

**UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI**  
**Semester-based Curriculum Structure under CBCS (w.e.f. Academic Session 2021-2022)**

SEMESTER I				
Paper code	Paper	Theory/ Practical	Credit	Marks
COR 101	Political Theory		4	50
COR 102	International Relations: Theories and Approaches		4	50
COR 103	Contemporary Indian Politics		4	50
COR 104	Public Administration : Theory		4	50
AECC	Term Paper		2	25
	<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>225</b>

SEMESTER II				
Paper code	Paper	Theory/ Practical	Credit	Marks
COR 205	Western Political Thought		4	50
COR 206	Comparative Politics ✓		4	50
COR 207	Research Methodology ✓		4	50
COR 208	Dynamics of State Politics		4	50
GEC (CBCS)	Human Rights		4	50
	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>250</b>

SEMESTER III				
Paper code	Paper	Theory/ Practical	Credit	Marks
COR 309	Indian Political Thought		4	50
COR 310	Theory as Discourse		4	50
COR 311	Issues in Contemporary World Politics		4	50
COR 312	Issues in Indian Administration and Governance		4	50
DSE 301	Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges / Political Sociology		4	50
SFC ✓	Methods in Social Science Research		2	25
	<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>275</b>

SEMESTER IV				
Paper code	Paper	Theory/ Practical	Credit	Marks
DSE 402	Public Policy/Governance		4	50
DSE 403	Urban India: Development and Governance/Rural India: Development and Governance		4	50
DSE 404	Peace and Conflict Studies/ Media, Society and Politics		4	50
DSE 405	Social and Political Movements in India/ Politics in South Asia		4	50
Project/Dissertation	Dissertation		8	100

	<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>300</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>84</b>	<b>1050</b>

COR: Core Courses, AECC: Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses, SEC: Skill Enhancement Courses, GEC: Generic Elective Courses, DSE: Discipline Specific Elective.

## **Semester I**

### **COR – 101 - Political Theory**

**4 Credits – Total Marks -50**

**Objective:** The course introduces students to the diverse theoretical traditions of Political Theory. Through an understanding of the rich and diverse lineages of theory and political concepts, the students will learn the significance of theorizing and applying theory into practice. The purpose and significance of learning theory is to equip students to appreciate the values and concepts that enrich the discourses of political life. It is an essential tool to analyze, argue and evaluate our existing or appropriate political practices.

1. **Enlightenment tradition:** Kant, Hegel.
2. **Contemporary Liberalism:** Rawls, Nozick, Dworkin.
3. **Marxism and Post- Marxism:** Ideology, Civil Society, State, Hegemony: Gramsci, Althusser, Poulantzas.
4. **Western Marxism**
5. **Critical Theory of Frankfurt School:** Marcuse and Habermas.

#### **References:**

D.Germino: Beyond Ideology  
Andrew Heywood: Political Ideologies: An Introduction  
Rajeev Bhargava, Ashok Acharya: Political Theory: An Introduction  
Peri Roberts and Peter Sutch: An Introduction to Political Thought: A Conceptual Toolkit  
Isaiah Berlin: Four Essays on Liberty  
Ronald Dworkin: Taking Rights Seriously  
Will Kymlicka: Contemporary Political Philosophy  
J. Rawls: A Theory of Justice  
R.Nozick: Anarchy, State and Utopia  
R.Dworkin: Sovereign Virtue: The Theory and Practice of Equality  
J. Waldron(ed): Theories of Rights  
Andrew Vincent (ed) Political Theory: Tradition and Diversity  
C. B Macpherson: Democratic Theory: Essays in Retrieval  
Gurpreet Mahajan: Democracy, Difference and Social Justice

John Sturrock (ed) Structuralism and Since

S. Kaviraj and Khilnani (ed) Civil Society: History and Possibilities

D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx

L. Althusser: Lenin in Philosophy and other Essays

J. Femia: Gramsci's Political Thought

Amy Gutman: Why Deliberative Democracy

N. Poulantzas: Social Classes and Political Power

Ana Loomba : Colonialism/Postcolonialism

Perry Anderson: Considerations on Western Marxism

David Held: An Introduction to Critical Theory : Horkheimer to Habermas

Colin Farrelly: An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory



## **Semester –I**

### **COR – 102 - International Relations: Theories and Approaches**

**4 Credits – Total Marks - 50**

**Course Objectives:** The study of international relations takes a wide range of theoretical approaches. Some emerge from within the discipline itself; others have been imported, in whole or in part, from disciplines such as economics or sociology. This course introduces students to some of the most important theories for studying international relations. The aim of the course is to understand International relations and its multidisciplinary nature where the student will be accommodated with contemporary trend of multidisciplinary discourse.

1. International Relations Theory: Definition, Level of Analysis problem, Effect of Globalization; Tradition of Indian and Chinese Thinking
2. Major Concepts: State, Sovereignty; Power, National interest; Security, Anarchy, Citizenship, Identity, Post-Structuralism, Cosmopolitanism, Empire and Multitude, Security Community of Karl Deutsch.
3. International Relations Thought: Thucydides, Thomas Hobbes, Immanuel Kant, Hugo Grotius, Kautilya, Confucius.
4. The Great Debate in International Relations: First, Second, Third; Beyond Great Debate.
5. Positivist Theories of International Relations: Realism (Classical Realism, Neo-realism, Neo-Classical Realism, Offensive Realism, Strategic Realism, Subaltern Realism, Critical Realism); Liberalism (Classical Liberalism, Neo-liberalism, Democratic Peace); International Systems theory; Game Theory; English School/International Society.
6. Post-Positivist Theories of International Relations: Constructivism, Critical Theory (Antonio Gramsci, Robert Cox, Andrew Linklater, Martin Shaw), Post-Modernism, Post-colonialism, Feminism, Green, Normative theory.
7. International Political Economy: Marxism (Imperialism and Finance Capital, Dependency Theory and World Systems Theory); Welfare state, Complex Interdependence/Hegemonic Stability; Effect of Globalization: Rational Choice, Institutionalist and Mercantile Approach

### Suggested Readings:

John Baylis and Steve Smith (eds.) (2001): *The Globalisation of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford University Press

J. David Singer(1961): "The Level-of-Analysis Problem in International Relations", *World Politics*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 77-92

Siddharth Mallavarpu and BS Chimmi eds. (2012): *International Relations: Perspectives from Global South*, Pearson

Benjamin Tze Ern Ho(2019): "Chinese Thinking about International Relations From Theory to Practice", *Essay in Asia Policy*, Vol. 14 No. 3

Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri's *Empire*, Harvard University Press, 2000

Rumki Basu ed.(2019): *International Relations: Concepts, Theories and Issues*, Sage

Brian C. Schmidt and Nicolas Guilhot eds. (2019): *Historiographical Investigations in International Relations* (The Palgrave Macmillan History of International Thought) Palgrave Macmillan

David A. Lake(2013): "Theory is dead, long live theory: The end of the Great Debates and the rise of eclecticism in International Relations", *European Journal of International Relations*, Vol. 19 No. 3, pp. 567-587

Tim Dunne, Milja Kurki and Steve Smith (eds.) (2007): *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*, Oxford University Press

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

Thomas D. Lairson and David Skidmore(2017): *International Political Economy: The Struggle for Power and Wealth in a Globalizing World*, Routledge

**Semester –I**

**COR – 103 -Contemporary Indian Politics**

**4 Credits – Total Marks -50**

**Course Objectives:** The course is designed to provide the Post Graduate students the knowledge of Indian politics. The Course aims to analyze Indian democracy from different viewpoints. It aims to be a comprehensive one – focusing on economy to globalization, role of political parties and the basis of their ideology, identity politics –encompassing religion, tribe, caste and so on, Indian political culture to electoral politics. The course also lays emphasis on gender politics and the federal structure of India. By studying this course, the students will be able to gain an insightful knowledge of Indian politics.

1. State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development. Process of Globalization: social and economic implications
2. Indian Political Culture: Various Interpretations
3. Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language
4. Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties
5. Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging Trends
6. Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation
7. Dynamics of Indian Federation: Federal Coalitions and National Cohesion-Nature and Evolving Trends

**References:**

1. Politics in India- Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.)
2. The Partha Chatterjee Omnibus- Partha Chatterjee
3. Explaining Indian Democracy-A Fifty Year Perspective 1956-2006-The Realm of Ideas-Inquiry and Theory- Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph
4. Social Movements and State- Ghanshyam Shah (ed.)
5. The Political Economy of Development in India- Pranab Bardhan
6. Democracy and Development in India: From Socialism to Pro-Business- Atul Kohli
7. Caste and Democratic Politics in India- Ghanshyam Shah (ed.)
8. Essays on Post-Colonial Democracy in India- Apurba Mukhopadhyay
9. In Pursuit of Lakshmi- Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph
10. The Oxford Companion to Politics in India- Nirja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.)
11. Politics India: The State-Society Interface- Rakhahari Chatterji (ed.)

12. Rethinking India's Democracy- Malyasree Mukherjee and Nivedita Saha (ed.)
13. The Success of India's Democracy- Atul Kohli
14. Parties and Party Politics in India- Zoya Hasan (ed.)
15. Ideology, Modernization and Politics in India- V. R. Mehta

**Semester -I**

**COR -104 - Public Administration**

**4 Credits – Total Marks -50**

**Course Objective:** The course is designed to grasp the knowledge of theoretical foundation of Public Administration and update the students with the knowledge of contemporary developments in tune with the neo-liberal impact of globalization.

1. Public Administration: significance and development; Minnow brook conference (1, 11&111), New Public Management.
2. Approaches: The System Approach, the Human Behaviour Approach, the Public Choice Approach, Feminist Approach.
3. Administrative Theories: The Classical Organization Theory, the Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, the Human Relations Theory.
4. Comparative Public Administration: Significance, Development and Features, Riggsian Model.
5. Development Administration: Meaning, Features and changing pattern. Politics of Development Administration.
6. Administrative Law: Meaning, nature and significance, Types, advantages, limitations, Administrative Tribunal, Droit Administration.
7. Impact of Globalization on Public Administration: Global Administrative Reforms and transformation of Governance and Public Administration, Dilemmas of political control and increasing institutional autonomy.

**Reading List:**

1. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Prakash Chand, Public Administration in a Globalizing World, Sage, New Delhi, 2012
2. R.K.Sapru, Administrative Theories and Management Thought, PHI, New Delhi, 2008.
3. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Prakash Chand, Public Administration: From Government to Governance, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2017.

4. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Mohit Bhattacharya (ed), Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader, OUP, New Delhi, 2005.

5. Rumki Basu. Public Administration in the 21st Century-A Global South Perspective, Rutledge, London, 2019

6. Ali Farazmand & Jack Pinkowski, Handbook of Globalization, Governance and Public Administration, CRC press, London, 2006.

7. Evan Vigoda (ed), Public Administration-An Inter-disciplinary Critical Analysis, Marcel Dekker, New York, 2002.

8. Meghna Sabharwal & Evan M. Berman (ed) , Public Administration in South Asia- India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, CRC Press, Florida, 2013

□ Students are requested to get access to other relevant books and documents.



**Semester I**

**AECC -TERM PAPER**

**Credit -2 – Total Marks - 25**

**Course Objective:**

The objectives of the term paper assignment are to:

1. Provide students with an opportunity to develop in-depth expertise and conceptual understanding about a political event, a concept, or political problem.
2. Provide an opportunity for some individual interaction between the student and instructor.
3. Guide students through the process of planning and executing a substantial project.
4. Allow students the opportunity to develop skills in writing well researched papers.



## Semester –II

### COR 205- Western Political Thought

4 Credits – Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** The paper aims to provide the Post Graduate students, exposure to the main currents of western political thought traversing the panorama from ancient Greek idealism to its modern German counterpart. It also encompasses the Italian renaissance as well as the English Republican, Conservative, Contractualist and Utilitarian traditions. It also includes the French Contractualist viewpoint.

The objectives of the paper are to acquaint the students with the political thought of leading western thinkers and initiate them to an in-depth analysis of the same thereby ensuring that the exposure they received at the undergraduate level, is extended over a much more comprehensive spectrum of application.

#### Topics

1. **Greek Idealist Tradition:** Plato: Totalitarian or Individualist? Aristotle: Best Practicable State, Education, Slavery, Revolution.
2. **The Renaissance Tradition:** Machiavelli: Nationalism, Secularism, Republicanism.
3. **English Republican and Conservative Tradition:** Harrington, Milton, Burke
4. **The Contractualist Tradition:** Possessive Individualism and Scientific Materialism of Hobbes. Liberalism of Locke. Romanticism and Radicalism of Rousseau.
5. **The Utilitarian Tradition:** John Stuart Mill
6. **German Idealist Tradition:** Kant and the spirit of Enlightenment. Hegel on State, civil society and Freedom, Nietzsche and concept of Superman.

#### References

1. Quentin Skinner, *The Foundations of Modern Political Thought: Volume 1, The Renaissance*
2. Quentin Skinner, *The Foundations of Modern Political Thought: Volume 2, The Age of Reformation*
3. George Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*
4. W. Dunning, *A History of Political Theories*
5. E Barker, *Greek Political Theory*
6. H.D Rankin, *Plato and the Individual*
7. BB Levinson, *In Defence of Plato*
8. Karl Popper, *The Open Society and its enemies*
9. William Ebenstein, *Great Political Thinkers*
10. R. Gettel, *Western Political Thought*

11. C.B. Macpherson, *Democratic Theory, Essays in Retrieval*
12. C. B. Macpherson, *Theory of Possessive Individualism*.
13. S. Mukherjee and S. Ramaswamy, *A History of Political Thought, Plato to Marx*.
14. O.P. Gauba, *Western Political Thought*
15. D. Germino, *Modern Western Political Thought, Machiavelli to Marx*.
16. Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay, *Western Political Thought, From Ancient Greeks to Modern Political Scientists*.
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## **Semester -II**

### **COR – 206 - Comparative Politics: Theory and Practice**

**4 Credits – Total Marks - 50**

**Course Objective:** The course introduces students to various concepts critical to the study of comparative politics. It discusses various theoretical approaches necessary for comparative analyses of the dynamics of political developments in different political systems. It also highlights the evolution of comparative politics as an academic discipline and the utility of comparative politics.

1. Comparative Politics: Nature and Scope; Rationale for and Limits of Comparison; Evolution and Development; Beyond Eurocentrism.
2. Approaches to Comparative Political Analysis: Systems Approach, Structural-Functional, Developmental Approach, Institutionalism and New-Institutionalism
3. Theories of Comparative Politics: Political Development, Modernization, Dependency, Under-development, Post-Development, Theories of Movements
4. Methods of Comparison: Comparative, Experimental, Statistical, Case-Study, Regression; Advantages and disadvantages of comparison.
5. Area Studies: History and Debates; shift of focus in post-Cold War period; Transregional Area Studies.
6. Government and Politics in South Asia with special reference to democratic transition, post-conflict reconstruction, military, terrorism, ethnicity and social movements.
7. Government and Politics in United States of America and select countries of Southeast Asia, Latin America, Europe and Africa with special reference to nation-building, party system, electoral politics, social movements, media and human rights.

### Suggested Readings:

Ken Newton and Jan W. Van Deth eds.(2005): *Foundations of Comparative Politics*, Cambridge University Press

J. Blondel(1996): "Then and Now: Comparative Politics", *Political Studies*. Vol. 47 No.1, pp. 152-160.

N. Chandhoke(1996): "Limits of Comparative Political Analysis", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 31 No. 4), pp. PE 2-PE2-PE8

Timothy C. Lim and Lynne Rienner(2016): *Doing Comparative Politics: An Introduction to Approaches and Issues*, Routledge

Rakhahri Chatterji (2006): *Introduction to Comparative Political Analysis*, Sarat Book House.

Todd Landman and Edzia Carvalho(2017): *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction*, Routledge

David Szanton (2005): *The Politics of Knowledge – Area Studies and the Disciplines* University of California Press

Bruce Cumings (1997): "Boundary Displacement: Area Studies and International Studies during and after the Cold War," in *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, Vol. 29

Varun Sahni (2009): "The Fallacies and Flaws of Area Studies in India", *International Studies*, Vol 26, No. 1 & 2,

Wolf Schäfer (2010): "Reconfiguring Area Studies for the Global Age", *Globality Studies Journal*, No. 22.

Carol Appadurai Breckenridge and Peter van der Veer (eds.) (1993): *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia*, University of Pennsylvania Press.

Nigel Bowles and Robert K McMohan(2014): *Government and Politics of the United States*, Palgrave McMillan

Gavin O'Toole(2010): *Politics Latin America*, Pearson

Donald E. Weatherbee(2014): *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy*, Rowmann and Littlefield

Neil Nugent(2002): *The Government and Politics of the European Union*, Palgrave

Felix Kirithu(2015): *Modern Government in Africa : African Politics and Government*, Allan Soi

## **Semester -II**

### **COR -207 - Research Methodology and Methods**

**4 Credits – Total Marks - 50**

**Course Objectives:** The course provides an introduction on how to conduct research in social science. The aim of the course is to develop a basic understanding of the various concepts and issues of Research methodology and also help them in applying both qualitative and quantitative methods. The Course will also help the students in understanding the basic concepts of Research in Social Science and develop in them basic skills pertaining to the use of Quantitative and Qualitative methods of Social Science Research.

1. **Concepts and Debates** - Basic concepts in research – Problem of Knowledge-Positivism and Empiricism - Problem with Empirical theory- Ethics, Politics and Research.
2. **Literature Review:** Conducting a Literature Review.
3. **Basic Issues in Research** – Concepts, Hypothesis and Variables, Sampling Measurement and its utilities, writing a Research Report.
4. **Quantitative Methods** - Survey research -Experimental research - Aggregate Data analysis - Content analysis.
5. **Qualitative Methods** - Archival study - Field Research - Focus group - Case study -Discourse analysis - Action research
6. **Ethnography:** Method or Methodology? Locating Ethnography in the Methodological Landscape - Ethnographic Methodology: Approaches, Scholars and Modes - New Ethnographic Styles.

#### **References :**

1. Michael Crotty. The Foundations of Social Research: Meaning and Perspectives in the Research, Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications Ltd., 1998.
2. Matt Henn, Mark Weinstein and Nick Foard, A short Introduction to Social Research, Sage Publications Ltd., 2006.
3. W.L. Neuman, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2014.
4. David E. McNabb, Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, 2nd edition, London: Rutledge, 2015.

5. Norman K. Denzin and Y. S. Lincoln (eds.) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, 3rd edition, London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2005.
6. David E. McNabb, *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2014.
7. William Outhwaite and Stephen P. Turner (eds.) *The Sage Handbook of Social Science Methodology*, London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2007.
8. W.L. Neuman, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 7th edition, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd., 2014.
9. Robert K. Yin, *Case Study Research: Design and Methods*, 4th Edition, London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2009.
10. Roger Sapsford and Victor Jupp, *Data Collection and Analysis*, Sage Publications, 2006.
11. Giampietro Gobo, *Doing Ethnography*, Sage Publications, 2008.
12. Julian M. Murchison, *Ethnography Essentials: Designing, Conducting and Presenting your Research*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2010.



## **Semester - II**

### **COR – 208 - Dynamics of State Politics**

**4 Credits – Total Marks - 50**

**Course Objectives:** This course is designed to provide the Post Graduate students a comprehensive knowledge about State Politics in India. Focusing on different states, this paper lays stress on different paradigms of Indian states. Starting from a theoretical approach, the course emphasizes on electoral and voting pattern in different states. It focuses on regional politics and social movements. The course also aims to analyze the different development schemes adopted by Indian states. By studying this course the students will be able to gain an insightful knowledge of State Politics in India.

1. Approaches to the study of State Politics in India – Framework for Analysis
2. Socio-Political tradition and culture of the Indian States
3. Dynamics of Party Politics in Indian States – State Parties and Electoral Politics in different states
4. Dynamics of electoral politics and voting behaviour – Select case studies of Indian states
5. Regionalization of Indian politics – Reorganization of Indian states, States as Political and Economic units, Sub-state regions, regional disparities (with special reference to North East India) Demand for New States
6. Social Movements: Dalits, Tribal, Women, Farmers, Labour, Ethnic
7. Development agenda and policy implementation in select states: The role of State Parties

#### **References:**

1. Politics in India- Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.)
2. The Partha Chatterjee Omnibus- Partha Chatterjee
3. The Passive Revolution in West Bengal (1977-2011)- Ranabir Samaddar
4. State and Politics in India- Partha Chatterjee (ed.)
5. Sudha Pai's Handbook of Politics in Indian States: Regions , Parties and Economic Reforms, OUP, 2013
6. Explaining Indian Democracy-A Fifty Year Perspective 1956-2006-The Realm of Ideas- Inquiry and Theory- Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph
7. Social Movements and State- Ghanshyam Shah (ed.)



8. The Politics of Autonomy: Indian Experiences- Ranabir Samaddar (ed.)
9. Essays on Post-Colonial Democracy in India- Apurba Mukhopadhyay
10. In Pursuit of Lakshmi- Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph
11. The Oxford Companion to Politics in India- Nirja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.)
12. Party Competition in Indian States: Electoral Politics in Post-Congress Polity- Suhas Palshikar, K. C. Suri and Yogendra Yadav (ed.)
13. Politics India: The State-Society Interface- Rakshahari Chatterji (ed.)
14. Development and Regionalism: Anthropological, Ecological and Psychological Perspective- Ramesh Chandra and S. I. Ahmad (ed.)
15. Rethinking India's Democracy- Malyasree Mukherjee and Nivedita Saha (ed.)
16. Electoral Politics in Indian States: Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and Beyond- Sandeep Shastri, K. C. Suri and Yogendra Yadav (ed.)

**Semester -II**  
**GEC – CBCS - Human Rights**  
**4 Credits – Total Marks – 50**

**Course Objectives:** The course provides an introduction to basic human rights philosophy, principles, instruments and institutions, and also an overview of current issues and debates in the field with focus on the problems specific to India. The students will develop a basic understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the basic issues and challenges of Human Rights in India. It will also enable them to understand the conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience as far as Human Rights is concerned.

1. Human rights as universal, inherent, inalienable rights and moral rights; Universal human rights vs. Cultural Relativism, Different Generations of Human Rights- International Standard Setting—Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).
2. Constitutional Vision of Human Rights in India: Fundamental Rights, The Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Duties, Public Interest Litigation (PIL), Indian Judiciary and Human Rights: Landmark Judgments. Police Violation of Human Rights and Role of Civil Society in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights.
3. Human Rights Enforcement in India: The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, NHRC, State Human Rights Commissions, Human Rights Education: Problems and Prospects.
4. Challenges in Human Rights: Caste Prejudice and Discrimination; Human Rights Issues of Weaker Sections and Ethnic Minorities, Child Abuse and Child Labour, Domestic Violence and Offences against Women. Underdevelopment, Human trafficking.

**References : -**

1. Human Rights in India, Satvinder Juss, Taylor and Francis, 2019
2. Human Rights Under the Indian Constitution: The Philosophy and Judicial Gerrymandering, Piarey Lal Mehta, Neena Verma, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
3. Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Fiftieth Anniversary Anthology, Bahia Tahzib, Kees van der Heijden, Netherlands. Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Springer Netherlands, 1998.

4. Protection of Human Rights and National Human Rights Commission Reflections, N.K.Padhi, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007.
5. National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning and Future Prospects - Volume 2, Arun Ray, Khama Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.
6. Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "untouchables", By Human Rights Watch Asia, Smita Narula, Human Rights Watch (Organization), 1999.
7. Untouchability in Rural India, By Ghanshyam Shah, Harsh Mander, Sukhadeo Thorat, Satish Deshpande, Amita Baviskar, Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
8. Child Sexual Abuse and Protection Laws in India, By Debarati Halder, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2018.
9. Child Rights in India: Challenges and Social Action, By Geeta Chopra, Springer India, 2015.
10. Violence Against Women and Girls: Lessons from South Asia, By Jennifer L. Solotaroff, Rohini Prabha Pande, World Bank Publications, 2014.
11. Violence Against Women in India: Mahesh K. Nalla, N. Prabha Unnithan, Taylor and Francis, 2019.

### Semester - III

### COR -309- Indian Political Thought

4 Credits – Total Marks – 50

**Course Objectives:** The paper aims to provide an overview of the main tenets of ancient, medieval and modern Indian thought in comprehensive perspective encompassing the thought and critical reflections of prominent Indian thinkers on subjects of central importance in Political Science like state, statecraft, State-society interface, State- religion relationship and also ideologies like Nationalism, Internationalism, Secularism, Socialism etc. The primary objective of the paper is to equip young learners with new insights and inputs on the subject and stimulate critical thinking. It also envisages the greater objective of generating research potential through a comprehensive list of references.

#### A. Ancient Indian Thought

1. The Mahabharata: Kingship, Ends and Means, Rajdharma.
2. Arthashastra: Statecraft, Diplomacy, Foreign Policy
3. Buddhism: Ideal Kingship.

#### B. Medieval Thought

1. Kingship and State- Religion relationship under Delhi Sultanate.
2. Mughal Period: Zia Uddin Barani, Abul Fazl.
3. The secularist tradition: Din I Ilahi of Akbar. Comparison with Aurangzeb.

#### C. Modern Indian Thought:

1. Rammohun Roy: Liberalism and Protest Politics.
2. Nationalism. Internationalism; Bankim Chandra and Tagore.
3. Socialist Tradition: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, M.N Roy, Jayprakash Narayan, Narendra Dev and Rammonohar Lohia
4. The Gandhian Tradition: Non-Violence, Ethics and Politics, State, Society, Trusteeship.
5. Emancipatory Tradition: Ambedkar: Justice, Social Equality, Constitutionalism.

#### References

1. V. P. Varma, *Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought*
2. V.P. Verma, *Modern Indian Political Thought*
3. Partha Chatterjee, *Nationalist thought and the Colonial World, A Derivative Discourse*
4. U.N. Ghosal, *History of Hindu Political Theories*
5. Thomas Pantham and K. I. Deutsch, *Political Thought in Modern India*
6. Suratha K Malik and Ankit Tomar ed, *Ancient and Medieval Indian Thought*
7. M. P Singh and Himangsu Roy, *Indian Political Thought, Themes and Thinkers*

8. Lopamudra Sengupta ed, *Indian Political Thought and its Contemporary relevance*

### **Semester -III**

#### **COR 310 - Theory as Discourse**

**4 Credits – Total Marks – 50**

**Course Objective:** The paper will familiarize the students with the concepts that are central to the study of Political Science, as they have been widely used to explore, evaluate, justify and interrogate public life and institutions. The course will enable the students to acquire knowledge about the debates and discourses around issues in the changing social and political context.

1. **Political Theory: Concepts and critiques:-** Liberty, Equality, Rights, Justice, Democracy, Citizenship, Power.
2. **Critiques of Liberalism:-** Communitarianism, Multiculturalism, Deliberative Democracy.
3. **Interrogating Enlightenment:** Post-Modernism, Post Colonialism, Feminism, Ecologism.

#### **References:**

- D.Germino: Beyond Ideology  
Andrew Heywood: Political Ideologies:An Introduction  
Rajeev Bhargava, Ashok Acharya: Political Theory: An Introduction  
Peri Roberts and Peter Sutch: An Introduction to Political Thought:A Conceptual Toolkit  
Isaiah Berlin: Four Essays on Liberty  
Ronald Dworkin: Taking Rights Seriously  
Will Kymlicka:Contemporary Political Philosophy  
J. Rawls:A Theory of Justice  
R.Nozick: Anarchy,State and Utopia  
R.Dworkin: Sovereign Virtue:The Theory and Practice of Equality  
J. Waldron(ed): Theories of Rights  
Andrew Vincent (ed) Political Theory: Tradition and Diversity  
C. B Macpherson: Democratic Theory:Essays in Retrieval  
Gurpreet Mahajan: Democracy, Difference and Social Justice  
John Sturrock(e)Structuralism and Since  
S.Kaviraj and Khilnani (ed) Civil Society: History and Possibilities

D. McLellan: Marxism after Marx

L. Althusser: Lenin in Philosophy and other Essays

J. Femia: Gramsci's Political Thought

Amy Gutman: Why Deliberative Democracy

N. Poulantzas: Social Classes and Political Power

Ana Loomba :Colonialism/Postcolonialism

Perry Anderson: Considerations on Western Marxism

David Held: An Introduction to Critical Theory : Horkheimer to Habermas

Colin Farrelly:An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory



### Semester III

#### COR -311 -Issues in Contemporary World Politics

4 Credits – Total Marks – 50

**Course Objectives:** Due to the rapid pace of globalization, traditional boundaries are blurred within the international system. Transnational flows of goods, finance, ideas, communications, images, crime, and terrorism operate in an environment of connectedness and interdependence. Students will be offered an opportunity for an in-depth examination of the issues and problems associated with increasing world interdependence.

1. Cold War, New Cold War and Post-Cold War : Emergence and Evolution; Third World in World Politics and New International Economic Order(NIEO); End of History, Jihad vs McWorld, Clash of Civilizations, Unipolarity versus Multipolarity debate.
2. Security Studies: Post-Cold War and Post 9/11: The Crisis in Security Studies; Critical Security Studies; Copenhagen School and the Securitisation Model; Human Security and the Debate on Security Referent; Globalisation, Development and Security; Maritime Security.
4. Foreign Policy : Foreign Policy Analysis(FPA) as a Field of Study; Indian Foreign Policy : Evolution, Hard Power and Nuclear Policy, Soft Power and Diaspora, Neighbourhood Diplomacy; Essential Features of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Foreign Policy of United States of America, Russia and China.
5. Issue-areas of Global Commons: Environment, Terrorism, Humanitarian Intervention, Religion, Migration, FDI's, Media, Cyberspace, Energy, Disarmament, Social Movements.
6. Global Governance through Multilateral and Regional Forums: UNO, WTO, BRICS, IBSA, SCO, QUAD, EU, SAARC, ASEAN
7. Geopolitics and geo-economics: Meaning and Types; Outreach of China, India and United States of America; Geopolitical constructs: Eurasian Heartland, and Indo-Pacific; Anti-geopolitics.

## Reading List:

- John Lewis Gaddis (2006): *Cold War: A New History*, Penguin Books
- John Baylis and Steve Smith (2001): *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, Oxford University Press.
- Michael Cox (2018): *The Post Cold War World: Turbulence and Change in World Politics Since the Fall*, Routledge
- Malcom N. Shaw (2003): *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.
- B.C. Nirmal and Rajnish Kumar Singh (eds.) (2018): *Contemporary Issues in International Law: Environment, International Trade, Information Technology and Legal Education*, Springer
- Alan Collins (ed.) (2010): *Contemporary Security Studies*, Oxford University Press
- Columba Peoples, Nick Vaughan-Williams (eds.) (2015): *Critical Security Studies: An Introduction*, Routledge.
- Valerie M. Hudson (2013): *Foreign Policy Analysis: Classic and Contemporary Theory*, Rowman and Littlefield.
- Harsh V. Pant (2008): *Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates its Rise in the International System*, Palgrave Macmillan
- Suisheng Zhao (2019): *The Making of China's Foreign Policy in 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Historical Sources, Instincts and Perceptions of Power*, Routledge
- Efraim Inbar and Jonathon Rynhold (eds.) (2018): *US Foreign Policy and Global Standing in 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Realities and Perceptions*, Routledge.
- Remi Piet and Roger E. Kane (eds.) (2014): *Shifting Priorities in Russia's Foreign and Security Policy*, Routledge.
- Jack Snyder (ed.) (2011): *Religion and International Relations Theory*, Columbia University Press
- Latha Varadarajan (2010): *The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations*, Oxford University Press
- Kate O'Neill (2009): *The Environment and International Relations*, Cambridge University Press.
- Roger White (2015): *Cultural Differences and Economic Globalization: Effects on trade, foreign direct investment, and migration*, Routledge
- Franklin Kramer (2009): *Cyberpower and National Security*, Potomac Books

### Semester - III

#### COR – 312- Issues in Indian Administration and Governance

4 Credits – Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** This course will enable the students to be equipped with the ideas and concepts of institutional aspects of Indian Administration along with contemporary and innovative issues in governance.

1. Administrative system in India-A brief outline.
2. Central administration-Secretariat; Cabinet Secretary, PMO, Ministry and department.
3. Politicisation of bureaucracy- Relations between political and permanent Executive, generalist vs specialist debate.
4. Control over administration-. Grievance Redressal mechanisms: Lokpal, Lokayukta, Citizens Charter, Right to Information
5. Good Governance: concept, initiatives, challenges and opportunities.
6. Corporate Governance: Concept and nature, Initiatives and reforms, Corporate Social Responsibility,
7. E-governance-Structures, initiatives and infrastructure, Challenges and prospects. Digital India.

#### Reading List

1. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Prakash Chand, Indian Administration; Evolution and Practice, Sage, New Delhi, 2012
2. Ramesh K Arora & Rani Goyal, Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues, New Age, New Delhi, 2012
3. R. K. Sapr, Indian Administration: A Foundation of Governance, Sage, New Delhi, 2018
4. Hoshier Singh & Panka Singh, Indian Administration, Pearson, New Delhi, 2011
5. Anupama Puri Mahaan, Development Administration in India, Sage, New Delhi, 2011
6. Vasundhara Mahaan & Scaria Pannackal (ed), Good Governance in India: Prospects and Challenges, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi, 2019

7. Dipankar Sinha, New Techniques of Governance: E-Governance and India's Democratic Experience in Ranabir Samaddar & Suhit K. Sen (Jed), New Subjects and New Governance in India, Routledge, London, 2012

8. Asish K. Bhattacharya, Corporate Governance in India: Change and Continuity, OUP, New Delhi, 2016.

9. A. Premchand, Contemporary India: Society and Governance, Routledge, London, 2010

Students are requested to get access to other relevant books and documents

### **Semester - III**

#### **DSE 301 - Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges**

**4 Credits – Total Marks - 50**

**Course Objectives:** The course provides an introduction to basic human rights philosophy, principles, instruments and institutions, and also an overview of current issues and debates in the field with focus on the problems specific to India. This course will also help develop a basic understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the basic issues and challenges of Human Rights in India and promote respect, understanding and appreciation of diversity.

1. Human Rights and Duties: Conceptual Perspectives - Indian Philosophical Foundation of Human Rights in India - Constitution and Institutional Aspects of Human Rights in India.
2. Human Rights and Working Class, Farmers, Migrant Workers and Refugees in India: Labour Problems in India, Bonded Labour, Violations of Rights of Refugees in India. World Trade Organization and Labour Rights in India, Impact of Liberalization and Privatization on Human Rights of Laborers in India, Special laws, Institutions and policies for protection of Working Class and Refugees in India.
3. Human Rights and Women in Contemporary Indian Society: Patriarchy and oppressive social custom, gender discrimination and offences against women like domestic violence, Female Feticide, Child marriage, sexual harassment in private and public domain, Prostitution, Special laws, Institutions and policies for protection of women in India.
4. Human Rights and Children in Contemporary Indian Society: Child labour, Child Dropout and Illiteracy, Child abuse inside and outside home, Street Children, Child trafficking, juvenile delinquency, Special laws, Institutions and policies for protection of children in India.
5. Human Rights and Minority Groups in India : Caste and Discrimination; Untouchability, Dalit Rights, Rights of Indigenous People and Tribal's in India, Rights of Ethnic and Religious Minority groups, Human Rights Issues of the Sexually Minority Groups, Institutions and policies for protection of minority groups in India.
6. Ecological and Environment Rights: Right to a Healthy Environment & Principle of Sustainable Development, Biodiversity, Forest Rights, Animal Rights in India,

Environment vs Development Debate, Special Laws and Policies for protection of Environment in India.

#### References:

1. Lina Gonsalves, 2001 Women and Human Rights , A.P.H. Publishing Corporation , New Delhi.
2. Sankar Sen 2002 Tryst with Law Enforcement and Human Rights A.P.H Publishing Corporation
3. John, K. Thomas (ed) 2005 Human Rights of Tribal Isha Books , New Delhi
4. Amar Gupta 2005 Human Rights of Indigenous People Isha Books
5. H.M.Seervani(ed) 2006 Constitutional law of India Universal Law Publisher, Co.Pvt.Ltd.
6. Dr. Meharaj Begum (ed), 2000, Human Rights in India, Issues and Perspectives, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation. New Delhi.
7. Jack Donnelly. 2005, Universal Human Rights in theory and Practice, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
8. Asgar Ali Engineer 2006 Muslim and India Gyan Publishing House New Delhi
9. K.P. Saksena, (ed), 2003, Human Rights and The Constitution vision and the Reality, Gyan Publishing House. New Delhi.
10. Bimal Kumar, 2000, Problems of Working Children, A.P.H, Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
11. Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A Fiftieth Anniversary Anthology, Bahia Tahzib, Kees van der Heijden, Netherlands. Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Springer Netherlands, 1998.
12. Protection of Human Rights and National Human Rights Commission Reflections, N.K.Padhi. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007.
13. National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning and Future Prospects · Volume 2, Arun Ray, Khama Publishers, New Delhi, 2003.
14. Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "untouchables", By Human Rights Watch Asia. Smita Narula, Human Rights Watch (Organization), 1999.
15. Untouchability in Rural India, By Ghanshyam Shah, Harsh Mander, Sukhadeo Thorat, Satish Deshpande, Amita Baviskar, Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
16. Child Sexual Abuse and Protection Laws in India, By Debarati Halder, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2018.



17. Child Rights in India: Challenges and Social Action, By Geeta Chopra, Springer India, 2015.
18. Violence Against Women and Girls: Lessons from South Asia, By Jennifer L. Solotaroff, Rohini Prabha Pande, World Bank Publications, 2014.
19. Violence Against Women in India: Mahesh K. Nalla, N. Prabha Unnithan, Taylor and Francis, 2019.



### Semester - III

### DSE 301- Political Sociology

4 Credits – Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** The paper aims at providing necessary exposure to students regarding the main currents and strands of sociological thought as well as social movements in comprehensive perspective and also the ramifications of globalization on major sociological issues. The essential objective of the paper is to highlight the domain of Political Sociology in both theoretical and practical perspective. It also pursues the larger objective of enabling learners to integrate theoretical knowledge with their actual experiences in the world they inhabit. This would be the stepping stone to developing dynamic and vibrant scholars with a social commitment in place of ivory tower intellectuals.

1. Evolution of Political Sociology. Political Sociology and Sociology of Politics.
2. Sociological Thought: Montesquieu, Tocqueville, Durkheim, Weber, Marx.
3. Theory of Elite: Mosca, Mitchel, Pareto
4. Sociology and Politics of Globalization: Media and Politics, Film and Politics, Sports and Politics.

### References

1. Raymond Aron, *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*
2. S. M Lipset, *Political Man*
3. Amal K. Mukhopadhyay, *Political Sociology*
4. L. Coser, *Masters of Sociological Thought*
5. Steven Lukes, *Emile Durkheim and his Life and Work*
6. T.B. Bottomore, *Elites and Society*
7. G. Parry, *Political Elites*
8. Steven Lukes, *Power*
9. Robert Dahl, *Modern Political Analysis*
10. Wolfgang J. Mommsen, *The Political and Social Theory of Max Weber*
11. David Beetham, *Bureaucracy*
12. Whitney Pope, *Tocqueville*
13. N. Chomsky and E. Herman, *Manufacturing Consent*
14. Raymond Williams, *Culture and Society*
15. Dipankar Sinha, Sanjukta Dasgupta, Sudeshna Banerjee, *Media Gender and Popular Culture in India: Tracking Change and Continuity*
16. Dipankar Sinha, *Information Game in Democracy*
17. Ghanashyam Shah, *Social Movements and the State*

### Semester - III

#### SEC - Methods in Social Science Research

2 Credits – Total Marks - 25

**Course Objectives:** After learning this course the students are expected to understand the relationship between theory, hypothesis, data collection, and analysis in the pursuit of social science knowledge. They will be able to assess whether claims are supported by the evidence, especially the data and methods used in the analysis. Finally, it will enable them to learn research methods that are useful in the future pursuit of research in social science.

1. Ethics and Politics of Social Research: Informed consent, confidentiality/data security, deception, intervention studies
2. Research design and Units of analysis: What is a research study? Experiments and observational studies; Cross-sectional studies; Longitudinal studies; Quantitative and qualitative studies
3. Challenges in Interpreting Empirical Results: Representativeness; Selection bias; Omitted variables; The ecological fallacy; Validity of measures

#### Suggested Readings:

Angshuman Giri and Debashis Biswas ed. (2019): *Research Methodology for Social Science*, Sage, New Delhi  
Gerard Guthrie(2010): *Basic Research Methods: An Entry to Social Science Research*, Sage, New Delhi  
Rakhahari Chatterji(1979): *Methods of Political Inquiry*, World Press, Kolkata

## **Semester –IV**

### **DSE – 402 – Public Policy**

**4 Credits –Total Marks - 50**

**Course Objective:** This course will help the students to be familiarized with the concept of public policy, changing pattern of development, different models and actors in framing public policy. The course will also enrich the students about contemporary public policies of India.

1. Public Policy-Meaning and Nature, Origin, Basic features, Importance, Different Types.
2. Models for Public Policy Analysis- Institutional Model, Elite Theory, Incremental Model, Public Choice Model, Systems Model and Rational Policy Making Model.
3. Determinants of Public Policy- Political Parties, Interest Group, Mass Media, Social Movements and International Agencies.
4. Values in Public Policy-Bridge between Politics and Policy.
5. Globalization and Policy Making-Capacity of the State.
6. Public Policies in India with reference to Health, Education, Food Security and Environment.

#### **Select Readings:**

1. Michael Moran, Martin Rein & Robert E. Goodin, The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy, OUP, New York, 2006
2. Thomas R. Dye, Understanding Public Policy, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2002
3. James Anderson, Public Policy Making, Cengage Learning, New York, 2013
4. Yehezkel Dror, Public Policy Making Reexamined, Routledge, London, 1983
5. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Prakash Chand, Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice, Sage, New Delhi, 2019
6. Jenny Stewart, Public Policy Values, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2009
7. Kuldeep Mathur, Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter, OUP, New Delhi, 2015
8. Raesh Chakrabarty & Kaushiki Sanyal, Public Policy in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2017

Students are requested to get access to other relevant books and documents.

Students are requested to get access to other relevant books and documents.

## Semester -IV

### DES 402- Governance

#### Credits-4- Total Marks-50

**Course Objectives:** The primary objective of the course is to give the students a conceptual outline of the Governance. This course will enable the students to be familiar with the changing notion of governance during the post-reforms period. It will help the students to grasp the theoretical knowledge of governance and its practicability. Besides, challenging issues of governance like environment, water resources, decentralization and sustainable development has been addressed in the curriculum.

1. Governance: A conceptual outline. Government, Governance and Governmentality.
2. Theories of Governance: Network Theory, Theory of delegation. Social Interpretive Theory, The Bounded Rationality Theory and Cultural Institutional Theory.
3. Approaches to Decentralized Governance in India-Gandhian and Marxist Approach.
4. Environmental Governance: Equity, Social issues and Sustainable development.
5. Local Governance and Participative Water Management.

#### Reading List:

1. Anne MetteKjaer, Governance, Polity Press, Cambridge, 2014
2. Mark Bevir (ed)), Encyclopedia of Governance, Sage Publications, California, 2007
3. VasudhaChotray and Gerry Stoker, Governance Theory and Practice : A Cross-disciplinary Approach, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2009
4. Shalendra D. Sharma, Politics of Governance in Contemporary India: The Paradox of Democratic Deepening, *International and Area Studies*, Vol.9, No.1, June 2002
5. Girish Chadha and Ashwin B. Pandya, Water Governance and Management in India: Issues and Perspectives (Vol.1), Springer, New Delhi,2019
6. Prakash Chand Kandpal, Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges, Sage, New Delhi,2018

#### **Semester -IV**

#### **DSE 403 - Urban India: Development and Governance**

**4 Credits – Total Marks – 50**

**Course Objectives:** The course provides an introduction to the basic ideas like Urbanism, Urbanisation. It also provides an overview of the institutional arrangements and strategies of urban local government in India. It helps the students to develop a basic understanding of the approaches to urban development, the issues and challenges to urban development in India. The course would also promote an understanding of the Urban Local governance institutions and strategies.

1. Urbanism, Urban development, urbanization. - Approaches and theories – Problems of Urbanization in India.
2. Urban local governance: institutional arrangements and strategies in India
3. Urban economy, Urban Planning, Urban culture in India
4. Post-globalization trends: cities in the developing world. Smart Cities.
5. Urban poverty, Urban movements, The Challenge of Urban Governance in India

#### **References:**

1. D. Harvey, Social Justice and the City, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 2009.
2. A. Merrifield, The New Urban Question, London: Pluto Press, 2014.
3. A.J. Scott ed., The Global City Regions: Trends, Theory, Policy, New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.
4. Christiane Brosius, India's Middle Class: New Forms of Urban Leisure, Consumptions and Prosperity, New York: Routledge, 2010.
5. Isher Judge Ahluwalia et al. eds., Urbanisation in India: Challenges, Opportunities and the Way Forward, New Delhi: Sage, 2014.
6. Sujata Patel and Kushal dev (eds.), Urban Studies, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.



7. A. Ray and N. Alsayyad, *Urban Informality*, Lanham: Lexington Books, 2004.

## Semester -IV

### DSE 403- Rural India: Development and Governance

4 Credits – Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** The course provides an introduction to the basic ideas about Rural India. It also provides an overview of the institutional arrangements and strategies of rural local government in India. It will help the students to develop a basic understanding of the approaches to Rural development and acquaint them with the basic issues and challenges of Rural development in India .

1. Rural development--- Approaches and theories
2. Rural development: specific strategies in India.
3. Rural local governance: Panchayat and Panchayati Raj in India (including the West Bengal context)
4. Rural poverty, unemployment: policy measures in India.
5. Land question and development: emerging issues in India.

#### References:

1. A. J. Christopher and A. Thomas William, Rural Development: Concept and Recent Approaches, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2011.
2. S. Maheswari, Rural Development in India: A Public Policy Approach, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1985.
3. P.K. Das ed. Decentralization, Governance and Development: An Indian Perspective. Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2017.
4. M. Bhattachajee, Panchayati Raj in West Bengal, Manak Publications, Delhi, 2002.
5. N.G. Jayal ed., Local Governance in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2006.
6. A.P. D'Costa, A.P. and A. Chakraborty eds. The Land Question in India: State, Dispossession, and Capitalist Transition. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2017.
7. Local Governance in India. By Bidyut Chakrabarty & Rajendra Kumar Pandey , Sage, 2018.

## Semester IV

### DSE 404 - Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies

4 Credits – Total Marks – 50

**Course Objectives:** The course offers a panoramic view of the salient areas of Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies with reference to the relevant concepts and approaches as well as contemporary issues. It aims to enlighten learners about the evolving contours of the discipline and encourage them to explore methods for resolution of conflict in a turbulent world.

1. Emergence of Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies as an Academic Discipline
2. Positive and Negative Peace and the Non-Violent Paradigm: Johan Galtung, Gandhi, Martin Luther King
3. Approaches to Conflict Resolution: Harvard School Approach, Human Needs Approach
4. Constructive Conflict Resolution
5. Conflict Prevention
6. Intractable Conflict. Moving beyond Intractability
7. Post conflict Reconstruction, Peace Building in Divided Societies, Reconciliation and Justice
8. Human Rights and Conflict
9. Feminism and Conflict Resolution.
10. Conflict Resolution. select case studies

### References

1. Raymond Aron, Peace and War, *A theory of International Relations*
2. J. W. Burton, *Conflict Resolution, the Human Dimension*
3. M. Deutsch, Peter Coleman, Eric Marcus, *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution*
4. Roger Fisher, William Ury, *Getting to Yes*
5. Louis Kriesberg, *Constructive Conflicts, From Escalation to Settlement*
6. Andrea Garcia Gonzalez, *Feminist Approaches to Peace Building and Reconciliation*
7. Gabriela Bluhm, *Islands of Agreement*
8. Johan Galtung, *Peace by Peaceful Means*
9. Johan Galtung, Gandhi's Political Ethics
10. David Cortright, *Gandhi and Beyond*
11. Johan Galtung, *Searching for Peace, The Road to Transcend*

## Semester - IV

### DSE – 404 - Media, Society and Politics

4 Credits- Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** The course tends to encapsulate the diverse interaction of media, politics and society and their ramifications in a globalized world. It encompasses all the relevant phenomenon and evolving concepts in a changing world and seeks to introduce the learners to the domain of media discourse and activism.

1. Mass, Public and Audience. Communication: Concept and approaches. Mass Communication.
2. Media and Political Communication: Media as Fourth Estate, Media and Political Warfare.
3. Media and Society: Mass Society, Information Society
4. Digital Media: e- governance, Facebook, Instagram, fake news and cybercrime. Digital Democracy. Mobile Culture.
5. Media and Global Politics: Globalization, Localization, Glocalization, Propaganda and Manufacturing consent. War on Terror and media representation. Cyber attack and cyber security. Media Hegemony.

#### References

1. D. Mcquail. *Mass Communication Theory. An Introduction*
2. J. V. Vilanilam. *Mass Communication Basics*
3. Yogendra Singh. *Cultural Change in India: Identity and Globalization*
4. G. Durham and Douglas Kellar, *Media and Cultural Studies*
5. R. Campbell, Christopher Martin, Bettina Fabos, *Media and Culture, An Introduction to mass Communication*
6. John Herbert, *Journalism in the Digital Age, Theory and Practice for Broadcast, Print and Online Media*
7. G. Gerbner, H. Mowlana, K. Nordenstreng ed *The Global media Debate: its rise, fall and renewal*
8. Marsha, Jones, Emma Jones, *Mass Media*
9. Walter Lippman, *Manufacture of Consent*
10. Noam Chomsky and Edward Herman, *Manufacturing Consent*
11. Marshall McLuhan, *Understanding Media*
12. Brigitte Nacos. *Mainstream and Digital Media in Terrorism and Counter Terrorism*

#### Semester -IV

#### DSE 405- Social and Political Movements in India

4 Credits – Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** This course introduces students of Political Science to the collective efforts of people to bring transformations in human society. It deals with nature, characteristics, structure and processes of social movements besides its emergence, dynamics, theories and arena of social movements.

1. Meaning and dynamics of Movements – Meaning, nature, cause, significance, types of social and political movements.
2. Theories of Movements – Structural-Functional, Marxist, Weberian, Contemporary
3. Old Movements in India – Tribal, Peasant, Labour, Ethnic, Dalit.
4. New Movements in India – Student, Women, Environmental, LGBTQ movement.

#### References;

1. The Sociology of Social Movements – A. J. Banks
2. New Farmer's Movements in India – T. Brass
3. Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950 – D. N. Dhanagare
4. The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya – R. Guha
5. Gender and Politics in India – N. Menon (ed)
6. Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements – K.T. Oommen
7. Social Movements and the State – Ghanshyam Shah (ed)
8. Social Movements in Advanced Capitalism – M. S. Buchler
9. Agrarian Change and Mobilization edited by B. B. Mohanty
10. Sociology of Social Movements by D. R. Sahu

## Semester -IV

### DSE 405 - Politics in South Asia

4 Credits – Total Marks - 50

**Course Objectives:** After learning this course the students are expected to understand politics in South Asia in the period after independence from colonial rule, state formation and nation-building, democracy and authoritarianism, state and society, ethnic and secessionist conflict, political economy of development, and international issues in South Asian countries finally, economic Development and Human Development scenario in South Asia.

1. State formation and Nation Building: Colonial inheritance; nationalist movement and partition
2. Democracy and Authoritarianism: Select Case Studies
3. Political Parties and Civil Society: Select Case Studies
4. Ethnicity, sub-national movements and secessionist conflicts: Select Case Studies
5. Regional organization; Role of extra-regional powers and role of Diaspora in politics and economics of South Asia
6. Human Development Index in South Asia: Select Case Studies

### Suggested Readings

Ayesha Jalal(2014): *The Struggle for Pakistan: A Muslim Homeland and Global Politics*. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Adnan Naseemullah(2016): *Development after Statism: Industrial Firms and the Political Economy of South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Anusua Basu Roy Chowdhury(2006): *SAARC at Crossroads: Fate of Regional Cooperation in South Asia*, Samskriti, New Delhi

Atul Kohli(2012): *Poverty Amid Plenty in the New India*. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press



Christophe Jaffrelot(2015): *The Pakistan Paradox: Instability and Resilience*. London: Hurst

Devesh Kapur(2010): *Diaspora, Development, and Democracy: the Domestic Impact of International Migration from India*. Princeton, Princeton University Press

David Lewis(2011): *Bangladesh: Politics, Economy, and Civil Society*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press

Judith M. Brown (2006): *New Approaches to Asian History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Jean Drèze, and Amartya Sen(2010): *India: Development and Participation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Nira. Wickramasinghe(2014): *Sri Lanka in the Modern Age: A History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sumit Ganguly, Andrew Scobell and Joseph Liow eds.(2018). *The Routledge Handbook of Asian Security Studies* New York: Routledge

Stuart Corbridge, John Harriss and Craig Jeffrey(2013): *India Today: Economics, Politics and Society*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal(2004): *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy* (2nd edition). New York: Routledge

**SEMESTER IV**  
**Dissertation**  
**8 Credits – Total Marks - 100**

**Course Objectives:** The paper aims to provide to the students

- (a) preliminary idea of linking theoretical understanding with practical reality
- (b) sense of issue-areas on which a research can be carried out
- (c) understanding of the basic steps of a good research in social science
- (d) learning about managing time and resource in writing a dissertation
- (e) grasp over technicalities of research from library to field to writing.