Master of Arts in Political Science

(MA Political Science - Open Distance Learning)

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
(PPR)

Chhatrapati Shahu JI Maharaj University

Kanpur

(Category-1 and NAAC A++ University)

About the programme

This programme typically refers to a Master of Arts degree in Political Science that is offered through distance learning, allowing students to study remotely without the need to attend traditional in-person classes. These programs are often designed to accommodate the needs of working professionals or individuals who are unable to commit to a full-time, on-campus program due to various reasons such as job commitments, family responsibilities, or geographical constraints. CSJM University, a category-1 and NAAC A++ university is offering those students a best and easy path to develop their skills. This is a 2 years of 4 semester programme. This programme will help those students with improving leadership quality and better understanding in Political Science also will improve opportunity to spread more literacy in the society.

Vision of the University

To enlighten and empower humanity by nurturing future leaders and change agents for universal development and societal transformation.

Mission of the University

To work towards sustainable excellence in global standards of academia, technology-centric learning, robust research ecosystem, institutional distinctiveness and harmonious social diversity.

I. **The mission and objectives of a Master of Arts (MA) in Political Science program**

The mission and objectives of an open program for a Master of Arts (MA) in Political Science would be tailored to cater to a diverse range of learners who seek accessible, flexible, and high-quality education in Political Science. Here's a proposed framework for the mission and objectives:

1. **Mission**:

   - To serve the community by providing quality teaching, meaningful, useful, objective research and extension services consistent with changing needs of the community.

   - In achieving the mission, the Department is committed to orient the students for a complex social and technological world.

   - To spread the light of education till the smallest & darkest corner.

- To provide access to higher education to all segments of the society.

- To improve gross enrollment ratio in higher education.

2. **Objectives**:

- **Advanced Knowledge:** To provide students with advanced knowledge of political theories, concepts, and methodologies, building upon foundational undergraduate coursework.

- **Specialization:** To allow students to specialize in specific subfields of political science according to their interests and career goals, such as comparative politics, international relations, political theory, public policy, or political economy.

- **Research Skills Development:** To develop students' research skills, including the ability to design and conduct independent research projects, analyze data, and critically evaluate scholarly literature.

- **Critical Thinking:** To foster critical thinking skills that enable students to analyze complex political issues, assess competing arguments and evidence, and formulate well-reasoned conclusions.

- **Effective Communication:** To enhance students' written and oral communication skills, enabling them to effectively communicate their ideas, research findings, and analyses to both academic and non-academic audiences.

- **Professional Development:** To prepare students for careers in academia, government, non-profit organizations, international organizations, and the private sector by providing opportunities for practical experience, internships, and professional networking.

- **Ethical Awareness:** To promote ethical awareness and responsible citizenship by encouraging students to consider the ethical implications of political decisions and actions, and to engage in constructive dialogue on moral and political values.

- **Global Perspective:** To foster a global perspective on political issues, encouraging students to analyze political phenomena within the context of broader global trends, dynamics, and challenges.

- **Interdisciplinary Approach:** To encourage interdisciplinary perspectives by integrating insights from related fields such as sociology, economics, history, law, and public administration into the study of politics.

- **Civic Engagement:** To cultivate a sense of civic engagement and social responsibility among students, motivating them to actively participate in political processes and contribute positively to their communities and societies.

By achieving these objectives, MA programs in Political Science aim to equip students with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to succeed in a wide range of careers and to make meaningful contributions to the understanding and practice of politics in diverse contexts.

Programme Outcomes:

- ➢ **Profound Comprehension of Political Systems:** Students are expected to exhibit an extensive grasp of political systems, encompassing their structures, functions, and dynamics across different scales, including local, national, and international levels.

- ➢ **Rigorous Examination of Political Theories and Concepts:** Graduates must possess the capacity to meticulously scrutinize and assess political theories, concepts, ideologies, and their implications concerning governance, policymaking, and societal progress.

- ➢ **Proficiency in Research Methodology:** Students are required to attain advanced research skills, enabling them to formulate pertinent research inquiries, devise methodologies, collect and analyze data, and derive substantial conclusions within the realm of political science.

- ➢ **Understanding of Comparative Politics:** Graduates should be capable of juxtaposing diverse political systems, institutions, and processes prevalent in various countries and regions, discerning both commonalities and disparities, as well as patterns of political conduct.

- ➢ **Insight into Political Institutions and Processes:** Students should possess a profound comprehension of political institutions (e.g., government, legislature, judiciary) and processes (e.g., elections, policymaking, decision-making), recognizing their pivotal roles in shaping political outcomes.

- ➢ **Awareness of Political Dynamics and Current Affairs:** Graduates are expected to maintain awareness of contemporary political events, trends, and issues, both on a global and local scale, demonstrating proficiency in analyzing and interpreting them within pertinent theoretical frameworks.

- ➢ **Effective Communication Proficiency:** Students should demonstrate adeptness in articulating their ideas, arguments, and research findings cogently through various mediums such as written reports, presentations, and academic discourse.

- ➢ **Ethical and Professional Integrity:** Graduates are tasked with exhibiting ethical conduct and professional integrity in their academic pursuits, research endeavors, and engagements with political matters and communities.
- ➢ **Integration of Interdisciplinary Perspectives:** Students should be adept at amalgamating insights from allied disciplines like sociology, economics, history, and international relations to dissect complex political phenomena and challenges.
- ➢ **Cultivation of Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills:** Graduates should nurture their critical thinking abilities and apply them judiciously to identify, analyze, and proffer evidence-based solutions to political quandaries and predicaments.

Program Learning Outcomes:

- ➢ Advanced understanding of political theories, concepts, and frameworks.
- ➢ Proficiency in designing and conducting independent research projects.
- ➢ Critical analysis and evaluation of scholarly literature and political arguments.
- ➢ Effective communication through written reports, oral presentations, and other mediums.
- ➢ Expertise in a chosen specialization within political science (e.g., comparative politics, international relations).
- ➢ Proficiency in both quantitative and qualitative research methods.
- ➢ Ethical awareness and adherence to professional standards of conduct.
- ➢ Global perspective on political issues and understanding of globalization's impact on governance.
- ➢ Problem-solving skills to identify and propose solutions to complex political problems.
- ➢ Leadership and collaboration abilities, fostering teamwork and positive contributions to group projects.

II.   Relevance of MA Political Science Programme in Chhatra Pati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur's Mission and Objectives

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, a premier landmark of higher education in Uttar Pradesh is named after the great social reformer Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj also known as Rajarshi Shahu. It is a well-established and respected educational community where students of all backgrounds study and work together in a congenial and encouraging academic atmosphere. The university is geared to provide maximum scholastic benefit to each individual student and nurture them to achieve their full potential and evolve as a responsible global citizen. The University understands the need of literacy in India & firmly believes that education has to bespread to the general masses. To reach with the above

motive of service to the every corner of India, the CSJM University is starting its Dronacharya Centre of Open & Distance Education (D-CODE) from the session 2024-25.

1. **Accessibility and Inclusivity:** If the university prioritizes accessibility and inclusivity in education, an open MA in Political Science program can align well with this objective. By offering flexible learning options such as online courses, part-time enrollment, and distance education, the program can reach a wider range of learners who may face barriers to traditional on-campus education due to geographical, financial, or personal constraints.

2. **Quality Education:** Universities often aim to provide high-quality education that meets academic standards and prepares students for success in their chosen fields. An open MA in Political Science program should uphold these standards by offering a rigorous curriculum, experienced faculty, and robust support services to ensure that learners receive a quality education that is on par with traditional programs.

3. **Lifelong Learning and Continuing Education:** The university values lifelong learning and continuing education, an open MA in Political Science program can contribute by providing opportunities for individuals to upgrade their skills, pursue personal interests, or advance their careers through graduate-level education in Political Science. The program can cater to diverse learners, including working professionals, non-traditional students, and lifelong learners, who seek flexible and accessible educational opportunities.

4. **Community Engagement and Outreach:** University often seek to engage with their local communities and contribute to societal development. An open MA in Political Science program can facilitate community engagement and outreach by offering educational resources, expertise, and research opportunities to individuals, organizations, and policymakers in the region. This engagement can foster collaboration, knowledge exchange, and socioeconomic development within the university's broader community.

5. **Research and Innovation:** The university prioritizes research and innovation, an open MA in Political Science program can support this objective by encouraging scholarly inquiry, promoting interdisciplinary research collaborations, and fostering the dissemination of research findings in Political Science and related fields. The program can serve as a hub for intellectual exchange, innovation, and knowledge creation, contributing to the advancement of economic knowledge and practice.

Overall, the relevance of an open MA in Political Science program to Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur's mission and objectives lies in its potential to expand access to quality education, promote lifelong learning and community engagement, foster research and innovation, and contribute to the university's broader goals of academic excellence and societal development. By aligning the program with the university's values and priorities, it can serve as a valuable resource for learners, faculty, and communities both within and beyond the university's campus.

III.   Nature of prospective target group of learners:

In an open program for a Master of Arts (MA) in Political Science, the prospective target group of learners is even more diverse compared to traditional programs. Here's an overview of the nature of the prospective target group:

1. **Non-Traditional Students:** MA Political Science program often attract students who do not fit the typical mold of full-time, on-campus learners. This may include working professionals, parents, caregivers, or individuals with other commitments that prevent them from pursuing a traditional, full-time academic program.

2. **Flexible Learners:** Prospective students of the program tend to value flexibility in their education. They prefer this study options that allow them to balance their studies with work, family, or other responsibilities. As such, they may appreciate program that offer asynchronous learning, self-paced courses.

3. **Lifelong Learners:** This program often appeals to individuals who view education as a lifelong pursuit. These learners may be motivated by personal or intellectual curiosity rather than specific career goals. They seek opportunities to deepen their understanding of Political Science and engage in scholarly discourse outside of a formal academic or professional context.

4. **Career Advancers:** Some prospective students in open MA in Political Science programs are looking to advance their careers or transition to new roles within the field of Political Science or related areas. They may already have some professional experience but seek additional credentials or specialized knowledge to enhance their career prospects.

5. **Global Learners:** This program has the potential to attract a geographically diverse student body, including learners from different countries and cultural backgrounds. These students may be seeking an internationally recognized qualification or wish to gain insights into economic issues from a global perspective.

6. **Economically Diverse Students:** The program appeals to students from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds who seek affordable and accessible educational opportunities. These learners may appreciate programs that flexible payment options to make education more accessible.

7. **Skill Up-graders:** Some prospective students may enroll in an open MA in Political Science program to upgrade their skills or transition to new career paths within Political Science or related fields. They may be looking to acquire advanced quantitative, analytical, or research skills that are in demand in today's job market.

8. **Specialized Learners:** This program attracts the students with specific interests or career goals within Political Science, such as environmental Political Science, development Political Science, or financial Political Science. These learners may seek programs that offer specialized tracks, concentrations, or elective courses tailored to their areas of interest.

Overall, the nature of the prospective target group in an open MA in Political Science program is characterized by diversity in terms of background, motivations, and goals. As such, these programs should be designed to cater to the unique needs and preferences of a wide range of learners, offering flexible learning options, accessible resources, and opportunities for personalized academic and professional development.

IV. Appropriateness of program to be conducted in Open and Distance Learning mode to acquire specific skills and competence

Conducting a Master of Arts (MA) in Political Science program in an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode can be highly appropriate for acquiring specific skills and competence for several reasons:

1. **Flexibility:** This program offers flexibility in terms of time, location, and pace of learning. Learners can access course materials, lectures, and assignments remotely, allowing them to balance their studies with work, family, or other commitments. This flexibility enables learners to acquire new skills and competence without having to put their careers or personal lives on hold.

2. **Accessibility:** This program are accessible to a wider range of learners, including those who may face barriers to traditional, on-campus education due to geographical, financial, or personal constraints. Learners from diverse backgrounds and locations can enroll in the program without

having to relocate or commute to a physical campus, thereby increasing access to education and opportunities for skill development.

3. **Self-paced Learning:** ODL program often employs self-paced learning approaches, allowing learners to progress through the curriculum at their own speed. This self-directed learning model empowers learners to take control of their education, focus on areas of interest or weakness, and allocate time and resources according to their individual learning needs and preferences.

4. **Applied Learning Opportunities:** This program incorporates practical, hands-on learning opportunities to help learners apply theoretical concepts to real-world situations. Virtual simulations, case studies, group projects, and internships can provide learners with practical experience, problem-solving skills, and industry-relevant competencies that are essential for success in the field of Political Science.

5. **Cost-Effectiveness:** This program is more cost-effective compared to traditional on-campus programs, as they typically require fewer physical resources and infrastructure. Additionally, learners can save on expenses related to transportation, accommodation, and other incidental costs associated with attending classes in person.

Overall, conducting an MA in Political Science program in an Open and Distance Learning mode can be highly appropriate for acquiring specific skills and competence, as it offers flexibility, accessibility, self-paced learning, technology-enhanced instruction, applied learning opportunities, personalized support, and cost-effectiveness. These features make ODL program an attractive option for learners seeking to enhance their skills and competencies in Political Science while balancing their professional and personal commitments.

V.   **Instructional Design of Open and Distance Learning mode to acquire specific skills and competence:**

Designing the instructional framework for an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode of a Master of Arts (MA) in Political Science program to acquire specific skills and competence requires careful consideration of various factors to ensure effectiveness, engagement, and learner success. Here's a structured approach to instructional design for such a program:

A. **Curriculum Design**

The curriculum for an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode of an MA in Political Science program is structured to facilitate independent study while fostering active engagement with course content. It comprises core courses covering foundational concepts and specialized electives reflecting diverse areas of political inquiry. Flexible delivery methods, including online lectures, multimedia resources, and virtual discussions, accommodate varied learning preferences and schedules. Rigorous assessments, such as research papers and exams, ensure academic rigor and mastery of subject matter. Continuous feedback and support from instructors promote student success and progression. The curriculum emphasizes critical thinking, research skills, and practical applications in political analysis and governance.

B. Detailed Syllabus - Annexure-1

C. Duration of the Programme: 02 years; divided into 04 semesters.

D. Faculty and Support Staff requirement:

Academic Staff

1-Programme Coordinator, 1- Course Coordinator, 1-Course Mentor per batch of 50 students

E. Instructional Delivery mechanisms & Identification of Media

The teaching methodology of this subject will be different from other traditional methodologies. Courses (regular/physical) are held at the university. A student-centered and student-friendly approach is required in distance courses. This is also important because learning and teaching are delivered through print media rather than face-to-face communication.

VI. **Self-learning materials (SLM) should be developed in print media.**
- Self Learning Material (SLM) will be self-explanatory, self-sufficient, self-directed, self-motivated and self-assessable.
- The SLM will contain a complete course description including an overview of the modules, as well as objectives, activities, tasks and additional resources.
- There must be a description of the approved value for each unit or unit of the course.
- There should be clear guidelines regarding academic integrity and netiquette expectations regarding activities, discussions, and plagiarism.
- The level and style of presentation and language should be simple and appropriate to facilitate e-learning.

- The content must be interactive with the appropriate use of graphics, animation simulations, etc. to keep students interested.

SEMESTER / YEAR	COURSE CODE	TYPE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	CIA	ESE	MAX. MARKS
IST YEAR / IST SEM	A060701T	CORE	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND IDEOLOGIES	5	25	75	100
	A060702T	CORE	INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	5	25	75	100
	A060703T	CORE	THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	5	25	75	100
	A060704T	CORE	POLITICAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	5	25	75	100
IST YEAR / IIND SEM	A060801T	CORE	INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	5	25	75	100
	A060802T	CORE	MAJOR PERSPECTIVES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	5	25	75	100
	A060803T	CORE	CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN WORLD POLITICS	5	25	75	100
	A060805T	ELECTIVE	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	5	25	75	100
	A060806T		INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY				
	A060808R	PROJECT	RESEARCH PROJECT	8	25	75	100
		MINOR ELECTIVE	FROM OTHER FACULTY (IN 1ST YEAR)	4/5/6	25	75	100
IIND YEAR / IIIRD SEM	A060901T	CORE	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION	5	25	75	100
	A060902T	CORE	COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	5	25	75	100
	A060903T	CORE	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT: RURAL & URBAN GOVERNANCE IN INDIA	5	25	75	100
	A060904T	ELECTIVE	DEVELOPMENT PROCESS & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA	5	25	75	100
	A060907T		HUMAN RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
IIND YEAR / IVTH SEM	A061001T	CORE	COMPARATIVE POLITICS: CONCEPTS & MODELS	5	25	75	100
	A061002T	CORE	CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORIES	5	25	75	100
	A061003T	ANY TWO ELECTIVES TO BE CHOSEN	PUBLIC POLICY & ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA	5	25	75	100
	A061004T		STATE AND POLITICS IN INDIA	5	25	75	100
	A061005T		INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & ADMINISTRATION				
	A061007T		FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS AND WORLD POLITICS				
	A061009R	PROJECT	RESEARCH PROJECT	8	25	75	100

VII.   Student support service systems

The main goal of student support service systems is to promote independent or independent study. Study among distance learners in the absence of regular face-to-face teaching. All the time Educational support will be provided to students. Support will be available all the time in the following areas:

- Information, tips and advice about the programme.
- Advice before admission, during admission, and after admission.
- Introduction for new students.
- Provide academic advising schedules and practice schedules.
- Evaluate students and exchange feedback.
- Support with other academic and administrative inquiries such as registration and examination Rating, comments, etc.

VIII.   Procedure for Admissions, Curriculum Transaction and Evaluation

The purpose of providing a Distance MA Political Science Program serves several significant objectives catering to the needs of diverse learners and addressing various challenges in accessing higher education with Accessibility, Flexibility, Cost-effectiveness, Global Reach, Lifelong Learning and Skill Development.

Procedure for Admission

Any graduate, having minimum 45 percent (5% relaxation for reserved categories) can apply for admission in MA Political Science Program.

Cost estimate of the program and the provisions

Suggested Fee for MA Political Science program is as per the CSJM University norms (These costs include Self Learning Material cost, Learning Management System maintenance cost and Subject Matter Expert cost).

Curriculum Transaction and Evaluation

The marking is divided into two parts:

A. For continuous internal assessment (CIA) through projects and assignment writings, and
B. For end semester evaluation through offline examination.

IX.   Quality assurance mechanism and expected programme outcomes

A. Quality assurance mechanism

The online MA Political Science program is attuned to the latest pedagogies and prepares you for many contours your professional life might take.

- The key points which make our offered programme much better in terms evaluation criteria:
- The programme is being offered by NAAC A++ ranked Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur.
- Highly qualified faculty who bring professional experience into the classroom.
- Relevant courses those are immediately applicable to the workplace.
- Dedicated student support services.
- Flexible ways to learn.

B. Programme Learning Outcomes

i. **Advanced Understanding:** Demonstrate an advanced understanding of political theories, concepts, institutions, and processes across local, national, and international levels.

ii. **Research Skills:** Develop proficiency in conducting independent research, including designing research projects, collecting and analyzing data, and critically evaluating scholarly literature.

iii. **Critical Analysis:** Apply critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate complex political issues, theories, and arguments, and develop well-reasoned perspectives.

iv. **Effective Communication:** Communicate ideas, research findings, and analyses effectively through written reports, oral presentations, and other forms of academic and professional communication.

v. **Specialization Proficiency:** Gain expertise in a specialized area of political science, such as comparative politics, international relations, political theory, or public policy, and apply theoretical insights to real-world contexts.

vi. **Methodological Competence**: Demonstrate proficiency in both quantitative and qualitative research methods, including statistical analysis, survey design, case studies, and textual analysis.

vii. **Ethical Awareness:** Recognize and address ethical issues in political research and practice, and adhere to professional standards of conduct in academic and professional settings.

viii. **Global Perspective:** Develop a global perspective on political issues, understanding the interconnectedness of political processes and the implications of globalization for governance and policymaking.

Appendix-1

NOTE:

➢ ***a minor elective from other faculty shall be chosen in 1ˢᵗ year (either's/ II semester) from one of these papers; Education, Economics, History and ……...**(Name of Specific Paper)

➢ In both years of PG program, there will be a Research Project or equivalently a research oriented Dissertation as per guidelines issued earlier and will be of 4credit (4hr/week), in each semester. The student shall submit a report/dissertation for evaluation at the end of the year, which will be therefore of 8 credits and 100 marks

➢ Research project can be done in form of Internship/Survey/Field work/Research project/ Industrial training, and a report/dissertation shall be submitted that shall be evaluated via seminar/presentation and viva voce.

➢ The student straight away will be awarded 25 marks if he publishes a research paper on the topic of Research Project or Dissertation.

Syllabus for M.A. Sem I - Political Science

M.A. I Semester: I Paper -1 (05 credits)			
Core Course: A060701T Western Political Thought and Ideologies			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**
This course will introduce major theoretical concepts expounded in the writings of some great Western thinkers, which have laid the foundations for understanding the prevailing political structures, institutions, and governing processes. The course is basic requirement to understand and comprehend the Political philosophies and contemporary political Process			
Block I	**Unit 1: Plato-** Theory of Knowledge, **Unit 2: Plato-** Theory of Ideal state and its various components **Unit 3: Aristotle-** Theory of State, Constitution and Constitutional Change, **Unit 4: Aristotle-** Citizenship and slavery, Concept of Law and Justice		
Block II	**Unit 1: St. Augustine-** Church and State**,** Theory of Two Swords **Unit 2: Thomas Aquinas-** Nature and Society, Natural Law Doctrine, State, and the Church **Unit 3: Niccolò Machiavelli-** Republicanism and Humanism, Human Nature, **Unit 4:** Notions of Liberty, Views on State and Statecraft		
Block III	**Unit 1: Thomas Hobbes-** Theory of Social Contract, Idea of Sovereignty **Unit 2: John Locke-** Theory of Natural Rights, Theory of Social Contract, Constitutionalism, Right of Revolution **Unit 3: J.J. Rousseau-** Social Contract Theory, Sovereignty, General Will, **Unit 4:** Critique of Liberal Representative Government		
Block IV	**Unit 1: Edmund Burke-** Enlightenment rationalism, French Revolution, **Unit 2:** American Revolution, Religion and state, Representative Democracy **Unit 3: F Hegel: Idealism-** Dialectics, State, Right, Liberty, Civil Society, Theory of State. **Unit 4: T.H. Green-** (1836-1882) : Idealism, Theory of Rights, State, Common good, Progressive liberalism,		
Block V	**Unit 1: Jeremy Bentham-** Greatest Happiness Principle, Civil Law **Unit 2:** Government, Constitutional law, Sovereignty. **Unit 3: John Stuart Mill-** Equal Rights for Women, Individual Liberty, **Unit 4:** Representative Government.		
Block VI	**Karl Marx & Lenin** **Unit 1:** Theory of Communism and **Unit 2:** its various components		

Suggested Readings:

1. Mukherjee, S. and Ramaswamy, S. 2004: A History of Political Thought, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

2. Mukhopadhyay, A.K. 1990 Western Political Thought, Calcutta - KP Bagchi and Company

3. Adams Ian and R. W Dyson., 2004, *Fifty Great Political Thinkers*, London, Routledge.

4. Wolff, Jonathan., 1996, An Introduction to Political Philosophy,

5. Boucher David and Paul Kelly, 2003, *Political Thinkers*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

6. Hampton Jean, 1998, *Political Philosophy*, New Delhi, OUP.

7. Jones W. T. (series editor), 1959, *Master of Political Thought*, (Vols.2 & 3), London, George Harrap & Co.

8. Nelson Brian R, 2006, Western Political Thought, Second Edition, Pearson Education, New Delhi.

9. V.P. Verma, 1973, *Political Philosophy of Hegel*, New Delhi, Trimurti Publications.

10. Roger D. Masters, 1968, *The Political Philosophy of Rousseau*, Princeton, Princeton University Press.

11. Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx" by Shefali Jha.

12. An Introduction to Political Theory" by O.P Gauba.7TH edition, Mayur Publication

13. "Political Theory: An Introduction" by Rajeev Bhargava and Ashok Acharya, 2nd edition, Pearson

M.A. I Semester I: Paper II (05 credits)			
Core Course: A060702T Indian Government and Politics			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**
This course aims to provide insights into the Indian constitutional framework and political processes, which constitute the backbone of its democratic polity. The students will be made aware of the emerging trends which have impacted the political system and governance of the country			
Block I	**Unit 1: The Making of Indian Democratic system-** The colonial legacy **Unit 2:** Constitutional development **Unit 3:** Philosophy behind Indian constitution		
Block II	**Unit 1: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles-** Individual and Group Rights, **Unit 2:** Relations between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.		
Block III	**Unit 1: Legislature-** Composition, Powers and functioning, Norms of representation **Unit 2:** Parliamentary Sovereignty, Constitutional Amendment process **Unit 3: Executive-** Role of President, Prime minister, Cabinet, Governor & Chief Minister, **Unit 4: Judiciary-** Structure & powers of Supreme court and High courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Reforms		
Block IV	**Unit 1: Federalism-** Theory and Practice, **Unit 2:** Centre-State Relations, Federal Reforms, **Unit 3:** Regionalism **Unit4:** Emerging Trends in Indian State Politics.		
Block V	**Unit 1: Electoral Politics-** Elections & Voting Behaviour, Election Commission, **Unit 2:** Electoral Reforms, Anti-defection Law, **Unit 3:** Role of Caste, Class, Language, Region & Religion in Political Mobilization, **Unit 4:** Media and Civil Society		
Block VI	**Unit 1:** Panchayati Raj institutions, **Unit 2:** Politics of Rural Development, **Unit 3:** Challenges of Urban and Rural Governance		

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu D.D., *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Prentice-Hall, New Delhi, 2008.

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

3. Bhagat A.K., *Elections, and Electoral Reforms*, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1996.

4. Bhargava Rajeev, ed., *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.

5. Brass Paul R., *The Politics of India since Independence*, Cambridge University Press, London, 1991.

6. Hasan Zoya, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.), *India's Living Constitution*, New Delhi, Permanent Black, 2002.

7. Kapur Devesh and Pratap B Mehta., eds., *Public Institutions in India: Performance and*

Design, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.

8. Kashyap Subash, ed., *Constitutional Reforms*: *Problems, Prospects, and Perspectives*, Radha Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

9. Mehra Ajay K. and V. A. Pai Panandiker, *The Indian Cabinet: A Study in Governance*, Konark Publishers, New Delhi, 1996.

10. Mukherji Nirmal and Balveer Arora, eds., *Federalism in India: Origins and Development*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1992.

11. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India

12. Iqbal Narain, Indian Government and Politics

13. Shakdhar, Parliamentary Practice in India

14. M. Laxmikanth. Governance in India

M.A. I Semester I : Paper III (05 credits)			
Core Course: A060703T Theories of International Relations			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100
This course aims to provide a solid grounding in historically informed International Relations by introducing the concepts and theories of International Relations. It also encourages critical thinking in analysing the role of power play in the international arena. Studying international relations is a great way to gain a deeper understanding of global issues.			
Block I	**Unit 1:** Nature, Objectives, Scope and Development of International Relations, **Unit 2:** International Relations **Unit 3:** International Politics		
Block II	**Unit 1:** Traditional Approaches to International Politics **Unit2:** Realism, Idealism, **Unit 3:** Eclecticism, Neo-Realism.		
Block III	**Unit 1:** Modern Approaches to International Politics **Unit 2:** Systems Theory & Behaviourism, Game Theory, Constructivism, **Unit 3:** Decision-making theory, Communications theory, **Unit 4:** Marxist, and Dependency theories		
Block IV	**Unit 1:** National Power and its Elements **Unit 2:** Management of Power **Unit 3:** Balance of Power, **Unit 4:** Collective Security, Imperialism, Status Quo.		
Block V	**Unit 1:** Peace and Conflict Resolution: Deterrence, Arms Control **Unit 2:** Disarmament, NPT and CTBT **Unit 3:** Blocked Nations: Role and Relevance in Global Governance, **Unit 4:** International Law as an Instrument of Global Governance.		
Block VI	**Unit 1:** North South Dialogue **Unit 2:** Regional Organizations: Trade, **Unit 3:** Cooperation and Strategic Partnership: IORA, SAARC, ASEAN, ARF, **Unit 4:** APEC, BIMSTEC, Mekong-Ganga Cooperation.		

Suggested Readings:

1. Waltz Kenneth, *Theory of International Politics*, Random House, New York, 1979.

2. Dmoke W.K., *War and the Changing Global System,* Yale University Press, New Haven,1988.

3. Dougherty James. E. and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, *Contending Theories of International Relations*: *A Comprehensive Survey*, New York, Longman, 1999.

4. Jackson Robert and George Sorensen, 2005, *Introduction to International Relations*, New Delhi,

OUP.

5. Mingst Karen, 2005, *Essentials of International Relations*, New York, W. W.Norton and Co.

6. Walker R.B.J., 2004, *International Relations as Political Theory*, Cambridge,

7. Charles O. Lerche, Jr. & Abdul A. Said, Concepts of International Politics, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice Hall Inc., 1963.

8. K.J. Holsti, International Politics; a Framework for Analysis, N.J. Prentice Hall Inc., 1977.

9. William D. Coplin, Introduction to International Politics; a Theoretical Overview, Chicago; Round McNally College Publishing Co., 1974.

10. Donald James Puchala, International Politics today, Chicago, 1971.

11. Mahendra Kumar, Theoretical aspects of International Politics   Mahendra Kumar

12. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations

13. Schuman, International Politics

14. Brown, C (2005) Understanding International Relations - Palgrave, Basingstoke.

M.A. I Semester I: Paper IV (05 credits)			
Core Course: A060704T Political Analysis and Research Methodology			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100
This course will introduce students to the fundamentals of doing research in Political Science. It will cover important topics, starting from formulating a research problem, testable hypotheses, and Research questions, operationalizing of concepts, research design, data collection, and basic qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques.			
Block I	**Research Concepts:** **Unit 1:** Epistemologies & Ontologies, **Unit 2:** Positivist versus Non-Positivist Approaches. **Unit 3:** Overview of Science and Scientific Method, **Unit 4:** Methods of Explanation: Inductive and Deductive approaches, Debate in social science research: Empiricism, Objectivity and Value		
Block II	**Review of Literature** **Unit 1:** Identifying research problems, objectives, and research questions. **Unit 2:** Formulating hypothesis, **Unit 3:** defining concepts **Unit 4:** Developing theoretical Paradigms		
Block III	**Unit 1:** Methods for research: Qualitative, Quantitative, **Unit 2:** Triangulation		
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Operationalization of concepts **Unit 2:** Development of measurement scale; **Unit 3:** survey research, sample selection, **Unit 4:** methods of data collection		
Block V	**Data Processing** **Unit 1:** Establishing categories and coding data **Unit 2:** Data Interpretation **Unit 3:** Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics		
Block VI	**Unit 1:** Preparation of Research Report, **Unit 2:** Report writing **Unit 3:** Use of SPSS, **Unit 4:** PowerPoint Presentation of the Research Project		

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Bryman, "The Research Question in Social Research: What is its Role?" International Journal of Social Research Methodology, Vol. 10, No. 1 (2007),

2. Janet Buttolph Johnson, Political Science Research Methods ,Washington D.C.: CQ Press, 2001).

3. Justus J. Randolph, "A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review," Practical Assessment, Research, and Evaluation Vol. 14, No. 13 (June 2009).

4. John Gerring, "What Makes a Concept Good?" Polity (Spring 1999).

5. Robert Adcock and David Collier, "Measurement Validity: A Shared Standard for

Qualitative and Quantitative Research," American Political Science Review, Vol. 95 (September 2001).

6. Gary Goertz, Social Science Concepts: A User's Guide, (Princeton University Press, 2006.

7. C.R. Kothari Research Methodology

8. Fred N Kerlinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research

9. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar Methodology & Techniques of Social Research

10. John W. Creswell, Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods

11. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams, The Craft of Research

12. Dr. Ranjit Kumar, Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners by

13. Geoffrey R. Marczyk, Essentials of Research Design and Methodology

14. Sharan B. Merriam, Qualitative Research: A Guide to Design and Implementation

15. David L. Gast & Jennifer R. Ledford, Single Case Research Methodology

M.A. I Semester II: Paper I			
Core Course: A060801T Indian Political Thought			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100
This course will introduce major socio-political ideologies developed through the writings of some great Indian thinkers who have significantly contributed to understanding the political culture and democratic processes in Indian Politics. The paper will be beneficial to students in understanding these ideologies which are basis of Indian political and social structure today.			
Block I	**Unit 1:** Indian Political Thought- Ancient Perspectives **Unit 2:** Political ideologies in Ramayan and Mahabharat (Shantiparva); **Unit 3:** Major Political ideas of Manu, Kautilya and Shukracharya		
Block II	**Unit 1:** Modernity and Indian Renaissance **Unit 2:** Rational Critique of Religion and Society, **Unit 3:** Reformism vs. Revivalism **Unit 4:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand		
Block III	**Unit 1:** Modern Liberal Nationalism **Unit 2:** Gopal Krishan Gokhale, Dadabhai Naroji, **Unit 3:** Surendranath Bannerji, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan		
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Radical Nationalism **Unit 2:** Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, **Unit 3:** Vir Savarkar, Subhash Chandra Bose		
Block V	**Unit 1:** Spiritual Nationalism- Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, Pt Deen Dayal Upadhayaya **Unit 2:** Cultural Nationalism- Rabindra Nath Tagore		
Block VI	**Sarvodaya, Marxism, and Socialism:** **Unit 1:** Mahatma Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, **Unit 2:** M.N. Roy, J.P. Narayan. **Unit 3:** R.M. Lohia, J.L. Nehru		

Suggested Readings:

1. U.N. Ghosal, A History of Indian Political Ideas, OUP, Mumbai, 1968.

2. A S Altekar, State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi, 1966.

3. S.K. Belvalkar, Mahabharata: Santi Parvam, 1954.

4. C. Drekmeir, Kingship, and CommBlocky in Early India, Berkeley, University of California, Press, 1962.

5. V.R. Mehta, Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Manohar Publisher, New Delhi, 1999.

6. B.A. Sale tore, Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions, University of

Bombay, Bombay, 1963.

7. R.S. Sharma, Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1959

8. V.P. Verma, Modern Indian Political Thought, Lakshmi Narayan Aggarwal, Agra, 1974.

9. A. Appadorai, Indian Political Thinking through the Ages, Khanna Publishers, Delhi, 1992.

10. J. Bandopandhyay, Social and Political Thought of Gandhi, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1969.

11. T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, Sage

M.A. I Semester II: Paper II			
Core Course: A060802T Major Perspectives in Public Administration			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**

This course is set to understand the theoretical underpinnings of public administration with emphasis on current initiatives and emerging challenges in the field. There is a need to understand public administration in a fast-changing environment of globalized phenomena.The course will develop basic Management and leadership skills in students which will be highly beneficial to them in their lateron professional career.

Block I	**Unit 1:** Public Administration: Nature and Scope, **Unit 2:** Classical and New Public Administration, **Unit 3:** Impact of Liberalization on Administration, **Unit 4:** Development Administration and role of Information Technology,	
Block II	**Unit 1:** Theoretical Perspectives- Taylor"s Scientific Management, **Unit 2:** Webe's bureaucratic model, Riggs Ecological model, **Unit 3:** Simo's Decision-making theory **Unit 4:** Human Relations School (Elton Mayo), and Participative Management (R. Likert and D. McGregor).	
Block III	**Unit 1:** Organization- Nature, Structure & Functions of Organization, Theories & Principles of Organization. **Unit 2:** Management- Meaning, Nature & Functions of Management. **Unit 3:** Leadership- Styles and Decision-making process. **Unit 4:** Public Policy- Models and Process.	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Human Resource Management **Unit 2:** Recruitment, Promotions, Training and Position Classification, **Unit 3:** Employer-Employee Relations.	
Block V	**Unit 1:** Financial Administration **Unit 2:** Budgetary Process and Performance, Line- item, Performance and Zero-based, **Unit 3:** Financial Control and Audit (with particular reference to India). **Unit 4:** Digital Economy, Financial Transperancy and Lokpal	
Block VI	**Unit 1:** Bureaucracy and Civil Services , **Unit 2:** Political neutrality & commitment of civil servants **Unit 3:** Generalist-specialist controversy in bureaucracy	

Suggested Readings:

1. S.R. Maheshwari, *Administrative Thinkers*, Macmillan India Ltd. New Delhi, 2000.

2. M.A. Muttalib, Democracy, *Bureaucracy and Technology, Concept* Publishing Company, New Delhi,

3. Mohit Bhattacharya, *Public Administration, Structure, Process and Behaviour*, World Press Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta,1991.

4. P.R. Dubhashi, *The Profession of Public Administration*, Subhda-Saraswat, Pune, 1980.

5. Ramesh K. Arora (ed) *Themes and Issues in Administrative Theory,* Bookman Associates, Jaipur, 1980

6. D.C. Rowat (ed.) *Basic Issues in Public Administration*, Macmillan Company, New York.

7. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, New Delhi. (Selected Articles)

8. F.W. Riggs, *Ecology of Public Administration*, IPA, New Delhi, 1997

9. O.P. Diwedi and R.B. Jain, *India's Administration State*, Gitanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998

10. K.K. Puri (ed), *Public Administration: Indian Spectrum*, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1982.

11. Ramesh K. Arora and Rajni Goyal, *Indian Public Administration,* Vishwa Prakashan, New Delhi, 2003.

12. A. Awasthi and S.R. Maheshwari, *Public Administration*, Lakshmi Narain Agrawal, Agra, 2003

13. M.P. Sharma and B.L, Sadana, *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 2003.

14. P.H. Appleby, *Policy and Administration*, University of Alabama Press, Alabama, 1957

15. C.P. Bhambri, *Administrators in a Changing Society: Bureaucracy and Politics in India*, Vikas Publishers, Delhi, 1971

16. Mohit Bhattacharya: New Horizons of Public Administration

M.A. I Semester II: Paper III			
Core Course: A060803T Contemporary Issues in World Politics			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100
This course allows students to develop an understanding of issues impacting global politics. These issues are addressed to develop an understanding of contemporary international issues affecting socio-economic, cultural, and political existences and the development of nation-state. The course will help the students in developing them into informed citizens and understanding the importance of people, events and issues .			
Block I	**Globalization & Liberalization:** **Unit 1:** Economic: Role of IMF, WTO & Trade Liberalization **Unit 2:** Political: End of Sovereignty, Role of MNCs & Multilateralism, **Unit 3:** Cultural: Globalization of Culture, Westernization **Unit 4:** Military: Technology and Warfare, Security Concerns		
Block II	**Civil and Human Rights:** **Unit 1:** U.N. Charter of Human Rights, , **Unit 2:** Role of U.N. Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), **Unit 3:** National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and NGOs, **Unit 4:** Challenges to Civil & Human Rights, Genocide & Ethnic Cleansing		
Block III	**Issues of Gloabal Cencern:** **Unit 1:** Environmental Issues: Climate Change, **Unit 2:** Depletion of Natural Resources & Global Warming, **Unit 3:** Sustainable Development and Efforts of Global Communities. **Unit 4:** Threats of Global Terrorism, New forms of Wars, Conflicts of ideas and interest & Conflict Resolution,		
Block V	**Unit 1:** The Gender Issues **Unit 2:** Issues of Equality & Representation, **Unit 3:** Gender Discrimination, **Unit 4:** Role of International Organizations & Women Commissions		
Block VI	**Developmental Issues**: **Unit 1:** Poverty and Global Hunger, **Unit 2:** Food Security, Energy security **Unit 3:** Global Water Security, Global Health Concerns **Unit 4:** Inclusive, Sustainable and Equitable Development.		

Suggested Readings:

1. Strange Susan, *The Retreat of the State: The Diffusion of Power in the World Economy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.

2. Harvey David, *The New Imperialism*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2003.

3. Dmoke W.K., *War and the Changing Global System,* Yale University Press, New Haven,1988.

4. Raldor M., *New and Old Wars: Organised Violence in a Global Era*, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1999.

5. Saighal Vinod, *Dealing with Global Terrorism Way of Forward*, 2003.

6. Baylis John and Steve Smith, *Globalization of World Politics*, London, OUP, 2005.

7. Ha-Joon Chang, Rich Nations, Poor Policies and Threat to Developing World, 2007

8. Martin Khor, Intellectual Property, Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development: Resolving Difficult Issues.

9. Richard J. Payne, Global Issues: Politics, Economics, and Culture, 2006

10. R. Cohen and P. Kennedy, Global Sociology, London, St. Martin Press, 1999

11. Cranston, What are Human Rights? London, Bodley Head, 1973

12. P. Gilbert, Terrorism Security and Nationality, London, and New York, Routledge, 1995.

13. A. Jamieson, The Modem Mafia, Conflict Studies, No. 224, Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, London, 1989

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

15. S.P. Verma, International System, and the Third World, New Delhi, Vikas, 1988.

16. G. Williams, Third World Political Organizations, London, Macmillan, 1987.

17. M. Williams, Third World Co-operation: The Group of 77 in UNCTAD, London, Frances Printer, 1991.

18. A. Wolfers, Discord and Collaboration, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1962.

19. Joseph Stiglitz, W.W. Norton, 2002, Globalization and its Discontent

20. Clive Ponting 1991, A Green History of the World; The Environment and the Collapse of Great Civilizations.

21. Food First, 2000, Views from the South; The Effects of Globalization and the WTO on the Third World Countries.

22. Vaclav, Smil, 2000, Feeding the World; A Challenge for the 21st Century

23. Jackie Assayag and C.J. Fuller (Editors) Globalizing India; Perspectives from Below, Anthem Press 2005

24. Andrew Simms, Ecological Debt: The Health of the Planet and the Wealth of Nations.

M.A. I Semester II: Paper IV			
Elective Course: A060805T Political Sociology			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100

Political sociology is a large and diverse field that focuses on the intersecting relationships between politics and society. Understanding political system and political processes in its social context is important because in order to make informed decisions, one must first understand groups with power and how they use it.The course will be beneficial to those students interested in making their career in Research and policy making

Block I	**Unit 1:** Main Approaches to study Political Sociology	
	Unit 2: General Systems-Parson and Easton	
	Unit 3: Structural-Functional and Marxist,	
	Unit 4: Weberian Approach	
Block II	**Unit 1:** Polity and Social Structure, Polity as a sub-system **Unit 2:** Institutions of Polity: State, Nation, and Government	
	Unit 3: Cocept of Power in Political and Social Context	
Block III	**Unit 1:** Political Behaviour	
	Unit 2: Social Stratification with reference to Indian Caste System	
	Unit 3: Social Stratification with reference to Indian Class System	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Political Recruitment **Unit 2:** Party Politics (Michel, Duverger & Dahl), **Unit 3:** Electoral Political Culture in India.	
Block V	**Unit 1:** Equality and Inequality **Unit 2:** Debates Political Socialization **Unit 3:** Participation with reference to theories of Elite	
Block VI	**Unit 1:** Political and Social Change	
	Unit 2: Modernization (Lerner, Levy, and Huntington),	
	Unit 3: Tradition and Modernity in India, Sanskritization, Westernization,	
	Unit 4: Multiculturalism and Political culture in India	

Suggested Readings:

1. G. A. Almond, and S Verba, The Civic Culture, Princeton NJ, Princeton UniversityPress,1963.

2. U. Baxi and B. Parekh (ed.), Crisis and Change in Contemporary India, New Delhi, Sage 1994.

3. R. Bendix, and S. M. Lipset, Class, Status and Power, 2nd ed., New York, The Free Press,1966.

4. A. Beteille (ed.), Equality and Inequality: Theory and Practice, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1983.

5. R. E. Dawson and K. Prewitt, Political Socialization, Boston, Little Brown, 1969.

6. J. Dennis, Socialization of Politics, New York, Wiley, 1973.

7. A. R. Desai, State, and Society in India: Essays in Dissent, Bombay, Popular, 1974.

8. B.B. Goswami (ed.), Ethnicity, Politics and Political Systems in Tribal India, Calcutta: Anthropological Survey of India, 1997.

9. M. Janowitz, Political Conflict: Essays in Political Sociology, New York, New Viewpoints, Watts, 1970.

10. R. Kothari, Caste and Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.

11. R. Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970.

12. R. Kothari, Democratic Polity and Social Change in India, Delhi, Allied, 1976.

13. B. Kuppuswamy, Social Change in India, New Delhi, Vikas Publications, 1972.

14. K. P. Langton, Political Socialization, New York, Oxford University Press, 1969.

15. L. Milbrath, Political Participation, Skokie Illinois, Rand-McNally, 1965.

16. G. Myrdal, Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, Harmondsworth, Penguin,1968.

17. T. K. Oommen, Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements, New Delhi, Sage, 1990.

18. G. Parry, Political Elites, New York, Praeger, 1969.

19. W. A. Rosenbaum, Political Culture, New York, Praeger, 1975.

20. T. V. Sathyamurthy, Social Change and Political Discourse in India:

21. D. Sheth, "Caste and class: social reality and political representations" in

22. M. N. Srinivas, Caste in Modern India and Other Essays, Bombay, Asia Publishing House,1962. Political Science **218**

23. M. N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1966.

M.A. I Semester II : Paper IV			
Elective Course: A060806T Introduction to Political Economy			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**
Political economy is a rapidly expanding and increasingly diverse field of inquiry in political science. This course intends to introduce students to the *analytical* side of political economy – i.e., the use of economic assumptions and analysis to understand the political and social phenomena. The course will help students in understanding: How do political institutions affect economic growth? How do economic conditions affect political decisions?. The course will help them in Policy and Decision making later on in their professional career.			
Block I	**Unit 1:** Approaches to the Study of Political Economy **Unit 2:** Liberalism, Marxism, Economic Nationalism, **Unit 3:** Structuralism, Mercantilism,	
Block II	**Unit 1:** Classical and Modern Political Economy: Theortetical Perspective **Unit 2:** Classical Political Economy: Machiavelli, Adam Smith, and Karl Marx. **Unit 3:** Modern Political Economy: John Maynard Keynes, Milton Freidman, and Friedrich Hayek.	
Block III	**Unit 1:** Political Economy Behaviour **Unit 2:** Rational Choice: The Basic Assumptions & a Few Applications, **Unit 3:** The Logic of Collective Action **Unit 4:** Public goods, Public bads, Common pools, and exclusive clubs.	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** The Economics of Discontent & Remediation **Unit 2:** Corruption and rent-seeking	
Block V	**Unit 1**: Micro Analysis for Macro Problems Foundations **Unit 2:** Scientific Social Science- Game Theory and Models	
Block VI	**Major Issues of Contemporary Political** **Unit 1: Economy** Issues in International Political **Unit 2:** Economy, Democratic Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century **Unit 3:** Globalizaion and Its impact Internaltional Political Economy	

Suggested Readings :

1. Downs, Anthony. 1957. *An Economic Theory of Democracy*. New York, N.Y.: Harper.
2. Heilbroner, Robert L. 1999. *The Worldly Philosophers. The Lives, Times, and Ideas of the Great Economic Thinkers*. Revised Seventh Edition. New York
3. John Stiglitz, People. Power, and Profits: Progressive Capitalism for an Age of Discontent.
4. Kuhn, Harold W. 2004. „Introduction" in John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern, *Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*, Commemorative Edition, Princeton, N.J.:

5. Pressman, Steven. 1999. *Fifty Major Economists: A Reference Guide*. New York: Routledge. 124-128.
6. Schumpeter, Joseph A. 1950. *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy*. 3rd Edition. New York, N.Y.: Weber, Max. 2003. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Mineola,

7. Olson, Mancur. 1971. The Logic of Collective Action: Public Goods and the Theory of Groups. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press:
8. Box, Carles. 2019. *Democratic Capitalism at the Crossroads*. Princeton University Press. Pages 49-96.
9. Milanovic, Branko. *Global inequality: a new approach for the age of globalization*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard UP, 2016. Chapter 2
10. Jeffry A. Frieden and Ronald Rogowski. 19964. "The impact of the international economy on national policies: An analytical overview," In Robert O. Keohane and Helen V. Milner, eds. *Internationalization and Domestic Politics*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 2, pages 25-47.

11. Rodrik, Dani. 1998. "Why Do Open Economies Have Bigger Governments?" *Journal of Political Economy,* 106: 997-1032
12. Vreeland, James Raymond. 2003. *The IMF and Economic Development*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
13. John Goodman and Louis W. Pauly, "The Obsolescence of Capital Controls? Economic Management in an Age of Global Markets," *World Politics* 46, 1(1993):50-82
14. Persson, Anna, Bo Rothstein, and Jan Teorell. 2012. "Why Anticorruption Reforms Fail-Systemic Corruption as a Collective Action Problem." *Governance* 26 (3): 449–71.
15. Peter Kolozi, Conservatives against Capitalism: From Industrial Revolution to Globalization. 2017
16. Goddard, C. Roe, Cronin & Dash, International Political Economy, State Market Relations in a Changing Global Order.
17. Peter J. Boetke, F.A. Hayek: Economics, Political Economy and Social Philosophy. 2018.
18. Wayland Francis, The Elements of Political Economy, 2013.
19. J.S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy.
20. Peu Ghosh, Introduction to Political Economy: Contexts, Issues, and Challenges
21. Baird Henry Carey, Political Economy
22. Jevons, Stanley W. The Theory of Political economy.

M.A. I Semester II: Paper V			
Project: A060808R Research Project			
Credit:4	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100

M.A. I Semester II: Paper VI			
Minor Elective (Other Faculty)			
Credit:4/5/6/	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100

Political Science M.A. Sem III /Core Paper- I (Credits:5)			
Core Course: A060901T1 Indian Administration			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**

This paper aims to focus on the structure and functioning of the Indian Administration.

The paper covers the evolution of the ideas and practices in Indian political and public administration during the ancient, medieval and modern historical periods.

It will also focus on the contemporary trends in the administration in light of globalization and digital transformations. This paper will help develop a comprehensive understanding of the nature and functioning of the Indian administrative system.

Block I	**Unit 1: I.K.S. Unit** - Dandniti and lokniti in ancient India: Vedas, Mahabharat, Kamandak's Nitishastra, Shukracharya's Shukraniti Kautilya's Arthshastra **Unit 2:** Sangam Age in South India (Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas)	
Block II	**Unit 1: Indian administration** during the Mughals **Unit 2:** The legacy of British political and public administration in India **Unit 3:** Indianization of Public services, revenue administration, district Administration, and local self-government.	
Block III	**Unit 1:** Philosophical and Constitutional Framework of Government **Unit 2:** Salient features and value premises **Unit 3:** Constitutionalism, Political culture **Unit 4:** Bureaucracy and democracy, Bureaucracy and development.	
Block IV	**Unit 1: Union Government and Administration** - Executive, Parliament, Judiciary-structure, functions, work processes, Recent trends, Intra-governmental relations **Unit 2:** Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Central Secretariat **Unit 3: Ministries and Departments –** Boards, Commissions, Attached offices; Field organizations.	
Block V	**Unit 1: State Government and Administration:** Union-State administrative, legislative and financial relations **Unit 2: Role of the Finance Commission:** Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary, State Secretariat, Directorates.	

Suggested Readings:

1. Shriram Maheshwari: Indian Administration: An Historical Account

2. Ramesh Kumar Arora & Rajni Goyal, Indian Public Administration: Institutions & Issues, Wishwa Prakashan.

3. Vaman Govind Kale, Indian Administration, Kessinger Publishing

4. Prabhu Datta Sharma, Indian Administration: Retrospect and Prospect, Rawat Publications

5. Vaman Govind Kale, Indian Administration, Kessinger Publishing

6. Ashok Chandra: Indian Administration

7. Paul H. Appleby: Re-Examination of India" s Administrative System

8. S.S. Khera: Government in Business.

9. Ramesh K. Arora: Indian Administration: Problems and Attitudes

10. S.K. Khanna: Indian Administration Problems and Attitudes

11. P.N. Sinha: Challenge and Change in Indian Administration

12. A.D. Gorwal: Report on Public Administration (1951).

13. Rajni Kothari (1990): History of India I, New Delhi: Penguin Books

14. R.S. Tripathi (1999): History of ancient India, Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Das

	Political Science M.A. Sem III /Core Paper- II (Credit:5)			
	Core Course: A060902T1/Core II: Comparative Government and Politics			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**		**Max. Marks:100**

This course is designed to introduce students to the comparative study of politics and government. This paper will explore the nature and functions of political systems of the First World (Western liberal democracies), the Second World (the Communist and post-Communist states), and the Third World (the developing nations). In particular, the course will examine political systems in four representative cases from the three worlds: Great Britain and the U.S.A. from the industrialized democracies, China from the communist and post-communist states, and India and Nigeria from the developing world. The paper will focus on comparing their institutions, political parties, the role of ideology and leadership, varying developmental experiences, and the performance of their governments.

Block I	**Unit 1: Concepts and Theories - Comparative Politics--Why, What and How.** **Unit 2: History and Methodology -** Nature and Major Approaches **Unit 3:** Political Economy and Political Sociology perspectives **Unit 4:** Limitations of the comparative method.	
Block II	**Unit 1: Government and Politics in Western Liberal Democracies** **Unit 2: U.S.A and U.K. Tradition and Political Culture** **Unit 3: Constitution and Political Institutions - Party Politics**	
Block III	**Unit 1: Government and Politics in China** **Unit 2: Historical and Cultural Setting, the Chinese Communist Party** **Unit 3: The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, The Party State** **Unit 4: Economic Reform and Democracy Movement**	
Block IV	**Unit 1: Government and Politics in India: Historical and Cultural Setting, Religion and Politics** **Unit 2: Political Institutions, Parties and Politics** **Unit 3: Democracy and Development in India** **Unit 4: Politics and Governance in Nigeria**	
Block V	**Unit 1:** Globalization and its impact on the world political systems **Unit 2:** A Comparative study of Political Economy of Advanced Democracies	

Suggested Readings:

1. Howard Wiarda, Comparative Politics: Approaches and Issues, Rowman and Littlefield, 2007.

2. Sahu, "Political Science," Survey of Social Science: Government and Politics Series, 1996.

3. Philip Norton, The British Polity, 3rd ed., Longman, 1994.

4. G.A. Almond et al., *Comparative Politics Today: A World View,* (2004). Pearson Education Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.

5. Maurice Meisner, "China's Communist Revolution: A Half Century Perspective," Current History, Sept. 1999

6. Edwin Moise, "The Great Leap and the Great Split," and "The Cultural Revolution," in Modern China,

7. Jasmine Ahmed, An Introduction To Comparative Government And Politics, Kalpaz Publications,2020

8. Craig Baxter et al., Government and Politics in South Asia,

9. Dogan, Mattei and Ali Kazancigil. 1994. *Comparing Nations, Concepts, Strategies, Substance*. Black well.

10. Johari, J. C. 1982. *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

11. Ray, S. N. 2000. *Modern Comparative Politics.* New Delhi: PHI Learning.

12. Palekar, S. A. 2009. *Comparative Politics and Government*. New Delhi: PHI Learning.

Political Science M.A. II Sem III/ Core Paper III (Credit:5)			
Core Course: 060903T1 /CORE III: Rural & Urban Governance: Local Self-Governance In India			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100

Indian Democratic set-up is highly decentralized with a three-tier system of governance. Rural and urban governance in India is performed through local self-government - the third tier of governance. Many structural and functional changes have been incorporated to make these local institutions more autonomous, functional, inclusive and self-reliant. Understanding the nature, structure and functioning of these local-level rural and urban institutions and their governance pattern is crucial for students of Political Science. These institutions strengthen democratic governance, and the success of democracy depends upon the inclusion of people in the governance process at all levels. The paper will focus on the constitutional status and the challenges these institutions face in view of existing pluralities in our society.

Block I	**Unit 1:** Meaning and Importance of **Local Governments**, its Evolution **Unit 2:** Characteristics of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts.	
Block II	**Unit 1:** Composition, Functions and Working of **Rural Local Bodies** - Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti **Unit 2:** Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha.	
Block III	**Unit 1:** Composition, Functions and Working of **Urban Local Bodies -** Corporations, Municipal Councils and Townships, Personnel and Financial Administration **Unit 2:** Relationship with the State Government.	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Machinery of Development at Local Level- Decentralized Planning and its impact **Unit 2:** Role of N.G.O.s (Voluntary Agencies) in Development, Bureaucracy **Unit 3:** Development at Grassroots level.	
Block V	**Unit 1:** New Trends and Problems of Local Government- People's Participation, Self-reliance and Empowerment, Electoral Politics at the local level **Unit 2:** Role of State Election Commission. **Unit 3:** Rural-Urban Development Programmes and Problems of Implementation, **Unit 4:** Impact of Panchayati Raj on the Development Process	

Suggested Readings

1. P.D. Sharma: Rural Local Administration

2. S.R. Maheshwari: Local Government in India, L.N.A.,2020

3. A.B. Agarwal: Municipal Government in India

4. C.P. Bhambri: Municipalities and their Finances

5. M.P. Sharma: Local self-government in India

6. C. Nagaraja Rao, Urban Governance In India, Kalpaz Publications,2020

7. Pradeep Sachdeva, Local Government In India, Pearson India,2011

Mahi Pal, Rural Local Governance and Development Paperback, SAGE Publications India Private Limited, 2020

8. Panchayati Raj: A Study of Rural Local Government in India, Henry Meddick, Rawat Pub, 1970

9. Local Self-Government And Politics, R. Kumar A. Chaturvedi, Commonwealth Publishers, 2014

Political Science M.A. II Sem III/ Elective Paper IV (I) (Credits:5)			
Core Course: A060904T1/ Development Process & Social Movements in Contemporary India			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**

This course will introduce major theoretical concepts **Indian democracy has undergone significant transformations under the influence of global liberalization processes. These changes have resulted in new geographies and a significant gap between the haves and the have-nots. The economic changes have resulted in major shifts in the development strategies resulting in high social reproduction costs and dispossession of vulnerable groups. Many social, economic and civil movements have resulted in countering the challenges of liberal developmental policies. This course will expose students to the nuances and gravity of these movements to create an understanding of the contemporary developmental paradigms and their consequences on various populations.**

Block I	**Unit 1:** History of the modern notion of Development **Unit 2:** Trade, Imperialism, Wars	
Block II	**Unit 1: Development Process Since Independence** **Unit 2: Development and social change: Evolution of caste, class, gender** **Unit 3: Issues in the development process; State in Planning** **Unit 4: Liberalization and reforms**	
Block III	**Unit 1: Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure.** **Unit 2:** A mixed economy, privatization **Unit 3:** The impact on organized & unorganized labor **Unit 4:** Emergence of the new middle-class	
Block IV	**Unit 1: Agrarian Development Strategy and its impact on the social structure** **Unit 2: Land Reforms, Green Revolution** **Unit 3:** Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers	
Block V	**Unit 1: Social Movements and their impact** **Unit 2: Tribal movements, Civil rights movements, women's movements, Naxalite movements**	

Suggested Readings

1. Mazumdar, (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.

2. 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.

3. P. Chatterjee, (2000) 'Development Planning and the Indian State', in Zoya Hasan (ed.), Politics and the State in India, New Delhi: Sage.

4. 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.

5. T. Singh, (1979) 'The Planning Process and Public Process: a Reassessment', R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture, Pune: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

6. A. Aggarwal, (2006) 'Special Economic Zones: Revisiting the Policy Debate', in Economic and Political Weekly, XLI (43-44), pp.4533-36.

7. B. Nayar (1989) India's Mixed Economy: The Role of Ideology and its Development, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

8. L. Fernandes, (2007) India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Economic Reform, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

9. S. Shyam, (2003) 'Organizing the Unorganized', in Seminar, [Footloose Labour: A Symposium on Livelihood Struggles of the Informal Workforce.

10. S. Chowdhury, (2007) 'Globalization and Labour', in B. Nayar (ed.) Globalization and Politics in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

11. A. Desai, (ed.), (1986) Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

12. P. Joshi, (1979) Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives, New Delhi: Allied publishers.

Political Science M.A./ Sem III Elective Paper IV (IV) (Credit:5)			
Core Course: A60907T1/Human Rights			
Credit:5	**CIA:25**	**ESE:75**	**Max. Marks:100**

This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and marginalized groups. It helps assess the institutional and policy measures taken in response to the demands of various movements.

The course introduces basic human rights philosophy, principles, instruments and institutions, and an overview of current issues and debates in the field with a focus on the problems in applying human rights to the vulnerable.

Block I	**Unit 1: Human Rights Ideology** – Antecedents, History and Theory **Unit 2: Western Individual Rights Tradition** – the road from natural rights to civil rights - theories of rights	
Block II	**Unit 1:** The first generation of rights – civil and political rights. **Unit 2:** The second generation of rights – economic and social rights **Unit 3:** Group rights -the right to self-determination, people's rights, and minority rights. **Unit 4:** Is there a next generation of rights? – right to peace, a healthy environment, sovereignty over natural resources, and right to development.	
Block III	**Unit 1: The internationalization of human rights** and the universalization of human rights **Unit 2: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – creation, evolution, and critiques	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Challenges to the human rights ideology –communitarianism, cultural relativism versus universality of human rights. **Unit 2:** International enforcement of international law of human rights. **Unit 3:** International adjudication – the role of the International Court of Justice in the protection of human rights	
Block V	**Unit 1: Human Rights and Democracy.** **Unit 2: Human Rights and Globalization** – trade, labour, human rights.	

Suggested Readings

1. Andrew Clapham, Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press, New York. 2007.

2. Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights Oxford University Press, India, 2012.

3. V.R. Krishna Iyer, Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India, Eastern Law House, Delhi, 1999.

4. G.Haragopal, Political Economy of Human Rights: Emerging Dimensions, Himalayan Publishing House, Delhi, 1997.

5. Rene Provost, International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Cambridge University Press, U.K., 2002.

6. Jinee Lokaneeta, Transnational Torture: Law, Violence, and State Power in the United States and India, New York University Press, New York, 2014.

7. Wahl Rachel, Just Violence: Torture and Human Rights in the Eyes of Police Stanford University Press, 2013.

8. Bryan S. Turner, Vulnerability and Human Rights: Essays on Human Rights Pennsylvania State University Press, Pennsylvania, 2006.

9. David Boucher, The Limits of Ethics in International Relations: Natural Law, Natural Rights and Human Rights in Transition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2009.

10. Karen Hulme "International Environmental Law and Human Rights" in Scott Sheeran and Sir Negele Roodley (ed) Routledge Handbook of Human Rights and Law, Routledge, New York, 2013.

11. Mike Cole "Introduction: human rights, equality and education" in Mike Cole (ed.) Education, Equality and Human Rights: Issues of Gender, Race, Sexuality, Disability and Social Class (Introduction), Routledge, New York, 2006.

12. Sophia Gruskin and Daniel Tarantola "Health and Human Rights" in Sophia Gruskin, Michael A Groadin and Others (ed) Perspectives on Health and Human Rights Routledge, New York, 2005.

13. Stephen P. Marks "Human Rights in Development: The Significance for Health" in Sophia.

14. Gruskin, Michael A Groadin and Others (ed) Perspectives on Health and Human Rights Routledge, New York, 2005.

Political Science M.A./ Sem III Elective Paper IV (V) (Credit:5)			
Core Course: A60908T1/Digital Politics and Governance			
Credit:5	CIA:25	ESE:75	Max. Marks:100

The Digital Politics and Governance course will explore s how digitalization affects states, politics, government, public services, diplomacy, and society. It explores how public authorities and private actors shape the digital transformation of politics and public policies. This paper will examine the opportunities, challenges, and negative and positive externalities of such digital transformations for states, societies, organizations, and individuals. The students will have a detailed knowledge of digital technologies, politics and the interaction between the two. They will be experts in the strategic and operational aspects of digital transformation processes in the public and political sectors.

Block I	**Unit 1:** Introduction To **Digital Democracy** **Unit 2:** Concept of **E-Democracy** **Unit 3:** Challenges to E-Democracy	
Block II	**Unit 1: E-Government and E-Governance** **Unit 2:** Digital Spaces for Democratic Deliberation; Transparency; government-to-citizen (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G), and government-to-employee (G2E).	
Block III	**Unit 1: Cyber Diplomacy**, Digital Political Communication **Unit 2:** Digitalization in The Public Domain **Unit 3:** Decision-Making Systems, Surveillance Systems	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Regulating **Digital Politics** Tools and Methods for Digital Analysis **Unit 2: Privacy And Data Protection Laws;** Governance Risks **Unit 3:** Malpractices by Authorities.	
Block V	**Unit 1:** Contemporary Issues in Digital Politics **Unit 2: Case Studies of E Projects on Governance**	

Suggested Readings

1. K. Hamilton and R. Langhorne, The Practice of *Diplomacy*: Its Evolution, Theory and *Administration*, London, Routledge, 1995.

2. Nweke, E, N. 2012. Diplomacy in Era of Digital Governance: Theory and Impact. Information and Knowledge Management.

3. Hall, I. 2012. India's new public diplomacy: Soft power and the limits of government action. Asian Survey, Vol.52, No.6:1089—1110.

4. Khatib, L., D. & Thelwell, M. 2012. Public Diplomacy 2.0: A case study of the US digital outreach team. Middle East Journal, Vol.66, No.3: 453--472.

5. Cull, N.J. 2013. The long road to public diplomacy 2.0: The Internet in US public diplomacy" International Studies Review, Vol.15, No.1 (2013): 123--139.

6. Sinha, R.P. 2006. E-Governance in India: Initiatives and Issues, Concept Publications.

7. Sharma, Pankaj, 2004. E-Governance, APH Publications.

8. Latif, L. Hakim, 2007. Global E-Government: Theory, Application and Benchmarking. London: Idea Group Publication

9. Bannister, F., & Connolly, R. (2020). The future ain't what it used to be: Forecasting the impact of ICT on the public sphere. *Government Information Quarterly*, *37*(1), 101410.

10. Graber, Doris A. (2002). *The Power of Communication: Managing Information in Public Organizations*. CQ Press.

11. Kraemer, Kenneth L., and King, John Leslie (1986). Computing and public organizations. *Public Administration Review*, *46*(Special Issue: Public Management Information Systems), 488–496.

12. Monge, P. R., & Contractor, N. (2003). *Theories of Communication Networks*. Oxford University Press.

Political science M.A. Sem IV/ Core Paper- I (Credit:5) Core Course: A0601002T I CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY			
Credit: 5	**CIA: 25**	**ESE: 75**	**Max Marks: 100**

This course aims to enlighten students with essential themes within contemporary political theory and how they relate to the world in which we reside. Political theory is a realm of intellectual inquiry where we examine our most basic concepts and definitions. **This paper aids in the understanding of underlying perspectives on freedom, equality and justice that have shaped state and polity. The objectives will be** accomplished by surveying the most influential political theories in contemporary times. This paper will help students to identify and analyze complex theoretical arguments. Familiarizing with central themes and approaches in contemporary political theory, they will Learn to use political theory as an analytical tool to understand political phenomena.

Block I	**(IKS) Conceptions of the "Modern"** **Unit 1:** Indological **Unit 2:** Gandhian, Nehruvian **Unit 3:** Tradition-Modernity Debate **Unit 4:** Post Colonial	
Block II	What is Political Theory? **Unit 1:** Disagreements and Debates in Political Theory; **Unit 2:** Normative Judgement in a Political Context	
Block III	**Debates on freedom:** **Unit 1:** Freedom as autonomy (Kant, Mill), **Unit 2:** Negative vs Positive Liberty (Berlin, MacCallum), **Unit 3:** Freedom and the market (Libertarians)	
Block IV	**Debates on Equality:** **Unit 1:** Equality of Opportunity (Rawls); **Unit 2:** Equality of What? (Welfare, Resources, Capability); **Unit 3:** Value of Equality (Bernard Williams)	
Block V	**Debates on Justice:** **Unit 1:** Justice as Fairness (Rawls); **Unit 2:** Communitarian and Feminist Conceptions (Walzer, Sandel, Okin)	

Suggested Readings

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

2. Dworkin, Ronald, 1981, 'What is Equality? Part I: Equality of Welfare'; 'Part II: Equality of Resources, *Philosophy and Public Affairs,* Vol. 10.

3. Arneson, R, 1989, 'Equality and Equal Opportunity for Welfare', *Philosophical Studies*, 56(1): 77-93.

4. Rawls, John, 1971, *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard: Belknap.

5. Sandel, Michael, 1982, *Liberalism and the Limits of Justice*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6. Barry, Norman, An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, London, Macmillan, 1981.

7. Bealey, Frank, The Blackwell Dictionary of Political Science, Oxford, Blackwell, 1999.

8. Beetham, David, The Legitimation of Power, Houndmills, Macmillan, 1991.

9. Cohen, J. and Arato, A., Civil Society and Political Theory, Cambridge, MIT Press, 1992.

10. De Crespigny, Anthony, et.al. (Eds.) Contemporary Political Theory, London, Nelson, 1970.

11. D. Germino: Beyond Ideology: The Revival of Political Theory, New York, Harper, and Row 1967.

12. F. Fukuyama: The End of History and the Last Man, Harmondsworth, Penguins,1992.

13. D. Held: Political Theory: An Introduction, London, Macmillan, 1999.

14. L.S. Rathore: In Defence of Political Theory.

Political science M.A. Sem IV/ Core Paper- II (Credit:5)			
Core course: A061001T COMPARATIVE POLITICS: CONCEPTS & MODELS			
Credit: 5	**CIA: 25**	**ESE: 75**	**Max Marks: 100**

Comparative Politics seeks to analyze and compare the political institutions, structures, and processes in political systems. The Comparative politics paper is significant because it helps to understand the nature and functions of political systems worldwide. Different political systems exist based on socio-economic ideologies, ethnic identities, and historical experiences. This course compares structural and functional aspects of politics in institutional frameworks across the countries. It also seeks to provide analytical tools for students to understand and critically analyze contemporary issues in comparative politics.

Block I	**Introduction:** **Unit 1:** Meaning, Nature, Scope of Comparative Politics. **Unit 2:** Growth of the study of Comparative Politics **Unit 3:** New Approaches to the Study – Systems Analysis. **Unit 4:** Structural - Functionalism	
Block II	**Political Institutions:** **Unit 1:** Constitutionalism and Classification of Governments **Unit 2:** Liberal Democracy, Federalism **Unit 3:** Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government **Unit 4:** Legislature, Judiciary, Bureaucracy and Military	
Block III	**Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Political Participation:** **Unit 1:** Party-system Nature, Determinants and Functions Uniot-2. Group theory – Meaning and salient features **Unit 3:** Pressure Groups **Unit 4:** Political Participation and Representation	
Block IV	**Political Process:** **Unit 1:** Political Socialization **Unit 2:** Political Modernization **Unit 3:** Political Culture **Unit 4:** Political Secularization and Representation	
Block V	**Political Development:** **Unit 1:** Approaches of Gabriel Almond and G.S. Powell **Unit 2:** Development Syndrome of Lucian Pye **Unit 3:** Huntington's concept of 'Political Decay.' **Unit 4:** Marxian Model, State and Economy	

Suggested Readings

1. G.A. Almond and J.S. Coleman: Politics of Developing Areas

2. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell: Comparative Politics Today

3. L.W. Pye: Aspects of Political Development

4. M.A. Quartis: Comparative Government and Politics

5. H. Eckstein and D.E. Apter (ed.): Comparative Politics – A Reader

6. S.R. Maheswari: Comparative Government and Politics

7. Peter H. Merkel: Modern Comparative Politics

8. Almond and Powell: Comparative Politics Today – A World View

9. Dehendra Kumar Das (ed.): Indian Economy after 50 Years of Independence – Vol. 1 – Globalization and Development (New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 1998)

10. V.S. Mahajan (ed.): Political Economy of Economic Reforms and Liberalization (Deep & Deep) New Delhi – 1999 Chapters 5 & 7.

Political Science M.A. / Sem IV: Paper III/ Elective 1			
A061003T: ELECTIVE I: PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA			
Credit: 5	**CIA: 25**	**ESE: 75**	**Max Marks: 100**
The field of public policy has assumed considerable importance in contemporary times with the increasing complexity of political and public governance. The increasing application of digital technologies, rapid urbanization, institutional changes, and social transformations have added new challenges to public policy-making. This paper will help identify the ailments of Indian policy-making and governance in Indian administrative policies and explore alternatives to alleviate them.			
Block I	Public Policy: **Unit 1:** Meaning, Nature, Scope. Features, **Unit 2:** Types and importance of Public Policy		
Block II	**Unit 1:** Approaches to Public Policy Analysis, **Unit 2:** determinants of Public Policy, **Unit 3:** Stages of Policy-Making Process		
Block III	Various Models of Public Policy- **Unit 1:** Elite Model, **Unit 2:** Rational Model, **Unit 3:** Incremental Model		
Block IV	Public Policy- **Unit 1:** making, Implementation **Unit 2:** Analysis		
Block V	Public Policy- **Unit 1:** making in India: Evolution, Issues **Unit 2:** Remedies		

Suggested Readings:

1.   Anderson J.E., (2006) Public Policy-Making: An Introduction, Boston, Houghton

2.   Bergerson, Peter J. (ed.), (1991), Teaching Public Policy: Theory, Research and Practice, Westport, RI: Greenwood Press

3.   Birkland Thomas A., (2005), An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts, And Models of Public Policy Making, Armonk;

4.   Dye Thomas (2008), Understanding Public Policy, Singapore, Pearson Education

5.   Jones, C.O., (1970), An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy, Belmont, Prentice - Hall.

6. Jay M. Shafritz (ed) (1998), International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration, Westview Press.

7. Apurba Kumar Chattopadhyay, Soumyadip Chattopadhyay, Development Policy Making Challenges & Concerns, Gyan Pod, New Delhi, 2019

8. Saumitra Mohan, Indian Policy and Development, Amer Media Intl - McGraw Hill

9. Rajesh Chakrabarti, Kaushiki Sanyal, Public Policy In India, 2016, OUP India

10. Maniram Sharma, Public Policy in India, 2023, Mahaveer Publications, Delhi

11. M. Weible, Christopher and Paul A. Sabatier, Theories Of The Policy Process 2019, T&F India.

Political Science M.A. / Sem IV: Paper III/ Elective 2			
A061004T/ELECTIVE II: STATE AND POLITICS IN INDIA			
Credit: 5	**CIA: 25**	**ESE: 75**	**Max Marks: 100**

State Politics forms an essential part of the study of Indian Government and Politics. The present course aims to familiarize the students with key concepts and challenges confronting State Politics in India. The issues concerning tensions in Centre-State relations, linguistics, regional disparities and caste politics are valuable aspects of understanding the functioning of Indian federalism. Students will learn to differentiate between State Politics and National Politics- the nature, the factors, and the role both play in their respective zones.

Block I	**Theoretical And Constitutional Framework** Unit 1: Indian States: An Overview (Indian Federalism and Constitutional Position of the States) Unit 2: Inter-state Disputes: Nature and Institutional Mechanism for Resolution	
Block II	Unit 1: Region And Regionalism Unit 2: Politics of Regionalism and Emerging Trends Unit 3: Autonomy and Separatism; Ethno-Nationalism:	
Block III	Unit 1: Party System And Political Mobilization. Unit 2: Regionalization of Party System: Unit 3: Language and State Politics Unit 4: Caste in State Politics, Religion in State Politics	
Block IV	Unit 1: Economic Planning And Regional Development Unit 2: Regional Disparities: Causes And Consequences	
Block V	Unit 1: Development Planning: Strategies, Policies, and Impact on Federal Relations; Unit 2: Competitive Federalism	

Suggested Readings:

1. Iqbal Narayan (ed.) State Politics in India, Meenakshi Meerut, Meerut, 1967

2. B.L. Fadia, State Politics in India (2 Vol.), Radiant, Delhi, 1984

3. S.R. Maheshwari, State Governments in India, Macmillan, Delhi, 1979

4. B.L. Fadia, Sarkaria Commission Report and Centre-State Relations, Agra.

5. J.R. Wood (ed.) State Politics in Contemporary India: Crisis or Continuity? Westview Press, Boulder, 1984

6. Ramashray Roy and Paul Wallace (eds.) Indian Politics and the 1998 Elections: Regionalism, Hindutva and State Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.

7. Paul Wallace and Ramashray Roy (eds.) India's 1999 Elections and Twentieth Century Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2002.

8. Chatterjee Partha, State & Politics In India, 1998, Oxford University Press

9. Ashutosh Kumar, Rethinking State Politics in India, 2016, Taylor & Francis

10. Santushti Raj Thapar, India's State Politics, Vandana Publishers, 2022

11. Abhay Prasad Singh, Krishna Murari, Political Process in Contemporary India, Pearson, 2019.

Political Science M.A. / Sem IV / Paper III/ Elective 4 A061005T/ELECTIVE IV: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION			
Credit: 5	**CIA: 25**	**ESE: 75**	**Max Marks: 100**

This course aims to develop an understanding of the institutional and functional aspects of International Organizations (I.O.s). It is crucial to understand the role and impact of these organizations in tackling global issues. The global issues and challenges are dynamic and need consistent analysis, actions and adjustments to tackle them. This course aims to provide the students with a comprehensive understanding of the role and activities of international organizations (IO) in the 21st Century. The focus, therefore, is on the philosophy and principles of IO and the issues they try to deal with.

Block I	**Unit 1:** The Origins of International Organizations and Developments Since the 19th Century **Unit 2:** The Nature and Characteristics of International Organizations **Unit 3:** International Organizations as Actors of International Politics	
Block II	**Unit 1:** The League of Nations: The Emergence of the League of Nations **Unit 2:** The Structure of the League of Nations **Unit 3:** Successes and Failures of the League of Nations	
Block III	**Unit 1:** The United Nations Systems,Historical Developments and the Foundations of the United Nations **Unit 2:** Basic Principles, Objectives, and Functions of the United Nations **Unit 3:** Principal Organs and their Functions of the United Nations **Unit 4:** Fundamental Issues and Problems of the United Nations and the Need for Reform, Strengths and Weaknesses of the United Nations	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** Regionalism and Major Regional Organizations Definition, Origins, Dynamics and Principles of Regionalism **Unit 2:** Regional Organizations of Europe: NATO & EU Warsaw Pact and SEATO **Unit 3:** Regional Organizations in Asia (ASEAN & SAARC)	
Block V	Global Organizations **Unit 1:** The GATT System and the World Trade Organization **Unit 2:** The World Bank and IMF, G20 **Unit 3:** The Future of International Organizations and the Role of India	

Suggested Readings

1. Armstrong D., L. Lloyd and J. Redmond, International Organisation in World Politics, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.

2. Bailey, Sydney D., The Procedure of the U.N. Security Council, Oxford University Press, 1975.

3. Basu, Rumki, The United Nations: Structure and Functions of an International Organisation, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Private Ltd, 2004.

4. Hans, Asha, The United Nations, Delhi, Amar Prakashan, 1986.

5. Karns, Margarate P., Karen A. Mingst and Kendall W. Stiles, International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance, New Delhi: Viva Books, 2016

6. Khanna V. N., United Nations, New Delhi, R. Chand and Co.

7. Dr Kuldeep Fadia, International Organizations, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra2019

8. HO Agarwal, International Organisations, Publisher: Central Law Publications, New Delhi,2021.

Political Science M.A. II Sem IV/ Paper IV/ Elective VI A061007T/ ELECTIVE VI: FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS & WORLD POLITICS			
Credit: 5	**CIA: 25**	**ESE: 75**	**Max Marks: 100**

This course examines the foreign policies of some influential global powers, which include United States, China, Russia and India. This course is a survey and analysis of the policies of the great powers in the post-cold war period. It covers the changing patterns of ties between the great powers in light of the USSR's disintegration, Russia's revival, the end of the cold war, Japan's and Germany's rise as economic giants, China's economic growth, as well as European integration and the United Nation's revival. This course further discusses the domestic and international influences on great power decision-making, notably security and economic matters. This course will provide rich insights to the students interested in understanding foreign policy and diplomacy in international politics.

Block I	**Unit 1:** An Overview of International Relations Since 1945 **Unit 2:** Comparative Study of Foreign Policies Basic Approaches, Foreign Aid, Nuclear Proliferation and Geo-Politics and Its Impact on Foreign Policies.	
Block II	**Unit 1:** U.S. Foreign Policy **Unit 2:** The American Tradition and Contemporary Shifts, Alliances, Foreign Aid, Liberation, Recent Trends. U.S. foreign policies towards South and West Asia. **Unit 3:** Relationship of U.S. and China.	
Block III	**Unit 1:** Russian Foreign Policy **Unit 2:** Continuity and Change in Foreign Policy of Russia (Former USSR) **Unit 3:** Russia; Formation and Execution of Russian Foreign Policy, Russia and India, Russia, and Central Asia.)	
Block IV	**Unit 1:** People's Republic of China's Foreign Policy **Unit 2:** The Indigenous and Ideological Components; **Unit 3:** The Sino-Russia and Sino-American Relations- Causes and Nature, Policy in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Relations of China with India.	
Block V	India's Foreign Policy: **Unit 1:** Changing Paradigms of Indian Foreign Policy **Unit 2:** Theory and Practice of Non-Alignment, Relations with the West, Role in the Commonwealth, Relations with U.S., Russia and Israel, Relations with China, and Other Neighbours, Developments in Indian-Ocean, and its impact on India.	

Suggested Readings

1. J. Bandyopadhyaya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Processes, And Personalities, Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1970.

2. Kapoor and A. J. Wison, The Foreign Policy of India and her Neighbours. 1995.

3. C. Raja Mohan, Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2005.

4. J. N. Dixit, Indian Foreign Policy and its Neighbours, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing, 2001.

5. Robert Donaldson and Joseph Nogee, The Foreign Policy of Russia, third edition, 2005.

6. Andrei and Pavel Tsygankov, "New Directions in Russian International Studies", Communist and Post-communist Studies. March 2004

7. Dr Prakash Chandra, Foreign Policies of Major Powers: Revised Edition (2020), SBPD Publishing House, Agra

8. Ganguly, S. (2019). Indian Foreign Policy: Oxford India Short Introductions, Series. Oxford University Press.

9. Zeiler, T. W. (2012). Guide to U.S. Foreign Policy: A Diplomatic History. United States: SAGE Publications.

10. Dixit, J.N. (2003). External Affairs: Cross-Border Relations. Lotus Collections, New Delhi

11. Ryan, D. (2014). U.S. Foreign Policy in World History. Taylor & Francis.

12. Routledge Handbook of American Foreign Policy. (2012). Taylor & Francis.

13. Baylis, J. (2020). The globalization of world politics: An introduction to international relations. Oxford university press, USA.

14. Heywood, A. (2014). Global Politics. Macmillan International Higher Education.