

Curriculum and Credit Framework for Postgraduate Programmes

Syllabus for Political Science

2025

Course Content

Semester	Course No.	Title of the Paper	Credit
Sem-I	PS-101	Advanced Political Theory	5
	PS-102	Emerging Issues in International Relations	5
	PS-103	Public Administration: Theories and Concepts	5
	PS-104	Comparative Political Analysis	5
Total			20
Sem-II	PS-105	Political Sociology	5
	PS-106	Women ,Power and Politics	5
	PS-107	Research Methodology	5
	PS-108	A. Development Process & Social Movements in Contemporary India B. International Political Economy C. Human Rights: Theory and Practice	5
Total			20
Sem-III	PS-109	Politics of South Asia	5
	PS-110	State Politics in India (with special reference to Nagaland)	5
	PS-111	Elections and Voting Behaviour	5
	PS-112	Swayam	4
Total			20
Sem-IV	PS-113	Research- Project/Dissertation	18
		Internship	2
Total			20

Semester 1

Course No: PS-101

Course Title: Advanced Political Theory

Course Rationale: The course seeks to foster a comprehensive and critical understanding of political theory, its significance within the discipline of Political Theory, and its influence on conceptualizing and interpreting various facets of social life. Through a critical examination of influential traditions and perspectives, students will gain insights into how theoretical frameworks shape debates and discourses on socio-political issues. Furthermore, the course aims to equip learners with the ability to critically analyse and deconstruct contemporary theories and perspectives that delve into the intricate interplay between politics and social constructs. It begins with an overview of why we study political theory and what are the approaches and forms of political theory. It then proceeds to elaborate in a detailed manner on the key concepts in political theory answers the debates related to the concepts. It will also focuses on recent trends of Political Theory. Each concept is explained through the thoughts and writings of noted theorists who have deliberated at length on that particular issue with emphasis given on readings of original writings.

Programme Outcome: It provides scope for understanding and analyzing complex political systems, institutions, and issues. Apply critical thinking to political issues. The outcomes include developing critical thinking, analytical skills, and the ability to apply theories to real-world issues. the concepts of Rights, liberty, equality, and justice is applied to understand society. It analyzes the role of political ideologies in society. It makes logical inferences about social and political issues. It applies appropriate theories to analyze social and political happenings. It uses theories to craft solutions to real-world

problems and social problems. It analyze debates and arguments of leading political philosophers

Course Outcome:It is to help students understand the concepts of political theory and how they are used to analyze political issues. The course also helps students understand the importance of debates in political theory. This course aims to cultivate a critical understanding of the theoretical foundations that inform and shape the ever-evolving political landscape.

Total Credits = 5 Marks = 100		Total
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	
Unit 1	<p>Introduction</p> <p>1.1 Approaches to Political Theory: Normative and Empirical 1.2 Relevance of Political Theory</p>	
Unit 2	<p>New Trends</p> <p>2.1 Marxism and Neo-Marxism: Concept 2.2 Liberalism and Neo liberalism</p>	
Unit 3	<p>POLITICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE-I</p> <p>3.1 Democracy and Development 3.2 Multiculturalism, Social Diversity and Plural society: Concept</p>	
Unit 4	<p>POLITICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE-II</p> <p>4.1 Distributive and Redistributive Justice: Concept 4.2 Freedom of belief faith and expression</p>	
Unit 5	<p>POLITICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE-III</p> <p>5.1 Modernism and Post Modernism: Concept 5.2 Rights and Universality of Rights.</p>	

Reading List:

1. Adams, I. (2001). Political Ideology Today. United Kingdom: Manchester University Press.
2. Arblaster, A. (3rd Edition). (2002). Democracy. Buckingham: Open University Press.
3. Bakshi, Om (1988). The Crisis of Political Theory, Oxford University Press.
4. Bellamy, Richards (1993). Theories and Concepts of Politics, Manchester University Press, New York.
5. Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds), (2008). Political Theory: An Introduction. Pearson Longman. pp. 2-16
6. Bhuyan, D. (2022). Understanding Political Theory And Its Major Debates, DPS PUBLISHING HOUSE, New Delhi.
7. Farrelly, Colin, (2003). Contemporary Political Theory, A Reader, Sage Publications
8. Gauba, O. P. (2023). An Introduction to Political Theory. National Publication.
9. Heywood, A. (2022). Political Theory: An Introduction. Bloomsbury Publishing.
10. Kymilika, Will. (2014). Contemporary Political Philosophy. New Delhi, Oxford
11. McKinnon, C. (2019). Introduction: Issues in Political Theory. Oxford University Press.
12. Mookherjee, M. (2008) 'Multiculturalism', in McKinnon, C. (ed), Issues in Political Theory. Oxford University Press. pp. 218-240.
13. Parekh,B.(2005). Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory. Macmillan Press.
14. Ramaswamy, Sushila. (2014). Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts. PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.

15. Rawls, John, (1971). *A Theory of Justice*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
16. Sandel, Michael, (2002). *Liberalism and The Limits of Justice*. Cambridge University Press.
17. Seglow, J. (2003) ‘Multiculturalism’, in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds), *Political Concepts*. Manchester University Press.
18. Sen Amartya (2000). *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.
19. Vincent, A.(2004). *The Nature of Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.
20. Wolf, J. (2021) ‘Social Justice’, in McKinnon, C. (ed). *Issues in Political Theory*. Oxford University Press.

Semester: 1

Course No: PS-102

Course Title: Emerging Issues in International Relations

Course Rationale:

This paper deals with contemporary issues in International Relations since the end of the second world war. Issues that has been dominating the discourse in the discipline of contemporary International relations such as end of the cold war and the post cold war world order, neo-colonialism, militarisation, weaponization, Nuclear weapons and security dilemma and prospects of disarmament in the third world and role of emerging powers in international relations.

Course Outcome:

Towards the end of the course, the students shall have acquired a grounding in the recent academic debates and research literature in the field of international relations and understand how international relations is operating. The students would gain knowledge of significant developments in contemporary international relations and emerging issues of global affairs. The students would develop practical skills relevant to career in international affairs, including academia, research Think-Tanks, Risk Management, International Organisations, Governments, media and NGOs

Total Credits = 5

Total Marks = 100

SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Introduction 1.1 The structure of the Post World War-II world order 1.2 Understanding Cold War and Post Cold war world 1.3 Emergence of New world Order and its implications 1.4 Role of USA and China in contemporary International Relations

Unit 2	<p>Emergence of New World Order</p> <p>2.1 Understanding the emergence of the third world and their role in International Relations</p> <p>2.2 Neo-colonialism as threat to sovereignty of third world countries</p> <p>2.3 Emergence of Transnational and Multinational Companies as powerful non-state actors</p>
Unit 3	<p>Alternative Approaches in International Relations</p> <p>3.1 Gramscian approach</p> <p>3.2 Dependency and World System approach of A G Frank and Immanuel Wallerstein</p> <p>3.3 Structural Imperialism and Peace research approach by Johan Galtung</p>
Unit 4	<p>Politics of Armament and Disarmament</p> <p>4.1 Nuclear Weapons and its impact on International Relations</p> <p>4.2 Nuclear proliferation and security of South Asia</p> <p>4.3 Security dilemmas and prospects of Disarmament in Third World countries</p>
Unit 5	<p>Zone of Conflicts and Prospect of Resolutions</p> <p>5.1 Global Commons</p> <p>5.2 Indian Ocean</p> <p>5.3 South China Sea</p>

Reading List:

1. Aron, R. (1966). *Peace and war: A theory of international relations*. Doubleday and Company.
2. Bajusz, W. D., & Louscher, D. J. (1988). *Arms sales and the U.S. economy: The impact of restricting military exports*. Westview Press.

3. Barnet, R., & Muller, R. E. (1974). *Global Reach*. Simon and Schuster.
4. Blake, D. H., & Walters, R. S. (1976). *The politics of global economic relations*. Prentice-Hall.
5. Bull, H. (1961). *The control of the arms race*. Institute for Strategic Studies.
6. Burchill, S. (2001). *Theories of international relations*. Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Carr, E. H. (1939). *The twenty years' crisis*. Macmillan.
8. Cohen, S. P. (Ed.). (1987). *The security of South Asia: American and Asian perspectives*. University of Illinois Press.
9. Couloumbis, T. A., & Wolfe, J. H. (1986). *Introduction to international relations: Power and justice*. Prentice-Hall.
10. Deutsch, K. W. (1989). *The analysis of international relations*. Prentice-Hall.
11. Epstein, W. (1971). *Disarmament: Twenty-five years of effort*. Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
12. Falk, R. (1981). *Human rights and state sovereignty*. Holmes and Meyer.
13. Gilpin, R. (1987). *The political economy of international relations*. Princeton University Press.
14. Goldmann, K., & Allan, P. (Eds.). (1992). *The end of the Cold War*. Martinus Nijhoff.
15. Kennan, G. F. (1982). *The nuclear delusion*. Pantheon Books.
16. Lerche, C. O., & Said, A. A. (1972). *Concepts of international politics*. Prentice-Hall.
17. Malhotra, V. K., & Sergounin, A. A. (1998). *Theories and approaches to international relations*. Anmol Publications.

18. Mullins, A F. (1987). *Born Arming: Development and military power in new states*. Stanford University Press.
19. Northedge, F. S. (1976). *The international political system*. Faber and Faber.
20. Pearson, C. S. (Ed). (1987). *Multinational corporations, environment, and the Third World*. Duke University Press.
21. Pierre-Marie, M. (1993). *Introduction to international relations*. (J. C. Johari, Ed.). Sterling.
22. Rosenau, J. N. (1976). *World politics: An introduction*. Free Press.
23. Rosenau, J. N. (1980). *The scientific study of foreign policy*. Princeton.
24. Sivard, R. L. (1996). *World military and social expenditure*. World Priorities.
25. Spero, J. E. (1977). *The politics of international economic relations*. St. Martin's Press.
26. Thorsson, I. (1981). *Relationship between disarmament and development*. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.
27. Tolley, H. (1987). *The U. N. Commission on Human Rights*. Westview Press.
28. Vernon, R. (1971). *Sovereignty at bay*. Basic Books.
29. World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). Towards sustainable development. In *Our common future*. Oxford University Press.

Semester: 1

Course No: PS - 103

Course Title: Public Administration: Theories and Concepts

Course Rationale: This paper intends to study Public Administration in its larger systematic milieu with the focus on the evolution of the discipline, the various theories of administration and also the analysis of the contemporary developments in the discipline.

Programme Outcome: On completion of the course, the students will not only be familiarised with the various concepts of public administration but they will be equipped with the knowledge and the skills that are required to run/manage an organisation.

Course Outcome: The students will be able to understand evolution and growth of the discipline through different paradigm. The students will also be acquainted with the various schools of administrative theories and with the contemporary developments in the field of public administration.

Total Credits = 5	Total Marks = 100
-------------------	-------------------

SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Introduction to Public Administration 1.1 Evolution : Growth and Present Status 1.2 Paradigms of Public Administration: New Public Administration(NPA), New Public Management
Unit 2	Administrative Theories - Classical School 2.1 Administrative Management (Gulick, Urwick and Fayol) 2.2 Bureaucracy (Max Weber)
Unit 3	Administrative Theories: Neo –Classical School 3.1 Decision Making (Herbert Simon) 3.2 Theory X and Theory Y (Mc. Gregor)
Unit 4	Contemporary Theory 4.1 Ecological Approach: Fred W Riggs

	4.2 Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter F.Drucker)
Unit 5	Contemporary Issues in Public Administration <p>5.1 Globalisation and Public Administration</p> <p>5.2 E-Governance and its challenges</p> <p>5.3 Use of Artificial Intelligence in Governance</p>

Reading List:

1. Avasthi & Maheswari(1996)*Public Administration*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers.
2. Anurag Gautam (2011) E-Governance in India. Lambert
3. Basu,Rumki (2013)*Public Administration- Concepts and Theories*, Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
4. Bhattacharya,Mohit(1999) *Restructuring Public Administration*, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi
5. Bhattacharaya Mohit(1996)*Public Administration and Planning*. The World Press Private Ltd.
6. Chakrabarty,Bidyut & Mohit Bhattacharya(2005)*Administrative Change and Innovation –A Reader*. Oxford University Press.
7. Chakrabarty,Bidyut and Prakash Chand(2012)*Public Administration in a Globalising World- Theories and Practices*. Sage Publications.
8. Chatterjee, S.K(1990)*Administrative Theory*. Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
9. Datta Prabhat (1990)*Public Administration and the State*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi
10. Maheshwari, S.R (1994)Administrative Theories, New Delhi, Allied.
11. ----- (2009)A Dictionary of Public Administration, Orient Blackswan
12. Misra B.B(1977) *Bureaucracy in India*, Delhi, Oxford Univ. 1977.
13. Sharma Urmila & S.K Sharma(1997) *Public Administration*. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.

14. Self, Peter(1990) *Administrative Theories and Politics*. S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
15. Ravindraprasa, Det.al (ed).(2010)*Administrative Thinkers*, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi.
16. Rumki Basu. 2013. Public Administration in the 21st Century. A Global South Perspective.

Semester : 1
Course No: PS - 104
Course Title: Comparative Political Analysis

Course Rationale: This course examines the central issues in comparative political institutions across a range of jurisdictions and from a variety of perspectives. The course introduces core political institutions and discusses various approaches to their study. It deals with key concepts and institutional arrangements in a evolutionary and comparative perspective. The point of the seminar preparations, discussions, presentations, data collection and analysis exercise is not to compare for the sake of comparing, but to equip you (as a researcher and analyst) with the conceptual tools to undertake insightful, critical, and original comparative work of your own in your final assessment. The overall aim of the course is to develop students' understanding and use of many general theoretical explanations surrounding debates in political institutions and to develop students' critical/analytical approach to many of the questions facing practitioners and scholars.

Course Objectives:

The learning objectives of this course are to: a) Better understand why countries choose different mechanisms and institutions for governing and why these choices are important; b) Be better equipped to use the major theories, concepts, and tools of comparative political

analysis in a careful and responsible manner; c) Better understand the relationships among political, social, and economic phenomena within countries and in the international environment; d) Better understand the political consequences of differing practices and historical paths across countries; and e) Better appreciate the concept of democracy and how it is sustained.

Course Outcomes:

Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to: a) Identify the concepts that influence the dynamics of political institutions; b) Understand the sources of these concepts and their historical development; c) Use these concepts in order to critically research, analyze, and evaluate major issues in political institutions; and d) Develop skills for research, argument, and analysis in order to effectively communicate their own perspectives on key concepts and issues in political institutions.

Total Credits = 5		Total Marks = 100
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	
Unit 1	Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis 1.1 Introduction and Emerging significance of Comparative Political Analysis 1.2 Traditional Approaches- Philosophical, Institutional and Legal-Rational 1.3 Modern Approaches (Behavioural and Post – Behavioural)	
Unit 2	Theories of Functions and Change	

	2.1 System Analysis and Structural Functional Analysis 2.2 Marxist Theory 2.3 Modernization Theory
Unit 3	State in Comparative Perspective 3.1. Characteristics and changing nature of the State. 3.2. State in developed and developing societies 3.3. Globalization and the State
Unit 4	Contemporary Global Concerns. 4.1. Democratization: democratic transition and consolidation. 4.2. Environmental Concerns 4.3. Geopolitical Implications
Unit 5	Roles of Non – State Actors 5.1. Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGO's) & NGO's 5.2. Soft Power 5.3. Global Terrorism

Reading List:

1. Vidya Bhushan (2023) Comparative Politics Atlantic Publication
2. A.K. Tripathi (2008) Comparative Politics and Political Analysis. ABD Publishers
3. A. Stephen(2001) *Arguing Comparative Politics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
4. Carles Boix & Susan C. Stokes (eds)(2007) *The Oxford handbook of Comparative Politics*. OUP
5. December Green & Laura Luehrman (eds)(2010) *Comparative Politics of the Third World Linking Concepts and Cases*.Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.
6. Easton David(1953)*The Political System: An Enquiry into the State of Political Science*, New York Alfred A Knopf.
7. G.A Almond & J.S Coleman(2000) *Comparative Politics Today: A World view, 7th edition*, New York London, Harper/Collins.

8. Gabriel A.Almond, G.Bingham, RusselJ.Dalton, Kaare Stron (eds)(2013)*Comparative Politics Today A World View (updated Ninth Edition)*Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
9. G.Sartori(1976) *Parties and Party System: A framework for Analysis* Cambridge, Cambridge Univ.Press.
10. H.J Wiarda (ed)(1986) *New Development in Comparative Politics*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press.
11. Jeffrey Haynes (2005) *Comparative Politics in a Globalising World* , Polity Press Cambridge U.K.
12. J.E Goldthrope (1996)*The Sociology of Post-Colonial Societies: Economic Disparities, Cultural Diversity & Development*, Cambridge, Cambridge University press .
13. JC Johari(2012) *Comparative Politics*, Sterling Publishers New Delhi
14. John T. Ishiyama (ed),(2012) *Comparative Politics Principles Of Democracy And Democratisation*. Wiley - Blackwell
15. J. Manor (Ed) (1991)*Rethinking Third World Politics*, London, Longman.
16. Rod Hague & Martin Harrop (eds)(2010) *Comparative Governments & Politics An Introduction (8th Edition)*, Palgrave Macmillan
17. Todd Landman and Neil Robinson(2009) *The Sage Handbook of Comparative Politics*, Sage Publication.
18. MUKHERJEE, R. (2014). THE FALSE PROMISE OF INDIA'S SOFT POWER. Geopolitics, History, and International Relations, 6(1), 46–62. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26804932>

Semester : 2
Course No: PS - 105
Course Title: Political Sociology

Course Rationale: This course introduces students to the social circumstances of politics. The course explains and analyses the relationship between politics and society both analytically as well as in specific empirical contexts to facilitate an understanding of the dynamic nature of the political processes in India.

Programme Outcome: The course will analyse the social bases of politics and politisation of the social phenomena to understand and interpret the impact of society on politics and politics on society.

Course Outcome: By the end of this course students are expected to have achieved an understanding of the socio-political reality and issues in the areas of both Political Science and Sociology and develop a sociological insight in understanding the dynamics of Indian Politics.

Total Credits = 5	Total Marks = 100
-------------------	-------------------

SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Introduction: 1.1 Meaning, Evolution and Scope; 1.2 Major approaches to the study of Political Sociology: Systems Approach, Marxist Approach
Unit 2	2.1 Power- Concept, Sources and Attributes 2.2 Authority- Concept and Typology 2.3 Legitimacy- Concept and nature
Unit 3	Social Stratification: 3.1 Meaning and Nature 3.2 Caste, Class and Gender 3.2 Elite Theory: Mosca, R.Mitchels & Pareto
Unit 4	4.1 Political Socialisation: Concept and Nature 4.2 Agents of Political Socialisation

	4.2 Political Culture : Concept, Nature and Classification
Unit 5	<p>Political Participation:</p> <p>5.1 Concept</p> <p>5.2 Nature and Determinants</p> <p>5.3 Impact of digital technologies and Social Media</p> <p>5.3 Political Parties and Pressure Groups</p>

Reading List:

1. Braungart, Richard. 1981. "Political Sociology :History & Scope", pp.1-80, in Handbook of Political Behaviour, edited by S. Long, New York: Plenum.
2. Rathore, L.S. 1986. 'Political Sociology: Its Meaning Evolution & Scope, *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol.47, No.1, January-March.
3. Nash, Kate. 2010. Changing definitions of politics and power, in Contemporary Political Sociology, 2nd edition, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 1-42
4. Foucault, Michel. 2002. 'The Subject and Power', in Power: Essential Works of Foucault, Vol.3, ed. James D. Faubion, London: Penguin Books, pp. 326-348
5. Orloff, Ann (1993) "Gender and the social rights of citizenship: the comparative analysis of gender relations and welfare states." *American Sociological Review* 58: 303-28.
6. Nash, Kate. 2010. Contemporary Political Sociology: Globalization, Politics, and Power (Ch2, pp. 43-85 and ch4 pp.131-191) U.K: Wiley-Blackwell.
7. Taylor, Graham. 2010. The New Political Sociology: Power, Ideology and Identity in an Age of Complexity (ch2 pp. 13-33 "Political Sociology in an Age of Complexity.") U.K: Palgrave Macmillan.

8. Asraf, Ali and Sharma, L.N.,(1983), (2007 reprint), *Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics*. Universities Press, Hyderabad.
9. Bottommore, Tom, (1979) (1994 reprint), *Political Sociology*. B.I. Publications, Bombay.
10.(1993). *Elites and Society*, Routledge.
11. Brinker,B. (1993). *Introduction to Political Sociology*.Hans Reitzel Forlag.
12. Dasgupta,S. (2011).*Political Sociology*.Pearson.
13. Dobratz,B.A. (2019). *Power, Politics and Society:An Introduction to Political Sociology*.Routeledge.
14. D.Sheth, (1999) Caste and Class:Social Reality and Political Representation" in V.A.Pai Panandikar and A.Nandy (eds.), *Contemporary India*, Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
15. Easton, David(2000) *The Political System*, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta
16. Faulks Keith(1999) *Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction*, (Edinburgh University Press.
17. G.A. Almond, and S. Verba(1963) *The Civic Culture*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press
18. Giddens, Anthony, (1971),(1992 Indian edn.), *Capitalism and modern social theory: an analysis of the writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber*. Cambridge University Press, Foundation Books, New Delhi.
19. Greenberg,E. (2017). *Political Socialization*. Routledge.
20. Gupta, Dipankar (ed),(1997) *Social Stratification*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
21. Gupta, Dipankar, 1995. *Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends*, Orient Longman.
22. Harihar Das and B.C.Chaudhary(1997) *Introduction to Political Sociology*, Vikas Publication House, Delhi
23. Janoski Thomas,et. al.eds.(2020) *The New Handbook of Political Sociology*, (Cambridge University Press.
24. M. N. Srinivas(1962)*Caste in Modern India and Other Essays*, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.

25. Mukhopadhyaya, A.K., 1977, (1997 Reprint), *Political Sociology: An Introductory Analysis*. K.P. Bagchi, Calcutta.
26. R. Kothari(1970) Caste and politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman.
27. Shefali,Roy. (2014).Society and Politics in India:Understanding Political Sociology in India.PHI Learning.
28. Subrata K Mitra,et al(2010)Political Sociology-The State of the Art: The World of Political Science-The State of the Discipline, Clemen Spiess World of Political Science (series)
29. S. Bayly(1999)*Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age, Cambridge*, Cambridge University Press.
30. Shah, Ghanshyam(Ed.)(2004) *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*. Permanent Black, New Delhi.
31. Sharma, K.L., (1994)(2002 reprint), *Social Stratification and Mobility*. Rawat Publication, Mumbai.
32. Ziyarak,S. (2020).Political Sociology:Readings on Power,Politics,State and Society.Coznella Incorporated.

Semester : 2
Course No: PS - 106
Course Title: Women, Power and Politics

Course Rationale: This course opens up the question of women's agency, taking it beyond 'women's empowerment' and focusing on women as radical social agents. It attempts to question the complicity of social structures and relations in gender inequality. This course is extended to cover new forms of precarious work and labour under the new economy. Special attention will be paid to feminism as an approach and outlook.

Programme Outcome: The course will examine gender as a complex interplay of relations, identities, and cultural frameworks and how they facilitate (or constrain) women's access to political space.

Course Outcome: By the end of this course students are expected to have achieved an understanding of the intertwined relationship between social structures and relations in gender inequality and assess how the social and cultural constructions of gender influence the nature and practice of political life of women.

		Total Credits = 5	Total Marks = 100
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT		
Unit 1	Conceptual Frame: 1.1 Women and Patriarchy 1.2 Sex-Gender Intersectionality 1.3 Public and Private Dichotomy		
Unit 2	Women and Institutions: 2.1 Family 2.2 Community 2.3 State		
Unit 3	Debates in Women's Work and Labour: 3.1 Visible and Invisible work 3.2 Productive and Reproductive 3.3 New International Division of Labour		

Unit 4	Power: 4.1 Notion of Power 4.2 Gender differentiation in Power Use 4.3 Power and Violence
Unit 5	Issue of Participation and Representation 5.1 Constraints in participation and Representation 5.2 The Politics of Presence

Reading List

1. Poulami Roychowdhury,2020. Capable Women, Incapable States: Negotiating Violence and Rights in India,OUP.
2. Jennifer Wolak, “Descriptive Representation and the Political Engagement of Women,” *Politics & Gender*, 16 (2020): 339-362
3. Karen Beckwith, “A Common Language of Gender?” *Politics & Gender*, 1 (1), March 2005: 128-137
4. F. Engles, Family, Private Property and State, <http://readingfromtheleft.com/PDF/EngelsOrigin.pdf>
5. Myra Marx Ferree, “The Crisis of Masculinity for Gendered Democracies,” *Sociological Forum*, 35 (1), 2020: 818-917.
6. P Swaminathan (2014) Outside the Realm of Protective Legislation: The Saga of Unpaid Work in India, in Women and Law: Critical Feminist Perspective: New Delhi: Sage, pp. 115-143
7. P. Swaminathan (2012) ‘Introduction’, in Women and Work, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, pp.1-17
8. J. Tronto (1996) ‘Care as a Political Concept’, in N. Hirschmann and C. Stephano, Revisioning the Political, Boulder: Westview Press, pp. 139-156.
9. Sumi Cho, Kimberlé Williams Crenshaw, and Leslie McCall, “Toward a Field of Intersectionality Studies: Theory, Applications, and Praxis,” *Signs*, 38 (4), 2013: 785-810;

10. Mala Htun and S. Laurel Weldon, "When Do Governments Promote Women's Rights?" *Perspectives on Politics*, 8 (1), March 2010: 207-216.
11. Jill Vickers, "Gender and State Architectures: The Impact of Governance Structures on Women's Politics," *Politics & Gender*, 7 (2), 2011: 254-262.
12. F. Agnes (1992), Protecting Women Against Violence – Review of a Decade of Legislation 1980-89, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 27, Issue No. 17, Apr. 25.
13. N. Menon (2008) 'Power', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Delhi: Pearson, pp.148-157
14. R. Palriwala (2008) 'Economics and Patriliney: Consumption and Authority within the Household' in M. John. (ed) *Women's Studies in India*, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 414-423
15. M. Kosambi, (2007) *Crossing the Threshold*, New Delhi, Permanent Black, pp. 3-10; 40-
N. Menon, (2008) 'Power', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, Delhi: Pearson, pp.148-157
16. Butler, Judith. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and Subversion of Identity*. New York:
Routledge. 1990.
17. R. Palriwala, (2008) 'Economics and Patriliney: Consumption and Authority within the Household' in M. John. (ed) *Women's Studies in India*, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 414-423
18. U. Chakravarti, (2003) *Gendering Caste through a Feminist Lense*, Kolkata, Stree, pp. 139-159.

19. N. Menon (2008) 'Gender', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 224-233

20. S. de Beauvoir (1997) *Second Sex*, London: Vintage.

21. Saheli Women's Centre, (2007) *Talking Marriage, Caste and Community: Women's Voices from Within*, New Delhi: monograph

22. N. Menon, (2004) 'Sexual Violence: Escaping the Body', in *Recovering Subversion*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 106-165

23. P. Swaminathan, (2012) 'Introduction', in *Women and Work*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, pp.1-17

24. J. Tronto, (1996) 'Care as a Political Concept', in N. Hirschmann and C. Stephano, *Revisioning the Political*, Boulder: Westview Press, pp. 139-156

25. N. Gandhi and N. Shah, (1992) *Issues at Stake – Theory and Practice in the Women's Movement*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

26. V. Bryson, (1992) *Feminist Political Theory*, London: Palgrave-MacMillan, pp. 175-180; 196-200

27. R. Ghadially, (2007) *Urban Women in Contemporary India*, Delhi: Sage Publications.

28. S. Brownmiller, (1975) *Against our Wills*, New York: Ballantine.

29. Saheli Women's Centre (2001) 'Reproductive Health and Women's Rights, Sex Selection and feminist response' in S Arya, N. Menon, J. Lokneeta (eds), *Nariwadi Rajneeti*, Delhi, pp. 284-306

30. N. Menon (2008) 'Power', in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds) *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson

Semester : 2
Course No: PS- 107
Course Title: Research Methodology

Course objective: The objective of the course is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the diverse research methods used in political science, and to convey the necessary skills required for their application. The course will provide students with relevant knowledge of major research methods, their respective uses and usefulness, and their relevance for the study of contemporary research problems in the discipline.

Programme Outcome: On completion of the course, the students will acquire knowledge about the different approaches of research, the ethics that guide the research process, and to the range of research methods generally employed in the social sciences.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course the students will be able to identify a viable research proposal based on the selected research methodologies and conduct independent research on the topic of their interests by using the appropriate research designs and research methods.

Total Credit :4		Total Marks :100
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	
Unit 1	Concept and Fundamentals of Research 1.1 Research in social science: Meaning, Objectives and Types 1.2 Approaches to Research 1.3 Need for Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Research in social science 1.4 Identification and formulation of Research Problem 1.5 Review of Literature 1.6 Hypothesis: Meaning, importance and role	
Unit 2	Research design 2.1 Concept, Importance and Features of a good research design 2.2 Types of Research Design: descriptive, explanatory,	

	exploratory, cross sectional, longitudinal design, case study, and comparative design.
Unit 3	<p>Sample Design</p> <p>3.1 Concept and Importance of sampling</p> <p>3.2 Practical considerations in sampling and sample size</p> <p>3.2 Types of Sampling: Probability sampling and Non Probability sampling.</p>
Unit 4	<p>Data Collection and Data Analysis</p> <p>4.1 Methods of data collection- observation, Schedule and interview, Survey and Questionnaire</p> <p>4.2 Editing, Coding, Classification and transcription of data</p> <p>4.3 Software package for data analysis: SPSS</p> <p>4.4 Report writing, Citation and Referencing</p>
Unit 5	<p>Tools and Techniques</p> <p>5.1 Reference Management Software (Zotero/Mendeley)</p> <p>5.2 Software for paper formatting - LaTeX/MS Office,</p> <p>5.3 Software for detection of Plagiarism</p>

Reading List:

1. Cooper, D.R., Schindler, P.S. and Sun, J.= (2006). Business research methods (Vol. 9). New York: McGraw-Hill Irwin.
2. Creswell, J.W. and Creswell, J.D. (2017).Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage publications.
3. Kothari, C.R. (2004). Research methodology: Methods and techniques. New Age International.
4. Krishnaswamy, K.N. (2006). Management Research Methodology: Integration of Principles, Medthods and Techniques. Pearson Education India.
5. Sekaran, U. and Bougie, R. (2016). Research methods for business: A skill building approach. John Wiley & Sons.
6. Ahuja, Ram (2001). Research Methods, Jaipur Publications.

7. Creswel,John W (2009).Research Design;Qualitative,Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches,Sage Publications, New Delhi.
8. Creswell, John W. (2011). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
9. David, McNabb (2004). Research methods for Political Science. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods,New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
10. Friese, S. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis with ATLAS. ti. Sage.
11. Ghosh,B.N (1983). Scientific Methods and Social Research, New Delhi, Sterling Publishing.
12. Goel,Madan Lal and Singh,V.B (1996). Social and Political Research Methods,Ajanta Publications,New Delhi.
13. Kanak Kanti, Bagchi (2007). Research Methodology in Social Sciences:A Practical Guide, Delhi, Abijeet Publications.
14. Kapiszewski, Diana, Lauren M. MacLean, and Benjamin L. Read. (2015). Field Research in Political Science, Cambridge University Press.
15. Kirkpatrick, Lee A. and Quentin Kidd. (2013). A Simple Guide to SPSS for Political Science (1st Edition), Wordsworth Cengage Learning Publication.
16. Kothari,C.R. (1985). Research Methodology:Methods and Techniques,Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
17. Kumar,R. (1999). Research Methodology. Sage,New Delhi.
18. Kumar,Ranjit (2005). Research Methodology, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall,Inc.
19. Kumar,Renjith (2009). Research Methodology;A Step by Step Guide for Research, Delhi, Pearson Education.
20. Mishra,S.K. & Binwal,J.C. (1991). Computer Applications in Social Science Research, Vikas Publication Co, Delhi.

21. Sharma, B.A.V.Sharma, etal., (2000). *Research Methods in Social Sciences*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
22. Sinha, P. K., & Sinha, P. (2010). *Computer Fundamentals* (Vol. 4). BPB Publications.
23. Srivastava, V.K. (2005). *Methodology and Fieldwork*, Oxford in India Readings, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
24. APA Style Sheet Latest Edition
25. Gerald Guthrie (2012), *Basic Research Methods*, Sage, New Delhi.
26. Cooper, R. Donald and Pamela S. Schindler (2003), *Business Research Methods*, Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
27. Bagchi, Kanak Kanti (2007) *Research Methodology in Social Sciences: A Practical Guide*, Delhi, Abijeet Publications
28. P.K. Majumdar (2011), *Research Methods in Social Sciences*, Viva Books, New Delhi
29. Rowena Murray (2010), *How to Write a Thesis*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi. Blaxter,
30. Loraine et.al, *How to Research*, New Delhi, Viva Books, 1999
31. Bruse, R.S, *Writing Your Doctoral Dissertation: Invisible Rules for Success*, London, Falmer, 2000
32. Denscombe, Martyn, *The Good Research Guide*, New Delhi, Viva Books, 1999
33. Fairbain, G. and Winch, C. *Reading, Writing and Reasoning: A Guide for Students*, Buckingham, Open University
34. Kothari, C.R., and Gaurav Garg, *Research Methodology: methods and techniques*, New Delhi, New Age International, 2014
35. Maker, J and Lenier, M, *Academic Reading with Active Critical Thinking*, Belmont, Wardsworth, 1996.
36. Oliver, Paul, *Writing Your Thesis*, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, 2007.
37. Philips, Bernard S. *Social Research, Strategy and Tactics*, II edition, New York, Macmillan, 1971

38. Schwartz,M. *Guidelines for Bias-Free Writing*, Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1995.
39. Taylor, G. *The Student's Writing Guide for the Arts and Social Sciences*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1989.
40. Wilkinson, T.S., and Bhandarkar, P.L. *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*, Bombay, Himalaya, 1979
41. J.K.Sharma, (2011), *Quantitative Techniques for Management*, Macmillan, New Delhi.
42. Speigal, M. R.(1982), *Probability and Statistics*, McGraw Hill Book, New York
43. Gupta S.P.(2012), *Statistical Methods*, Sultan Chand and sons, New Delhi.

Semester : 2

Course No: PS –108 (A)

Course Title: Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India

Course objective: This course proposes to introduce students to the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over development paradigms and their bearing on the retrieval of democratic voice of citizens. Additionally, the course will introduce students to a variety of protest movements which emerged to interrogate and challenge this development paradigm that evidently also weakens the democratic space so very vital to the formulation of critical consensus.

Programme Outcome: On completing the programme the students will be able to explain and critically evaluate how under the influence of globalization, development processes in India have undergone transformation to produce spaces of advantage and disadvantage.

Course Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to gain an understanding of how the development process lead to dispossession of vulnerable social groups involved and how such development strategies creates space of contestation and struggles.

Total Credits = 5		Total Marks = 100
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	
Unit 1	Development Process since Independence 1.1 State and planning 1.2 Liberalization and reforms	
Unit 2	Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure 2.1 Mixed economy, privatization, the impact on organized and unorganized	

	<p>labour</p> <p>2.2 Emergence of the new middle class</p>
Unit 3	<p>Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure</p> <p>3.1 Land Reforms, Green Revolution</p> <p>3.2 Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers</p>
Unit 4	<p>Social Movements I</p> <p>4.1 Tribal, Peasant and Dalit movements</p> <p>4.2 Maoist challenge</p> <p>4.3 Civil rights movements</p>
Unit 5	<p>Social Movements II</p> <p>5.1 The Women's Question: Participation in the National Movement and its Impact</p> <p>5.2 The Caste Question: Anti-Brahminical Politics</p> <p>5.3 Peasant, Tribals and Workers Movements</p>

Reading list:

1. S. Bandopadhyay, (2004) *From Plassey to Partition: A history of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 342-357, 369-381.
2. G. Shah, (2002) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 13-31
3. A. Mozoomdar, (1994) 'The Rise and Decline of Development Planning in India', in T. Byres (ed.) *The State and Development Planning in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 73-108.
4. A. Varshney, (2010) 'Mass Politics or Elite Politics? Understanding the Politics of India's Economic Reforms' in R. Mukherji (ed.) *India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 146-169.
5. P. Chatterjee, (2000) 'Development Planning and the Indian State', in Zoya Hasan (ed.), *Politics and the State in India*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 116-140.
6. P. Patnaik and C. Chandrasekhar, (2007) 'India: Dirigisme, Structural Adjustment, and the Radical Alternative', in B. Nayar (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 218-240.

7. P. Bardhan, (2005) 'Epilogue on the Political Economy of Reform in India', in The Political Economy of Development in India. 6th impression, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. T. Singh, (1979) 'The Planning Process and Public Process: a Reassessment', R. R.Kale Memorial Lecture, Pune: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.
9. A. Aggarwal, (2006) 'Special Economic Zones: Revisiting the Policy Debate', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI (43-44), pp.4533-36.
10. B. Nayar (1989) India's Mixed Economy: The Role of Ideology and its Development, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
11. F. Frankel, (2005) 'Crisis of National Economic Planning', in India's Political Economy(1947-2004): The Gradual Revolution, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 93-340.
12. L. Fernandes, (2007) India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Economic Reform, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. S. Chowdhury, (2007) 'Globalization and Labour', in B. Nayar (ed.) Globalization and Politics in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.516-526.
14. V. Chibber, (2005) 'From Class Compromise to Class Accommodation: Labor's Incorporation into the Indian Political Economy' in R. Ray, and M.F. Katzenstein (eds.) Social Movements in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 32-60.
15. A. Desai, (ed.), (1986) Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence, Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp. xi-xxxvi
16. F. Frankel, (1971) India's Green Revolution: Economic Gains and Political Costs, Princeton and New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
17. J. Harriss, (2006) 'Local Power and the Agrarian Political Economy' in Harriss, J. (ed) Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India, Delhi. Oxford University Press, pp. 29-32.

18. K. Suri, (2006) 'Political economy of Agrarian Distress', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI(16) pp. 1523-1529.
19. P. Joshi, (1979) Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives, New Delhi: Allied publishers.
20. P. Appu, (1974) 'Agrarian Structure and Rural Development', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, IX (39), pp.70 – 75.
21. M. Sidhu, (2010) 'Globalisation vis-à-vis Agrarian Crisis in India', in R. Deshpande and S. Arora, (eds.) *Agrarian Crises and Farmer Suicides (Land Reforms in India Series)*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 149-174.
22. V. Sridhar, (2006) 'Why Do Farmers Commit Suicide? The Case Study of Andhra Pradesh', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI (16).
23. G. Haragopal, and K. Balagopal, (1998) 'Civil Liberties Movement and the State in India', in M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O. Tornquist, (eds.) *People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World* New Delhi: Sage, pp. 353-371.
24. M. Mohanty, (2002) 'The Changing Definition of Rights in India', in S. Patel, J. Bagchi, and K. Raj (eds.) *Thinking Social Sciences in India: Essays in Honour of Alice Thorner Patel*, New Delhi: Sage.
25. G. Omvedt, (2012) 'The Anti-caste Movement and the Discourse of Power', in N. Jayal (ed.) *Democracy in India*, New Delhi: Oxford India Paperbacks, sixth impression, pp.481-508.
26. P. Ramana, (2011) 'India's Maoist Insurgency: Evolution, Current Trends and Responses', in M. Kugelman (ed.) *India's Contemporary Security Challenges*, Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars Asia Programme, Washington D.C., pp.29-47.
27. A. Ray, (1996) 'Civil Rights Movement and Social Struggle in India', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXI (28). pp. 1202-1205.

28. A. Roy, (2010) 'The Women's Movement', in N.Jayal and P. Mehta (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.409-422.

29. N. Sundar, (2011) 'At War with Oneself: Constructing Naxalism as India's Biggest Security Threat', in M. Kugelman (ed.) *India's Contemporary Security Challenges*, Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars Asia Programme, Washington D.C., pp.46-68.

30. M. Weiner, (2001) 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics', in A.Kohli. (ed.)*The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: CUP, pp.193-225.

31. S. Banerjee, (1986) 'Naxalbari in Desai', in A.R. (ed.) *Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.566-588.

32. B. Nayar, (ed.), (2007) *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

33. S. Roy and K. Debal, (2004) *Peasant Movements in Post-Colonial India: Dynamics of Mobilization and Identity*, Delhi: Sage.

34. G. Omvedt, (1983) *Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, New York: Sharpe.

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

36. G. Shah, (2004) *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

37. M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O.Tornquist, (1998) *People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

38. P. Bardhan, (2005) *The Political Economy of Development in India*, 6th impression,Delhi: Oxford University Press.

39. R. Mukherji, (ed.), (2007) India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms, Delhi:Oxford University Press.

Semester : 2
Course No: PS – 108 (B)
Course Title: International Political Economy

Course Rationale: This paper studies how politics and economics interact on a global scale. It would focus on the interdisciplinary analysis that examines the intricate relationship between international politics, economics, and various ideologies operated in social, economic and political systems. It explains how the global system functions in a holistic approach.

Program Outcome: International political economy studies the complexity of global politics, institutions and understanding the role of multinational corporations in international politics. It understands the theories and practices of the global economy vis-a-vis global geopolitics. It demonstrates how the international economic system operates.

Course Outcome: The course outcomes for international political economy include the relationship between politics and economics in international relations. Students also learn to evaluate different theoretical approaches to political economy and economic development. It understands the interaction between politics and economics in international relations, and how the economic interests of dominant powers determine the course of global politics and the international economy.

Total Credits = 5	Total Marks = 100
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Theoretical Perspective 1.1 Mercantilism 1.2 Liberalism and neo-liberalism 1.3 Marxism and Neo-Marxism 1.4 Welfarism

Unit 2	<p>Political Economy of the Cold War Period</p> <p>2.1 Capitalist political economy 2.2 Socialist/Marxist political economy 2.3 Mixed economy and ‘complex interdependence’</p>
Unit 3	<p>Bretton Woods’ Institutions and the Neo-Liberal Globalization</p> <p>3.1 IMF and international political economy 3.2 WB and international political economy 3.3 WTO and international trade</p>
Unit 4	<p>Global North – South Debates</p> <p>4.1 Economic realities of the Global North and Global South 4.2 China and the Global South 4.3 Practices of Free Trade vs Protectionism</p>
Unit 5	<p>Digitization of Governance</p> <p>5.1 Digital political economy 5.2 Political economy of AI 5.3 Global South and the technological gap</p>

Reading List:

1. Escobar, Arturo.1995. ‘Introduction: Development and the Anthropology of Modernity’, in Encountering Development: the Making and Unmaking of the Third World. Princeton University Press. New Jersey, pp. 1-20
2. Fox, Nick J., and Pam Alldred. 2021.‘Economics, the climate change policy-assemblage and the new materialisms: towards a comprehensive policy’, Globalizations, 18(7): 1248-1258.
3. Gilpin, Robert. 1987. The Political Economy of International Relations. Princeton University Press.

4. Harvey, David. 2005. *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Helleiner, Eric. 2019. ‘The life and times of embedded liberalism: legacies and innovations since Bretton Woods’, *Review of International Political Economy*, 26(6): 1112-1135.
6. Hobson, John M. 2004. *The Eastern Origins of Western Civilisation*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chap. 1.
7. Ikenberry, G. John. 1992. ‘A World Economy Restored: Expert Consensus and the Anglo-American Postwar Settlement’, *International Organization*, 46(1): 289-321.
8. Jackson, Ben. 2022. ‘Putting Neoliberalism in Its Place’, *Modern Intellectual History*, 19(3): 982-995.
9. Ravenhill, John (ed). 2020. *Global Political Economy*, 6th ed. Oxford University Press.
10. Varoufakis, Yanis. 2023. *Technofeudalism: What Killed Capitalism*. Vintage.

Semester : 2
Course No: PS: 108 (C)
Course Title: Human Rights: Theory and Practice

Course Rationale: The focus of the course is on acquainting the students with the concept and development of Human Rights as a discipline and movement at global, regional and national levels.

Programme Outcome: The paper will provide students capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realisation of human rights, and strengthen the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It will enable students to understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights and demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights. It will also prepare students for careers such as, officials in the United Nations system, activists in humanitarian and policy-making non-governmental bodies in India and abroad, as journalists, or trade unionists and enable them to prepare for further independent research in the field of Human Rights.

Course Outcome: On completion of the course the learner will be able to apply the knowledge gained to address Political, Socio-Economic, Legal and Gender issues. The course will prepare the learner for responsible citizenship with awareness of Human Rights and foster respect for international obligations for peace and development.

Total Credits = 5		Total Marks = 100
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	
Unit 1	Concept of Human Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Historical development 1.2 Three generations of Human Rights 1.3 Human rights of subordinated people 1.4 The Rights of self determination 	
Unit 2	Human Rights and the United Nations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Charter Provisions; Universal Declaration of Human rights and the various other conventions. 	
Unit 3	Internationalisation of Human Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 The evolving inter-governmental Institutional structure 	

	3.2 International protection of Human Rights 3.3 Civil, Political, Social and Economic rights.
Unit 4	Human Rights: 4.1 Issues relating to discrimination against women, 4.2 children another weaker sections of society
Unit 5	Human rights in the context of the Third world countries: 5.1 Human rights movement in North-East India 5.2 State of Human rights commission and organisation, 5.3 NGOs and NPMHR.

Reading List:

1. D. Beetham (ed) (1995) *Politics and Human Rights*, Oxford Blackwell.
2. G. Alfredsson, et, al (eds) (1992) *The Univ. Declaration of Human Rights, A Commentary*, Oslo Scandinavian Univ. Press.
3. J.A Andrews (ed) (1995) *Human Rights in Criminal Procedure, A Critical Appraisal*, Oxford, The Clarendon Press
4. J.J Waldron (ed) (1981) *Theories of Rights*, Oxford Univ. Press.
5. L. Henkin (ed) (1981) *The International Bill of Rights, The Covenants on Civil and Political Rights*, New York, Columbia Univ. Press .
6. MMJ Chan (1991) *The Rights to nationality as Human Rights*: HRLJ, Vol.12.
7. N. Robin Son (1958) *The Universal declaration of Human Rights*, New York Inst. Of Jewish Affairs
8. R. Tuck (1979) *Natural Rights Theories*, Cambridge Univ. Press.
9. RA Ralk (1969) *Comparative Protection of Human Rights in Capitalist Socialist and Third World Countries*, Universal Human Rights, April-June .
10. S. Subramanian (1997) *Human Rights: International Challenges*, Delhi, Manas
11. T.V Boven, (1977) *The United Nations and Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal*, Bulletin of Peace Proposal No. 3.

Semester : 3
Course No.109
Course Title: Politics of South Asia

Course Rationale: India's location and status as a major South Asian power makes it inevitable for the students to have a thorough knowledge regarding the history and politics of some of the other major powers in the region. This paper serves this purpose of explaining the origin, evolution, nature, and the political dynamics of some of the major South Asian nations.

Programme Outcome: This course shall help the students in understanding the history and the socio-political dynamics of India's relationship with some of the major South Asian nations. It also discusses the political systems and governance of some of the major South Asian countries both from a historical as well as contemporary perspective. At the same time, the course also aims at imparting the students a broader understanding of the socio-political dynamics of South Asia as a region and the prospects for regional cooperation among the member states.

Course Outcome: After completion of the course, students shall be able to understand and comprehend the history, polity, and governance of the major South Asian nations. It is also expected that the students shall develop a thorough understanding of the dynamics of cooperation and conflict among these nations.

Total Credits = 5 Total Marks = 100	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Geo-Political Features & Importance: 1.1 Impact of Western Imperialism 1.2 National Movement (India & Bangladesh) 1.3 Major Powers & South Asian Region 1.4 SAARC 1.5 Impact of Globalisation
Unit 2	Bhutan: 2.1 Land & People 2.2 Tradition & Institutions 2.3 Buddhism in Bhutanese Politics 2.4 Political Modernization 2.5 The Present Political System & the Role of the King
Unit 3	Nepal: 3.1 Land and the People, Monarchy 3.2 Democratic Experiment during 1951-60 3.3 Working of Panchayat Democracy 3.4 Introduction & Working of Parliamentary Democracy 3.5 Political Parties, Pressure Groups & Ethnic Problems 3.6 Communist Insurgency
Unit 4	Pakistan: 4.1 Emergence of Pakistan 4.2 Crisis of Leadership 4.3 Rise of Military Dictatorship 4.4 Basic Democracy (1962-71) 4.5 Movement for Restoration of Democracy 4.6 Religious Fundamentalism 4.7 Political Parties

Unit 5	Bangladesh: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Movement for Autonomy 5.2 Liberation War & Emergence of Bangladesh 5.3 Military Rule and Working of Parliamentary Democracy 5.4 Political Parties 5.5 Ethnic Problems 5.6 Economic Development and Foreign Policy
--------	---

Reading List:

1. Nancy Jetley, (ed.), *Regional Security in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1999.
2. Ayesha Jalal, *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1995
3. J.C.Johari, *Governments and Politics of South Asia*, New Delhi, Sterling, 1991.
4. S.K.Mitra and Dietmer Rothermund, (eds.), *Legitimacy and Conflict in South Asia*, Delhi, Manohar, 1998.
5. R.P.Sinha and Surya Dandekar, *South Asian Politics: Ideologies and Institutions*, New Delhi, Kanishka, 1998.
6. P.C.Mathur, (ed.), *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Jaipur, Printwell, 1985
7. Carol Appadurai Breckenridge and Peter van der Veer (eds.), *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1993.
8. Craig Baxter, *Government and Politics in South Asia*, Westview Press, London, 1998
9. Douglas Allen (ed.), *Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia: India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka*, Praeger/Greenwood, 1992
10. Neil DeVotta (ed.), *An Introduction to South Asian Politics*, Routledge, 2015

Semester: 3

Course No: PS – PS -110

Course Title: State Politics in India (with special reference to Nagaland)

Course Rationale: The course will introduce students to ‘state politics’ in India with a special reference to Nagaland. The course starts with the origin and development evolution of state politics as an area of study in India, explain the various theories to understand state politics and determinants of ‘state politics’. The courses also looks at the process of state formation, examine how the party systems in the state have evolved in its interaction with the national party system and examines emerging trends through which state politics unfolds.

Programme Outcome: The course will explain how the subject of state politics has evolved in India, analyse the approaches to study of state politics, assess the process of state formation, examine how changes in the national party system have affected the state party systems and see the transformation that has taken place in the state in the recent times in response to emerging trends in the state.

Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course, students would acquire knowledge of the historical context and legal framework of the emergence of the state of Nagaland. Students will also acquire an understanding of the phenomenon of state formation with a focus on Nagaland and will be acquainted with knowledge of electoral politics and emerging issues in states in India.

Total Credits = 5

Total Marks = 100

SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Introduction 1.1 State Politics in India: Conceptual framework, Origin and Development 1.2 Determinants of State Politics: Socio-Economic & Constitutional Framework

Unit 2	<p>Political Evolution and State Formation</p> <p>2.1 Historical background of Nagaland 2.2 Colonial rule and the formation of the Naga Hills 2.3 Naga People's Conventions (NPCs) and formation of Nagaland Hills Tuensang Area 2.4 16 Point Agreement & Formation of Nagaland State 2.5 Constitutional provisions and special status (Article 371A)</p>
Unit 3	<p>Structure of State Government</p> <p>3.1 Legislature, Executive and Judiciary- Functions and Interface 3.2 Municipal Council/Town Council: Structure, Powers & Functions 3.3 The Nagaland Municipal Act, 2023 3.4 Village Councils: Composition, Powers & Functions 3.5 Nagaland Village and Area Councils Act 1978 3.6 Administration of Justice: Relevance of Customary Laws, Sources of Customary Laws</p>
Unit 4	<p>Party and Electoral Politics</p> <p>4.1 Political Parties 4.2 Leadership 4.3 Impact of National Politics on State Politics 4.4 Coalition Formation: An Evaluation</p>
Unit 5	<p>Emerging Trends and Issues</p> <p>5.1 Developmental debates 5.2 Intra-State dynamics 5.3 Politics of peace 5.4 The role of non-state actors</p>

Reading List:

1. Kumar, A. (2016) Introduction, in Rethinking State Politics in India- Regions Within Regions, Taylor and Francis.

2. Pai, Sudha (1989) 'Towards a theoretical framework for the study of state politics in India: Some observations, *The Indian Journal of Political Science* , Jan. - March, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp.94-109.
3. Francine R. Frankel and M.S.A. Rao (eds.) (1989), *Dominance and State Power in Modern India: Decline of Social Order* Vol. I, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Jaffrelot, Christophe and Kumar, Sanjay (eds.) (2009), *Rise of the Plebians? The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*, Rutledge, New Delhi.
5. Narain, Iqbal (1976), *State Politics in India*, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut.
6. Mawdsley, E. (2002). Redrawing the body politic: federalism, regionalism and the creation of new states in India. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, Vol. 40, No.3, pp. 34-54.
7. Sarangi, A. and Pai, S. (2011), Introduction: Contextualising Reorganisation, in Sarangi, A. and Pai, S (eds) *Interrogating Reorganisation of States-Culture, Identity and Politics in India*, Routledge, New Delhi.
8. Singh, M.P. (2008) 'Reorganisation of States in India,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.43, No.11 (March 15-21) pp.70-75.
9. Samaddar, R. (2020). Rule, Governmental Rationality and Reorganisation of States, in Sarangi, A. and Pai, S (eds) *Interrogating Reorganisation of States* (pp. 48-65). Routledge India.
10. Auerbach, A. M., Bussell, J., Chauchard, S., Jensenius, F. R., Nellis, G., Schneider, M.,& Ziegfeld, A. (2022). Rethinking the study of electoral politics in the developing world: Reflections on the Indian case. *Perspectives on Politics*, 20(1), 250-264.

- 11.Kumar, A. (2003). State Electoral Politics: Looking for the Larger Picture. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38(30), 3145–3147
- 12.Yadav, Y. (1999). Electoral politics in the time of change: India's third electoral system, 1989-99. *Economic and political weekly*, 2393-2399.
- 13.Yadav, Yogendra, and Palshikar, S. (2006)'Party system and electoral politics in the Indian States, 1952-2002: From hegemony to convergence,' India's political parties 6: 73-116.
- 14.Saez, Lawrence (2002) Federalism Without a Centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reform on India's Federal System, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 15.Weiner, Myron (eds.) (1968) State Politics in India, Princeton University Press.
- 16.Iqbal Narayan (ed.) State Politics in India,Meenakshi Meerut, Meerut,1967
- 17.M. Weiner (ed.) State Politics in India, Princeton University Press,New Jersey, 1976
- 18.S.R. Maheshwari, State Governments in India, Macmillan, Delhi, 1979
- 19.B.L. Fadia, SarkariaCommission Report and Centre-State Relations,Agra.
- 20.J.R. Wood (ed.) State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity? Westview Press, Boulder, 1984
- 21.State Politics in India by Himanshu Roy, Primus Books Publication, 2017
- 22.States Politics in India by Sadhna Sharma, Mittal Publications, 1995.
- 23.NITI Aayog's North Eastern Region District SDG Index.
- 24.Nagaland State Human Development Report (2004 2016).

Semester : 3
Course No.: PS-111
Course Title: Elections and Voting Behaviour Studies

Course Rationale: This course will introduce students to the fundamental questions and debates on how voters form preferences for parties/candidates and assess the many factors that affect voter's participation in election. Emphasis will be placed on empirical evidence over time and across contexts.

Programme Outcome: On completing the course the students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of one of the most important theme of the democratic process,ie, elections and develop an in-depth knowledge of the concept and models of voting behavior. Students will be able to explain and critically evaluate the major factors shaping citizens' voting behavior. Additionally, students will come to know what role the digital and social media play in changing the way voters interact with the political world.

Course Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to gain a thorough understanding of how elections are conducted and explain some of the major theories of voting behavior in political science. Additionally, students will be able to explain the key social structural factors as determinants of voting behavior as well as the effect of information provided by media on voting behaviour.

Total Credits = 5	Total Marks = 100
-------------------	-------------------

SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT
Unit 1	Elections: 1.1 Meaning, relevance and role in Democracy 1.2 Election Laws in India: Representation of the People Act, 1950 & 1951 1.3 Election Campaigns: Emerging trends

Unit 2	<p>Concept and Theories of Voting Behaviour:</p> <p>2.1 Meaning, Nature and evolution of voting behavior studies 2.2 The sociological (or Columbia) model of voting behavior 2.3 The socio-psychological (Michigan or party identification) model of voting behavior, 2.4 Rational Choice Theory 2.5 Socio Economic Status Theory</p>
Unit 3	<p>Conducting Electoral Studies:</p> <p>3.1 Census Data 3.2 Sampling Techniques 3.3 Questionnaire and tools</p>
Unit 4	<p>Role of Social Cleavages in Indian Elections: Caste, Religion & Gender</p>
Unit 5	<p>Election and Mass Media:</p> <p>5.1 Electronic and Print Media, Digital Media and Social Networking Sites 5.2 Impact of mass media on voters Knowledge and Public Opinion</p>

Reading List:

1. Tawa Lama-Rewal, Stéphanie (2009). “Studying Elections in India: Scientific and Political Debates”, *Samaj*, Issue 3.
2. Palshikar, Suhas (2013). “Election Studies,” in K.C. Suri and Achin Vanaik (eds), Indian Democracy, Political Science, Volume 2, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2013.
3. Diwakar, Rekha (2008). “Voter Turnout in the Indian States: An Empirical Analysis”, *Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties*, 18:1, 75-100.
4. Palshikar, Suhas and Sanjay Kumar (2004). “Participatory Norm: How Broad Based Is It?”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXIX (51), December 18, 5412-5417.

5. Kumar, Sanjay (2009). “Patterns of Political Participation: Trends and Perspectives”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLIV (39), September 26, 47-51.
6. Ahmed, Bashiruddin (1970). “Caste and Electoral Politics”, *Asian Survey*, 10(11), 979-92.
7. Pai, Sudha and Jagpal Singh (1997). “Politicisation of Dalits and Most Backward Castes, Study of Social Conflict and Political Preferences in Four Villages of Meerut District”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXII (23), 32,23:1356-1361
8. Heath, Anthony and Yadav, Yogendra (1999). “United Colours of Congress, Social Profile of Congress Voters, 1996 and 1998”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXXIV (34 & 35), August 21-28, 2518-28.
9. Shah, Ghanshyam (2010). “Beyond Caste Voting: Modasa, Gujarat Revisited”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLV (4), January 23, 54-61.
10. Sridharan, E. (2014). “Class Voting in the 2014 Lok Sabha Elections The Growing Size and Importance of the Middle Classes”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, September 27, 44(39),72-76.
11. Thachil, Tariq (2014). “Elite Parties and Poor Voters: Theory and Evidence from India”, *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 108, No. 2 May. 454-77.
12. Ahuja, Amit and Pradeep Chhibber (2012). “Why the Poor Vote in India: “If I Don’t Vote, I Am Dead to the State,” *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 47:389–410
13. Kumar, Sanjay (2004). “Impact of Economic Reforms on Indian Electorate”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, No. 16 (Apr. 17-23), pp. 1621-1630.
14. Suri, K.C. (2009). “The Economy and Voting in the 15th Lok Sabha Elections”, *Economic & Political Weekly*, September 26, 44 (39): 64-70.
15. Choi, Jungug (2009). “Strategic Voting in India: Its extent and determinants in the 2004 General Election”, *Asian Survey*, 49 (4), 609-24.

16. Deshpande, Rajeshwari (2004). “How Gendered Was Women's Participation in Election 2004?”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 39, No. 51 (Dec. 18-24), pp. 5431-5436.
17. Dagar, Rainuka (2015). “Gender Narratives and Elections: Mandate for Safety, Development, or Rights,” in Paul Wallace (ed). India’s 2014 Elections: A Modi-led BJP Sweep, Sage, New Delhi, pp. 64-95.
18. Ahmed, Bashiruddin (1970). “Caste and Electoral Politics”, *Asian Survey*, 10(11), 979-92.