ಮಂಗಳೂರು   ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ

MANGALORE   UNIVERSITY

(Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade)

ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ/ No. : MU/ACC/CR 29/2020-21/A2

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Revised syllabus of M.A. in Political Science programme.
Ref: Academic Council approval vide agenda
No.:ಎಸಿಸಿಶ್ಶೈಸಾಸ1:22 (2020–21) dtd 06.10.2020.

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The revised syllabus of M. A. in Political Science programme which is approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 06.10.2020 is hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2020-21.

Copy of the Syllabus shall be downloaded from the University Website (www.mangaloreuniversity.ac.in)

REGISTRAR

To,

1. The Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri.
2. The Chairman, P.G. BOS in Political Science Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri.
3. The Registrar (Evaluation), Mangalore University.
4. The Principal of the college concerned.
5. The Superintendent (ACC), O/o the Registrar, Mangalore University.
6. The Asst. Registrar (ACC), O/o the Registrar , Mangalore University.
7. Guard File.

MANGAORE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

<u>MA Political Science (Four semesters) Programme offered under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Scheme from the academic year 2020-21</u>

Semester	Hard core			Soft core			Open Elective			Project Work	Total
	No. Of Courses	Credit/ Course	Total Credits	No. Of Courses	Credit/ Course	Total Credits	No. Of Course	Credit/ Course	Total Credits		
I	3	5	15	2	4	8					
II	2	5	10	2	4	8	1	3	3		
III	2	5	10	2	4	8	1	3	3		
IV	3	5	15	2	4	8				4^	
Total	10	5	50	8	4	32	2	3	6	4	82+6*

Total number of Credits: 88
Percentage of hard core courses: 50/88=56.81%
Percentage of soft core course: 32/88=36.36 %
Percentage of open elective course: 6/88=6.81%

* Not included in CGPA

^ Students may opt for project work in lieu of one soft-core course in fourth semester. The project shall consist of a dissertation to be submitted towards the end of the coursework of the IV semester. The theme of the project work shall have to be finalised and approved by the department in third semester and the work could begin in third semester itself. The supervisors shall certify that the submitted dissertation is a work actually carried out by the student.

The total marks for project work will be 100. This would consist of internal assessment for 30 marks and evaluation of project report for 70 marks.

The dissertation should be of minimum of 25 pages and a maximum of 100 pages, excluding the essential documentary pages (i.e., cover page, contents page, certification, acknowledgement, dedication etc.) and the bibliography. It shall be typed on A4 sized sheets, one-sided print in Times Roman 12 point font, double-spaced and have 1" margin on all sides of the page. The dissertation reference/documentation style should conform to APSA/Chicago style specifications (recent edition). However, other styles such as MLA and APA (recent editions), if considered appropriate to the topic, could also be followed by the student in consultation with and prior approval of the supervisor. But any style once chosen should be consistent throughout the dissertation. Dissertations may be spiral-bounded and students should avoid expensive binding. The dissertation not conforming to these stated requirements will be rejected and students may be asked to re-submit their work. Plagiarism of any sort should be avoided and a candidate may be failed if the dissertation is found to contain unacknowledged sources. Wikipedia and commercial notes should be avoided.

√ End semester examination will be of 3 hours' duration for all theory courses (papers) and the total marks for each of the courses will be 100. This would consist of 30 marks of internal assessment and 70 marks for end semester examination.

√ Open Elective courses are offered to non-Political Science Students (CBCS)

√ All hard-core courses will have 5 hours, soft core courses 4 hours and open electives 3 hours of teaching/instruction/tutorials per week respectively.

Details of the Courses

Course Code	Courses offered	Course	Credits
	FIRST SEMESTER		
PSH401:	POLITICAL IDEAS AND CONCEPTS IN EARLY INDIA	Hard Core	5
PSH402:	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	Hard Core	5
PSH403:	THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	Hard Core	5
PSS404:	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA	Soft Core	4
PSS405:	POLITICS IN KARNATAKA	Soft Core	4
PSS406:	POLITICAL THEORY: IDEAS AND CONCEPTS	Soft Core	4
	SECOND SEMESTER		
PSH451:	POLITICAL THOUGHT IN MODERN INDIA	Hard Core	5
PSH452:	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: TRENDS AND ISSUES	Hard Core	5
PSS 453:	HUMAN RIGHTS	Soft Core	4
PSS454:	US FOREIGN POLICY	Soft Core	4
PSS455:	COMPARATIVE POLITICS: CONCEPTS AND PROCESSES	Soft Core	4
PSE460:	POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA	Open Elective	3
	THIRD SEMESTER		
PSH 501:	SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: PERSPECTIVES AND METHODS	Hard Core	5
PSH 502:	POLITICS OF IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA	Hard Core	5
PSS 503:	EUROPEAN UNION: STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES	Soft Core	4
PSS 504:	MEDIA, POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND POLITICS	Soft Core	4
PSS 505:	INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY	Soft Core	4
PSE 510:	DECENTRALIZATION AND PANCHAYATH SYSTEM IN INDIA	Open Elective	3
	FOURTH SEMESTER		
PSH 551:	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY	Hard Core	5
PSH 552:	GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA	Hard Core	5
PSH 553:	DYNAMICS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	Hard Core	5
PSS 554:	REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA	Soft Core	4
PSS 555:	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA	Soft Core	4
PSS 556:	PROJECT WORK	Soft core	4

Programme Objectives:

1. To provide to the students nuanced understanding of the values and dynamics of the political systems and processes and to comprehend the underlying principles and forces at work

2. To enable students to have a theoretically sound, socially sensitive and application oriented knowledge on the domain specific and governance related issues and challenges at the local, national and international level and to critically reflect and offer insightful suggestions for improvement

3. To enable students to acquire necessary skills and knowledge for constructive political participation at various levels and to contribute to public good

4. To enable students to develop confidence, skills, research aptitude, analytical ability and knowledge to shoulder responsibilities in Government and private sector, NGOs and social arena, Media, Academia, Research and International Organisations and to explore career options through competitive examinations

Programme Outcome:

The programme will enable students to –

1. Have a nuanced understanding of the values and dynamics of the political systems and global order, and to evaluate critically the contemporary issues and challenges in order to offer meaningful solutions

2. See the policies and politics around us with the critical eyes backed by sound theoretical insights and to apply the knowledge in the analysis of the implications of political decisions or contemporary issues

3. Develop necessary skills and knowledge to participate in the political system and processes at different levels/in diverse capacities.

4. Face the societal reality and challenges with knowledge and confidence and, to contribute to the public good with responsibility and sensitivity

5. Acquire necessary skills and knowledge to pursue the career in teaching and research and to pursue different career options in media, NGOs, Legislative, Government and Private sector and, International Organisations

6. Have a proper background and knowledge to prepare for civil services and various competitive examinations

Pedagogy: Lectures/Tutorials/Assignments/Seminars/Self-study (Dialogic and participatory collective learning)/Audio-Visual/Field work or visit (As applicable/If necessary)

Assessment: Assignments/Paper reviews, Seminars, Class tests, Sessional/mid-term examinations and End semester examinations

PSH 401: POLITICAL IDEAS AND CONCEPTS IN EARLY INDIA

Course Objectives:
1. To introduce students to the political ideas and philosophical perspectives of early India
2. To enable students to grasp the complex relationship between politics, religion and society in early India.
3. To enable students to critically reflect on the underlying principles of state and institutions of early India
4. To enable students have a sharper understanding of the operation and values of the political system in early India

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to-
1. Understand the issues of contemporary India in a larger historical and comparative perspective
2. See the interconnections between the present and the past and a grounding to reflect upon issues and challenges of contemporary India.
3. Have the nuanced understanding of the philosophical perspectives, political ideas and concepts, and the institutions of early India
4. Critically reflect on the political values and the linkages between the religious and social order and politics in early India

UNIT 1:   **Framework**

    1.1   Importance of the Study of Early India; Sources

    1.2   Orientalist and Marxist Perspectives

    1.3   Nationalist Perspectives

    1.4   Post-colonial Perspectives

UNIT 2:   **Major Philosophical and Cultural traditions**

    2.1   Sankhya, Nyaya, Yoga, Vedantha

    2.2   Lokayata

    2.3   Jaina, Buddhist

    2.4   Tirukkurral; Vachanas and 'SharanaSanskriti'

UNIT 3:   **Political Thought in Texts**

    3.1   Ramayana – Duties of King, King and the people

    3.2   Mahabharata –Shanthiparva, Bhagavathgita

    3.3   Dharmashastras - Manu

    3.4   Arthashastra- Saptanga, Mandala, politics and morals

UNIT 4:   **Structuring State and Society**

    4.1   Dharma; Danda

    4.2   State and Kingship

    4.3   Varna and Jati

    4.4   Political Order in Early India

Basic Readings:

1. Altekar, A.S., *State and Government in Ancient India*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas, 1966.

2. Ghoshal, U.N. *A History of Hindu Political Theories*, Calcutta: OUP, 1961.

3. Hiriyanna, M., *The Essentials of Indian Philosophy,* Delhi: MotilalBanarasidas, (Ind.Ed.) 1995.

4. Kosambi, D.D., *Culture and Civilization in ancient India*, Delhi: Vikas, 1990.

5. Radha Krishna, C., *Kautilya's Political Ideas and Institutions,* Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, 1971.

6. Spellman, J., *The Political Theory of Ancient India*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhandarkar,D.R., *Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity*, Varanasi: BHU, 1963.

2. Bechert H., and Gombrich, R. ., *The World of Buddhism, Buddhist Monks and Nuns in Society and Culture,* London: Facts on File1984.

3. Coward, G. Harold., *Studies in Indian Thought*, Delh: Motilal Banarasidas, 1983.

4. Conze, Edward, Buddhist *Scriptures*, Penguin, 1959.

5. Deussen, Paul, The *Philosophy of Upanishads*, New York: Dover, 1966.

6. Drekmeir, C., *Kingship and Community in Early India*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962.

7. Dahoja, Vidya., *Slaves of the Lord*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1988.

8. Embree, A.T., ed., *Sources of Indian Tradition : From the Beginning to 1800, India*: Penguin Books, 1991.

9. Ghoshal,U.N., *A History of Hindu Political Theories*, Calcutta: OUP, 1961.

10. Kane, D.V., *History of Dharmasastra*, Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1930.

11. Kangle, R.P., *Kautilya's Arthasastra*, Bombay: University of Bombay, 1972.

12. Krishna Rao,M.V., *Studies on Kautilya*, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1979.

13. Kosambi, D.D., *Culture and Civilization in ancient India*, Delhi: Vikas, 1990. Law,M.N., *Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity*, Oxford: Clerendon Press, 1921.

14. Mahalingam, T.V., *South Indian Polity*, Madras: University of Madras, 1955.

15. Ramanujam, A.K., *Speaking of Shiva*, England: Penguin, 1985.

16. Radhakrishnan, S., *Indian Philosophy, 2 vols.,* New Delhi: OUP, 1999.

17. RangaswamiAiyangar,K.V., *Ancient Indian Polity*, Patna: Eastern Book House, 1988.

18. Shamasastry, R., ed., *Kautilya's Arthasastra*, Mysore: Wesleyan Mission Press, 1929.

19. Singh, Sanghasen., *Buddhism in Comparative Light,* Delhi: Indo-Asian, 1999.

20. Singh, Iqbal., *Gautama Buddha*, Delhi: OUP, 1994.

21. Sharma,S.D., *Administration of Justice in Ancient India*, New Delhi: Harmon, 1988.

22. Sharma, R.S., *Material Culture and Social Formation*, New Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.

23. Vidyarthi, P.B., *Early Indian Religious Thought*, New Delhi: Oriental Pub., 1976.

PSH 402: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with various schools of political thought

2. To Enable students to critically reflect on the continuity and change in western political thought

3. To make students to critically examine the shades of political thought and the complex character of state and politics

4. To highlight and critically engage with the rational universe of the west and reflections on governance

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Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. Theoretically locate the diverse intellectual traditions of the west

2. Have a nuanced reflection on its impact on contemporary world

3. Examine and locate the changing patterns of western political thought

4. Have a critical perspective on the state-society-politics interaction and implications

UNIT 1:   **Foundation of Western Political Thought**

1.1   Western Political thought- Importance of the study

1.2   Pre-Platonic Political Thought; Socrates

1.3   Plato- Republic & Later Writings

1.4   Aristotle – On politics & Ethics; Cicero

UNIT 2:   **Medieval and Political Thought in Transition**

2.1   St. Augustine

2.2   St. Thomas Aquinas

2.3   Marsilius of Padua

2.4   Political thought in transition - shift and features; Machiavelli

UNIT 3:   **Liberals and Utilitarians**

3.1   Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

3.2   T. H. Green

3.3   Jeremy Bentham

3.4   J. S. Mill

UNIT 4:   **On State and Society**

4.1   Immanuel Kant

4.2   G. W. F Hegel

4.3   Karl Marx

4.4   Lenin

Basic Readings:

1. Andrew, Hacker, *Political theory: philosophy, ideology, science*, Michigan: Macmillan, 1961

2. Ebenstein, William, *Great Political Thinkers Plato to the Present*, New Delhi: Oxford, 1970

3. George, Sabine H and Thomas L, Thorson., *A History of Political Theory,* New Delhi: Oxford and IBH, 1973

4. Robert, Peri and Peter Such., *An Introduction to Political Thought A Conceptual Toolkit* Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press, 2005.

5. Boucher, D., and Kely, P., ed., *Political Thinkers From Socrates to the Present*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

6. Coker F.W., *Readings in Political Philosophy*, New York: Macmillan, 1938.

7. Coleman J., *A History of Political Thought*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2000.

8. Skinner, Quentin., *The Foundations of Modern Political Thought*, Cambridge: OUP,1978.

9. Bellamy, R., ed., *Victorian Liberalism Nineteenth Century Political Thought and Practice*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1990.

10. Burnham, J., *The Machiavellians*, New York: John Day Co, 1943.

11. Cranston, M., *Western Political Philosophers*, London: Fontane, 1964.

Suggested Readings:

1. Barker, Ernest, *Aristotle Politics,* Oxford: Oxford University Press 1995.

2. Barker, Ernest, *Greek Political Theory Plato and His Predecessors*, London: Merhuen. 1947

3. Bartney J., *Aristotle A very Short Introduction,* oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000

4. Heinemann, R. Ed., *Aristotle and Moral Realism*, London: VCL Press, 1998

5. Hughes G, *Philosophy Guidebook to Aristotle on Ethics*, London: Routledge 2001

6. Macintyre, Alasdair, *After Virtue: A Study in Moral Theory* Notre Dame, 2007.

1. 7. Mukherjee, Subrata and Sushila,Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought Plato to Marx*, New Delhi: PHI, 2014.

7. O'Connor D., *Aquinas and Natural Law*, London: Macmillan, 1967

8. Sreedathan G., *Western Political Thought and Theories*, New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 2006

9. Thakurdas, Frank, *Essays in Political Theory* New Delhi: Gitanjali, 1982.

10. Baumgold, D., *Hobbes Political Theory*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

11. Berlin, Isaiah., *The Age of Enlightenment The Great Age of Western Philosophy*, Houghton: Mifflin Boston 1952.

12. Botomore, T., *Karl Marx*, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1973.

13. Brome, J.H., *Rousseau: A study of His thought*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1963.

14. Canver., T., *Marx and Engels: The Intellectual Relationship*, Brighton: Harvester, 1983.

15. Cohen, G., *A Karl Marx's Theory of History A Deference*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1979.

16. Colemen, F.W., *Hobbes and America, Exploring the Constitutional Foundations*, Toranto: Toranto University, 1977.

17. Cook, J., *Reading Mill studies in Political Theory*, London: Macmillan, 1998.

18. Durkheim, E., *Montesquieu and Rousseau*, Ann Arbor, MUP, 1960.

19. Gray, J., *Mill on Liberty A Defence,* London: Routledge, 1983.

PSH 403: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objectives:
1. *To introduce students to diverse theoretical perspectives and multiple ways of seeing and comprehending International relations*
2. *To evaluate the effectiveness of theory as a lens to grasp International events and processes*
3. *To assess the potentialities, contributions and shortcomings of theoretical frameworks.*
4. *To enable students to conceptually delineate the dynamics and forces at work in International relations.*

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to -
1. *Apply abstract theory and methodology to grasp and evaluate global politically significant events*
2. *Grasp normative presuppositions inherent in analytical expositions*
3. *To look at major global developments/issues from theoretical points of view and to comprehend the underlying forces /thinking.*
4. *Be self-reflective of the theoretical positions; be intellectually engaged and accommodative of diverse viewpoints and, to be aware of the ontological premises of the argument.*

UNIT 1: **Framework**

    1.1   Defining Theory: Role and significance

    1.2   Traditional and modern approaches

    1.3   Positivism and Post-positivism

    1.4   Lineage and practise of International Relations- Major theoretical debates

UNIT 2: **Positivistic theories**

    2.1   Realism

    2.2   Idealism

    2.3   Liberalism

    2.4   Kautilya's Mandala Theory

UNIT 3: **Contemporary theories/ Identities and Social construction**

    3.1   Neo-Realism; Deterrence

    3.2   Neo-liberalism - Complex interdependence; Neo-functionalism

    3.3   Constructivism

    3.4   Feminism

UNIT 4: **Critical International Relations theories**

    4.1   Marxism

    4.2   Dependency

    4.3   World System perspectives

    4.4   Post-Colonialism

Basic readings:

1. Baldwin, D.A., ed., *Neo-realism and Neo-Liberalism: The Contemporary Debate*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1993

2. Dougherty, J.E. and Plaltzfraff R.L., Jr., *Contending Theories of International Relations*, Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1970

3. Dunne, Tim, MiljaKurki and S. Smith., *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*, Oxford: OUP, 2010

4. Jackson, Robert and Sorensen, George, *Introduction to International Relations Theories and approaches*; Oxford: OUP, 2008

5. Keohane, R.O., ed., *Neo-realism and its Critics*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1986.

6. Taylor, Trevor., ed., *Approaches and Theory in International Relations*, London: Longman, 1978

7. Waltz, Kenneth, *Theory of International Politics*, McGraw Hill. New York: 1979.

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

Suggested Readings:

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

2. Buzan, B., et al., *The Logic of Anarchy: Neorealism to Structural Realism*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1993

3. Carlsnaes, W. ,Risse, T. and Simmons, B. eds., *Handbook of International Relations*. London, Sage, 2006.

4. Grant, Rebecca and Newland, eds., *Gender and International Relations*, Buckingham: Open University Press and Millennium Press, 1991.

5. Kautilya, *Arthashastra*, London: Penguin Classics, 1993.

6. Kubalkova V. and Cruickshank., *Marxism and Theory of International Relations*, London: Routledge, 1980

7. Linklater, A., *Beyond Realism and Marxism: Critical Theory and International Relations*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1990

8. Mishra, K.P. and Beal, R.S., *International Relations Theory*, New Delhi: Vikas, 1980

9. Morgenthau, H.J., *Politics among Nations*, 6th edition, revd.by K.W. Thompson, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1985.

10. Packenham, R.*, The Dependency Movement: Scholarship and Politics in Dependency Studies*, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1992

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

12. Sullivan, M.P., *Theories of International politics: Enduring paradigm in a changing world*, Hampshire: Macmillan, 2001

13. Wallerstein, I., *The Modern World System*, New York: Academic Press, 1974

14. Walker, R. B. J., *Inside/Outside: International Relations as Political Theory*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

PSS 404: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

Course Objectives:
1. To introduce students to the linkages between politics and society
2. To enable students to understand the political process with conceptual clarity
3. To enable students to reflect on the nature of societal change and its implications
4. To sensitise students on the socio-political issues

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. Critically engage with the contemporary societal issues and grasp the different dimensions of it
2. Reflect upon the interconnectedness between various socio-political issues and draw inferences on the same
3. Grasp the nuances of the socio-political issues and to come out with alternative perspectives
4. Develop a temperament to draw socio-political conclusions on established facts.

UNIT 1:   **Framework**

    1.1   Political Sociology – Meaning and the significance of the study

    1.2   Political Sociology and Sociology of Politics

    1.3   Approaches- Traditional, Behavioural, Post- behavioural, Marxian

    1.4   Politics- Society interface - Pluralism, Structuralism, Post Structuralism, Structuration theory

UNIT 2:   **Political Man and Social base**

    2.1   Power and Authority; Caste, Class and social mobility

    2.2   Caste, Class and Power in India

    2.3   Political Culture, Political Socialisation, Political Communication and Public Opinion

    2.4   Political participation - forms; Political modernisation

UNIT 3:   **Social Difference, Equality and Inequality**

    3.1   Structuring of Inequality – ideas and interests; Social stratification and Social inequality; Difference and assimilation

    3.2   Social balancing – Consensus and Conflict, Elitism and pluralism

    3.3   Inequality and Affirmative action; Reservation debate in India

    3.4   Modernity and Tradition; Modernity of tradition

UNIT 4:   **Political order and Social change**

    4.1   Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Secularisation

    4.2   Politics of inclusion and exclusion; Social Change and Political Mobilisation

    4.3   Critique of development; Reinventing Development – Alternative perspectives

    4.4   Identitarian and social movements– Religious, Dalit, Backward caste, Women

Basic Readings:

1. Faulks, Keith, *Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction*, NUY Press, 2000
2. Gupta, Dipankar, *Political Sociology in India Contemporary trends*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1996
3. Janoski, Thomas and others, eds., *The Handbook of Political Sociology*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. Kumar, Anand, *Political Sociology of India*, New Delhi: Sage, 2013
5. Nash, Kate, *Contemporary Political Sociology Globalisation, Politics and Power,* Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell, 2000.
6. Oommen, T.K., Nation, *Civil Society and Social Movements, Essays in Political Sociology*, New Delhi: Sage, 2004
7. Roy, Shefali, *Society and Politics in India Understanding Political Sociology*,. Delhi: PHI Learning, 2014

Suggested Readings:

1. Ashraf, Ali and Sharma, L.N., *Political Sociology a new grammar of politics*, Hyderabad: University Press, 1986
2. 2.Baviskar, B. S., *The Politics of Development: The Sugar Cooperatives in Maharashtra*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1980.
3. Bendix R., ed., *State and Society*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988.
4. 4.Bendix,R., and Lipset, S. M., eds., *Class Status and Power*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1966.
5. Eisenstadt, S.N., ed., *Political Sociology: A Reader*, New York: Basic Books, 1971.
6. Miliband, R. *The State in Capitalist Society*, London: Quartet Books, 1973.
7. Mills, C. W., *The Power Elite,* New York: Oxford University Press. (Chapters 12 and 13).1956.
8. Pareto, V., *The Mind and Society*, New York: Dover (Pp. 1421-1432).1985.
9. Runciman, W. G., *Social Science and Political Theory*, Cambridge University Press, 1963.
10. Rudolph, L.I. and Rudolph, S.H., *In Pursuit of Lakshmi, The Political Economy of The Indian State*., Delhi: Orient Longman, 1987.
11. Weber, M., *Economy and Society*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978.

PSS 405: POLITICS IN KARNATAKA

Course Objectives:

1. To develop the interest and nuanced understanding of State Politics among students

2. To introduce students to the political issues and political reality of Karnataka

3. To enable students to reflect upon the socio- political composition of State politics

4. To develop among students critical and informed views on governance in Karnataka about State Politics

Course outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. Engage and reflect on State Politics

2. Effectively deal with issues concerning state and to offer solutions with insights

3. Understand the policies of the government and forces at work in state politics

4. Grasp the socio- economic conditions shaping politics and vice versa in Karnataka.

UNIT 1: **Introduction**

1.1 Nature and importance of the study of state politics

1.2 State Politics in India – A Conceptual framework

1.3 British rule and the regions of present Karnataka- A historical perspective

1.4 Freedom movement in Karnataka

UNIT 2: **Trends in Karnataka politics**

2.1 Unification movement, Liberation of Hyderabad-Karnataka

2.2 Formation of Karnataka – Background and issues; Idea of Karnataka

2.3 Governments in Karnataka – Distinctive contribution with special reference to Land reforms, Decentralisation, Development and Social justice

2.4 Coalition experiments in Karnataka – An evaluation

UNIT 3: **Political Process in Karnataka**

3.1 Political parties - Nature, Representation and leadership pattern; Voting behaviour

3.2 Decentralization in Karnataka – Nature, issues and an assessment

3.3 Governance and transparency in Politics – Issues, institutions, and Impact

3.4 Development, regional disparity and the politics of regions

UNIT 4: **State - Society interface in Karnataka - Trends and Issues**

4.1 Politics, Caste and Religion; Reservation in Karnataka

4.2 Intra-state and inter-state river water disputes with special reference to Kaveri, Mahanadi and Yettinahole project

4.3 Karnataka Politics - Dalits, Backward Classes and Farmers

4.4 Major issues and concerns – Democracy, Development and equity, federalism; Politics of language and identity

Basic Readings:

1. Brass, P.R., *Ethnicity and nationalism Theory and Comparison,* New Delhi: Sage,1991

2. Mugali R.S., *Heritage of Karnataka,* Read books, 2016

3. Pai, Sudha.,*Hand Book of Indian State,* New Delhi: OUP, 2013

4. ----------, *Interrogating Reorganization Publisher of States*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2011

5. Ramaswamy, Harish, ed., *Karnataka Government & Politics*, New Delhi: Concept Publisher, 2014

6. Rao, H.S. Gopala, *Karnataka Ekikarana Ithihasa*, Bangalore: NavakarnatakPrakashana 1996

7. Weiner, Myron.,*Party Politics in India,* New Jersey: Orient Longman, 1991

8. -------------, *The Child and the State in India*, New Jersey: Orient Longman, 1991

9. -------------, *The Indian Paradox,* New Delhi: Sage Publication, 1989

10. -------------, *Sons of the Soil Migration and Ethnic Conflict in India* , Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990

Suggested Readings:

1. Chattarjee, Partha.,*State & Politics in India*, Michigan: OUP, 1988

2. Hasan, Zoya ., *Parties and Party Politics in India* , New Delhi: Manohar Publisher, 2002

3. Kothari, Rajni.,*Politics in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970

4. Kamat, Suryanath U., *Concise history of Karnataka*, Bangalore: MCC, 2001

5. Kumar, Ashutosh*., Rethinking state Politics in India Region without Regions*, New Delhi: Routledge, 2000

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7. Narain, Iqbal.,*State Politics in India,* Meerut: Meenakshi Prakasan, 1976

8. Palshikar, Suhas.,*Ten Theses on State Politics in India* , New Delhi: PHI, 2014

9. Sarangi, Asha.,*Themes in Politics Language and Politics in India* London: OUP, 2010

10. Singh, M.P., *Coalition Politics in India, Problems and Prospects,* New Delhi: Manohar Publisher, 2010

11. -------------, *Indian Federalism in the new Millennium* , New Delhi: Manohar Publisher 2003

12. Weiner, Myron.,*State Politics in India* , Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968

PSS 406: POLITICAL THEORY: IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

Course Objectives:
1. To introduce the students to the concepts and constructs in political theory
2. To enable students to reflect on the basic issues in public life
3. To grasp the complexities in structuring the political order
4. To sensitise students of the sociological and political issues and processes.

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. Develop a framework to understand politics
2. Develop a capacity to grasp socio-political context from normative perspective
3. Develop a comparative and critical perspective on the political systems and processes.
4. Grasp the modern political trends, debates, ideas and issues concerning politics and society.

UNIT 1:   **Framework**

     1.1   Political Theory: Significance of the study

     1.2   Political Theory, Political Ideology. Political Thought, Political Philosophy

     1.3   Analytical and Normative theory

     1.4   Evolution of political theory

UNIT 2:   **Debates on State and individual**

     2.1   Citizenship, Political participation

     2.2   Liberty, Equality, Justice

     2.3   Rights, Political Obligation

     2.4   Good governance

UNIT 3:   **Debates on State and Society**

     3.1   Power, authority, legitimacy

     3.2   Human Rights

     3.3   Civil Society

     3.4   New Social movements

UNIT 4:   **Politics and Society -Indian reflections**

     4.1   Indian and Western Political Theory – Essentials, Convergence and divergence

     4.2   Dharma; Karma; Swaraj; Resistance and Civil disobedience

     4.3   Hinduism and Hindutva; Secularism in India

     4.4   Social Justice

Basic Readings:

1. Bellamy, Richard Paul, *Theories and Concepts of Politics*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1993

2. Barry, Norman P. Barry, *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2000

3. Dryzek, John S., Honig, Bonnie and Phillips, Anne, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006

4. Gaus, Gerald F., *Political concepts and political theories*, Colorado: Westview Press, 2000

5. Heywood, Andrew, *Political Theory an Introduction*, London: Macmillan, 2015

6. Kymlicka, Will, *Contemporary Political Philosophy,* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001 7. Vinod, M.J. and Deshpande, Meena*, Contemporary Political Theory*, Delhi: PHI Learning, 2013

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmed, Imtiaz ., *Equality and Pluralism*, New Delhi: Sage, 2001.

2. Bhargava, Rajeev., ed*., Secularism and Its critics*, New Delhi: OUP, 1998.

3. Basu, T., Datta, P., Sarkar,S., Sarkar, T., and Sen, S., *Khaki Shorts and Saffron Flags,* New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1993.

4. Brass, Paul., *Ethnic Groups and the State*, London: Goom Helm, 1995.

5. Chatterjee, Partha., ed., *States and Politics in India*, Delhi: OUP, 1997

6. Farrelly, Colin*, Introduction to Political Theory*, London: Sage, 2004

7. Freeden, Michael, *Ideologies and Political Theory: A conceptual approach*, Clarendon Press, 1998

8. Kohli, A., ed., *The success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: CUP, 2001.

9. Parekh, Bhikhu *., Colonialism, Tradition and Reform, An analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage, 1989.

10. Rawls, John., *Political Pluralism*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1993.

11. Sandel, Michael*., Liberalism and the Limits of Justice*, Cambridge: CUP, 1982.

12. Vanaik, Achin., "*Reflections on Communalism and Nationalism in India*", New Left, Review, 196, (1991)

13. White, Stephen K., and Moon, J.Donald,eds., *What is Political Theory*?, New Delhi: Sage, 2004

PSH 451: POLITICAL THOUGHT IN MODERN INDIA

Course Objectives:

1. *To introduce to the students major thinkers who have shaped India's destiny and political scenario*
2. *To develop among students a critical perspectives on ideas, ideologies and political thought*
3. *To develop a comprehensive understanding of the diversities and differences in the political perspectives on modern India*
4. *To enable students to trace out the central themes and debates that occupy a central place in Indian politics*

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. *Develop distinct capabilities to engage with, differentiate and be sensitive to the diversity of India*
2. *Understand the basis of the construction of modern India*
3. *Critically engage with diverse viewpoints with a sense of history*
4. *Evolve a critically enriched imagination of India*

UNIT 1:   Background

   1.1   Nationalism: Perspectives and Interpretations

   1.2   Raja Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda - Indian Renaissance

   1.3   JyotibaPhule, Dayanand Saraswati, Periyar E V Ramasamy - Social reform discourse

   1.4   Bankim, Aurobindo - Spiritual nationalism

UNIT 2:   State, Society and Politics

   2.1   Naoroji, Gokhale -The Liberal legacy

   2.2   Tilak -Assertive nationalism

   2.3   Gandhi – On Religion and Politics, Swaraj, Satyagraha

   2.4   Savarkar, Golwalkar - Hindutva and Hindu identity

UNIT 3:   Dynamics of Islamic Political Thought

   3.1   Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - Islamic Renaissance

   3.2   Maududi - Interpretations of Islam and Muslim Identity

   3.3   Mohammed Ali Jinnah -Two Nations Theory

   3.4   Maulana Azad -The Idea of India

UNIT 4:   Development, Democracy and Politics

   4.1   Jawaharlal Nehru -Modernity, Democracy and Secularism

   4.2   Ambedkar - Democracy, Representation and Emancipation

   4.3   Rammanohar Lohia - Democracy, Decentralisation and Socialist Transformation

   4.4   Jayaprakash Narayan - Sarvodaya to Total Revolution; M. N. Roy – Radical Humanism

Basic Readings:

1. Chandra, Bipan.,*Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2009.

2. Chakarabarty, Bidyut and Pandey, Rajendra Kumar, *Modern Indian Political Thought Text and Context*, New Delhi: Sage, 2009

3. Chatterjee, Partha., *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World, A Derivative Discourse?*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986

4. Ghose, Shankar.,*Modern Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi: Allied, 1984.

5. Haithcox, J.P., *Communism and Nationalism in India*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971.

6. Jovas, John., *The Emergence of Hindu Nationalism in India,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.

7. Mehta, V.R. and Pantham, Thomas., eds., *Political Ideas in Modern India, Thematic explorations*, New Delhi: Sage, 2006.

8. Parekh, Bikhu., And Pantham,Thomas., *Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage, 1987.

9. Verma, V.P, *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Agra; Lakshmi Narain Agarwal,.2000

10. Sharma, Urmilla and S.K.Sharma, *Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi: Atlantic Pub. & Distributers, 2012.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bilgrami, Akeel, *Secularism, Identity and Enhancement,*Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2014

2. Basu ,Tapan., ed., *Khaki Shorts and Saffron Flags :A Critique of the Hindu Right*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1993.

3. Bajwa, D.K., *Jayaprakash Naryan and Indian Politics*, New Delhi; Deep & Deep Publication, 1987

4. Driks, Nicholas. B., *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003.

5. Gopal, S*., Anatomy of a Confrontation: RamajanmaBhoomi and Babri Mosque Issue,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994.

6. Golwalkar, M.S., *A Bunch of Thoughts*, Bangalore: Jagarana Prakashan,1966.

7. Gupta, Ram Chandra, *J.P from Marxism to Total Revolution*, New Delhi; Sterling Publishers, 1981.

8. Hasan, Mushirul., ed., *A Voyage to Modernism Syed Ahmad Khan*, New Delhi: Primus Books, 2011

9. Jaffrelot, Christophe, *The Hindu Nationalist movement and Indian Politics 1925 to 1990s,* New Delhi, Penguin, 1999

10. Jain, Jasbir., *Beyond Post Colonialism:Dreams and Realities of a Nation*, Jaipur: Rawat, 2006

11. Karunakaran,K.P., *Indian Politics from Dada Bai, Naoroji to Gandhi,* Geetanjali,1975

12. Katju, Manjari.,*Vishwa Hindu Parishad*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2003.

13. Kothari, Rajni,.*Caste in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Orient Longman,1991.

14. Kothari, Rajni.,*State against Democracy*, New Delhi: Ajantha, 1988.

15. Lohia, Rammanohar, *Marx Gandhi and Socialism*, Hyderabad: Rammanohar LohiaSamataVidyalaya Nyas,1963.

16. Nanda B.R., *Mahatma Gandhi: A Biography* Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1958.

17. Narayan, Jayaprakash.,*Prison Dairy*, Bombay: Popular, 1977.

18. Nandy, Ashis.,*The Intimate Enemy*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983.

19. Parekh, Bikhu, *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: Analysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage, 1989.

20. Seal, Anil., *Emergence of Indian Nationalism,* New Delhi: S.Chand and Company, 1982.

21. Sharma, Jyotirmaya.,*Hindutva: Exploring the idea of Hindu Nationalism* , New Delhi: Viking, 2003.

22. Savarkar, V.D., *Hindutva or who is a Hindu?*, Bombay: Veer Savarkar,1928

23. Savarkar, V.D, *Essentials of Hindutva*, Independently Published, 2019

24. Upadhyaya, Deendayal., *Integral Humanism*, New Delhi: Navachethan Press, 1965.

PSH 452: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: TRENDS AND ISSUES

Course Objectives:
1. *To familiarise students with the major political, economic, strategic and other developments and events in the world*
2. *To enable students to comprehend and critically examine the major trends and issues in International relations*
3. *To enable students to grasp the underlying forces at work in shaping the International relations*
4. *To familiarise students with the divergent perspectives and debates on complex issues of the world*

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to:
1. *Comprehend the major issues in world today and analyse the complexities, factors, and influences operating thereupon.*
2. *Evaluate the visible and invisible impact of global institutions and events on the domestic settings and the linkages between the global and domestic*
3. *Critically reflect upon nature and underlying forces that shape the global scenario and its implications in particular on India*
4. *Be prepared to shoulder responsibilities as a political analyst/journalist/ researcher in International relations*

UNIT 1:   Framework

1.1   Cold War- Causes, Course and impact

1.2   End of Cold War – Causes and impact

1.3   Trends in Global Order – Integration and fragmentation; Unipolarity vs Multipolarity

1.4   Global governance – Issues and challenges

UNIT 2:   Security Order

2.1   Disarmament and Arms Control – Purpose and Rationale, Disarmament – Constraints

2.2   PTBT, NPT, SALT I & II, CTBT, START I & II

2.3   Traditional and Non-Traditional security threats

2.4   Nuclear Deterrence; Global realignments and security order

UNIT 3:   Structuring Political economy

3.1   Globalisation – Nature and implications

3.2   Regionalism and Regional organisations

3.3   TNCs –Role and implications

3.4   Global Economic Governance – IMF, World Bank, WTO

UNIT 4:   Political Issues and concerns

4.1   Non- Alignment – Relevance; Multi-Alignment

4.2   Changing UN role, UN Reform debate

4.3   Humanitarian intervention

4.4   Challenges to International Security - Terrorism, Migration, Climate Change

Basic Readings:

1. Chimini, Bhupinder S. and Mallavarapu, Siddarth., *International Relations Perspectives for the Global South* Dehi: Pearson, 2012

2. Hough, Peter., *Understanding Global Security,* London: Routledge, 2008

3. Jackson, Robert and Sorensen, George, *Introduction to International Relations* Theories and approaches; Oxford: OUP, 2008

4. Kegley, C.W. and Wittkopf, E.R., *World Politics: Trends and Transformation,* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.

5. Shimko, Keith L., *International Relations Perspectives and Controversies,* Boston: Cenage Learning, 2015

6. White, Brian., Little, Richard and Smith, Michael, eds., *Issues in World Politics*Hamphire: Palgrave, 2001

Suggested Readings:

1. Baylis, John and Smith, Steve, ed., *The Globalization of World Politics An introduction to International Relations, Oxford, OUP, 2001*

2. Blake, D., and Walters, R., *The politics of global economic relations,* 5thedn., Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 2001

3. Couloumbis, A.A., and Wolf, J.H., *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice,* New York: Praegar, 1989.

4. Desai, Meghnad and Redfern, Paul., eds., *Global Governance. Ethics and Economics of the New World Order*, London, 1995

5. Drezner, Daniel W., *All Politics Is Global. Explaining International Regulatory Regimes,* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007

6. Evans, T., *The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective,* London: Pluto Press, 2001

7. Hettne, Bjorn, AndrasInotai and Osvaldo Sunkel, eds., *Globalism and the New Regionalism,* London: Macmillan, 1999

8. Gamble, A., and Payne, A., eds., *Regionalism and world order,* Basingstoke, Macmillan, 1996

9. Gareis, Sven Bernhard and Varwick, Johannes., *The United Nations: An Introduction,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012

10. Newman, Edward., Thakur, Ramesh and Tirman, John., eds., *Multilateralism Under Challenge? Power, International Order and Structural Change,* New York: NacionesUnidas, 2006

11. O'Sullivan, N., ed., *Terrorism, Ideology and Revolution: The Origins of Modern Political Violence,* Brighton: Wheatsheaf, 1986

12. Pettman, R., *Understanding International Political Economy: With Readings for the Fatigued,* Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1996

13. Ruggie, J.G., *Constructing the World Polity: Essays on International Institutionalization,* London: Routledge, 1998

PSS 453: HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Objectives:
1. To enable students to understand foundations of the idea of human rights.
2 To analyze the trends and contemporary challenges to human rights.
3. To understand the general affinities and divergences in sources, substance and application of rights in international, regional, constitutional and domestic contexts.
4. To acquaint the students to the major national and international texts and provisions governing human rights and the mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing human rights.

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. Grasp the issues and debates in Human Rights and comprehend the forces at work shaping the Human right regimes and implementation in national and international setting.
2. Analyse the challenges and requirements for effective implementation of Human Rights.
3. Have necessary knowledge and skills for analysing, interpreting, and applying the Human Rights standards and sensitise them to the issues.
4. Shoulder responsibilities in future as human right advocates/ activists/trainers/scholars in Government and Non-Government agencies at National and International arena.

UNIT 1:   Frame work

1.1   Defining Human Right, Introduction, Nature and importance; Features, Rights
and Duties – Co-relation.

1.2   Understanding Human Rights-Natural right, moral right, legal right Perspectives; Cultural relativism

1.3   Theories of Human Rights: Naturalist and Positivist.

1.4   Classification of Human Rights

UNIT 2:   Foundation

2.1   UDHR 1948, ICCPR (1966), ICESCR (1966)

2.2   Historical Development: Magnacarta, Petition of Rights, Bill of Rights, French Revolution.

2.3   Vienna Declaration I993, ICERD (I965), CEDAW (I979), CRC (I989), CRSRPRSR (I967).

2.4   Indian Constitutional Perspectives: Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties
and Directive Principles of State Policy.

UNIT 3:   Human Right- Advocacy and Protection

3.1   Role of NGOs: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Greenpeace, PUCL, PUDR.

3.2   Media and Human Rights; Principles of Human Right training

3.3   Nation and State Human Rights Commissions in India, Protection of Human Rights
Act, (1993); PIL

3.4   Judiciary and Human Rights

UNIT 4:   Issues and Concerns

4.1   SCs / STs, Women and Children

4.2   Refugees, Physically Challenged, Transgender; Domestic Violence.

4.3   Death penalty; Euthanasia.

4.4   Education, Food security, Climate change; Inclusive development.
4.5   Challenges to Human Rights.

Basic Readings:

1. Alam, Aftab, ed., *Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges*,New Delhi: Raj publications 1999.

2. Banerjee, D.N., *Our Fundamental Rights: Their Nature and Extent as Judicially Determined*, Calcutta: The World Press, 1960.

3. Basu D.D., *Human Rights in Constitutional Law,* Gurgaon; Lexis Nexis, 2008

4. Baxi,Upendra*The Future of Human Rights,* New Delhi; OUP India, 2012

5. Baxi, Upendra, *Human Rights in a Posthuman World: Critical Essays, New Delhi; OUP, 2009*

7. Begum, S.M., ed., *Human Rights in India: Issues and Perspectives* (New Delhi: APH Publishing Co., 2000.

8. Bhagwati, Justice P.N., *Legal Aid as Human Rights*, Dharwad: JagrutBharut, 1985

9. Clapham Andrew, *Human Rights A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford; OUP, 2015

10. Mani, V.S., *Human Rights in India: An Overview* , New Delhi: Institute for the World Congress on Human Rights, 1998).

11. Mehta, P.L., and Neena Verma, *Human Rights under the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications, 1995).

12. O'Byrne Darren J., *Human Rights An Introduction,* New York; Routledge, 2013

Suggested Readings:

1. Agarwal H.O., *Human Rights,* Allahabad: Central Law Pub., 2016

2. Agrawala, S.K., *Public Interest Litigation: A Critique*, Bombay: N.M. Tripathi, 1985

3. Alston, Phillip, ed., *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal,* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992.

4. ------------, *The United Nations and Human Rights* London: Clarendon Press, 1995.

5. Amnesty International, *The Death Penalty*, London: Amnesty International, 1979

6. Banton, Michael*, International Action against Racial Discrimination,* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996.

7. Bava, Noorjahan, ed., *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India* ,New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House, 2000.

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

9. -----------, *In human Wrongs and Human Rights,* Delhi: Har Anand Publications, 1994.

10. Bhargava, G.S. and R.M.Pal, ed*., Human Rights of Dalits: Societal Violation ,* New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2000).

11. Borgohain, Bani*, Human Rights: Social Justice and Political Change* ,New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, 1999.

12. Das, Asish Kumar and Mohanty, Prasant Kumar, *Human Rights in India,* New Delhi; Sarup& Sons, 2007

13. Detrick, S., *The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,* Dordrecht: MartinusNijhoff, 1992.

14. Dube M.P. and Bora Neeta, eds., *Perspectives on Human Rights,* Delhi; Anamika Pub., 2000

15. Forsythe, David P., ed., *Human Rights and Development: International Views,* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989.

16. Karna, G.N*., United Nations and the Rights of Disabled Persons: A Study in Indian Perspective,* New Delhi: APH Publishing Co., 1999

17. Nirmal C.J., *Human Rights in India, Historical, Social and Political Perspectives,* New Delhi, OUP, 2002

18. Pavithran K.S., *Human Rights in India: Discourses and Contestations,* New Delhi; Gyan Pub., 2018

19. Mehta, P.L., *Child Labour and the Law,* New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1996.

20. Mishra, Jyotsna, ed., *Women and Human Rights,* Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2000.

21. Piarey Lal Mehta and VermaNeena, *Human Rights Under the Indian Constitution: The Philosophy and Judicial Gerrymandering,* Delhi; Deep& Deep, 1999

22. "Protect Human Rights", http://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/protect-human-rights/ index.html

23. Priyam Manisha, Menon Krishna and Banerjee Madhulikea, *Human Rights, Gender and the Environment,* Chennai; Pearson Education, 2009

24. Saksena K.P., ed.,*Human Rights and the Constitution: Vision and Reality,*, New Delhi; Gyan Pub., 2003

25. UN Centre for Human Rights, *Minority Rights, Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1998.*

26. UN Centre for Human Rights, *National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights* Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1993

27. UN Centre for Human Rights, *The Rights of Indigenous Peoples ,*Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1997

28. UN Centre for Human Rights, *The Rights of the Child;* Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1996.

29. UN Centre for Human Rights, *United Nations Reference Guide in the Field of Human Rights;* New York: UN Publication Division, 1993.

30. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, *An Introduction: Making Human Rights a Reality,* New York: UN Publication Division, 1996

31. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Sexual Exploitation of Children,* Geneva: UN Publication Division, 1996.

32. UN, *Action for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women ,* New York: UN Department of Public Information, 2000.

33. UN, *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women ,* New York: UN Department of Public Information, 1999.

34. UN, *Convention on the Rights of the Child,* New York: UN Department of Public Information, 1991.

35. UN, *Human Rights and Disabled Persons,* Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1993.

36. UN, *Human Rights: Questions and Answers,* New York: UN Publication Division, 1987.

37. UNESCO, *Taking Action for Human Rights in the Twenty-first Century,* Paris: UNESCO, 1998.

38. UNICEF, *Impact of Armed Conflict on Children,* New York: UNESCO, 1996.

39. UNICEF, *The Child and the Law,* New Delhi: UNICEF, 1994..

40. UN Centre for Human Rights, *Civil and political Rights: The Human Rights Committee ,* Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1997

41. UN Centre for Human Rights, *Discrimination against Women*, Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1994.

42. UN Centre for Human Rights, *Elimination of all Forma of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief ,* New York: UN Publication Division, 1989.

43. UN, *United Nations and Human Rights*, New York: UN Publication Division, 1984.

44. UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2000*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

45. Welch Claude E., Jr., ed., *NGOs and Human Rights Promise and Performance,* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2001

PSS 454: US FOREIGN POLICY

Course objectives:
1. *To familiarize students with the nature and trajectory of US Foreign Policy.*
2. *To introduce students to the dynamics of US external policy framework*
3. *To comprehend the nature of involvement of US in global arena and its implications*
4. *To analyse the implication of US actions on major global issues*

Course outcome:
The course will equip students to -
1. *Have an understanding of the principles, bases and changing dimensions of US Foreign Policy*
2. *Have a grasps of the US priorities in foreign policy and the nature of its external involvement*
3. *Assess the implications of US action on major global issues*
4. *Analyse the power configurations in the World consequent upon US action*

UNIT 1:   US Foreign Policy: An introduction

    1.1   Evolution of US Foreign Policy

    1.2   US Foreign Policy – Principles

    1.3   Making US Foreign Policy: Structures and Processes

    1.4   Priorities and Concerns - Changing dimensions

UNIT: 2   US and the World

    2.1   US and the Cold War

    2.2   US and the Post Cold War Scenario: Articulation of New World Order

    2.3   US and Global Conflict areas with special reference to Afghanistan, Syria, Iran and Iraq

    2.4   US and Global Institutions/ Groupings - UN and its agencies, NAFTA, G7, G20 and WTO

UNIT 3:   US and Global Power Alignment

    3.1   Nature of US Foreign Policy: Hard/Soft; US Unilateralism; Instruments and strategies of exercise of Power

    3.2   US Foreign Policy: Recent Trends – Implications

    3.3   US relations with Major Power - Russia, China, India, Brazil, Israel

    3.4   US relations with Europe and NATO

UNIT 4:   US and World Politics: Issues and Implications

    4.1   US on Nuclear Weapons

    4.2   US on Climate Change and Energy Security

    4.3   US on Globalization, Human Rights, Terrorism

    4.4   US Foreign Policy - An Assessment

Basic Readings:

1. Bailey, Thomas A., *A diplomatic history of the American people*, London: Appleton-Century,1969.
2. Bacevich, Andrew.,*Ideas and American Foreign Policy: A Reader*, Oxford: Oxford University Press , 2018
3. Brzezinski, Zbigniew**.,***Strategic Vision: America and the Crisis of Global Power*, New York: Basic Books Group, 2013
4. Cox, Michael and Stokes, Doug**.,** *US Foreign Policy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press,2018.
5. Haass, Richard., *A World in Disarray: American Foreign Policy and the Crisis of the Old Order*, New York: Penguin Books, 2017
6. Holsti, Ole.,*Making American Foreign Policy*, London: Routlegde 2006.
7. Jentleson,W. Bruce., *American Foreign Policy: The Dynamics of Choice in the 21st Century*, New York: W.W. Norton, 2000.
8. Kissinger, Henry.,*American Diplomacy,* New York: Simon and Schuster,1994.
9. Kus, Dennis*., Estranged Democracies Relations Between India and the United States*, Washington DC: National Defence University Press, 1994.
10. Russell, Walter Mead., *Special providence American Foreign Policy and how it changed the World;* London: Routledge, 2002.

Suggested Readings:

1. Brown, Michael E., and others ed., *Debating the Democratic Peace An International Security Reader* Cambridge: MIT Press, 1996
2. Christopher, Layne.,*The Peace of Illusion American Grand Strategy from 1941 to the present* Ithaca, New York: Correll University Press, 2005.
3. Cha, D. Victor, *Power – Play : the Origins of the American Alliance System in Asia*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2016.
4. Ferrel, Robert H., *American Diplomacy: A History*, New York: W.W Norton and Co, 1975.
5. John, Arquilla.,*The Regan Imprint Ideas in American Foreign Policy from the Collapse of Communism to the War on Terror*, California: Ivan R Dee, 2006.
6. Ikenberry, G .Jogn., *Liberal Leviathan: The Origins, Crisis, and Transformation of the American World Order*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2012
7. Kagan, Robert.,*Paradise and Power: America and Europe in the New World Order,* London: Atlantic Books, 2003.
8. Lynch,Timothy J. and Singh, Robert S., *After Bush The case for Continuity in American Foreign Policy,* New York: Cambridge University Press, 2008.
9. Leffler, P. Melvyn**.,** *Safeguarding Democratic Capitalism: U.S. Foreign Policy and National Security 1990-2015*, Princeton; Princeton University Press 2017.
10. Lindsay, M. James ., *Congress and the Politics of U.S. Foreign Policy*, Michigan: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994.
11. Malane, David W. and Khong ,Yues Foogn., ed., *Unilateralism and US Foreign Policy International Perspectives,* Boulder: Lynne Reiner, 2003.
12. Michael, Igmatief., ed., *US Exceptionalism and Human Rights,* Princeton: NJ Princeton University Press, 2003.
13. McArtney, Paul T., *American Nationalism and US Foreign Policy form September 11 to the Iraq War*, *Political Science Quarterly*, V0l.19, no.3. 2004.
14. Mearsheimer, J. John., and Walt, M. Stephen., *The Israel Lobby and US Foreign Policy*, London: Penguin 2008.
15. Michael Jenkins, Brian., Godges, John., *The Long Shadow of 9/11: America's Response to Terrorism*, Washington DC: Rand, 2011
16. Ralph, Carter., ed., *Contemporary Cases in US' Foreign Policy From Terrorism to Trade,* New Delhi: 2013
17. Schleisinger, Arthur M Jr, *War and the American Presidency,* New York: WW Norton and Company, 2004.
18. Stewart, Patrick. andForman,Shepard., ed,. *Multilateralism and US Foreign Policy Ambivalent Engagement,* London: Lynne Rienner, 2002.
19. Singh, Robert,. ed*., Governing America the Politics of a Divided Democracy*, Oxford: Oxford University press, 2003.
20. Tow, T. William., Stuart Douglass, *The New US Strategy towards Asia: Adapting to the American Pivot*, London: Routledge; 2017

PSS 455: COMPARATIVE POLITICS: CONCEPTS AND PROCESSES

Course Objectives:
1. To introduce students to the basic concepts and categories of politics
2. To enable students to grasp and compare the working of different political systems
3. To enable students to understand the significance of comparative methodology
4. To enable students to analyse political structures and forms of governance.

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. Have clarity in understanding of the political processes in different countries
2. Comprehend and distinguish the functioning of various political systems
3. Develop a capacity to assess objectively the outputs of political systems
4. Delineate political and social context of politics of various countries.

UNIT 1:   **Introduction and approaches**

   1.1   Comparative Politics - Nature and significance

   1.2   Systems theory, structural functionalism

   1.3   Institutionalism, Political Economy approach

   1.4   Constitution and constitutionalism

UNIT 2:   **Political structures and forms**

   2.1   Rule making and Rule implementation

   2.2   Rule adjudication; Judicial review

   2.2   Interest articulation and interest aggregation; Party systems

   2.3   Electoral systems and Elections; Federalism

UNIT 3:   **Social context of politics**

   3.1   Political Culture and Political Socialization

   3.2   Political Modernisation and Political Decay

   3.3   Political Development, Political Communication

   3.4   New Social Movements

UNIT 4:   **Political process**

   4.1   Political authority and bureaucracy

   4.2   Unitary and Federal government, Local governments

   4.3   Legislature and Committee systems

   4.4   Lobbying

Basic Readings:

1. Almond,G.A*., Comparative Politics Today : A World View, 7th edn.*, New York, London: Harper/Collins, 2000.

2. Blondel, Jean., *Comparative Government*, London: Prentice Hall, 1995

3. Hague Rod, Harrap Martine and Breslin Shaun*., Comparative Government and Politics : An Introduction,* Hampshire: Macmillan, 2004

4. O'Neil, Patrick., *Essentials of Comparative Politics*, New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 2004.

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Suggested Readings:

1. Bebler, A., and Seroka, J., eds*., Contemporary Political Systems Classifications and Typologies*, Boulder Colorado: Lynne Reinenr, 1990.

2. Chilcote, H. Ronald., *Theories of Comparative Politics: The search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, Oxford: Westview Press, 1994.

3. Chandler, J*., Local Government in Liberal Democracies : An Introductory Survey*, London and New York: Routledge, 1993.

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6. Easton, D., *The Political System : An Inquiry into the State of Political Science*, New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1953.

7. Finer, H., *Theory and Practice of Modern Governments*, London: Methuen, 1969.

8. Holland, K., ed., *Judicial Activism in A Comparative Perspective*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1991.

9. Jeffery, Haynes., *Comparative Politics in a Globalizing World*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2005.

10. Judith, Bara ., and Pennington, Mark., eds., *Comparative Politics*, Los Angeles: Sage, 2009

11. Landman Todd, *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction*, London: Routledge, 2000.

13. La Palombara and Weiner, M., eds., *Political Parties and Political Development*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966.

14. Michels, R., *Political Parties*, New York: Free Press, 1962.

15. Pye L.W., andVerba, S., *Political Culture and Development*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966.

1. 15. Sartori, G., *Parties and Party System : A Framework for Analysis*, Cambridge, CUP, 1976.

16. Stephan, A., *Arguing Comparative Politics*, Oxford: OUP, 2001

PSE 460: POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA (OE)

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce to the students the salient features of Indian politics

2. To enable students to recognise the nature and trends in Indian politics

3. To enable students to comprehend the domestic and external settings of the operation of Indian politics

4. To enable students to identify and reflect on the major issues confronting Indian politics

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. Develop a critical perspective on Indian politics

2. Conceptually grasp the institutional dynamics and political processes in contemporary India

3. Have a competence to make informed choices and active participation in Indian politics

4. To locate the internal and external factors determining the Indian politics.

UNIT 1:   Framework

    1.1   Nationalist Movement India

    1.2   Legacies and influences on the Indian Constitution

    1.3   Making of the Indian Constitution – Significance of Constituent Assembly Debates

    1.4   Indian Constitution – Features and Philosophical Foundations

UNIT 2:   Indian Constitution

    2.1   Parliamentary Democracy in India

    2.2   Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive principles

    2.3   Centre- State relations

    2.4   Amendment procedure and major amendments

UNIT 3:   Politics in India

    3.1   Identity Politics – Caste, Class, Gender, Religion, Region, Language, Culture

    3.2   Socio- Economic balancing- Inequality and Affirmative action; Debate on reservation

    3.3   Major debates in Indian Politics – Democracy, Secularism, Development

    3.4   Party system in India; Anti-defection law; Judicial activism and PLI

UNIT 4:   India's engagement with the world

    4.1   India's Foreign Policy – Legacies and Underlying principles

    4.2   Indian Foreign Policy – Non-Alignment to pragmatism

    4.3   India and its neighbours

    4.4   India's approach towards global issues – Nuclear, Terrorism, WTO

Basic Readings:

1. Austin G., *Working in a Democratic Constitution; The Indian Experience*, Delhi: OUP, 1999.

2. Basu, Durga Das, *Introduction to the Constitution of India,* Nagpur: Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2013.

3. Chatterjee, Partha., (ed.) *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi: OUP, 1998.

4. Khilnani, S., *The Idea of India;* London: Hamish Hamilton, 1997.

5. Kohli, Atul, ed., *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: CUP, 2001.

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8. Weiner, M., *The Indian Paradox: Essays in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Sage, 1999.

Suggested Readings:

1. Austin, G., *The Indian Constitution: The Corner stone of a Nation*, Oxford: OUP, 1966.

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

3. Cobridge, S., and Hariss, J., *Reinventing India : Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy*, Delhi: OUP, 2001.

4. Chatterjee, Partha.,*Nation and its Fragments*, New Delhi: OUP, 1997.

5. Frankel, F.R., and Rao, M.S.A., eds., *Dominance and State Power in Modern India : Doctrine of a Social Order,* Delhi: OUP, 1989.

6. Frankel, F.R., and et.al., eds., *Transforming India : Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy,*

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7. Fuller, C. and Jaffrelot, C.,eds., *The BJP and the Compulsions of Politics in India*, Delhi: OUP, 1998.

8. Gallanter, Marc.,*Competing Equalities, Law and Backward classes in India*, New Delhi: OUP, 1984.

9. Jaffrelot, C., *The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1996.

10. Karat, P. *Language and Nationality Politics in India*, Bombay: Orient Longman, 1973.

11. Kohli, Atul.,*Democracy and Discontent : India's growing crisis of governability,* Cambridge: CUP, 1991.

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13. Kothari, Rajani.,*Politics in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970.

14. Kaviraj, Sudipta., ed., *Politics in India*, New Delhi, OUP, 1997.

15. Madan, T.N., *Modern Myths, Locked Minds: Secularism and Fundamentalism in India*, New Delhi: OUP, 1997.

PSH 501: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: PERSPECTIVES AND METHODS

Course Objectives:
1. *To introduce students to the larger framework of social science research*
2. *To familiarize students with the essentials of research work*
3. *To enable students to grasp the theoretical frameworks of research*
4. *To familiarize students the quantitative tools of research*

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. *Understand the complex universe of social science and its modes of understanding*
2. *Effectively reflect upon the issues of social science research*
3. *Employ competently the techniques and methods in social research*
4. *Explore remedies to the challenges facing Social Science Research.*

UNIT 1:   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Natural and Social Science - Contemporary Debates

1.2   Historical Formation of Social Science

1.3   Inter-disciplinary, Multi-disciplinary and Trans-disciplinary Perspectives

1.4   Method and Methodology

UNIT 2:   PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

2.1   Empiricism, Positivism and Logical Positivism: The discourse on Science and Scientificity

2.2   The Linguistic Turn and Hermeneutics

2.3   Structuralism and Post Structuralism

2.4   Post Modernism, Deconstruction and Post Colonialism

UNIT 3:   RESEARCH METHODS

3.1   Importance and Procedures

3.2   Deductive & Inductive Method

3.3   Literature Survey, Observation and Content

3.4   Research Design; Hypothesis, Questionnaire, Case study and Interview Schedule, Survey

UNIT 4:   QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

4.1   Importance and Procedures

4.2   Data Editing and coding

4.3   Data classification and Tabulation

4.4   SPSS and Non-Parametric tests

Basic Readings:

1. Bryman, Alan, *Social Research Methods*, Oxford: OUP, 2012

2. Burns, Robert B., *Introduction to Research Methods,* Sage, 2000

3. Gellner Ernest., *Cause and Meaning in Social Sciences*, London: Kegan Paul, 1973.

4. Giddens, A., *New Ruler of Sociological Method*, London: Hutchuison, 1977.

5. Good and Hatt, *Methods of Social Research*, London: McGrow Hill, 1952.

6. Goddard, Wayne & Melville, *Research Methodology An Introduction,* Lansdowne, Juta& Co., 2001

7. McNabb, David E., *Research Methods for Political Science Quantitative and Qualitative Methods,*

8. New Delhi: PHI, 2005

Suggested Readings:

1. *Baker, L.Therese., Doing Social Research, Boston: McGrow Hill, 1999.*

2. Cowan, Glan.,*Statistical Data Analysis*, Oxford: Clarendon, 1998.

3. Chatterjee, Partha.,*Social Science Research Capacity in South Asia*, New York: Social Science Research Council, 2002.

4. Dale, Angela., and Davies, B. Richard., eds., *Analysing Social and Political Change, A casebook of Methods,* London: Sage, 1994.

5. Hammersley, Martyn.,ed., *Social Research : Philosophy, Politics and Practice,* London: Sage,1993.

6. Johari, J.C., ed., *Introduction to the Methods of Social Sciences*, New Delhi: Sterling, 1988.

7. Krippendorff, Klans.,*Content Analysis, An Introduction to its Methodology,* London: Sage, 1980.

8. Mahajan, Gurupreet.,*Explanation and Understanding in Human Sciences,* Delhi: OUP,1997.

9. Partha Ghosh S., *ICSSR and Social Science Research,* Economic and Political Weekly (Feb. 17), 2001.

10. Popper, R. Karl., *The logic of Scientific discovery*, London: Hutchuison, 1980.

11. Ratna, V., *Statistical Calculations*, Agra: Ramprasad, 1970.

12. Sayer, Andrew.,*Method in Social Science*, London: Hutchuison, 1984.

13. Sharma, B.A.V., *Methods in Social Science Research*, New Delhi: Sterling, 1983.

14. Silvey S.D., *Statistical inference,* London: Chaman and Hall, 1995.

15. Satyamurthy,T.V., *Development Research and the Social Sciences in India since Independence*, Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute, 1984.

16. Varma, S.P., *Modern Political Theory*, New Delhi: Vikas, 1982.

PSH 502: POLITICS OF IDENTITY IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the linkages between Society and Politics

2. To enable students to understand various agencies and processes involved in the construction of identities

3. To make students engage with identity politics to grasp the complexities and contradictions in Indian society

4. To enable students to understand the changing contours of Indian society

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. Comprehend the bases of identity construction in India

2. Grasp the nature of claims and stakes involved in identity politics

3. Be theoretically sound and to take appropriate positions on socially sensitive issues

4. Comprehend the relation between identity and political goods/resources.

UNIT 1:   INTRODUCTION

     1.1   Concept and Significance of the Study

     1.2   Identity-Primordial, Ascriptive, Constructivism

     1.3   Identity and Politics of Identity

     1.4   Socio-psychological designs of Identity

UNIT 2:   IDENTITY –BASES AND ARTICULATION

     2.1   Marginalisation, Inequality and deprivation –Perception and real

     2.2   Individual vs. Group; Ascriptive vs. Hereditary; Single vs. Multiple identities

     2.3   Ethnicity and Modernisation and Globalisation; Inclusion vs. exclusion

     2.4   Negative (Victimisation) and positive (interest/right based) bases identity

UNIT 3:   ASSERTION OF IDENTITY – FACTORS AND FORMS

     3.1   Identity construction and public goods

     3.2   National, Regional, Linguistic and Cultural

     3.3   Communal, Fundamentalist

     3.4   Feminist, Tribal, Displaced and refugees

UNIT 4:   RESPONSES TO IDENTITY ASSERTIONS

     4.1   State and Public Policies; Political Parties; International actors

     4.2   Civil Society – NGOs, Media and Public Opinion

     4.3   Identity and Politics of exclusion, Identity and violence

     4.4   Individual and group identity vs Public good

Basic Readings:

1. Brass, Paul R., *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison*, Delhi: Sage, 1991.

2. Brown, Rupert., "*Social Identity Theory: Past Achievements, Current Problems and Future Challenges.*" European Journal of Social Psychology, 30 (6): 745-78, 2000.

3. Fearon, James, D., *What is Identity (As We Now Use the Word)?* Stanford: Stanford University, 1999.

4. Hutchinson, John and Smith, Anthony, D., eds., *Ethnicity.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996.

5. Parekh, Bikhu.,*A New Politics of Identity Political principles for an Interdependent World,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

Suggested Readings:

1. Aloysius, G. *Nationalism without a nation in India,* Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.

2. Anderson, Benedict.,*Imagined communities, Reflections on the Origins and spread of Nationalism,* London: Verso,1983

3. Brar, Bhupinder, Kumar, Ashutosh and Ram, Ronki,eds., *Globalisation and the Politics of Identity in India,* Delhi, Pearson, 2008.

4. Brewer, Marilynn B., *"The Psychology of Prejudice: Ingroup Love or Outgroup Hate?"* Journal of

5. Social Issues 55 (3): 429-44, 1999.

6. Chandra, Kanchan.,*"Ethnic Parties and Democratic Stability,"* Perspectives on Politics 3 (2): 235-52, 2005.

7. Eriksen, Hylland, Thomas.,*Ethnicity and Nationalism*, London: Pluto Press, 1993.

8. Fearon, James, D. and David D. Laitin. 2000. "*Violence and the Social Construction of Ethnic Identity.*" International Organization 54 (4): 845- 77

9. Fox, Jonathan.,*"The Rise of Religious Nationalism and Conflict: Ethnic Conflict and Revolutionary Wars,* 1945-2011." Journal of Peace Research 41 (6): 715-31,2004.

10. Forbes, Geraldine.,*New Cambridge History of India*, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

11. Giesen, Bernahard.,*Intellectuals and the nation, Collective Identity in a German axial age,* Cambridge University Press, 1998.

12. Hutchinson, John. and Smith, Anthony, D., eds., *Nationalism,* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

13. Varshney, Ashuthosh.,*Ethnic Conflict and Civic life : Hindus and Muslims in India,* Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002. 14. Weiner, Myron.,*Indian Paradox, Essays on Indian Politics, New Delhi, Sage,* 1989.

PSS 503: EUROPEAN UNION: STRUCTURE AND PROCESSES

Course Objectives:
1. To bring out the significance of regional cooperation in the backdrop of European Union
2. To enable students to grasp the context and forces at work in the shaping of European Union
3. To familiarise students with the experiments of integration and nature and implications of issues emerging in the integration process
4. To enable students to assess the issues confronting EU and the emerging role of EU in international relations

Course Outcomes:
The Course equips students to -
1. Evaluate the pre-requisites for successful operation of the regional organisation
2. Assess the transformation of EU from a sectoral integration to a global actor and its mode of operation and its limits
3. Critically reflect on major issues of our times such as nationalism, changing dimensions of security, cooperative security, sovereignty, and identity etc. in the backdrop of European Union
4. Understand the implications of the rise of such actors on multilateral global arrangements, on other regions and countries with special reference to India

UNIT 1: **Framework and making of European Union - Context, Treaty Provision, and Implications**

   1.1   European Union – Significance of the study

   1.2   European Unity – A historical perspective

   1.3   Evolution of the European Union - Treaty of Paris, Treaty of Rome, Single European Act, Maastricht Treaty, Amsterdam Treaty, Nice Treaty

   1.4   Lisbon Treaty and subsequent developments

UNIT 2: **Theorising the integration process**

   2.1   Neo-Functionalism; Neo-Realism

   2.2   Federalism

   2.3   Constructivism

   2.4   Consociationalism; Multilevel governance

UNIT 3: **Institutional dynamics and processes - Issues and concerns**

   3.1   Core institutions and Decision making in EU – European Parliament, European Council, European Commission, Council of Ministers, European Court of Justice

   3.2   CFSP; CAP; ENP; Enlargement

   3.3   Subsidiarity, EU and national governments

   3.4   Challenges - Euro crisis, Democratic deficit, Issues of 'exit' from EU

UNIT 4: **EU in changing International Order**

   4.1   EU and global governance; EU role in major global conflicts, CSDP; Relations with the US and NATO

   4.2   EU - Immigration and refugees; European Security Strategy; EU development cooperation/ aid policy

   4.3   EU and India

   4.4   EU as normative actor – An assessment

Basic Readings:

1. Desmond Dinan, *Ever Closer Union: An Introduction to European Integration,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

2. George, Stephen, *Politics and policy in the European Community*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991

3. Hix, Simon and Hoyland, *The Political System of the European Union*, London: Macmillan, 2011

4. Lane, Jan-Erik and Ersson, Svante O., *European Politics: An introduction,* London: Sage, 1996

5. Mc Cormick, John, *Understanding the European Union*, *A Concise Introduction, New York:* Palgrave, 2014

6. Nelson, Brent F. ,*The European Union: Readings on the Theory and Practice of European Integration*, Lynne Rienner, 2003

7. Nugent, Neill, *The Government and Politics of the European Union*, London, Macmillan, 2010

8. O'Neill, Michael, *The Politics of European Integration: A Reader*, London: Routledge, 1996

9. Pinder, John.,*The European Union A very short introduction,* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001

10. Zimmermann, Hubert and Dur, Andreas, ed., *Key Controversies in European Integration,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.

Suggested Readings:

1. Amin, Jayaraj, ed., *European Union in Changing International Order, New Delhi: Kaveri Books, 2013*

2. _____, "European Union-South Asia Development Cooperation with special reference to India", *Australia and New Zealand Journal of European Studies,* Issue 2, Vol. 3, 2011, pp.50-63

3. Bindi, Federiga and Angelescu, Irina, eds., *The Foreign Policy of the European Union Assessing Europe's Role in the World,* Washigton, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2012

4. Cameron, Fraser, *An introduction to European Foreign Policy,* New York: Routledge, 2012

5. Hill, Christopher and Smith, Michael, ed., *International Relations and the European Union*, Oxford, OUP, 2011

6. Howorth and Keeler (eds.), *Defending Europe: The EU, NATO, and the Quest for European Autonomy,* Palgrave, 2004

7. Keukeleire, Stephen and Delreux, Tom, *The Foreign Policy of the European Union,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014

8. Jain, Rajendra K., ed., *India and the European Union in a Changing World*, Dehi: Aakar Books, 2014

9. Lelieveldt, Herman and Princen, Sebastiaan, *The Politics of the European Union,* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2011

10. Nuttall, Simon.,*European Foreign Policy,* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000

11. Rajendra K Jain, HartmutElsenhans and Jayaraj Amin, eds., *The European Union in Transition Economy, Politics, Society*, New Delhi: Radiant, 2007

12. Milward, Alan S., *The European Rescue of the Nation state*, London: Routledge, 1992

13. Saurugger, Sabine, *Theoretical Approaches to European Integration,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013

14. Telo, Mario and Ponjaert, Frederik, ed., *The EU's Foreign Policy What Kind of Power and Diplomatic Action?* Surrey:Ashgate, 2013

15. Zurcher, Arnold J., *The Struggle to Unite Europe 1940-1958*, New York: New York University Press, 1958

PSS 504: MEDIA, POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND POLITICS

Course objectives:

1. *To introduce students to concepts and dynamics of Media, Political Communication and Politics*
2. *To enable students to comprehend the changing trends in Media, Political Communication and its impact on society and politics*
3. *To enable the students to grasp the linkages between democratic and political Communication*
4. *To arouse interest among students on Media as a Career option*

Course outcome:

The course will equip students to-

1. *Develop a nuanced understanding of the importance, operation and impact of Political communication*
2. *Develop a capacity to critically evaluate the uses and effects of media on societal and political processes.*
3. *Develops a keen understanding of the political, legal and ethical issues involved in Media –Society – Politics interaction.*
4. *Intellectually handle the responsibilities as a Journalist/ Media person or in Press or information related tasks*

UNIT 1:   Framework

1.1   Media, Political Communication and Politics: Introduction and Importance

1.2   Contending theories - System, Authoritarian, Libertarian, Media Development, Normative and Social responsibility

1.3   Kinds of Communication - Intra-personal, Interpersonal and Mass Mediated

1.4   Media and Political Communication - Changing Social and Political context

UNIT 2:   Media and Politics

2.1   Media, Political Communication and Agenda Setting, Priming, Framing

2.2   Media, Political Communication, Society - Interface

2.3   Media and politics: Print and Electronic; Blogs and Social networks, Digital Communication

2.4   Factors in Political Communication- Transmission, Medium, Reception

UNIT 3:   Democracy and Media

3.1   Freedom of speech and Expression and Media; PCI Act (1978); Public sphere, Public opinion and Political participation

3.2   Political Communication, Political Socialization and Political Behaviour

3.3   Media and policy making - Process and Impact; RTI

3.4   Democracy and Media - A critique

UNIT 4:   Media, Political Communication and Socio-political process

4.1   Interest articulation and Media - Social movement's; Farmers, Women, SC/ST's, LGBT

4.2   Political Communication and Political Parties, Elections

4.3   Media and Ethics, Free and paid News, Freedom of Press vs. National Security, Cyber Crime

4.4   Challenges to Political Communication

Basic Readings:

1. Black and Bryant.,*Introduction to Mass Communication*, New York: William Brown publication 1992.

2. Chaturvedi B. K*., Media Management*, New Delhi: Global Vision Pub House., 2009

3. Davis, Aeron., *Political Communication: A New introduction for Crisis Times,* Cambridge: Polity Press, 2019

4. Lilleker G. Darren., *Key Concepts in Political Communication*, New Delhi: Sage 2006

5. Foster, Steven.,*Political Communication- Politics Study Guides*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010.

6. Mcnair, Brian., *An introduction to Political Communication*, London: Routledge, 1995

7. Watts, Duncan.,*Political Communication today*, New York: Manchester University Press, 1997.

8. Narula, Uma.,*Communication Models* , New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 2006.

9. Savigny, Heather., Political *Communication: A Critical Introduction,* London: Macmillan, 2017.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahuja B. N., *History of Indian Press – Growth of Newspaper in India*, New Delhi: Surjith Publications, 1988

2. Bhargava, Motilal.,*Role of Press in the Freedom Movement*, New Delhi: Reliance, 1987.

3. Burton, Graeme.,*Media and Society – Critical perspectives*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2010.

4. Curran, James*., Mass Media and Society(5th Ed)*, London: Hodder Education, 2010.

5. DeSouza, Peter., and Sridharan, E*., India's political parties*, New Delhi: Sage, 2012

6. Denis, McQuail., MassCommunicationTheory, New Delhi: Sage, 2004

7. Flew, Terry., *New Media: An Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford Higher Education, 3rd, 2007

8. GuhaThakurta, Paranjoy.,*Media Ethics: Truth, Fairness and Objectivity*, $2^{nd}ed,$ New Delhi: OUP, 2011.

9. Hague,B&Loader.B., *Digital Democracy, Discourse and Decision making in the information age*, New York: Routledge, 1999.

10. Iyengar,S., *Is any one responsible? How Television frames political issues,* Chicago: University of

11. Chicago Press, 1991.

12. Jacobs, Norman., *Mass Media in Modern Society*, New Jersey: Transaction Publishers,1992

13. Kumar, J. Keval., *Mass communication in India*, New Delhi: Jaico Publishing House, 2004.

14. Louw, Eric., *Media and Political Process*, New Delhi: Sage, 2010

15. McQuail, D.,ed., Mass *Communication. Vol. I, II, III & IV*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2007.

16. Rao. M Chalapati., *The Press in India*, New Delhi: National Book Trust, 1974

17. Rajgopal, Arvind., (ed). *Indian Public Sphere: Readings in Media History,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

18. Singhal, A. & Rogers, E M. *India's Communication Revolution: From Bullock Carts to Cyber Marts,* New Delhi: Sage Publications,2001

19. Sarangi, Asha.,*language and politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford, 2009.

20. Trottier, Daniel., and Fuchs, Christian., (Ed), *Social Media, Politics and the State, Protests, Revolutions, Riots, Crime and Policing in the Age of Facebook, Twitter and YouTube*, New York: Routledge Research in Information Technology and Society, 2015

PSS 505: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Course objectives:

1. To enable students to grasp the complexities and interplay between economics and politics in international arena.
2. Introduce to the students the actions and orientations of the main actors and the processes in International Relations
3. To enable students to analyse, compare and understand the competing theoretical perspectives for a nuanced understanding of the subject matter
4. To provide students a critical understanding of the challenges and the operation of international political economy from the perspective of developing countries

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to -

1. Grasp the politics and role of states, international organisations and non-state actors in international economic relations and the correlation between politics (power) and economy (resources)
2. Comprehend the dominant trends and challenges in the operation of international political economy and assess its impact on sovereignty, global order and on developing countries
3. Understand the factors and sources of change and resistance in global order and the politico-economic challenges confronted by states in an era of global integration and fragmentation
4. Have meaningful insights and a framework to assess the contemporary trends in international political economy and equip them to engage in research or take up responsibilities as journalists or in Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations

UNIT 1:   Concepts and Theories

   1.1   Introduction, Significance of the study

   1.2   Types of economic systems and state- market relation

   1.3   Contending theories -Economic liberalism, Economic Nationalism/Neo-Mercantilism, Economic Structuralism

   1.4   Contemporary theories - Hegemonistic Stability Theory, Two Level Game Theory, Constructivism

UNIT 2:   Political economy of Development

   2.1   International Trade Policy – Objectives and importance

   2.2   Free trade and intervention

   2.3   Instruments of trade policy

   2.4   ODA, FDI and 'Development dilemma'

UNIT 3:   Global Economic structures and processes

   3.1   IMF, World Bank, WTO

   3.2   Transnational Corporations (TNCs)

   3.3   Globalisation – Consequences and responses

   3.4   Integration and fragmentation –FTAs, Global governance, and De-globalisation

UNIT 4:   Issues and critical perspectives

   4.1   Developmental debate -The Washington Consensus and beyond

   4.2   Development and Global Economic imbalances – Causes and consequences

   4.3   Global financial crises – Causes and consequences

   4.4   Migration, Energy security, Sustainability and Climate Change

Basic Readings:

1. Balaam, David N. and Michael Veseth, *Introduction toInternational Political Economy, Prentice Hall, 2001*

2. Hulsemeyer, Axel., *International Political Economy: A Reader*, OUP, 2010

3. Miller, Raymond C., *International Political Economy Contrasting World Views,* Routledge, *2008*

4. Mukherjee, Bumba, et al., *Principles of International Political Economy, OUP, 2020*

5. Oatley, Thomas, *International Political Economy,* Routledge, 2019

6. Lim, Timothy C., *International Political Economy: An Introduction to Approaches, Regimes and Issues,* The Saylor Foundation's Open Textbook Challenge, http://www.saylor.org

7. Ravenhill, John., *Global Political Economy,* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011

8. Smith, Roy, El-Anis, Imad and Farrands, Christopher, *International Political Economy in the 21st Century,* Routledge, 2017

Suggested Readings:

1. Adams, N.B., *Worlds Apart: The North-South Divide and the International System,* London: Zed, 1993

2. Barker, D. and Mander, J., *Invisible Government: The World Trade Organisation: Global Government for the Millennium*, San Francisco, CA: International Forum on Globalisation, 1996

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PSE 510: DECENTRALISATION AND PANCHAYAT SYSTEM IN INDIA (OE)

Course Objectives:
1. Acquaint students with the rich discursive thought and operational experience of Self-government and Community development at local levels.
2. Help students to identify the resources and obstacles in building self-governing communities.
3. Impart skills and capacities to students to build effective local institutions
4. To enable students to involve and relate to the mechanisms of self-governing institutions.

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of the philosophy, logic and operation of local governments
2. Assess the challenges confronting local administration
3. Understand the significance of the existence of the grass root institutions and associating with   them
4. Appreciate the value and develop interest in local governing bodies and prepares them to take up responsibilities at local level

UNIT 1:   Introduction

    1.1   Development, Democracy and Decentralisation

    1.2   Decentralisation – Meaning and significance; Local and local self-government

    1.3   The idea of Panchayat Raj - Constituent Assembly Debate

    1.4   Gandhi – Ambedkar - Lohia Debate

UNIT 2:   Policy Framework

    2.1   Constitutional Provisions

    2.2   Committees for Decentralisation

    2.3   Decentralisation and Constitutional Amendments, Legislative acts

    2.4   Political Parties and decentralisation

UNIT 3:   Institution of Panchayats

    3.1   Nature and forms of Panchayat systems in India with special reference to Karnataka

    3.2   Programmes, Functions and Finances of Panchayats

    3.3   Government, bureaucracy and Panchayats – Support and control

    3.4   Panchayat's role in Democratisation, Rural development and social change

UNIT 4:   Decentralisation in practice – Issues and Concerns

    4.1   Rural social structure – Influence on composition and operation of Panchayats

    4.2   Government programmes and priorities of Panchayats

    4.3   Concerns of Panchayats – Finance; Apathetic attitudes of people; Governance, Transparency and Accountability; Corruption; Caste, Patriarchy and Challenges to democratisation; Limited devolution of power; Perspectives on development

    4.4   Panchayat system in India – An evaluation; Facilitating panchayat system in India

Basic Readings:

1. Aziz, Abdul., *Decentralization : Mandal panchayat System in Karnataka*, Hyderabad: NIRD, 1994.

2. Bajpai, A., *Panchayat Raj and Rural Development*, Delhi: SahityaPrakashan, 1997.

3. Bhargava,B.S., *Panchayat Raj System and Political Parties*, Delhi: Ashish, 1979.

4. Mathew, George., *Panchayat Raj : From Legislation to Movement*, New Delhi: Concept, 1994.

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7. Rajneesh, Shalini., *Democratic Decentralisation and Rural Development*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2002.

Suggested Readings:

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2. Bhargava, B.S. and Subha, K*., Development Planning and Administration*, New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1992.

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13. Sham Bhat, V.K., *New Panchayat Raj System: A Study of Politico – Administrative Dynamics*, Jaipur: Rupa, 1995.

14. Sivanna, N., *Panchayat Raj Reforms and Rural Development,* Allahabad: Chugh, 1990.

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PSH 551: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

Course objectives:

1. To introduce students to the divergent traditions and perspectives on political theory

2. To equip students to engage critically in the debates in contemporary political theory

3. To enable students to comprehend the different arguments about organising state, society and politics

4. To enable students to evolve a comparative perspectives on ideas and ideologies

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. Have a grasp of the contemporary discourses in political theory

2. Handle complex and abstract arguments in political theory

3. Develop a conceptual framework in the understanding of the ideological processes in the contemporary world

4. An ability to formulate and construct logical arguments about contemporary political phenomenon and an ability to evaluate these through empirical and theoretical methods.

UNIT 1:   **Approaching Political Theory**

    1.1   Positivism

    1.2   Structuralism

    1.3   Liberalism

    1.4   Libertarianism

UNIT 2:   **Society and Politics**

    2.1   Marxism and Post-Marxism

    2.2   Postmodernism - Post-Structuralism and Deconstruction

    2.3   Nationalism

    2.4   Green Political Theory

UNIT 3:   **Identity and difference**

    3.1   Feminism

    3.2   Post-Colonialism

    3.3   Multiculturalism

    3.4   Communitarianism

UNIT 4:   **Issues in Debate**

    4.1   Autonomy, Contract and consent

    4.2   Neo-liberalism

    4.3   Rights, Liberty and Justice

    4.4   Toleration, Resistance, Revolution

Basic Readings:

1. Farrelly, Colin, *Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory,* London, Sage, 2004

2. Goodin, Robert E., Pettit, Philip and Pogge, Thomas, eds., *Companion to Contemporary Political Philosophy,* Oxford, Blackwell, 2007

3. Gilbert, Paul, *Key issues in Contemporary Political Philosophy: Ethnicity, Culture and Nationality,* Edinburgh University Press, 2014

4. Dryzek, John S., Honig, Bonnie and Phillips, Anne, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006

5. Heywood, Andrew, *Political Theory An Introduction,* London: Macmillan, 2015

6. Kymlicka, Will, *Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001

7. Vinod, M.J. and Deshpande, Meena, *Contemporary Political Theory,* Delhi: PHI Learning, 2013

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmed, Imtiaz ., *Equality and Pluralism*, New Delhi: Sage, 2001

2. Barry, Norman P. Barry, *An Introduction to Modern Political Thory, New York,, Palgrave Macmillan, 2000*

3. Bellamy, Richard Paul, *Theories and Concepts of Politics,* Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1993

4. Christiano, Thomas and Christman, John, eds., *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy,* Oxford, Wiley-Blackwell, 2009

5. Brass, Paul.,*Ethnic Groups and the State,* London: Goom Helm, 1995.

6. Bhikh Parekh, Rethinking multiculturalism, Cultural diversity and Political theory, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2000

7. Gaus, Gerald F., *Political concepts and political theories*, Colorado: Westview Press, 2000

8. Matravers, Derek and Pike, Jon, *Debates in Contemporary Political Philosophy An anthology,* London, Routledge, 2003

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12. Sandel, Michael.,*Liberalism and the Limits of Justice,* Cambridge: CUP, 1982.

13. Stewart, Robert, *Readings in social and political philosophy,* Oxford University Press, 1996

14. Taylor, Charles, *Multiculturalism and the Politics of Recognition,* Princeton: Princeton, University Press, 1992.

PSH 552: GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Objectives:
1. *To develop among Students informed and critical perspectives on Indian political system*
2. *To enable students to grasp the constitutional provisions and values*
3. *To enable students to critically reflect on the possible gap between theory and practice of politics*
4. *To make students understand the political and governance process and challenges*

Course Outcomes:
The course will equip students to –
1. *Have a nuanced understanding of the Indian Constitutional provisions and values*
2. *Have a clear and critical understanding of the political institutions, processes and challenges*
3. *Equip students to shoulder political and administrative responsibilities in future*
4. *Grasp the diversities and complexities in the operation of Indian political system*

UNIT 1: **The Setting**

1.1 Indian Constitution: Historical influences and legacies

1.2 Constituent Assembly – Significance, composition and highlights

1.3 Indian Constitution: Salient features; An assessment

1.4 Preamble – Underlying principles; Citizenship

UNIT 2: **Spirit of the Constitution**

2.1 Dynamics of Fundamental Rights, individual freedom and social order – Significance, issues and implications; Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties - Correlation

2.2 Directive Principles of State Policy and Welfare State – Significance and implications

2.3 Centre- State relations, Debate on Integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; Inter-state disputes – water, territorial, linguistic

2.4 Structuring constitutional order - Constitutional bodies with special reference to Election Commission, UPSC, CAG, Attorney General of India – Significance and operation

UNIT 3: **Political institutions and processes**

3.1 Legislature -Executive relations and Parliamentary democracy – Process and issues; Anti-defection law; Changing socio-economic profile of legislatures

3.2 Amendments procedure; Basic structure of the Constitution and Judicial review; Judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

3.3 Governor and the state government relations – Nature and issues

3.4 Grass root democracy; Urban and Rural – Issues and Challenges

UNIT 4: **Politics and Society**

4.1 Political parties – Ideologies and strategies with special reference to INC, BJP, CPM, BSP JDS, Aam Admi; Coalition Politics – An assessment; Electoral reforms; Pressure and interest groups – Role and importance in policy making

4.2 Issues in Governance – RTI; Corruption: Development - Inclusion and exclusion; Dissent and protest – Social movements and political participation; Media and public opinion, Defections, Criminalisation of politics; Privatisation; Migration; Environment

4.3 Issues in Social and Human Development – Health, Education, Social security; Food security; Social justice and affirmative action

4.4 Challenges and issues in Nation-building – Caste, religion and ethnicity; Secularism and communalism; Poverty and inequality, Political violence and terrorism

Basic Readings:

1. Basu,D.D., *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 2014.
2. Bakshi, P.M., *Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing House, 1999
3. Chatterjee, Partha, *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009
4. Fadia, B.L., *Indian Government and Politics,* Agra: SahityaBhawan, 2012
5. Jennings, I., *Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution*, London: Oxford University Press, 1953.
6. Kohli, Atul .,ed., *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
7. Kothari Rajani ,*Politics in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970,
8. Kothari Rajani, *Democratic Polity and Social Change in India*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1976.
9. Laxmikanth. M, *Indian Polity*, New Delhi: Tata Mcgrawhill, , 2015.
10. Mukherji, S., *Retaining Parliamentary Democracy in India*, Denouement, 9, January-February, 1999.
11. Sharma. B.K, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Delhi:PHI, 2015.

Suggested readings:

1. Adeney, Katherin, and Saez, Lawrence., eds., *Coalition Politics and Hindu Nationalism*, London; Routledge, 2005.
2. Austin, Granville.,*Working of a Democratic Constitution of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
3. Austin, Granville.,*Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
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5. Chandra, B., Mukherjee, A. & Mukherjee, M.., *India after Independence*, New Delhi: Penguin, 2010
6. Chakrabarty, Bidyut, *Indian Politics and Society since independenceEvents, Processes and Ideology,* Oxon, Routledge, 2008
7. DeSouza, Peter Ronald and Sridharan, E., ed., *India's Political Parties,* New Delhi: Sage, 2006
8. Gupta, D. C., *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Vikas publishing House, 1975.
9. Hassan, Joya., (Ed), *State and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press ,1998.
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11. Jaffrelot, Christophe., *The Hindu Nationalist movement and Indian Politics 1925 to 1990s,* New Delhi: Penguin, 1999
12. Kohli, Atul.,*Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability*, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press, 1991.
13. Kohli, Atul., *Democracy and Development in India: From Socialism to Pro- Business*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009
14. Kohli, Atul and Singh, Prema., ed., *Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics,* London: Routledge, 2013
15. Kothari, Rajni., *Caste in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973
16. Manor, James, *Politics and State-society Relations in India,* London: Hurst, 2017
17. Mukarji K, Nirmal, and Arora Balveer, *Federalism in India, Origin and Developments*, New Delhi: Vikas publishing house, 1992
18. Palshikar, Suhas, et al., ed., *Electoral Politics in India The Resurgence of the Bharatiya Janata Party,* Oxon: Taylor & Francis, 2017.
19. Sheth, D.L., *At home with Democracy; A Theory of Indian Politics,* New Delhi: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018
20. Singh, M.P. &Saxena, R., Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns, New Delhi: PHI Learning, 2008.
21. Singh, M.P., and Roy, Himanshu, *Indian Political System: Structure, Policies, Development*, New Delhi: GanandaPrakashan, 1998
22. Sathyamurthy, T.V., *Social Change and Political Discourse in India: Structures of Power, Movements of Rersistance, Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India*, Oxford: Oxford University Press,1996.
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24. Vanaik Achin and Bhargava, Rajeev.,*Understanding Contemporary India: Critical Perspectives*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan 2010.

PSH 553: DYNAMICS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Course objectives:
1. Aims to acquaint students with the influences and processes of the making of India's Foreign Policy.
2. To sensitise students to the problems and challenges faced by India in its external relations.
3. To familiarise students with the global issues and India's response.
4. To assess India's position in the community of nations.

Course outcome:
The course will equip students to -
1. Have a comprehensive and critical understanding of India's Foreign Policy.
2. Grasp the complexities and issues involved in India's dealing with the neighbourhood.
3. Comprehend the power structure and influence of global settings on India's Foreign Policy.
4. To reflect and to take informed position on issues involved in India's external dealings and prepare them for taking up responsible positions as administrators/diplomats/ media persons orin think-tanks/ International organisations.

UNIT 1:   Conceptual Underpinning:

   1.1   India's Foreign Policy- Legacies and Influences

   1.2   India's Foreign Policy – Principles and Determinants

   1.3   Making of India's Foreign Policy- Structures and processes

   1.4   Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy- An overview.

UNIT 2:   India and its Neighbours

   2.1   India's relations with its immediate neighbours

   2.2   India's extended neighbourhood – Look East and Act East Policy

   2.3   India's maritime strategy and security

   2.4   India's ties with SAARC, BIMSTEC, IORA.

UNIT 3:   India's Global Engagement

   3.1   India's strategic partnership major countries with special reference to US, Russia, China, Japan and EU

   3.2   India and global/regional groupings – G20, ASEAN, BRICS, SCO

   3.3   India and the UN with special reference to Peace keeping operations, UN reform debate, SDGs.

   3.4   India's Economic diplomacy.

UNIT 4:   Dimensions of India's External Relations

   4.1   India's search for power, Non-Alignment, Multi-Alignment

   4.2   India's Diaspora and its influence on India's Foreign Policy

   4.3   India on Nuclear Weapons

   4.4   India and Globalization, Climate Change, Terrorism and Human Rights.

Basic Readings:

1. Bajpai, Kanti and Pant, Harsh V., *India's Foreign Policy A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

2. Dixit J.N., *India's Foreign Policy and its Neibours,* New Delhi: Gyan Publications, 2009

3. Dubey, Muchkund ,*India's foreign Policy; Coping with the changing with the changing world,* New delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2016.

4. Ganguly, Sumit., India's *Foreign Policy Retrospect and Prospect,* New Delhi: OUP, 2010.

5. Ghosh, Anjali., et.al. ed*., India's Foreign Policy*, Pearson, 2009.

6. Helmsath, Charles and Mansingh, Surjit, *A Diplomatic History of Modern India*, Bombay: Allied – 1971

7. Menon, Shivshanker, Choices*: Inside the making of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Penguin random house, 2016

8. Pant, Harsh V., *The US-India nuclear fact: Policy Process and Great Power Politics,* New Delhi: OUP, 2011.

9. Sikri, Rajiv.,*Challenge and Strategy; Rethinking India's foreign policy*, Sage - 2009.

10. Yadav R.S. and Suresh., Danda, *India's Foreign Policy; Contemporary Trends*, New Delhi: Shipra Publications, 2009

Suggested Readings:

1. AbrarAlam, Mohammad, *Contours of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015

2. Appadorai A., *India's Foreign Policy and Relations*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, 1985

3. Bandopadhyaya, Jayantanuja, *Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Mumbai: Allied Publishers, 2003

4. Changappa, Raj.,*Weapons of Peace : the secret story of India's Quest to be nuclear power*, New Delhi: harper Collins, 2000.

5. Gupta, Arvind ., *How India Manages Its National Security*, Penguin, 2018.

6. Kanwal, Gurmeet, *The New Arthashasthra; A Security Strategy for India*, New York: Harper Collins, 2016.

7. Kapur,Devesh, *Diaspora, Development and Democracy; The Domestic Impact of International Migration from India*, Princeton University Press, 2010.

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14. Muni S.D., India's *Foreign Policy: The Democracy Dimension*, New Delhi: Cambridge University. 2009.

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16. Panagariya, Arivanda*., India: emerging giant*, New York: OUP, 2008

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19. Scott, David ed., *Hand Book of India's International Relations*, London: Routledge,. 2011.

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PSS 554: REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA

Course Objectives:
1. *To enable students to realise the significance of regional cooperation in South Asia*
2. *To enable students to assess the success and constraints of Regional Cooperation in South Asia*
3. *To help students grasp the forces at work in shaping regional cooperation in South Asia*
4. *To familiarise students with the major issues of concern in South Asia and its implications*

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip the students to –
1. *Account for and discuss the distinctive nature, problems and challenges in South Asia and the impact of colonialism on social and national identification*
2. *Estimate the significance of regional cooperation in South Asia, achievements and the challenges confronting it*
3. *Evaluate the internal and external influences in the shaping of relations in South Asia and its impact on SAARC*
4. *To assess the success and limitations of regional cooperation and comprehend its implications for member states and the region in the contemporary situation*

UNIT 1:   Framework

   1.1   South Asia – Features

   1.2   Colonialism and Nationalism in South Asia

   1.3   Identity and Nation building in South Asia

   1.4   Cold War and search for third way

UNIT 2:   Institutionalised Regional Cooperation in South Asia

   2.1   Regional unity – A historical perspective

   2.2   Bangladesh proposal- Context and inception of SAARC

   2.3   SAARC Charter ; SAARC- Structure and decision making

   2.4   Summits, Areas of Cooperation and other arrangements – Progress, impact and problems

UNIT 3:   Regional Programmes and concerns

   3.1   SAARC regional initiatives, Conventions and agreements

   3.2   SAARC Trade and Economic Cooperation; Problems and prospects of SAARC

   3.3   Non-State actors, and Ethnicity and religion on security in South Asia

   3.4   Poverty and Human Development; Democratisation and development

-

UNIT 4:   Regional Cooperation in South Asia – Issues and concerns

   4.1   Bilateral relations in South Asia– Issues and constraints

   4.2   South Asia and external powers in South Asia – Challenges and concerns

   4.3   Security in South Asia- CBMs, Nuclearisation, Terrorism, Refugees, Climate change

   4.4   Regional Cooperation in South Asia – An assessment

Basic Readings:

1. Ahmed, Zahid Shahab, *Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia The Role of SAARC,* Surrey: Ashgate, 2013

2. Brass, Paul R., *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal,* New York: Routledge, 2010

3. Chari, P.R. and Gupta, Sonalika.,eds., *Human Security in South Asia*, Social Science Press, New Delhi, 2006

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10. Wolpert, Stanley., *Roots ofconfrontation in South Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Superpowers,* Oxford: OUP, 1982

11. Ziring, Lawrence., ed., *The Subcontinent in world Politics; India, its neighboursand the great powers,* New York: Praeger, 1978

Suggested Readings:

1. Banerjee, Dipankar, ed., *CBMs in South Asia: Potential and Possibilities,* Colombo: RCSS, 2000

2. Behera, Navnita Chadha, et al., *People to People Contact in South Asia,* New Delhi: Manohar, 2000

3. Chadda, M., *Building democracy in South Asia: India, Nepal, Pakistan,* Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Reinner, 2000

4. Dutt, V.P., *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World,* New Delhi: Vikas, 1999

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9. Panandikar, V.A. Pai and Behera, NavanithaChandha, eds., *Perspectives on South Asia,* Delhi: Konark, 2000

10. Phadnis,U and Ganguli, R., *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia,* New Delhi: Sage, 2000

11. Sahadevan, P., *Conflict and Peacekeeping in South Asia,* New Delhi: Lancer, 2001

12. Upreti, B.C., ed., *SAARC: Dynamics of Regional Cooperation in South Asia, Vol. I &2,* New Delhi: Kalinga, 2000

13. Wolf, Siegfried O., et al., eds., *The Merits of Regional Cooperation The Case of South Asia,* Heidelberg: Springer, 201

PSS 555: DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the basic concepts and categories of development administration

2. To enable students to understand the issues and problems confronting development administration

3. To enable the students to grasp the linkages between society, politics and administration in the context of development in India

4. To introduce students to the nuances of policy making

Course Outcomes:

The course will equip students to –

1. Develop a capacity to critically analyse public policies

2. Understand the pattern of institutional management in India

3. Have competence in visualising alternative policy perspectives

4. Assess the implications of Development policy

UNIT 1: **Framework**

1.1   Development Administration – Concept, features and scope

1.2   Development Administration and traditional public administration

1.3   Development Administration – Significance of the study

1.4   Development Administration - Priorities and Concerns

UNIT 2: **Development Administration – Process**

2.1   Administration in Developing countries, Impact of Liberalisation

2.2   Models of Policy making for development – Nehruvian (Mixed economy), Socialist, Neo-liberal, Gandhian and Participatory

2.3   Facilitating Development – Role of NITI Aayog, Bureaucracy, NGOs, World Bank, IMF; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

2.4   New Directions in Development –Empowerment and participatory development; SEZs; Public -Private partnership

UNIT 3: **Issues in Development**

3.1   Development administration - Sustainable and human needs approach

3.2   Decentralisation, Social justice and inclusive development

3.3   Good Governance, E-Governance, RTI

3.4   Challenges – Bureaucratic apathy and Corruption; Social structure, Regional and class disparities; Role of caste

UNIT 4: **Policies and instruments**

4.1   Development and welfare policies– PDS, MG-NREGA, Pradhan MantriGram SadakYojana (PMGSY), Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY)

4.2   Development and Positive discrimination – Women, Children, SC/ST, Minorities, OBCs

4.3   Development and regulatory Policies – Minimum wage, Environment

4.4   Development -Role of District Administration and Panchayats

Basic Readings:

1. Arora R.K., and Sharma,S., eds., *Comparative and Development Administration : Ideas and Action*, Jaipur: Arihant, 1992.

2. Bhattacharya, M., *Bureaucracy and Development Administration*, Delhi: Uppal, 1979.

3. Dayal ,Ishwar,. et al., *Dynamics of Formulating Policy in Govt. of India*, New Delhi: Concept, 1976,

4. Ganapathy, R.S. et al ed., *Public Policy and Policy Analysis in India*, New Delhi; Sage, 1985.

5. Kapila Uma, *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies,* New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2010 .

6. Panandiker, V. A., And Pai., *Development administration in India*, London: Macmillan, 1974

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhambhri, C.P., *Administration in a Changing Society*, Delhi: National, 1978.

2. Byres, T.J., ed., *The State and Development Planning in India*, Bombay: OUP, 1994.

3. Craig G. and Mayo, M*., Community Empowerment : A Reader in Participation & Development*, London: zed Books, 1995.

4. Datta, P., *Major issues in the Development Debate : Lessons in Empowerment from India*, New Delhi: Kaniska, 1998.

5. Franda, M., *Voluntary Associations and Local Development in India,* New Delhi: Young Asia, 1983.

6. Goel, Shalini., *Democratic Decentralization and Rural Development*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2002.

7. Grant, G.F., *Development Administration : Concepts, Goals, Methods,* Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1979.

8. Hargopal, G., *Administrative Leadership & Development in India*, New Delhi: Light and Life, 1980.

9. Melkote, S.R., *Communication for Development in the Third World : Theory and Practice for Empowerment*, New Delhi: Sage, 2001.

10. Nandini,D., *Rural Development Administration*, Jaipur: Rawat, 1992.

11. Pai Panandikar, V.A., ed., *Development Administration in India*, Delhi: Macmillan, 1974.

12. Palekar, S.A., *Development Administration*, New Delhi: PHI Learning, 2012

13. Riggs, F.W. *Administration in Developing Countries*, Boston: Mifflin, 1964.

14. Singh,A., *Public Administration : The Grassroot Concerns*, New Delhi: Mittal, 1998.

15. Srivastava, K.B., *New Perspectives in Development Administration in India,* New Delhi: Concept, 1994.

16. Singh, Amita ., *Administrative Reforms,Towards Sustainable Practices,* New Delhi: Sage, 2005.

17. Singh, Surat. and Singh, Mohinder, eds*., Rural development administration in the 21st Century A multidimensional study*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2006

18. Umapathy, M., *Development Administration Today : Super or Sub-Disciplines*, Mysore: Miner Pub., 1994.

19. Verma, S.P. And Sharma, S.K., eds., *Development Administration*, New Delhi: IIPA, 1984.

(Paper Number)

I/II/III/IV Semester M.A. Examination, (Month & Year)
POLITICAL SCIENCE
(Paper Title)

Time: 3 hours   Maximum Marks: 70

Note:
a. Answer any **FIVE** from the following, each not exceeding 500 words   (14 x 5 = 70)
b. All questions carry equal marks

1. Bring out the importance of the study of the political thought in early India
2. Critically examine the major arguments of Neo-realism
3. Discuss the Two-swords theory of St. Thomas Acquinas
4. Assess the role of caste in Indian Politics
5. Examine the diverse perceptions of nationalism in India
6. "Decentralisation leads to good governance." Comment
7. Critically examine Jawaharlal Nehru's conception of secularism
8. Analyse the feminist critique of the state

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