 1: Data Interpretation and Report Writing – Meaning, Technique – Significance of Report Writing – Different Steps
Theme 2: Systematic methods with particular emphasis on Mixed method research design- design components – exploratory mixed methods framework
Theme 3: Methods of Reference – Introduction to the standard style of manuals on footnotes and Bibliography - Research ethics and plagiarism – UGC 2018 guidelines – ethical conduct in Research - types of plagiarism; Database and Research metrics
Theme 4: Computer Applications – Fundamentals concepts – Preparation of Excel sheets – Power Point – Graphical representation**.**
Selected Bibliography:
Alan Agresti & Barbara Finlay. Statistical Method for Social Sciences. Pearson, Newyork, 2014.
Andy Field. Discovering Statistics using SPSS, Sage Publications, 2017.
Janet M. Box-Steffensmeier, Henry E. Brady, and David Collier, editors, Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2008.
Alan S. Gerber and Donald P. Green. Field Experiments: Design, Analysis, and Interpretation. W.W. Norton, 2012.
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Sharon Lohr. Sampling: Design and Analysis. Advanced (Cengage Learning). Cengage Learning, 2009.

Stephen L. Morgan and Christopher Winship. Counterfactuals and Causal Inference: Methods and Principles for Social Research. Cambridge University Press, New York, 2nd edition, 2015.

POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL   **C4202**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: the course aims at enabling the students to develop a deep knowledge of the history and politics of West Bengal. The course should prompt the students to explore the diverse political trajectories followed by West Bengal since Indian independence.

1. Background of the creation of West Bengal
2. Congress and Left Politics under Congress rule from 1947-67 with special reference to BC Roy
3. Non-Congress United Front Rule in West Bengal: days of political instability, rise of Naxal movement – emergence of non-left youth and students movement, role of Priyoranjan Dasmunshi and Subrata Mukherjee
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Readings:
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0.   Suravi Banerjee, ***Jyoti Basu, the Authorized Biography***, Penguin Books New Delhi, 1997.
0.   Dola Mitra, ***Decoding Didi: Making Sense of Mamata Banerjee***, Rupa Publications, Kolkata, 2014.
0.   ***Bengal,1872- 1947***(second edition). Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2011
0.   Ashish K. Roy,***Spring Thunder and After***, Calcutta, MinervaAssociates,
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0.   Uday Chandra ,Geir Heierstad& Kenneth Bo Nielsen,***The Politics of Caste in West Bengal*** (Exploring the Political in South Asia), Routledge India, 2015
0.   Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, ***Caste, Protest and Identity: The Namasudras of Colonial Bengal,1872- 1947***(second edition). Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2011
0.   Partha Chatterjee, ***The Present History of West Bengal: Essays in Political Criticism***. Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998
0.   Sarbani Bandyopadhyay, 'Caste and Politics in Bengal', ***Economic and Political Weekly***, Vol. XLVII, 15 December 2012.

SUBALTERN STUDIES   **G4203**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective:

The publication of twelve volume series on subaltern studies marks a change in social sciences. It prompted the scholars and social scientists to think beyond the conventional theories and frameworks. This papers, therefore, aims at explaining to the students the evolution of the idea of the subaltern and the views of different social scientists within the tradition of subaltern studies.

Interpreting the 'Subaltern': From Enlightenment to Subaltern

Enlightenment
Marxism
Colonialism
Anti-colonialism
Post-colonialism

Subaltern studies: Deconstructing historiography

Ranajit Guha
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Dipesh Chakrabarty
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 Sudipta Kaviraj
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Antonio Gramsci, *Selections from the Prison Notebooks* Ed and tr. by Quentin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith (New York: International Publishers. 1971), (Selections).
David Arnold, Touching the Body: Perspectives on the Indian Plague,_ *SubalternSudies V,* 55-90.
Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Habitations of Modernity* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002), 3-37.
Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Provincializing Europe: Postcolonial Thought and HistoricalDifference* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000), 3-116.
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Gyan Prakash, *Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of ModernIndia* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999), 159-237.
Gyan Prakash, Subaltern Studies as Postcolonial Criticism," *American HistoricalReview* 99 (December 1994), 1475-1490.
Hallward, Peter, *Absolutely Postcolonial: Writing between the Singular and the Specific* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001), 1-19.
Homi Bhabha, *Location of Culture* (London: Routledge, 1994). Selections.
Michel Foucault and Paul Rabinow, *The Foucault Reader* (New York: Pantheon, 1984),169-330.
O'Hanlon, Rosalind. "Recovering the Subject: Subaltern Studies and Histories ofResistance in Colonial South Asia," *Modern Asian Studies*, 22: 1 (1988), 189-224.

GEOPOLITICS: CLASSICAL AND CONTEMPORARY
PERSPECTIVES   **C4203**   **Credit 4**

Course Objective: The objective of this paper is to enlighten the students about international relations among the nation states through analysis of the study of the impact of geography on politics and to what extent the geographical factors lead to the better understanding of the goals and actions of the nations. It focuses on the study of values and theoretical perspectives of various ideas and ideologies through classical and contemporary perspectives.

Introduction to Geopolitics
Global Space
Time and Space
Cold War Geopolitics
Post-Cold War Geopolitics
Critical Geopolitics

Readings
John Agnew, Revisioning World Politics, 2004
Simon Dalby and G. O. Tuathail (eds.), Rethinking Geopolitics, 2003
Klaus Dodds, Geopolitics: A Very Short Introduction, 2014
Colin S. Grat, Geoplotics of Superpower, 1988
G. O Tuathail, Critical Geopolitics
John Agnew, Political Geography: A Reader, 1997

Term Paper and Presentation **C4205** **Credit 4**
Will be conveyed by the Course teacher.