**SYLLABUS AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**

**For**

**B.A. (CORE)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)**



**NORTH LAKHIMPUR COLLEGE**

**LAKHIMPUR -787031**

**ASSAM**

**April, 2017**

**SCHEME FOR CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM IN B.A (HONOURS) POLITICAL SCIENCE**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | CORE COURSE (14) | Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC) (2) | Ability Enhancement Elective Course (AEEC) (2) (Skill Based) | Elective: Discipline Specific DSE (4) | Elective: Generic (GE) (4) |
| I | C 1 | (English/ MIL Communication)/ Environmental Science |  |  | GE-1 |
| C 2 |
| II | C 3 | (English/ MIL Communication)/ Environmental Science |  |  | GE-2 |
| C 4 |
| III | C 5 |  | AEEC-1 |  | GE-3 |
| C 6 |
| C 7 |
| IV | C 8 |  | AEEC-2 |  | GE-4 |
| C 9 |
| C 10 |
| V | C 11 |  |  | DSE-1 |  |
| C 12 | DSE-2 |
| VI | C 13 |  |  | DSE-3 |  |
| C 14 | DSE-4 |

**Details of courses under B.A (Honours)**

Course **\*Credits**

Theory+ Practical Theory + Tutorial

=================================================================

**I. Core Course** 14X4= 56 14X5=70

**(14 Papers)**

**Core Course Practical / Tutorial\***

**(14 Papers)** 14X2=28 14X1=14

**II. Elective Course**

**(8 Papers)**

A.1. Discipline Specific Elective 4X4=16 4X5=20

**(4 Papers)**

A.2. Discipline Specific Elective

Practical / Tutorials\* 4 X 2=8 4X1=4

**(4 Papers)**

B.1. Generic Elective/Interdisciplinary 4X4=16 4X5=20

**(4 Papers)**

B.2. Generic Elective

Practical / Tutorials\* 4 X 2=8 4X1=4

**(4 Papers)**

**III. Ability Enhancement Courses**

1. **Ability Enhancement Compulsory** 2 X 2=4 2 X 2=4

**(2 Papers of 2 credits each)**

Environmental Science

English Communication/MIL

2. **Ability Enhancement Elective** (Skill Based)

(Minimum 2, Max. 4) 2 X 2=4 2 X 2=4

**(2 Papers of 2 credits each)**

Total credit= 140 Total credit= 140

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

LIST OF PAPERS AND COURSES

B.A (HONOURS) POLITICAL SCIENCE

A) CORE COURSE (14)

1.1 Paper I- Understanding Political Theory

1.2 Paper II- Constitutional Government and Democracy in India

2.1 Paper III – Political Theory-Concepts and Debates

2.2 Paper IV- Political Process in India

3.1 Paper V- Indian Political Thought-I

3.2 Paper VI –Perspectives on Public Administration

3.3 Paper VII- Perspectives on International Relations and World History

4.1 Paper VIII- Indian Political Thought-II

4.2 Paper IX- Public Policy and Administration in India

4.3 Paper X- Global Politics

5.1 Paper XI- Classical Political Philosophy

5.2 Paper XII- Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics

6.1 Paper XIII- Modern Political Philosophy

6.2 Paper XIV- Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective

B) Generic Elective -4 (Interdisciplinary): Any Four

1. Nationalism in India

2. Contemporary Political Economy

3. Feminism: Theory and Practice

4. Gandhi and the Contemporary World

5. Understanding Ambedkar

6. Governance: Issues and Challenges

7. Politics of North East India

8. United Nations and Global Conflicts

C) Discipline Specific Elective-4 (DSE): Any Four

1. Citizenship in a Globalizing World

2. Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

3. Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India

4. Public Policy in India

5. Understanding Global Politics

6. India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalizing world

7. Women, Power and Politics

8. Dilemmas in Politics

9. Understanding South Asia

D) Ability Enhancement-2 (AE Skill Based): Any Two

1. Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

2. Public Opinion and Survey Research

3. Legislative Practices and Procedures

4. Peace and Conflict Resolution

E) Ability Enhancement (Compulsory) Foundation: Two

1. Language-MIL/ENGLISH

2. Environmental Science

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SERIAL NO.** | **SEMESTER –I** | **PAPER** |
| 1.1  | Language-MIL/ENGLISHEnvironmental Science | **Ability Enhancement (AE)****Compulsory** |
| 1.2 | Understanding Political Theory | **Core Discipline -1** |
| 1.3 | Constitutional Government and Democracyin India | **Core Discipline-2** |
| 1.4 | Any One of the Following | Generic Elective –I (Interdisciplinary) |
| A | Nationalism in India |  |
| B | Contemporary Political Economy |  |
| C | **Feminism: Theory and Practice**  |  |
| D | Gandhi and the Contemporary World |  |
| E | Understanding Ambedkar |  |
| F | Governance: Issues and Challenges |  |
| G | Politics of North East India |  |
| H | United Nations and Global Conflicts |  |
|  | **SEMESTER -II** |  |
| 2.1 | Environmental ScienceLanguage-MIL/ENGLISH | **Ability Enhancement****Compulsory (AE)** |
| 2.2 | Political Theory-Concepts and Debates | Core Discipline -3 |
| 2.3 | Political Process in India | Core Discipline -4 |
| 2.4 | Any One of the Following | Generic Elective –II (Interdisciplinary) |
| A | Nationalism in India |  |
| B | **Contemporary Political Economy** |  |
| C | Feminism: Theory and Practice |  |
| D | Gandhi and the Contemporary World |  |
| E | Understanding Ambedkar |  |
| F | Governance: Issues and Challenges |  |
| G | Politics of North East India |  |
| H | United Nations and Global Conflicts |  |
|  | **SEMESTER –III** |  |
| 3.1 | Indian Political Thought | Core Discipline -5 |
| 3.2 | Perspectives on Public Administration | Core Discipline -6 |
| 3.3 | Perspectives on International Relations andWorld History | Core Discipline -7 |
| 3.4 | Any One of the Following | Generic Elective –III (Interdisciplinary) |
| A | Nationalism in India |  |
| B | Contemporary Political Economy |  |
| C | Feminism: Theory and Practice |  |
| D | Gandhi and the Contemporary World |  |
| E | Understanding Ambedkar |  |
| F | **Governance: Issues and Challenges** |  |
| G | Politics of North East India |  |
| H | United Nations and Global Conflicts |  |
| 3.5 | Any One of the Following | Ability Enhancement – I (Skill Based) |
| A | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy |  |
| B | Public Opinion and Survey Research |  |
| C | Legislative Practices and Procedures |  |
| D | Peace and Conflict Resolution |  |
|  | **SEMESTER -IV** |  |
| 4.1 | Indian Political Thought – II | Core Discipline -8 |
| 4.2 | Public Policy and Administration in India | Core Discipline -9 |
| 4.3 | Global Politics | Core Discipline -10 |
| 4.4 | Any One of the following | Generic Elective –IV (Interdisciplinary) |
| A | Nationalism in India |  |
| B | Contemporary Political Economy |  |
| C | Feminism: Theory and Practice |  |
| D | Gandhi and the Contemporary World |  |
| E | Understanding Ambedkar |  |
| F | Governance: Issues and Challenges |  |
| G | **Politics of North East India** |  |
| H | United Nations and Global Conflicts |  |
| 4.5 | Any One of the following | Ability Enhancement – I (Skill Based) |
| A | Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy |  |
| B | Public Opinion and Survey Research |  |
| C | Legislative Practices and Procedures |  |
| D | Peace and Conflict Resolution |  |
|  | **SEMESTER -V** |  |
| 5.1 | Classical Political Philosophy | Core Discipline -11 |
| 5.2 | Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics | Core Discipline -12 |
| 5.3 & 5.4 | Any One of the following | Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)-1&2 |
| A | Citizenship in a Globalizing World |  |
| B | Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective |  |
| C | Development Process and SocialMovements in Contemporary India |  |
| D | Public Policy in India |  |
| E | Understanding Global Politics |  |
| F | India’s Foreign Policy in a globalizing world |  |
| G | Women, Power and Politics |  |
| H | Dilemmas in Politics |  |
| I | Understanding South Asia |  |
|  | **SEMESTER -VI** |  |
| 6.1 | Modern Political Philosophy | Core Discipline -13 |
| 6.2 | Political Processes and Institutions inComparative Perspective | Core Discipline -14 |
| 6.3 & 6.4 | Any One of the following | Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)-3&4 |
| A | Citizenship in a Globalizing World |  |
| B | Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective |  |
| C | Development Process and SocialMovements in Contemporary India |  |
| D | Public Policy in India |  |
| E | Understanding Global Politics |  |
| F | India’s Foreign Policy in a globalizing world |  |
| G | Women, Power and Politics |  |
| H | Dilemmas in Politics |  |
| I | Understanding South Asia |  |

**1.1 Paper-I: Understanding Political Theory**

**Course Objective**: This course is divided into five units. The units introduce the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Further the last two units tend to reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to State and Democracy.

Total Lectures- 70 (Lecture + Tutorials)

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

Unit-I: What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’ **(Marks – 16)**

What is Political and what is Political Theory? Scope and significance of Political Theory. Approaches to Political Theory-Normative, Historical and Empirical

 15 Lectures and 6 Tutorials

Unit-II: Traditions of Political Theory **(Marks – 16)**

Liberal Tradition: Meaning, history of liberalism, Phases of liberalism and their features-**Classical** Liberal, **Modern and Neo** Liberalism, Relevance.

Anarchist Tradition: Meaning, history of Anarchist and their features, Relevance

Marxist tradition: Meaning, history and its features, Relevance

 15 Lectures and 6 Tutorials

Unit –III: Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory **(Marks – 16)**

 Feminist Tradition: Meaning, history- Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical and Third World Feminisms, Relevance

 Postmodern- Meaning, Development, Relevance 15 Lectures and 6 Tutorials

Unit-IV: Political Theory and Practice-II:

Citizenship: meaning, Types, Active and passive Liberal and Universal Citizenship, Feminism and Citizenship, Marxist critique of Citizenship; Types of State – Patriarchal State – Liberal and Marxist, State and Civil Society.

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

 **(Marks – 16)**

 Historical - meaning and development, features and analysis

 Empirical- meaning and development, features and analysis

 15 Lectures and 6 Tutorials

Unit-V: Political Theory and Practice-II: Democracy- concept, evolution, **(Marks – 16)**

Types: Direct democracy, liberal democracy, procedural democracy, Deliberative Democracy, Third world variants of Democracy

Debates on democracy- representation and participation, democracy and development 15 Lectures and 6 Tutorials

**Reading List:**

* Bhargava, R. (2008) ‘What is Political Theory’, in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.
* Bellamy, R. (1993) ‘Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory’, in Bellamy, R.(ed.) *Theories and Concepts of Politics*. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.
* Glaser, D. (1995) ‘Normative Theory’, in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science.* London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.
* Sanders, D. (1995) ‘Behavioral Analysis’, in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science.* London: Macmillan, pp. 58-75.
* Chapman, J. (1995) ‘The Feminist Perspective’, in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science.* London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114.
* Bharghava, R, ‘Why Do We Need Political Theory’, in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.)
* *Political Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36.
* Bannett, J. (2004) ‘Postmodern Approach to Political Theory’, in Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus,
* G. F. (eds.) *Handbook of Political Theory.* New Delhi: Sage, pp. 46-54.
* Vincent, A. (2004) *The Nature of Political Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004, pp.19-80.
* Srinivasan, J. (2008) ‘Democracy’, in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory:An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106-128.
* Owen, D. (2003) ‘Democracy’, in Bellamy, R. and Mason, A. (eds.) *Political Concepts.*Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 105-117.
* Christiano, Th. (2008) ‘Democracy’, in Mckinnon, C. (ed.) *Issues in Political Theory*, NewYork: Oxford University Press, pp. 80-96.
* Arblaster, A. (1994) *Democracy*. (2nd Edition). Buckingham: Open University Press.
* Roy, A. ‘Citizenship’, in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 130-146.
* Brighouse, H. (2008) ‘Citizenship’, in Mckinnon, C. (ed.) *Issues in Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-258.
* Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012
* Gauba, O.P., An Introduction to Political Theory, MacMillan India Ltd, Delhi, 2007
* Dutta, Akhil Ranjan, Political Theory: Issues and Debates, Arun Prakashan, Guwahati, 2011

**1.2- Paper II**

**Constitutional Government and Democracy in India**

**Course Objective:** This course acquaints students with the constitutional design of states structures and institutions, and their actual working overtime. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice.

It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**UNIT: I**. **The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution (10 lectures) (Marks – 16)**

* Framing of the constitution
* Constituent Assembly and its debates
* The Preamble and major features of the Constitution
* Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

**UNIT: II. Organs of Government- I (10 lectures) (Marks – 16)**

* The Executive: President and Prime Minister
* The legislature-Parliament-changing role – debates on decline of parliament

**UNIT: III. Organs of Government- II (10 lectures) (Marks – 16)**

* Indian :

Supreme Court,

Judical Review,

Judical Activism,

Public Interest Litigation

**UNIT: IV. Federalism (10 lectures) (Marks – 16)**

* Federalism: Division of Powers,
* Emergency Provisions and politics
* Centre-State relations – Conflicts
* Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution

**UNIT: V. Decentralization and Local Government (10 lectures) (Marks – 16)**

* Panchayati Raj and Municipalities
* 73rd and 74th Amendments
* 11th and 12th Schedule of the Constitution

**READING LIST**

* G. Austin, (2010) ‘The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action’, in *The IndianConstitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print, pp.1 25.
* R. Bhargava, (2008) ‘Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution’, in R. Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-40.
* D. Basu, (2012) *Introduction to the Constitution of India,* New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.
* S. Chaube, (2009) *The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution*, Delhi: National Book Trust.
* G. Austin, (2000) ‘The Social Revolution and the First Amendment’, in *Working a DemocraticConstitution,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.A. Sibal, (2010) ‘From Niti to Nyaya,’ *Seminar*, Issue 615, pp 28-34.
* *The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes,* (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.
* B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011) ‘The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues, Concerns and Institutions’, in *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.V.
* Hewitt and S. Rai, (2010) ‘Parliament’, in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) *The OxfordCompanion to Politics in India,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-42.
* J. Manor, (2005) ‘The Presidency’, in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) *Public Institutions in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.J.
* Manor, (1994) ‘The Prime Minister and the President’, in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) *Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India,* Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.
* H. Khare, (2003) ‘Prime Minister and the Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government’, in A. Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) *The Indian Parliament: AComparative Perspective,* New Delhi: Konark, pp. 350-368.
* U. Baxi, (2010) ‘The Judiciary as a Resource for Indian Democracy’, *Seminar,* Issue 615, pp. 61-67.
* R. Ramachandran, (2006) ‘The Supreme Court and the Basic Structure Doctrine’ in B. Kirpalet.al (eds.) *Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-133.
* L. Rudolph and S. Rudolph, (2008) ‘Judicial Review Versus Parliamentary Sovereignty’, in *Explaining Indian Institutions: A Fifty Year Perspective, 1956-2006: Volume 2: The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 183-210.14
* M. Singh, and R. Saxena (eds.), (2011) ‘Towards Greater Federalization,’ in *Indian Politics: Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Functioning,* Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd., pp. 166-195.
* V. Marwah, (1995) ‘Use and Abuse of Emergency Powers: The Indian Experience’, in B. Arora and D. Verney (eds.) *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective,* Delhi: Konark, pp. 136-159.
* B. Sharma, (2010) ‘The 1990s: Great Expectations’; ‘The 2000s: Disillusionment Unfathomable’, in *Unbroken History of Broken Promises: Indian State and Tribal People,* Delhi: Freedom Press and Sahyog Pustak Kuteer, pp. 64-91.
* R. Dhavan and R. Saxena, (2006) ‘The Republic of India’, in K. Roy, C. Saunders and J. Kincaid (eds.) *A Global Dialogue on Federalism*, Volume 3, Montreal: Queen’s University Press, pp. 166-197.
* R. Manchanda, (2009) *The No Nonsense Guide to Minority Rights in South Asia,* Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 105-109.
* P. deSouza, (2002) ‘Decentralization and Local Government: The Second Wind of Democracy in India’, in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) *India’s Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices and Controversies,* New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 370-404.
* M. John, (2007) ‘Women in Power? Gender, Caste and Politics of Local Urban Governance’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 42(39), pp. 3986-3993.
* Raghunandan, J. R (2012) Decentralization and local governments: The Indian Experience, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi
* Baviskar, B.S and George Mathew (eds) 2009 Inclusion and Exclusion in local governance: Field Studies from rural India, New Delhi, Sage

**2.1 Paper III**

**Political Theory: Concepts and Debates**

This course is divided into five units. The Course helps the student familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding. This exercise is designed to encourage critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the relevant conceptual toolkit. Further this course introduces the students to the important debates in the subject. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of political debates.

Total Lectures- 70 Total Marks-80

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Liberty: Meaning; types- ` (Marks – 16)**

**Positive and** Negative Liberty, Freedom as Emancipation, Important issues on freedom- Freedom of belief, expression and dissent.

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Equality** – **(Marks – 16)**

Meaning; types- Political, Economic and Social; Procedural and Substantive Equality. Egalitarianism: Background inequalities and differential treatment, Affirmative action

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- III. Indispensability of Justice – (Marks – 16)**

Meaning; Procedural Justice-justice as Entitlement;Distributive Justice-Justice as distribution and its communitarian critique; Justice as capabilities and freedom; Difference between procedural and substantive justice 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- IV. The Universality of Rights-**  **(Marks – 16)**

Natural Rights- meaning and features;Moral rights and legal rights; Human Rights and Three Generation of Rights**;** Rights and Obligations 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-V:** **Major Debates** –  **(Marks – 16)**

Attitude towards state- political obligation and civil disobedience; challenges to the sovereignty of the State; Universality of human rights and cultural relativism; Accommodation of diversity in a plural society: multiculturalism and toleranc

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Reading List:**

* Mckinnon, Catriona (ed.) *Issues in Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University Press
* Knowles, Dudley. (2001) *Political Philosophy*. London: Routledge
* Swift, Adam. (2001) *Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student’s and Politicians.* Cambridge: Polity Press
* Carter, Ian. (2003) ‘Liberty’, in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds.). *Political Concepts*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 4-15.
* Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) *Political Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Pearson Longman Bedau, Hugo Adam. (2003) ‘Capital Punishment’, in LaFollette, Hugh (ed.). *The Oxford Handbook of Practical Ethics.* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 705-733
* Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds.). *Political Concepts.* Manchester: Manchester University Press
* Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012
* Gauba, O.P., An Introduction to Political Theory, MacMillan India Ltd, Delhi, 2007
* Dutta, Akhil Ranjan, Political Theory: Issues and Debates, Arun Prakashan, Guwahati, 2011
* Bellamy Richard.(ed.) *Theories and Concepts of Politics*. New York: Manchester University Press Amoah, Jewel. (2007) ‘The World on Her Shoulders: The Rights of the Girl-Child in the Context of Culture & Identity’, in *Essex Human Rights Review,* 4(2), pp. 1-23.

Working Group on the Girl Child (2007), *A Girl’s Right to Live: Female Foeticide and Girl Infanticide*, available on [http://www.crin.org/docs/Girl’s infanticide CSW 2007](http://www.crin.org/docs/Girl%27s%20infanticide%20CSW%202007)

**2.2 Paper IV**

**Political Process in India**

**Course objective:** Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of ‘modern’ institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit- I: Political Parties and Party System in India (10 lectures) ` (Marks – 16)**

* Trends in Indian Party System-

From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions to Single Party Majority System

**Unit-II: Regional Aspirations (10 lectures) ` (Marks – 16)**

* Regionalism and Regional Political Parties
* Politics of Secession and Accommodation: NSCN, NDFB, ULFA

**Unit-III: Religion, Caste and Politics (10 lectures) ` (Marks – 16)**

* Debates on Secularism,
* Debates on Majority vs Minority
* Caste Politics and Politicisation of Caste

**Unit-IV: Elections and Political Behaviour (10 lectures) ` (Marks – 16)**

* Electoral System- Election Commission- Electoral Reform
* Political mobilisations and leadership,
* Voting Behaviour- determinants: Caste, Class, Gender and Religion

**Unit-V: The Changing Nature of the Indian State (8 lectures) ` (Marks – 16)**

* Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions
* Globalization and the state

**READING LIST**

* R. Kothari, (2002) ‘The Congress System’, in Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 39-55.
* E. Sridharan, (2012) ‘Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions’, in *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* Y. Yadav and S. Palshikar, (2006) ‘Party System and Electoral Politics in the Indian States, 1952-2002: From Hegemony to Convergence’, in P. deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) *India’s Political Parties*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 73-115.
* Y. Yadav, (2000) ‘Understanding the Second Democratic Upsurge’, in F. Frankel, Z. Hasan, and R. Bhargava (eds.) *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics in Democracy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 120-145.
* C. Jaffrelot, (2008) ‘Why Should We Vote? The Indian Middle Class and the Functioning of World’s Largest Democracy’, in *Religion, Caste and Politics in India*, Delhi: Primus, pp. 604- 619.
* R. Deshpande, (2004) ‘How Gendered was Women’s Participation in Elections 2004?’, *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 39, No. 51, pp. 5431-5436.
* S. Kumar, (2009) ‘Religious Practices Among Indian Hindus,’ *Japanese Journal of Political Science,* Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 313-332.
* M. Chadda, (2010) ‘Integration through Internal Reorganisation’, in S. Baruah (ed.) *Ethnonationalism in India: A Reader***,** New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 379-402.
* P. Brass, (1999) ‘Crisis of National Unity: Punjab, the Northeast and Kashmir’, in *The Politics of India Since Independence,* New Delhi: Cambridge University Press and Foundation Books, pp.192-227.
* T. Pantham, (2004) ‘Understanding Indian Secularism: Learning from its Recent Critics’, in R. Vora and S. Palshikar (eds.) *Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices,* New Delhi: Sage, pp. 235-256.
* N. Menon and A. Nigam, (2007) ‘Politics of Hindutva and the Minorities’, in *Power and Contestation: India since 1989*, London: Fernwood Publishing, Halifax and Zed Books, pp.36-60.
* N. Chandhoke, (2010) ‘Secularism’, in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 333-346.
* R. Kothari, (1970) ‘Introduction’, in *Caste in Indian Politics*, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.3-25.
* M. Weiner, (2001) ‘The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics’, in Atul Kohli (ed.) *The Success of India’s Democracy*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 193-225.
* G. Omvedt, (2002) ‘Ambedkar and After: The Dalit Movement in India’, in G. Shah (ed.) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 293-309.
* M. Galanter, (2002) ‘The Long Half-Life of Reservations’, in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) *India’s Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 306-318.
* C. Jaffrelot, (2005) ‘The Politics of the OBCs’, in *Seminar,* Issue 549, pp. 41-45.
* M. John, (2011) ‘The Politics of Quotas and the Women’s Reservation Bill in India’, in M. Tsujimura and J. Steele (eds.) *Gender Equality in Asia,* Japan: Tohoku University Press, pp. 169-195.
* S. Palshikar, (2008) ‘The Indian State: Constitution and Beyond’, in R. Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 143-163.
* R. Deshpande, (2005) ‘State and Democracy in India: Strategies of Accommodation and Manipulation’, Occasional Paper, Series III, No. 4, Special Assistance Programme, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune.
* M. Mohanty, (1989) ‘Duality of the State Process in India: A Hypothesis’, *Bhartiya Samajik Chintan*, Vol. XII (1-2)
* T. Byres, (1994) ‘Introduction: Development Planning and the Interventionist State Versus Liberalization and the Neo-Liberal State: India, 1989-1996’, in T. Byres (ed.) *The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994, pp.1-35.
* A. Verma, (2007) ‘Police Agencies and Coercive Power’, in S. Ganguly, L. Diamond and M. Plattner (eds.) *The State of India’s Democracy*, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, pp. 130-139.

**3.1 Paper V**

**Indian Political Thought-I**

**Course objective:** This course introduces the specific elements of Indian Political Thought spanning over two millennia. The basic focus of study is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific themes. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts. Selected extracts from some original texts are also given to discuss in class. Lectures- 70

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I:** Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought and their political implications – Emergence of Brahmanic and Shramanic (Buddhist and Jainism Philosophies) traditions and their basic tenets; Emergence of Islamic Traditions in India and the development of Hindu-Muslim Syncretism. **(Marks – 16)**

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II:** Ved Vyasa (shantiparva) :Rajadharma- Rajadharma and its relation with Kinship and the State, Duties of the King; **(Marks – 16)**

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- III: theories of the state:** Kautilya- views on Rastra and Elements of the State (The Saptanga Theory); Aggannasutta (Digha Nikaya)- Theory of kingship-Origin, Social Classes, Notion of Sovereignty, Views on State and Ideal State. **(Marks – 16)**

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- IV**: Manu: Social Laws – Social distribution of caste and distribution of works, Dharma of the four Classes and governance, Rules of Action in Terms of Adversity. **(Marks – 16)**

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-V:** Barani: Ideal Polity; Abul Fazal: Monarchy; Kabir: Syncretism **(Marks – 16)**

(10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials)

**Reading List:**

* T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
* A. Altekar, (1958) ‘The Kingship’, in *State and Government in Ancient India,* 3rd edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 75-108.
* M. Shakir, (1986) ‘Dynamics of Muslim Political Thought’, in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 142- 160
* G. Pandey, (1978) *Sraman Tradition: Its History and Contribution to Indian Culture,* Ahmedabad: L. D. Institute of Indology, pp. 52-73.
* S. Saberwal, (2008) ‘Medieval Legacy’, in *Spirals of Contention*, New Delhi: Routledge
* *The Mahabharata* (2004), Vol. 7 (Book XI and Book XII, Part II), Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
* V. Varma, (1974) *Studies in Hindu Political Thought and Its Metaphysical Foundations*, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 211- 230.
* B. Chaturvedi, (2006) ‘Dharma-The Foundation of Raja-Dharma, Law and Governance’, in *The Mahabharta: An Inquiry in the Human Condition*, Delhi: Orient Longman
* Manu, (2006) ‘Rules for Times of Adversity’, in P. Olivelle, (ed. & trans.) *Manu’s Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamsastra*, New Delhi: OUP
* V. Mehta, (1992) ‘The Cosmic Vision: Manu’, in *Foundations of Indian Political Thought,* Delhi: Manohar
* R. Sharma, (1991) ‘Varna in Relation to Law and Politics (c 600 BC-AD 500)’, in *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India,* Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 233- 251.
* P. Olivelle, (2006) ‘Introduction’, in *Manu’s Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava –Dharmasastra,* Delhi: Oxford University Press
* Kautilya, (1997) ‘The Elements of Sovereignty’ in R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), *Arthasastra of Kautilya,* New Delhi: Motilal Publishers, pp. 511- 514.
* V. Mehta, (1992) ‘The Pragmatic Vision: Kautilya and His Successor’, in *Foundations of Indian Political Thought,* Delhi: Manohar, pp. 88- 109.
* S. Collins, (ed), (2001) *Agganna Sutta*: An Annotated Translation, New Delhi: Sahitya Academy, pp. 44-49.
* S. Collins, (2001) ‘General Introduction’, in *Agganna Sutta: The Discussion on What is Primary (An Annotated Translation from Pali),* Delhi: *Sahitya Akademi,* pp. 1- 26.
* B. Gokhale, (1966) ‘The Early *Buddhist* View of the State’, in *The Journal of Asian Studies,* Vol. XXVI, (1), pp. 15- 22.
* I. Habib, (1998) ‘Ziya Barni’s Vision of the State’, in *The Medieval History Journal*, Vol. 2, (1), pp. 19- 36.
* M. Alam, (2004) ‘Sharia Akhlaq’, in *The Languages of Political Islam in India 1200- 1800,* Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 26- 43
* A. Fazl, (1873) *The Ain-i Akbari* (translated by H. Blochmann), Calcutta: G. H. Rouse, pp. 47- 57.
* V. Mehta, (1992) ‘The Imperial Vision: Barni and Fazal’, in *Foundations of Indian Political Thought,* Delhi: Manohar, pp. 134- 156
* G. Omvedt, (2008) ‘Kabir and Ravidas, Envisioning Begumpura’, in *Seeking Begumpura: The Social Vision of Anti Caste Intellectual,* Delhi: Navayana, pp. 91- 107.
* L. Hess and S. Singh, (2002) ‘Introduction’, in *The Bijak of Kabir,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 3- 35.

**3.2 Paper-VI**

**Perspectives on Public Administration**

***Objective*:** The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration. This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories. The course also explores some of the recent trends, including feminism and ecological conservation and how the call for greater democratization is restructuring public administration. The course will also attempt to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**UNIT-I: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AS A DISCIPLINE- (Marks – 16)**

* Meaning,
* Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline,
* Public and Private Administration,
* Evolution of Public Administration

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**UNIT-II: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES- CLASSICAL THEORIES (Marks – 16)**

* Scientific Management (F.W.Taylor),
* Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol),
* Ideal-type Bureaucracy (Max Weber);
* Neo-Classical Theories-
* Human Relations Theory (Elton Mayo),
* Rational Decision-Making (Herbert Simon)

15Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**UNIT-III: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES- CONTEMPORARY THEORIES**

**(Marks – 16)**

* Ecological Approach (F. W.Riggs),
* Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker),
* Need Hierarchy (Abraham Maslow)

 6 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**UNIT-IV: PUBLIC POLICY- (Marks – 16)**

* Concept,
* Relevance and Approaches,
* Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation,
* People’s Participation

9 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**UNIT-V: MAJOR APPROACHES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION- (Marks – 16)**

* New Public Administration
* New Public Management,
* New Public Service Approach,
* Good Governance,
* Feminist Perspectives.

**READINGS**

* Nicholas Henry, *Public Administration and Public Affairs*, Prentice Hall, 1999
* D. Rosenbloom, R. Kravchuk. and R. Clerkin, (2009) *Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics and Law in Public Sector,* 7th edition, New Delhi: McGraw Hill, pp. 1-40
* W. Wilson, (2004) ‘The Study of Administration’, in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), *Administrative Change and Innovation: a Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 85-101
* M. Bhattacharya, (2008) *New Horizons of Public Administration*, 5th Revised Edition. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, pp. 37-44.
* G. Alhson, (1997) ‘Public and Private Management’, in Shafritz, J. and Hyde, A. (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration,* 4th Edition. Forth Worth: Hartcourt Brace, TX, pp. 510-529.
* N. Henry,*Public Administration and Public Affairs*, 12th edition. New Jersey: Pearson,2013
* M.Bhattacharya,*Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look,* New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012
* P.Dunleavy and C.Hood, “From Old Public Administration to New Public Management”, Public Money and Management, Vol. XIV No-3, 1994
* M. Bhattacharya, *New Horizons of Public Administration*, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2011
* Basu, Rumki, Public Administration : Concepts and Theories Sterling Publishers, New Delhi 2014
* D. Gvishiani, *Organisation and Management*, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972
* F. Taylor, ‘Scientific Management’, in J. Shafritz, and A. Hyde, (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration,* 5th Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004
* P. Mouzelis, ‘The Ideal Type of Bureaucracy’ in B. Chakrabarty, And M. Bhattacharya, (eds), *Public Administration: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,2003
* D. Ravindra Prasad, Y. Pardhasaradhi, V. S. Prasad and P. Satyrnarayana, [eds.], Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers, 2010
* E. J. Ferreira, A. W. Erasmus and D. Groenewald , Administrative Management, Juta Academics, 2010
* M. Weber,‘Bureaucracy’, in C. Mills, and H. Gerth, F*rom Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1946
* Warren. G.Bennis, *Beyond Bureaucracy*, Mc Graw Hill, 1973
* D. Gvishiani, *Organisation and Management*, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972
* B. Miner, ‘Elton Mayo and Hawthrone’, in *Organisational Behaviour 3: Historical Origins and the Future.* New York: M.E. Sharpe, 2006
* S. Maheshwari, *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2009
* Fredrickson and Smith, ‘Decision Theory’, in *The Public Administration Theory Primer*. Cambridge: Westview Press, 2003
* R. Arora, ‘Riggs’ Administrative Ecology’ in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), *Public Administration: A reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003
* A. Singh, *Public Administration: Roots and Wings*. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company, 2002
* F. Riggs, *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society*. Boston: Houghton Miffin,1964
* Peter Drucker, *Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, Harper Collins,1999
* Peter F. Drucker , *The Practice of Management*, Harper Collins, 2006
* T. Dye, (1984) *Understanding Public Policy,* 5th Edition*.* U.S.A: Prentice Hall, pp. 1-44
* *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy* ,OUP,2006
* Xun Wu, M.Ramesh, Michael Howlett and Scott Fritzen ,*The Public Policy Primer: Managing The Policy Process*, Rutledge, 2010
* Mary Jo Hatch and Ann .L. Cunliffe Organisation Theory : *Modern, Symbolic and Postmodern Perspectives*, Oxford University Press,2006
* Michael Howlett, *Designing Public Policies : Principles And Instruments*, Rutledge, 2011 *The Oxford Handbook Of Public Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2006
* Prabir Kumar De, *Public Policy and Systems*, Pearson Education, 2012
* R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, *Public Policy Making In India*, Pearson,2009
* Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham [Eds.] *Good Governance, Democratic Societies And Globalisation*, Sage Publishers, 2004
* M. Bhattacharya, ‘Chapter 2 and 4’, in *Social Theory, Development Administration and Development Ethics,* New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2006
* F. Riggs,*The Ecology of Public Administration, Part 3,* New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1961
* M. Bhattacharya, *Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives,* New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012
* H. Frederickson, ‘Toward a New Public Administration’, in J. Shafritz, & A. Hyde, (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*, 5th Edition, Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004
* U. Medury, *Public administration in the Globalization Era*, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2010
* A. Gray, and B. Jenkins, ‘From Public Administration to Public Management’ in E. Otenyo and N. Lind, (eds.) *Comparative Public Administration: The Essential Readings*: Oxford University Press, 1997
* C. Hood, ‘A Public Management for All Seasons’, in J. Shafritz, & A. Hyde, (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*, 5th Edition, Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004
* R.B.Denhart & J.V.Denhart [Arizona State University] “ The New Public Service: Serving Rather Than Steering”, in Public Administration Review ,Volume 60, No-6,November- December 2000
* A. Leftwich, ‘Governance in the State and the Politics of Development’, in *Development and Change*. Vol. 25,1994
* M. Bhattacharya, ‘Contextualizing Governance and Development’ in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya, (eds.) *The Governance Discourse.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press,1998
* B. Chakrabarty, *Reinventing Public Administration: The India Experience.* New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2007
* U. Medury, *Public administration in the Globalisation Era*, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2010
* Camila Stivers, *Gender Images In Public Administration*, California : Sage Publishers,2002
* Radha Kumar, *The History of Doing,* New Delhi: Kali For Women, 1998
* Sylvia Walby, *Theorising Patriarchy*, Oxford, Basil Blackwell.1997
* Amy. S. Wharton, *The Sociology Of Gender*, West Sussex : Blackwell-Wiley Publishers,2012
* Nivedita Menon [ed.], *Gender and Politics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999
* Simone De Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*, London: Picador, 1988
* Alison Jaggar, *Feminist Politics And Human Nature*, Brighton: Harvester Press,1983
* Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi , *Gender, Justice, Development and Rights* ,Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002

**3.3 Paper VII**

**Perspectives on International Relations and World History**

**Course Objective:** This paper seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools forunderstanding International Relations. It introduces students to some of the most importanttheoretical approaches for studying international relations. The course begins by historicallycontextualizing the evolution of the international state system before discussing the agencystructureproblem through the levels-of-analysis approach. After having set the parametersof the debate, students are introduced to different theories in International Relations. Itprovides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and eventsstarting from the twentieth century. Students are expected to learn about the keymilestones in world history and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze thesame from different perspectives. A key objective of the course is to make students awareof the implicit Euro - centricism of International Relations by highlighting certain specificperspectives from the Global South.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Studying International Relations (Marks – 16)**

* How do you understand International Relations: Levels of Analysis: KENNATH WALTZ: MAN, THE STATE & WAR
* History and IR: Emergence of the International State System
* Pre-Westphalia and Westphalia
* Post-Westphalia 10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Theoretical Perspectives (Marks – 16)**

* Classical Realism & Neo-Realism
* Liberalism & Neoliberalism 10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III:Critical Perspectives (Marks – 16)**

* Marxist Approaches
* Feminist Perspectives
* Euro-centricism and Perspectives from the Global South: Development, Underdevelopment and Dependency

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-IV: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History (Marks – 16)**

* World War I: Causes and Consequences
* Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
* Rise of Fascism / Nazism
* World War II: Causes and Consequences 10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-V: Cold War and Post-Cold War (Marks – 16)**

* Cold War: Different Phases:
* Post-Cold War Developments and Emergence of Other Power Centers:
1. Growth of Regionalism – EU.
2. Emergence of China in World Politics.
3. Growth of other power centers- BRICS in world politics.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorial

**Essential Readings:**

* M. Nicholson, (2002) *International Relations: A Concise Introduction,* New York: Palgrave,pp. 1-4.
* R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories andApproches*, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 2-7
* S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations,* New York: PearsonLongman, 2007, pp. 29-35
* C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) *Understanding International Relations,* Basingstoke: Palgrave,pp. 1-16.
* K. Mingst and J. Snyder, (2011) *Essential Readings in International Relations,* New York:W.W. Nortan and Company, pp. 1-15.
* M. Smith and R. Little, (eds) (2000) ‘Introduction’, in *Perspectives on World Politics,* NewYork: Routledge, 2000, 1991, pp*.* 1-17.
* J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction toInternational Relations,* New York: Oxford University Press, pp*.* 1-6.
* R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) *Introduction to Global Politics,* New York: Routledge, pp.2-32.
* RumkiBasu, (ed)(2012) International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues New Delhi,Sage.
* R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2012) *Introduction to Global Politics,* New York: Routledge, pp.33-68.
* K. Mingst, (2011) *Essentials of International Relations,* New York: W.W. Nortan andCompany, pp. 16-63.
* P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) *International Relations and World Politics: Security,Economy, Identity*, Pearson Education, pp. 40-85.
* J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens, (2008) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introductionto International Relations,* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 36-89.
* R. Mansbach and K. Taylor, (2008) *Introduction to Global Politics,* New York: Routledge, pp.70-135.
* J Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations,* New York: Pearson Longman,pp. 50-69.
* E. Hobsbawm, (1995) *Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914-1991*, Vikings.
* S. Lawson, (2003) *International Relations*, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 21-60.
* J. Singer, (1961) ‘The International System: Theoretical Essays’, *World Politics,* Vol. 14(1), pp.77-92.
* B. Buzan, (1995) ‘The Level of Analysis Problem in International Relations Reconsidered,’ inK. Booth and S. Smith, (eds), *International Relations Theory Today,* Pennsylvania: ThePennsylvania State University Press, pp. 198-216.
* K. Mingst, (2011) *Essentials of International Relations,* New York: W.W. Nortan andCompany, pp. 93-178.
* J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations,* New York: Pearson Longman,pp. 35-49.
* K. Waltz, (1959) *Man, The State and War,* Columbia: Columbia University Press.
* E. Carr, (1981) *The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study ofInternational Relations,* London: Macmillan, pp. 63-94.
* H. Morgenthau, (2007) ‘Six Principles of Political Realism’, in R. Art and R. Jervis,

*International Politics,* 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 7-14.

* T. Dunne and B. Scmidt, (2008) ‘Realism’, in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), *The Globalization ofWorld Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp*.* 90-107.
* K. Waltz, (2007) ‘The Anarchic Structure of World Politics’, in R. Art and R. Jervis,*International Politics,* 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 29-49.
* M. Nicholson, (2002) *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, New York: Palgrave,pp. 6-7.
* H. Bull, (2000) ‘The Balance of Power and International Order’, in M. Smith and R. Little(eds), *Perspectives on World Politics*, New York: Routledge, pp*.* 115-124.
* T. Dunne, (2008) ‘Liberalism’, in J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of WorldPolitics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp*.*108-123.
* R. Keohane and J. Nye, (2000) ‘Transgovernmental Relations and the InternationalOrganization’, in M. Smith and R. Little (eds.), *Perspectives on World Politics,* New York:Routledge, pp. 229-241.
* J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations,* New York: Pearson Longman,pp. 127-137.
* R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories andApproaches*, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 97-128.
* I. Wallerstein, (2000) ‘The Rise and Future Demise of World Capitalist System: Concepts forComparative Analysis’, in Michael Smith and Richard Little (eds), *Perspectives on WorldPolitics,* New York: Routledge, pp. 305-317.
* S. Hobden and R. Jones, (2008) ‘Marxist Theories of International Relations’ in J. Baylis andS. Smith (eds), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*,New York: Oxford University Press, pp*.* 142-149; 155-158.
* J. Galtung, (2000) ‘A Structural Theory of Imperialism’, in M. Smith and R. Little, (eds),*Perspectives on World Politics*, New York: Routledge, pp. 292-304.
* A. Frank, (1966) ‘The Development of Underdevelopment’*Monthly Review,* pp. 17-30.
* P. Viotti and M. Kauppi (2007), *International Relations and WorldPolitics: Security, Economy, Identity*, Pearson Education, pp. 40-85.
* Modern History Sourcebook: Summary of Wallerstein on World System Theory, Available athttp://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/Wallerstein.asp, Accessed: 19.04.2013
* J. Tickner, (2007) ‘A Critique of Morgenthau’s Principles of Political Realism’, in R. Art and R.Jervis, *International Politics,* 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 15-28.
* F. Halliday, (1994) *Rethinking International Relations,* London: Macmillan, pp. 147-166.
* M. Nicholson, *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, New York: Palgrave, 2002, pp.120-122.
* J. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations,* New York: Pearson Longman,pp. 138-148.
* S. Smith and P. Owens, (2008) ‘Alternative Approaches to International Theory’ in J. Baylisand S. Smith (eds), *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to InternationalRelations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp*.* 181-184.
* A. Acharya and B. Buzan, (2007) ‘Why Is There No Non- Western IR Theory: Reflections onand From Asia’, *International Relations Of The Asia- Pacific,* Vol 7(3), pp. 285-286.
* T. Kayaoglu, (2010) 'Westphalian Eurocentrism in I R Theory', in *International StudiesReview,* Vol. 12(2), pp. 193-217.
* O. Weaver and A. Tickner, (2009) ‘Introduction: Geocultural Epistemologies’, in A. Ticknerand O. Waever (eds), *International Relations: Scholarship Around The World,* London:Routledge, pp. 1-31.
* R. Kanth (ed), (2009) *The Challenge of Eurocentris: Global Perspectives,Policy& Prospects,*New York: Palgrave-McMillan.
* S. Amin, (2010) *Eurocentrism: Modernity, Religion & Democracy,* New York: Monthly ReviewPress.
* Hobsbawm, E. (1995) *Age of Extreme: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914—1991*. London:Abacus, pp. 22-35.
* Carr, E.H. (2004) *International Relations between the Two World Wars: 1919-1939*. NewYork: Palgrave, pp. 197-231 and 258-278.
* Taylor, A.J.P. (1961) *The Origins of the Second World War*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, pp.29-65.
* Carrtuthers, S.L. (2005) ‘International History, 1900-1945’ in Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.)(2008)*The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction to International Relations*. 4th edn.Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp*.* 76-84.
* Calvocoressi, P. (2001) *World Politics: 1945—2000*. Essex: Pearson, pp. 3-91.
* Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2008) *The Globalization of World Politics. An Introduction to International Relations*. 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp*.* 93-101.
* Brezeznski, Z. (2005) *Choice: Global Dominance or Global Leadership*. New York: BasicBooks, pp. 85-127.34
* Gill, S. (2005) ‘Contradictions of US Supremacy’ in Panitch, L. and Leys, C. (eds.) *SocialistRegister: The Empire Reloaded*. London: Merlin Press. 2004, London, Merlin Press and NewYork, Monthly Review Press. *Socialist Register*, pp.24-47.
* Therborn, G. (2006) ‘Poles and Triangles: US Power and Triangles of Americas, Asia andEurope’ in Hadiz, V.R. (ed.) *Empire and Neo Liberalism in Asia.* London: Routledge, pp.23-37.

**4.1 Paper VIII**

**Indian Political Thought-II**

**Course objective:** Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian political thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. Selected extracts from original texts are also given to discuss in the class.

Total Lectures- 70 Total Marks-80

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I:** Introduction to Contemporary Indian Political Thought: Genesis, Nature, features and trends. **(Marks – 16)**

 5 Lectures and 2 Tutorials

**Unit-II:** Reformist Political Thought- **Rammohan Roy**- Rights – Freedom of Press, Civil Liberties and social emancipation; **Pandita Ramabai**: Gender-Women’s Education and Women empowerment, (Sarada Sadan) **(Marks – 16)**

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III:** Nationalist Political Thought: **Gandhi**- Swaraj; **Nehru**- Secularism; **Tagore**- Critique of Nationalism **(Marks – 16)**

12 Lectures and 5 Tutorials

**Unit-IV:** Political Thinking For Social Change: **Ambedkar**- Social Justice; **Lohia**- Socialism, **Vivekananda**- Ideal Society **(Marks – 16)**

 12 Lectures and 5 Tutorials

**Unit-V:** Political Thinking on Culture and Nationalism: **Iqbal** : Community and nationalism ; **Savarkar-** Religion and nationalism (Hindutva) **(Marks – 16)**

 11 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Reading List:**

* V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) *‘A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in ModernIndia: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization’*Vol. 10, Part: 7, New Delhi: Sage Publications
* D. Dalton, (1982) ‘Continuity of Innovation’, in *Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought ofSwami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi,*Academic Press: Gurgaon
* R. Roy, (1991) ‘The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness’, S. Hay, (ed.)*Sources of Indian Traditio, Vol. 2*. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 24-29.
* C. Bayly, (2010) ‘Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800-1830’, in Sh. Kapila (ed.), *An intellectual History for India,* New Delhi: Cambridge UniversityPress, pp. 18- 34.
* T. Pantham, (1986) ‘The Socio-Religious Thought of Rammohan Roy’, in Th. Panthom andK. Deutsch, (eds.) *Political Thought in Modern India,* New Delhi: Sage, pp.32-52.
* S. Sarkar, (1985) ‘Rammohan Roy and the break With the Past’, in *A Critique on colonialIndia,* Calcutta: Papyrus, pp. 1-17.
* P. Ramabai, (2000) ‘Woman’s Place in Religion and Society’, in M. Kosambi (ed.), *Pandita*
* *Ramabai Through her Own Words: Selected Works*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,pp. 150-155.
* M. Kosambi, (1988) ‘Women’s Emancipation and Equality: Pandita Ramabai’s Contributionto Women’s Cause’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 23(44), pp. 38-49.
* U. Chakravarti, (2007) *Pandita Ramabai - A Life and a Time*, New Delhi: Critical Quest, pp.1-40.
* G. Omvedt, (2008) ‘Ramabai: Women in the Kingdom of God’, in *Seeking Begumpura*: *TheSocial Vision of Anti Caste Intellectuals,* New Delhi: Navayana. pp. 205-224.
* S. Vivekananda, (2007) ‘The Real and the Apparent Man’, S. Bodhasarananda (ed.),*Selections from the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda*, Kolkata: Advaita Ashrama, pp.126-129.
* A. Sen, (2003) ‘Swami Vivekananda on History and Society’, in *Swami Vivekananda,* Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79.
* H. Rustav, (1998) ‘Swami Vivekananda and the Ideal Society’, in W. Radice (ed.), *SwamiVivekananda and the Modernisation of Hinduism,* Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 264-280.
* M. Gandhi, (1991) ‘Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power ofthe Soul’, in S. Hay (ed.), *Sources of Indian Tradition,* Vol. 2.Second Edition, New Delhi:Penguin, pp. 265-270.
* A. Parel, (ed.), (2002) ‘Introduction’, in *Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule,* Delhi: VistaarPublication.
* D. Dalton, (1982) *Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda,AurobindoGhose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore,* Gurgaon: The AcademicPress, pp. 154- 190.
* B. Ambedkar, (1991) ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’, S. Hay (ed.), *Sources of IndianTradition, Vol. 2,* Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 342-347.
* PhukonGirin, Glimpse to Political Thought, DVS Publishers, Guwahati, 2013
* V. Rodrigues, (2007) ‘Good society, Rights, Democracy Socialism’, in S. Thorat and Aryama(eds.), *Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society,* Jaipur*: IIDS* andRawat Publications.
* B. Mungekar, (2007) ‘Quest for Democratic Socialism’, in S. Thorat, and Aryana (eds.),*Ambedkar in Retrospect - Essays on Economics, Politics and Society,* Jaipur*: IIDS* and RawatPublications, pp. 121-142.
* P. Chatterjee, (2005) ‘Ambedkar and the Troubled times of Citizenship’, in V. Mehta andTh. Pantham (eds.), *Political ideas in modern India: Thematic Explorations,* New Delhi:Sage, pp. 73-92.
* R. Tagore, (1994) ‘The Nation’, S. Das (ed.), *The English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore*,*Vol. 3*, New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, pp. 548-551.
* R. Chakravarty, (1986) ‘Tagore, Politics and Beyond’, in Th. Panthams and K. Deutsch (eds.),*Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 177-191.
* M. Radhakrishnan, and Debasmita, (2003) ‘Nationalism is a Great Menace: Tagore andNationalism’ in P. Hogan, Colm and L. Pandit, (eds.) *Rabindranath Tagore: Universality andTradition,* London: Rosemont Publishing and Printing Corporation, pp. 29-39.
* M. Iqbal, (1991) ‘Speeches and Statements’, in S. Hay (ed.), *Sources of Indian Tradition,Vol. 2*, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 218-222.
* A. Engineer, (1980) ‘Iqbal’s Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam’, in *SocialScientist*, Vol.8 (8), pp. 52-63.
* Madani, (2005) *Composite Nationalism and Islam*, New Delhi: Manohar, pp. 66-91.
* J. Nehru, (1991) ‘Selected Works’, in S. Hay (ed.), *Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2,*

Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 317-319.

* R. Pillai, (1986) ‘Political thought of Jawaharlal Nehru’, in Th. Pantham, and K. Deutsch(eds.), *Political Thought in Modem India*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 260- 274.
* B. Zachariah, (2004) *Nehru,* London: Routledge Historical Biographies, pp. 169-213.
* M. Anees and V. Dixit (eds.), (1984) *Lohia: Many Faceted Personality*, Rammanohar LohiaSmarak Smriti.
* S. Sinha, (2010) ‘Lohia’s Socialism: An underdog’s perspective’, in *Economic and PoliticalWeekly*, Vol. XLV (40) pp. 51-55.
* A. Kumar, (2010) ‘Understanding Lohia’s Political Sociology: Intersectionality of Caste, Class,Gender and Language Issue’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV (40), pp. 64-70.

**4.2 Paper-IX**

**PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA**

Objective: The paper seeks to provide an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programs and policies and making it a part of the community living. It deals with issues of decentralization, financial management, citizens and administration and social welfare from a non-western perspective.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Public Policy- (Marks – 16)**

* Definition
* Characteristics and models
* Public Policy Processes in India

**Unit-II: Decentralization- (Marks – 16)**

* Meaning,
* Significance and approaches, Types,
* Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

**Unit**-**III: Budget- (Marks – 16)**

* Concept and Significance of Budget
* Budget Cycle in India
* Approaches and Types of Budgeting

## Unit-IV: Citizen and Administration Interface (Marks – 16)

* Public Service Delivery
* Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and E-Governance

**Unit-V: Social Welfare Administration- (Marks – 16)**

* Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare,
* Social Welfare Policies: **Education**: Right to Education, **Health:** National Health Mission, **Food**: Right To Food Security, **Employment**: MGNREGA

**READINGS:**

* T. Dye, (1984) *Understanding Public Policy,* 5th Edition*.* U.S.A: Prentice Hall
* R.B. Denhardt and J.V. Denhardt, (2009) *Public Administration,* New Delhi: Brooks/Cole
* J. Anderson, (1975) *Public Policy Making*. New York: Thomas Nelson and sons Ltd.
* M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and A. Perl, (2009), *Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policysubsystems,* 3rd edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press
* T. Dye, (2002) *Understanding Public Policy*, New Delhi: Pearson
* Y. Dror, (1989) *Public Policy Making Reexamined.* Oxford: Transaction Publication
* Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma [eds.] *Decentralisation: Institutions And Politics InRural India*, OUP,2007
* D. A. Rondinelli and S.Cheema, *Decentralisation and Development*, Beverly Hills: SagePublishers, 1983
* N.G.Jayal, *Democracy and The State: Welfare, Secular and Development in ContemporaryIndia*, Oxford : Oxford University Press,1999
* Bidyut Chakrabarty, *Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience*, OrientLongman,2007
* Noorjahan Bava, *Development Policies and Administration in India*, Delhi: Uppal Publishers,2001
* Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, *The Civic Culture*, Boston: Little Brown, 1965
* M.P.Lester, *Political Participation- How and Why do People Get Involved in Politics* Chicago: McNally, 1965
* Erik-Lane, J. (2005) *Public Administration and Public Management: The Principal AgentPerspective.* New York: Routledge
* Henry, N.(1999) *Public Administration and Public Affairs.* New Jersey:Prentice Hall
* Caiden, N.(2004) ‘ Public Budgeting Amidst Uncertainity and Instability’, in Shafritz, J.M. &
* Hyde, A.C. (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*. Belmont: Wadsworth
* R. Putnam , *Making Democracy Work* , Princeton University Press, 1993
* Jenkins, R. and Goetz, A.M. (1999) ‘Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications ofthe Right to Information Movement in India’, in *Third World Quarterly.* June
* Sharma, P.K. & Devasher, M. (2007) ‘Right to Information in India’ in Singh, S. and Sharma,P. (eds.) *Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India*. New Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press
* Vasu Deva, *E-Governance In India: A Reality*, Commonwealth Publishers, 2005
* *World Development Report*, World Bank, Oxford University Press, 1992.
* M.J.Moon, *The Evolution of Electronic Government Among Municipalities: Rheoteric orReality*, American Society For Public Administration, Public Administration Review, Vol 62,Issue 4, July –August 2002
* Pankaj Sharma, E*-Governance: The New Age Governance*, APH Publishers, 2004
* Pippa Norris, *Digital Divide: Civic Engagement, Information Poverty and the Internet inDemocratic Societies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
* Stephan Goldsmith and William D. Eggers, *Governing By Network: The New Shape of thePublic Sector*, Brookings Institution [Washington], 2004
* United Nation Development Programme, *Reconceptualising Governance*, New York, 1997
* Mukhopadyay, A. (2005) ‘Social Audit’, in *Seminar.* No.551.
* Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, *India, Economic Development and Social Opportunity,* Oxford:Oxford University Press, 1995
* J.Dreze and Amartya Sen, *Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspectives*, Oxford:Clareland Press, 1997
* Reetika Khera- Rural Poverty And Public Distribution System, EPW, Vol-XLVIII, No.45-46, Nov,2013
* Pradeep Chaturvedi [ed.], *Women And Food Security: Role Of Panchayats*, ConceptPublishers, 1997
* National Food Security Mission: **nfsm**.gov.in/Guidelines/XIIPlan/**NFSM**XII.pdf
* Jugal Kishore, *National Health Programs of India: National Policies and Legislations*, CenturyPublications, 2005
* K. Lee and Mills, *The Economic Of Health In Developing Countries*, Oxford: Oxford UniversityPress, 1983
* K. Vijaya Kumar, *Right to Education Act 2009: Its Implementation as to Social Developmentin India,* Delhi: Akansha Publishers, 2012.
* Marma Mukhopadhyay and Madhu Parhar(ed.) *Education in India: Dynamics ofDevelopment*, Delhi: Shipra Publications, 2007
* Nalini Juneja, *Primary Education for All in the City of Mumbai: The Challenge Set By LocalActors'*, International Institute For Educational Planning, UNESCO: Paris, 2001
* Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham [eds.] *Good Governance, Democratic Societies andGlobalisation*, Sage Publishers, 2004
* Basu Rumki (2015) *Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and FuturePerspectives*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers
* [www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)
* <http://www.cefsindia.org>
* www.righttofoodindia.org

**4.3 Paper - X**

**Global Politics**

**Course objective**: This course introduces students to the key debates on the meaning andnature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural andtechnological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within theglobalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy,its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changingnature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks. Thecourse also offers insights into key contemporary global issues such as the proliferation ofnuclear weapons, ecological issues, international terrorism, and human security beforeconcluding with a debate on the phenomenon of global governance.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit- I Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives (Marks – 16)**

* Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives,
* Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality.
* Cultural and Technological Dimension,
* Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs).

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- II Issues and Institutions in Global Politics (Marks – 16)**

* Global Economy: Its Significance,
* Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF, World Bank, WTO.

**Unit- III. Contemporary Global Issues I (Marks – 16)**

* Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
* International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism,
* Post 9/11 developments.

**Unit-IV. Contemporary Global Issues II (Marks – 16)**

* Ecological Issues: Climate Change, Global Commons Debate,
* Refugee and Migration: Role of UNHCR
* Human Security: Introduction and Concepts.

**Unit-V. Global Shifts: Power and Governance (Marks – 16)**

* Global Governance: Concepts and Nature.
* Changing Dimensions of power: Multipolarity & Soft Power.

***READING LIST***

* G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 33-62.
* M. Strager, (2009) *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction,* London: Oxford University Press,pp. 1-16.
* R. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s Not? (And So What?)’,in *Foreign Policy*, No 118, pp. 104-119.
* A. McGrew, (2011) ‘Globalization and Global Politics’, in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens(eds.) *Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations,* New York:Oxford University Press, pp. 14-31.
* A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 1-24.
* W. Ellwood, (2005) *The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization,* Jaipur: NI-Rawat Publications,pp. 12-23.
* R. Keohane, (2000) ‘Sovereignty in International Society’, in D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.)*The Global Trans-Formations Reader,* Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 109-123.
* K. Shimko, (2005) *International Relations: Perspectives and Controversies,* New York:Houghton Mifflin, pp. 195-219.
* T. Cohn, (2009) *Global Political Economy: Theory and Practice,* pp. 130-140 (IMF), 208-218(WTO).
* R. Picciotto, (2003) ‘A New World Bank for a New Century’, in C. Roe Goddard et al.,*International Political: State-Market Relations in a Changing Global Order*, Boulder: LynneReinner, pp. 341-351.
* A. Narlikar, (2005) *The World Trade Organization: A Very Short Introduction,* New York:Oxford University Press, pp. 22-98.
* J. Goldstein, (2006) *International Relations,* New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 392-405 (MNC).P. Hirst, G. Thompson and S. Bromley, (2009) *Globalization in Question,* Cambridge: PolityPress, pp. 68-100 (MNC).
* G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 180-190.
* F. Lechner and J. Boli (ed.), (2004) *The Globalization Reader,* London: Blackwell, pp. 236-239(WTO).
* D. Held et al, (1999) *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture,* California:Stanford University Press, pp. 242-282 (MNC).
* T. Cohn, (2009) *Global Political Economy,* New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 250-323 (MNC).
* M. Steger, (2009) ‘Globalization: A Contested Concept’, in *Globalization: A Very ShortIntroduction,* London: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-16.
* A. Appadurai, (2000) ‘Grassroots Globalization and the Research Imagination’, in *PublicCulture,* Vol. 12(1), pp. 1-19.
* J. Beynon and D. Dunkerley, (eds.), (2012) *Globalisation: The Reader*, New Delhi: RawatPublications, pp. 1-19.
* A. Vanaik, (ed.), (2004) *Globalization and South Asia: Multidimensional Perspectives*, NewDelhi: Manohar Publications, pp. 171-191, 192-213, 301-317, 335-357.
* G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 487-504
* R. O’Brien et al., (2000) *Contesting Global Governance: Multilateral Economic Institutionsand Global Social Movements,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-23.
* J. Fisher, (1998) *Non-Governments: NGOs and Political Development in the Third World,*Connecticut: Kumarian Press, pp. 1- 37 (NGO).
* G. Laxter and S. Halperin (eds.), (2003) *Global Civil Society and Its Limits,* New York:Palgrave, pp. 1-21.
* N. Carter, (2007) *The Politics of Environment: Ideas, Activism, Policy*, Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press, pp. 13-81.
* P. Bidwai, (2011) ‘Durban: Road to Nowhere’, in *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol.46, No.53, December, pp. 10-12.
* K.Shimko, (2005) *International Relations Perspectives and Controversies,* New York:Hughton-Mifflin, pp. 317-339.
* D. Howlett, (2011) ‘Nuclear Proliferation’, in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.)*Globalization of World Politics,* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 384-397.P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economyand Identity,* New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 238-272.
* A. Vanaik, (2007) *Masks of Empire,* New Delhi: Tulika, pp. 103-128.
* S. Castles, (2012) ‘Global Migration’, in B. Chimni and S. Mallavarapu (eds.) *InternationalRelations: Perspectives For the Global South*, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 272-285.
* A. Acharya, (2011) ‘Human Security’, in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalizationof World Politics,* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 480-493.
* S. Tadjbakhsh and A. Chenoy, (2007) *Human Security,* London: Routledge, pp. 13-19; 123-127; 236-243.
* A. Acharya, (2001) ‘Human Security: East versus West’, in *International Journal,* Vol. 56, no.3, pp. 442-460.
* J. Rosenau, (1992) ‘Governance, Order, and Change in World Politics’, in J. Rosenau, and E.Czempiel (eds.) *Governance without Government: Order and Change in World Politics*,Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-29.
* A. Kumar and D. Messner (eds), (2010) *Power Shifts and Global Governance: Challengesfrom South and North,* London: Anthem Press.
* P. Dicken, (2007) *Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy,* NewYork: The Guilford Press.
* J. Close, (2001) ‘The Global Shift: A quantum leap in human evolution’, Available athttp://www.stir-global-shift.com/page22.php, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

**5.1 Paper- XI**

**Classical Political Philosophy**

**Course objective:** This course goes back to Greek antiquity and familiarizes students with the manner in which the political questions were first posed. Machiavelli comes as an interlude inaugurating modern politics followed by Hobbes and Locke. This is a basic foundation course for students.

Total Lectures- 70

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Text and Interpretation – (Marks – 16)**

Introductionto themain texts and an overview 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Ancient Political Thought: (Marks – 16)**

**Plato-**Philosophy and Politics, Idea of Justice, Philosopher King/Queen, Communism**; Aristotle-** Citizenship, Justice, State and Revolution

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- III: Machiavelli- (Marks – 16)**

Virtue, Religion, Republicanism, morality and statecraft

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-IV: Possessive Individualism- (Marks – 16)**

**Hobbes** Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, State**;** atomistic individuals.

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit- V: Locke- (Marks – 16)**

Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Justification of Property

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Reading List:**

* T. Ball, (2004) ‘History and Interpretation’ in C. Kukathas and G. Gaus, (eds.) *Handbook of Political Theory*, London: Sage Publications Ltd. pp. 18-30.
* B. Constant, (1833) ‘The Liberty of the Ancients Compared with that of the Moderns’, in D.Boaz, (ed), (1997) *The Libertarian Reader*, New York: The Free Press.
* J. Coleman, (2000) ‘Introduction’, in *A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity,* Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp. 1-20.
* Q. Skinner, (2010) ‘Preface’, in *The Foundations of Modern Political Thought Volume I,*
* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press pp. ix-xv.
* A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) *Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*. New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 9-32.
* R. Kraut (ed.) *The Cambridge Companion to Plato*. Cambridge: Cambridge University PressC.
* D. Boucher and P. Kelly, (eds) *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present,* Oxford: Oxford University Press
* S. Okin, (1992) ‘Philosopher Queens and Private Wives’, in S. Okin *Women in Western*

*Political Thought,* Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 28-50

* J. Barnes (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 232-258
* J. Coleman *A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity,* Oxford: Blackwell Publishers
* Q. Skinner, (2000) ‘The Adviser to Princes’, in *Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 23-53
* C. Macpherson, (1962) *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke*. Oxford University Press, Ontario, pp. 194-214.

**5.2 Paper - XII**

**Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics**

**Course objective:** This is a foundational course in comparative politics. The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries. Total Lectures- 70

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit –I: Understanding Comparative Politics (Marks – 16)**

* Development of Comparative Politics;
* Nature and scope of comparative politics;
* Going beyond Eurocentrism- Third World Perspectives to comparative politics

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Historical context of modern government I (Marks – 16)**

* Capitalism: meaning and development;
* Socialism: meaning, growth, developments
* Globalization: Meaning and Development,

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III: Historical context of modern government II (Marks – 16)**

* Colonialism: meaning, context, forms of colonialism;
* Anti-colonialism Movements in World Politics: South Africa & Myanmar- A Introduction.
* Decolonization: meaning & nature – UNCTAD and NIEO.

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-IV: Themes for comparative analysis I – BRITAIN AND USA (Marks – 16)**

* Sources and Features of the Britain and USA Constitution,
* A comparative study of political economy of Britain and USA,
* Electoral Process and Political Parties of Britain and USA

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-V: Themes for comparative analysis II – BRAZIL, SWITZERLAND AND CHINA**

**(Marks – 16)**

* Introduction to Brazil, Switzerland and China.
* A comparative study of Political economy of Brazil, Switzerland and China,
* Role and functions of the organs of the government: a comparative analysis

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Readings:**

* J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.1-5; 16- 36; 253-290.
* M. Mohanty, (1975) ‘Comparative Political Theory and Third World Sensitivity’*, i*n *Teaching Politics*, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 22-38
* A. Roy, (2001) ‘Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison’, in *Punjab Journal of Politics.* Vol. xxv (2), pp. 1-15.
* J. Blondel, (1996) ‘Then and Now: Comparative Politics’, in *Political Studies*. Vol. 47 (1), pp.152-160.
* N. Chandhoke, (1996) ‘Limits of Comparative Political Analysis ‘, in *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol. 31 (4), January 27, pp.PE 2-PE2-PE8
* R. Suresh, (2010) *Economy & Society -Evolution of Capitalism*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, pp. 151-188; 235-268.
* G. Ritzer, (2002) ‘Globalization and Related Process I: Imperialism, Colonialism, Development, Westernization, Easternization’, in *Globalization: A Basic Text*. London: Wiley- Blackwell, pp. 63-84.
* M. Dobb, (1950) ‘Capitalism’, in *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd, pp. 1-32.
* E. Wood, (2002) ‘The Agrarian origin of Capitalism’, in *Origin of Capitalism: A Long View*. London: Verso, pp. 91-95; 166-181.
* A. Hoogvelt, (2002) ‘History of Capitalism Expansion’, in *Globalization and Third World Politics.* London: Palgrave, pp. 14-28.
* A. Brown, (2009) ‘The Idea of Communism’, in *Rise and Fall of Communism,* Harpercollins (ebook), pp. 1-25; 587-601.
* J. McCormick, (2007) ‘Communist and Post-Communist States’, in *Comparative Politics in Transition*, United Kingdom: Wadsworth, pp. 195-209
* R. Meek, (1957) ‘The Definition of Socialism: A Comment’, *The Economic Journal*. 67 (265), pp. 135-139.
* P. Duara, (2004) ‘Introduction: The Decolonization of Asia and Africa in the Twentieth Century’, in P. Duara, (ed), *Decolonization: Perspective From Now and Then.* London: Routledge, pp. 1-18.
* J. Chiryankandath, (2008) ‘Colonialism and Post-Colonial Development’, in P. Burnell, et. al,*Politics in the Developing World.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 31-52.
* M. Mohanty, (1999) ‘Colonialism and Discourse in India and China’, Available at http://www.ignca.nic.in/ks\_40033.html http, Accessed: 24.03.2011.
* L. Barrington et. al (2010) *Comparative Politics - Structures & Choices*, Boston, Wadsworth, pp. 212-13; 71-76; 84-89.
* M. Grant, (2009) ‘United Kingdom Parliamentary System’ in *The UK Parliament.* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, pp. 24-43
* J. McCormick, (2007) *Comparative Politics in Transition*, UK: Wadsworth, pp. 260-270 (China)
* M. Kesselman, J. Krieger and William (2010), *Introduction to Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas,* UK: Wadsworth. pp. 47-70 (Britain); 364- 388 (Nigeria); 625-648 (China); 415-440 (Brazil).
* Charles Herman Prichett (1977), *The American Constitution*. McGraw-Hill Book Company. Ellen Frankel Paul and Howard Dickman (ed.) *Liberty, Property, and the Foundations of the American Constitution*. New York: State University of New York Press.
* Mark Tushnet et al. (2015), *The Oxford Handbook of the US Constitution*, New York: OUP.
* P. Rutland, (2007) ‘Britain’, in J. Kopstein and M. Lichbach. (eds.) *Comparative Politics: Interest, Identities and Institutions in a Changing Global Order.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 39-79.

**6.1 Paper - XIII**

**Modern Political Philosophy**

**Course objective:** Philosophy and politics are closely intertwined. We explore this convergence by identifying five main tendencies here. Students will be exposed to the manner in which the questions of politics have been posed in terms that have implications for larger questions of thought and existence.

Total Lectures- 70

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I : Modernity and its discourses** – **(Marks – 16)**

Concept of Modernity, Renaissance, Enlightenment; Modernity and liberalism, Gandhi’s Critique to modern civilization, Modernity versus postmodernism

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Romantics- (Marks – 16)**

Jean Jacques Rousseau –Social Contract, General Will, local or direct democracy, self government, origin ofinequality; Mary Wollstonecraft- Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau’s idea of education

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III: Liberal socialist- (Marks – 16)**

John Stuart Mill- Liberty, suffrage and subjection of women, right of minorities; utilityprinciple.

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit IV. Radicals**  **(Marks – 16)**

Karl Marx -Alienation; difference with other kinds of materialism; Gramsci-Hegemony**;** Alexandra Kollontai- Views on Morality; socialization of housework; disagreement with Lenin.

 10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-**V: **Eco-politics- (Marks – 16)**

meaning, nature and waves of eco-politics, concept of Green Politics, ogy

10 Lectures and 4 Tutorials

Reading List:

* Review: I. Kant. (1784) ‘What is Enlightenment?,’ available at <http://theliterarylink.com/kant.html>, Accessed: 19.04.2013
* S. Hall (1992) ‘Introduction’, in *Formations of Modernity* UK: Polity Press pages 1-16
* B. Nelson, (2008) *Western Political Thought*. New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 221-255.
* M. Keens-Soper, (2003) ‘Jean Jacques Rousseau: The Social Contract’, in M. Forsyth and M. Keens-Soper, (eds) *A Guide to the Political Classics: Plato to Rousseau.* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 171-202.
* C. Jones, (2002) ‘Mary Wollstonecraft’s *Vindications* and their Political Tradition’ in C. Johnson, (ed.) *The Cambridge Companion to Mary Wollstonecraft,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 42-58.
* S. Ferguson, (1999) ‘The Radical Ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft’, in *Canadian Journal of Political Science* XXXII (3), pp. 427-50, Available at http://digitalcommons.ryerson.ca/politics, Accessed: 19.04.2013.
* H. Magid, (1987) ‘John Stuart Mill’, in L. Strauss and J. Cropsey, (eds), *History of Political Philosophy*, 2nd edition. Chicago: Chicago University Press, pp. 784-801.
* P. Kelly, (2003) ‘J.S. Mill on Liberty’, in D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds.) *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 324-359.
* J. Cropsey, (1987) ‘Karl Marx’, in L. Strauss and J. Cropsey, (eds) *History of Political Philosophy*, 2ndEdition. Chicago: Chicago University Press, pp. 802-828.
* L. Wilde, (2003) ‘Early Marx’, in D. Boucher and P. Kelly, P. (eds) *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present.* New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 404-435.
* V. Bryson, (1992) ‘Marxist Feminism in Russia’ in *Feminist Political Theory,* London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 114-122
* C. Sypnowich, (1993) ‘Alexandra Kollontai and the Fate of Bolshevik Feminism’ *Labour/Le Travail* Vol. 32 (Fall 1992) pp. 287-295
* A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) *Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 328-354.
* Phukon Girin, Glimpse to Political Thought, DVS Publishers, Guwahati, 2013
* B. Ollman (1991) *Marxism: An Uncommon Introduction,* New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
* G. Blakely and V. Bryson (2005) *Marx and Other Four Letter Words,* London: Pluto
* A. Kollontai, (1977) ‘Social Democracy and the Women’s Question’, in *Selected Writings of Alexandra Kollontai,* London: Allison & Busby, pp. 29-74.
* C. Porter, (1980) *Alexandra Kollontai: The Lonely Struggle of the Woman who defied Lenin,* New York: Dutton Children’s Books.

**6.2 Paper - XIV**

**Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective**

**Course objective:** In this course students will be trained in the application of comparative methods to the study of politics. The course is comparative in both what we study and how we study. In the process the course aims to introduce undergraduate students to some of the range of issues, literature, and methods that cover comparative political.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics (Marks – 16)**

* Political Culture: meaning, nature, types
* Political Culture in Developed and Developing Nations
* New Institutionalism: meaning and nature

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Electoral and Party System (Marks – 16)**

* Definition and procedures
* Types of election system: First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation
* Historical contexts of emergence of the party system
* Political Parties: Meaning, Types, ideology, structure, leadership,
* Election and Coalition Politics

12 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III: Nation-state (Marks – 16)**

* Concept of nation–state
* Historical evolution in Western Europe and postcolonial contexts
* ‘Nation’ and ‘State’: debates

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-IV: Democratization (Marks – 16)**

* Democratization: conceptual understanding
* Process of democratization in postcolonial Countries
* Process of democratization in post- authoritarian Countries
* Process of democratization in post-communist Countries

**Unit-V: Federalism (Marks – 16)**

* Federalism: historical context
* Federation and Confederation: debates around territorial division of powers

8 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

***READING LIST***

* M. Pennington, (2009) ‘Theory, Institutional and Comparative Politics’, in J. Bara andPennington. (eds.) *Comparative Politics: Explaining Democratic System.* Sage Publications,New Delhi, pp. 13-40.
* M. Howard, (2009) ‘Culture in Comparative Political Analysis’, in M. Lichback and A.Zuckerman, pp. 134- S. (eds.) *Comparative Political: Rationality, Culture, and Structure*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
* B. Rosamond, (2005) ‘Political Culture’, in B. Axford, et al. *Politics*, London: Routledge, pp.57-81.
* P. Hall, Taylor and C. Rosemary, (1996) ‘Political Science and the Three NewInstitutionalism’, *Political Studies*. XLIV, pp. 936-957.
* L. Rakner, and R. Vicky, (2011) ‘Institutional Perspectives’, in P. Burnell, et .al. (eds.) *Politicalin the Developing World.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 53-70.
* A. Heywood, (2002) ‘Representation, Electoral and Voting’, in *Politics*. New York: Palgrave,pp. 223-245.
* A. Evans, (2009) ‘Elections Systems’, in J. Bara and M. Pennington, (eds.) *Comparativepolitics.* New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 93-119.
* R. Moser, and S. Ethan, (2004) ‘Mixed Electoral Systems and Electoral System Effects:Controlled Comparison and Cross-national Analysis’, in *Electoral Studies.* 23, pp. 575-599.
* A. Cole, (2011) ‘Comparative Political Parties: Systems and Organizations’, in J. Ishiyama, andM. Breuning, (eds) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book*. Los Angeles: SagePublications, pp. 150-158.
* A. Heywood, (2002) ‘Parties and Party System’, in *Politics*. New York : Palgrave, pp. 247-268.
* B. Criddle, (2003) ‘Parties and Party System’, in R. Axtmann, (ed.) *Understanding DemocraticPolitics: An Introduction*. London: Sage Publications, pp. 134-142.
* W. O’Conner, (1994) ‘A Nation is a Nation, is a Sate, is a Ethnic Group, is a …’, in J.Hutchinson and A. Smith, (eds.) *Nationalism.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 36-46.
* K. Newton, and J. Deth, (2010) ‘The Development of the Modern State ‘, in *Foundations ofComparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World.* Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress, pp. 13-33.
* A. Heywood, (2002), ‘The State’, in *Politics*. New York: Palgrave, pp. 85-102
* T. Landman, (2003) ‘Transition to Democracy’, in *Issues and Methods of ComparativeMethods: An Introduction.* London: Routledge, pp. 185-215.
* K. Newton, and J. Deth, (2010) ‘Democratic Change and Persistence’, in *Foundations ofComparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*. Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress, pp. 53-67.
* J. Haynes, (1999) ‘State and Society’, in *The Democratization.* Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 20-38;39-63.
* B. Smith, (2003) ‘Democratization in the Third World’, in *Understanding Third World Politics:Theories of Political Change and Development*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp.250-274.
* M. Burgess, (2006) *Comparative Federalism: Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge, pp.135-161.
* R. Watts, (2008) ’Introduction’, in *Comparing Federal Systems.* Montreal and Kingston:McGill Queen’s University Press, pp. 1-27
* R. Saxena, (2011) ‘Introduction’, in Saxena, R (eds.) *Varieties of Federal Governance: MajorContemporary Models.* New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. xii-x1.

**B2GE**

**Contemporary Political Economy**

**Course Objective**: Given the growing recognition worldwide of the importance of the political economy approach to the study of global order, this course has the following objectives: 1. To familiarize the students with the different theoretical approaches; 2. To give a brief overview of the history of the evolution of the modern capitalist world; 3. To highlight the important contemporary problems, issues and debates on how these should be addressed.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Approaches to Political Economy (Marks – 16)**

* Classical Liberalism,
* Marxism,
* Welfarism,
* Neo-liberalism,
* Gandhian approach.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: Capitalist Transformation (Marks – 16)**

* European Feudalism and Transition to Capitalism
* Globalization: Transnational Corporations, World Trade Organization, Non-governmentalOrganizations (their role in development)

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III: Issues in Development-I (Marks – 16)**

* Culture: Media and Television
* Big Dams and Environmental Concerns
* Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade
* Knowledge Systems

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-IV: Issues in Development-II (Marks – 16)**

* Development and Displacement
* State, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Development
* Interest Groups, State steered Development and Peoples’ Movements

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-V: Globalization and Development Dilemmas (Marks – 16)**

* IT revolution and Debates on Sovereignty
* Gender
* Racial and Ethnic Problems
* Migration

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Essential Readings**

* Arblaster, A. (2006) ‘The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism’ in Lal, D. *Reviving the Invisible Hand: The Case for Classical Liberalism in the Twentyfirst Century.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 1- 8, 17- 30, and 48- 51.
* Mandel, E. (1979) *An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory.* New York: Pathfinder Press, 3rd print, pp. 3-73.
* Kersbergen, K.V. and Manow, P. (2009) *Religion, Class Coalition and Welfare State.*
* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, chapters 1 and 10, pp. 1-38; 266-295
* Andersen, J. G. (ed.) (2008) 'The Impact of Public Policies' in Caramani, D *Comparative*
* *Politics.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, ch 22, pp. 547- 563 .
* Harvey, D. (2005) A *Brief History of Neo-liberalism.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1- 206.
* Ghosh, B.N. (2007) *Gandhian Political Economy: Principles, Practice and Policy*. Ashgate Publishing Limited, pp. 21- 88.
* Phukan, M. (1998) *The Rise of the Modern West: Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe.* Delhi: Macmillan India, (ch.14: Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism), pp. 420- 440.
* Gilpin, R. (2003) *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order.*Hyderabad: Orient Longman, pp. 278- 304.
* Kennedy, P. (1993) *Preparing for the Twentieth Century.* UK: Vintage, Ch. 3
* Gelinas, J. B. (2003) *Juggernaut Politics- Understanding Predatory Globalization.* Halifax, Fernwood, Ch.3. Available from: *www.globalpolicy.org*
* Gilpin, R. (2003) *Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order.*Hyderabad: Orient Longman, Ch. 8, pp. 196- 233.
* Prasad, K. (2000) *NGOs and Social-economic Development Opportunities*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep, ch. 1, 2, 3, 5.
* Fisher, J. (2003) *Non-governments – NGOs and the Political Development in the Third World.*Jaipur: Rawat, ch. 1, 4, 6.81
* Media and Television Mackay, H. (2004) ‘The Globalization of Culture’ in Held, D. (ed.) *A*
* *Globalizing World? Culture, Economics and Politics*. London: Routledge, pp. 47- 84
* Tomlinson, J. (2004) ‘Cultural Imperialism’ in Lechner, F. J and Boli, J. (eds.) *The Globalization Reader.* Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 303- 311.
* Lechner, F. J and Boli, J. (eds.) (2004) *The Globalization Reader.* Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 361- 376 and 398- 404.
* Held, D. and Mcrew, A. (eds.) (2000) *The Global Transformations Reader*. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 374- 386.
* Singh, S. (1997) *Taming the Waters: The Political Economy of Large Dams in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 133- 163, 182- 203, 204- 240.
* Kesselman, M. (2007) *The Politics of Globalization.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, pp. 330- 339.
* Marglin, S. (1990) ‘Towards the Decolonisation of the Mind’ in Marglin, S. and Marglin, F. A. (eds.) *Dominating Knowledge: Development, Culture and Resistance*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1- 28.
* *L. Lechner, F. J and Boli, J. (eds.) (2004) The Globalization Reader. Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 211- 244.*
* *Held, D. and Mcrew, A. (eds.) (2000) The Global Transformations Reader. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 105-155.*
* *Omahe, K. (2004) ‘The End of the Nation State’, L. Lechner, F. J and Boli, J. (eds.) The Globalization Reader. Oxford: Blackwell, ch. 29.*
* *Glen, J. (2007) Globalization: North-South Perspectives.* London: Routledge, ch.6.
* Sen, A. (2006) *Identity and Violence: Illusion and Destiny.* London: Penguin/Allen Lane, ch.7, pp. 130-148.
* Berkovitch, N. (2004) ‘The Emergence and Tranformation of the International Women’s
* Movements’ in L. Lechner, F. J and Boli, J. (eds.) *The Globalization Reader.* Oxford: Blackwell, ch.31, pp. 251- 257.
* Steans, J. (2000) ‘The Gender Dimension’ in Held, D. and Mcrew, A. (eds.), *The Global Transformations Reader.* Cambridge: Polity Press, ch.35, pp. 366- 373.
* Tickner, J. A. (2008) ‘Gender in World Politics’ in Baylis, J.,Smith, S. & Owens, P. (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics*, 4th edn., New Delhi: Oxford University Press, ch.15.
* Kesselman, M. and Krieger, J. (2006) *Readings in Comparative Politics: Political Challenges and Changing Agendas*. Boston: Houghton Miffin Company, pp. 243- 254 and 266- 276.
* Arya, S. and Roy, A. (eds.) *Poverty Gender and Migration.* New Delhi: Sage, Ch. 1
* Kesselman, M. (2007) *The Politics of Globalization.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, pp. 450- 462.
* Nayyar, D. (ed.) (2002) *Governing Globalization.* Delhi: OUP, pp. 144- 176.

**B3 GE**

**Feminism: Theory and Practice**

**Course Objective:** The aim of the course is to explain contemporary debates on feminism and the history of feminist struggles. The course begins with a discussion on construction of gender and an understanding of the complexity of patriarchy and goes on to analyze theoretical debates within feminism. The paper also covers the history of feminism in the west, socialist societies and in anti-colonial struggles. Further the course focuses on the Indian society, economy and polity with a view to understanding the structures of gender inequalities.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Concepts in Feminism-** **(Marks – 16)**

Gender, Sexual Division of Labour, Patriarchy, Private-Public Dichotomy, Sameness Difference Paradigm, Feminist interpretation of power and state.

**Unit-II: Traditions of Feminism (Marks – 16)**

 Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism and Third World Traditions.

**Unit-III: History of Feminism: (Marks – 16)**

 **Origins of Feminism in the West:** France, Britain and United States of America,
 **Feminism in the Socialist Countries**: China, Cuba and erstwhile USSR

**Unit IV: The Indian Experience (16 Lectures) (Marks – 16)**

History of women’s movement in India, Feminist issues and women’s participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India, Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India.

Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations
in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and
bargaining, Property Rights Understanding Woman’s Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women’s work , Female headed
households.

**Unit-V: The Contemporary issues in Feminism: (Marks – 16)**

Women and Rights,

Women and Work,

Women and violence,

Women and institution,

 Women and Poverty,

 Women and power.

Reading List:

* Geetha, V. (2002) *Gender*. Calcutta: Stree.
* Geetha, V. (2007) *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: Stree.
* Jagger, Alison. (1983) *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. U.K.: Harvester Press, pp. 25-350.
* Lerner, Gerda. (1986) *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
* Rowbotham, Shiela. (1993) *Women in Movements*. New York and London: Routledge, Section I, pp. 27-74 and 178-218.
* Jayawardene, Kumari. (1986) *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*. London: Zed Books, pp. 1-24, 71-108, and Conclusion.
* Forbes, Geraldine (1998) *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,pp. 1-150.
* Eisentein, Zillah. (1979) *Capitalist Patriarchy and the Case for Socialist Feminism*. New York: Monthly Review Press, pp. 271-353.
* Funk, Nanette & Mueller, Magda. (1993) *Gender, Politics and Post-Communism*. New York and London: Routledge, Introduction and Chapter 28.
* Chaudhuri, Maiyatree. (2003) ‘Gender in the Making of the Indian Nation State’, in Rege, Sharmila. (ed.) *The Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage.
* Banarjee, Sikata. (2007) ‘Gender and Nationalism: The Masculinisation of Hinduism and Female Political Participation’, in Ghadially, Rehana. (ed.) *Urban Women in Contemporary*

*India: A Reader*. New Delhi: Sage.

* Roy, Kumkum. (1995) ‘Where Women are Worshipped, There Gods Rejoice: The Mirage of the Ancestress of the Hindu Women’, in Sarkar, Tanika & Butalia, Urvashi. (eds.) *Women and the Hindu Right*. Delhi: Kali for Women, pp. 10-28.
* Chakravarti, Uma. (1988) ‘Beyond the Altekarian Paradigm: Towards a New Understanding of Gender Relations in Early Indian History’, *Social Scientist*, Volume 16, No. 8.
* Banerjee, Nirmala. (1999) ‘Analysing Women’s work under Patriarchy’ in Sangari, Kumkum & Chakravarty, Uma. (eds.) *From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender*. Delhi: Manohar.
* Gandhi, Nandita & Shah, Nandita. (1991) *The Issues at Stake – Theory and Practice in Contemporary Women’s Movement in India*. Delhi: Zubaan, pp. 7-72.
* Shinde, Tarabai (1993) ‘Stri-Purush Tulna’, in Tharu, Susie & Lalita, K. (eds.) *Women Writing in India, 600 BC to the Present. Vol. I.* New York: Feminist Press.
* Desai, Neera & Thakkar, Usha. (2001) *Women in Indian Society*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

**B4GE**

**Gandhi and the Cotemporary World**

**Course objective:** Locating Gandhi in a global frame, the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications. It will introduce students to key instances of

Gandhi’s continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I:**  **Gandhi on Modern Civilization and Ethics of Development (Marks – 16)**

* Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity
* Critique of Development: Narmada Bachao Andolan

**Unit-II:** **Gandhian thought in Theory (Marks – 16)**

* Theories of Satyagraha and Ahimsa
* Trusteeship
* Critique of Caste
* Vision of State

**Unit – III:** **Gandhian thought in practice (Marks – 16)**

* Satyagraha in Action – Kheda
* Satyagraha; Temple Entry
* Dandi March
* Bhoodan Movement

**Unit- IV:** **Gandhi’s Legacy (Marks – 16)**

* Tolerance: Anti- Racism Movements (Anti-Apartheid and Martin Luther king)
* The Pacifist Movement - Disarmament Movement Peace Brigades International 1981 (PBI)
* Peace & Ecology movement (Green peace Movement)
* Women’s Movements – Cipko Movement, Anti-Liqour Movement, Bodhgaya Struggle

**Unit- V:** **Gandhi and the idea of political (Marks – 16)**

* Swaraj
* Swadeshi

Reading list:

* B. Parekh, (1997) ‘The Critique of Modernity’, in *Gandhi: A Brief Insight,* Delhi: SterlingPublishing Company, pp. 63-74.
* K. Ishii, (2001) ‘The Socio-economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi: As an Origin ofAlternative Development’, *Review of Social Economy*. Vol. 59 (3), pp. 297-312.
* D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’, in *Gandhi in his Time and Ours*. Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp. 224- 234.
* A Baviskar, (1995) ‘The Politics of the Andolan’, in In the Belly of the River: Tribal ConflictOver Development in the Narmada Valley, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.202-228.
* R Iyer, (ed) (1993) ‘Chapter 4’ in *The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
* R. Ramashray, (1984) ‘Liberty Versus Liberation’, in *Self and Society: A Study in GandhianThought*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
* B. Parekh, (1997) ‘Satyagrah’, in *Gandhi: A Brief Insight,* Delhi: Sterling Publishing Company,pp. 51-63.
* D. Dalton, (2000) ‘Gandhi’s originality’, in A. Parel (ed) *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, NewDelhi: Lexington Books, pp.63-86.
* D. Hardiman, (1981) ‘The Kheda Satyagraha’, in *Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat: KhedaDistrict, 1917-1934*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 86-113.
* J. Brown, (2000) ‘Gandhi and Human Rights: In search of True humanity’, in A. Parel (ed)*Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi: Lexington Books, pp. 93-100.
* R. Iyer, (2000) ‘Chapter 10 and 11’, in *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*,New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 251-344
* P. Rao, (2009) ‘Gandhi, Untouchability and the Postcolonial Predicament: A Note’. *SocialScientist*. Vol. 37 (1/2). Pp. 64-70.
* B. Parekh, (1999) ‘Discourse on Unsociability’, in *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: AnAnalysis of Gandhi's Political Discourse*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.
* D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Fighting Religious Hatreds’, in *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*. Delhi:Oxford University Press.
* D. Hardiman, (2003) ‘Gandhi’s Global Legacy’, in *Gandhi in His Time and Ours*. Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press, pp. 238-283.
* Manimala, (1984) ‘Zameen Kenkar? Jote Onkar: Women’s participation in the Bodhgaya struggles’, in M. Kishwar and R. Vanita (eds) *In Search of Answers: Indian Women’s Voices from Manushi,* London: Zed Press.
* A. Ghosh and T. Babu, (2006) ‘Lage Raho Munna Bhai: Unravelling Brand ‘Gandhigiri’, *Economic and Political Weekly,* 41 (51), pp. 5225 – 5227.
* J Brown and A Parel (eds), *Cambridge Companion to Gandhi*, Cambridge University Press 2011
* P. Chatterjee, (1986) ‘The Moment of Maneuver’, in *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A derivative discourse?*, Delhi: Zed Books.
* Indian Council for Historical Research (1976) ‘The Logic of Gandhian Nationalism: Civil Disobedience and the Gandhi – Irwin Pact, 1930-31’, *Indian Historical Review*, Available at http://www.ichrindia.org/journal.pdf, Accessed: 18.04.2013.
* D. Dalton, (1996) ‘Swaraj: Gandhi’s Idea of Freedom’, in *Mahatma Gandhi: Selected PoliticalWritings*, USA: Hackett Publishing, pp. 95-148.
* A. Parel (ed.) (1997) ‘Editor’s Introduction’, in *Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
* A. Baviskar, (1995) ‘National Development, Poverty and the environment’, in *In the Belly ofthe River: Tribal Conflict Over Development in the Narmada Valley*, Delhi: Oxford UniversityPress, pp. 18-33.
* B. Parekh, (1997) ‘Religious Thought’, in *Gandhi: A Brief Insight,* Delhi: Sterling PublishingCompany.
* R. Iyer, (1993) *The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi: Oxford UniversityPress, pp. 299-344; 347-373.
* S. Sarkar, (1982) *Modern India 1885-1947*, New Delhi: Macmillan, pp. 432-39.
* R. Iyer, (2001) *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press. pp. 344-358.
* H. Coward, (2003) ‘Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Untouchability’, in H. Coward (ed) *IndianCritiques of Gandhi,* New York: State University of New York Press, pp. 41-66.
* J. Lipner, (2003) ‘A Debate for Our Times’, in Harold Coward (ed) *Indian Critiques of Gandhi,*New York: State University of New York Press, pp. 239-58
* M. Gandhi, (1941) ‘Chapter 1, 2, 9, 15, and 16’, in *Constructive Programme: Its Meaning andPlace*, Ahmedabad: Navjivan Trust.
* R. Terchek, (1998) *Gandhi: Struggling for Autonomy*, USA: Rowman and LittlefieldPublishers.
* N. Dirks, (2001), ‘The Reformation of Caste: Periyar, Ambedkar and Gandhi’, in *Castes ofMind: Colonialism and the making of Modern India*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
* R. Mukharjee, (ed) (1995), *The Penguin Gandhi Reader*, New Delhi: Penguin.
* T. Weber, (2006) 'Gandhi is dead, Long live Gandhi- The Post Gandhi Gandhian Movement in India', in *Gandhi, Gandhism and the Gandhians*, New Delhi
* A. Taneja, (2005) Gandhi Women and the National Movement 1920-1947, New Delhi:Haranand Publishers.
* J. Brown, (2008) *Gandhi and Civil Disobedience: The Mahatma in Indian Politics*, Cambridge:Cambridge University Press, 2008
* R. Ramashray, (1984) ‘What Beyond the Satanic Civilization?’, in *Self and Society: A Study inGandhian Thought*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

**B5GE**

**Understanding Ambedkar**

**Course objective:** This course is broadly intended to introduce Ambedkar’s ideas and theirrelevance in contemporary India, by looking beyond caste. Ambedkar’s philosophicalcontributions towards Indian economy and class question, sociological interpretations onreligion, gender, caste and cultural issues; ideas on politics such as concepts of nation, state,democracy, law and constitutionalism are to be pedagogically interrogated and interpreted.This will help students to critically engage themselves with the existing social concerns, stateand economic structures and other institutional mechanisms. This also will facilitate them tostrengthen their creative thinking with a collective approach to understand ongoing social,political, cultural and economic phenomena of the society.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: Introducing Ambedkar ` (Marks – 16)**

* A short introduction on Amedkar:
* Approach to Study: Polity, History, Economy, Religion, Society

**Unit-II: Caste and Religion (Marks – 16)**

* Caste, Untouchability and Critique of Hindu Social Order
* Religion and Conversion
* Clash of ideas with Gandhi

**Unit-III: Women’s Question (Marks – 16)**

* Rise and Fall of Hindu Women
* Hindu Code Bill

**Unit-IV: Political and Economic Vision (Marks – 16)**

* Nation and nationalism
* Democracy and Citizenship
* Land and Labour

**Unit-V: Constitutionalism (Marks – 16)**

* Rights and Representations
* Constitution as an ‘Instrument of Social Transformation’

**READING LIST**

* G. Omvedt, (2008) ‘Phule-Remembering The Kingdom of Bali’, Seeking Begumpura Navyana,pp. 159-184.M.
* Gore, (1993) *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar’s Political and Social Thought,*Delhi: Sage Publication, pp. 73-122 ; 196-225.
* B. Ambedkar, (1989) ‘Annihilation of Caste with a Reply to Mahatma Gandhi’, in *Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches: Vol. 1*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 23-96.
* E. Zelliot, (1996) ‘From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement’, in *TheLeadership of Babasaheb Ambedkar*, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 53-78.
* G. Omvedt, *Liberty Equality and Community: Dr. Ambedkar’s Vision of New Social Order*, Available at http://www.ambedkar.org/research/LibertyEquality.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013.
* B. Ambedkar, (1987) ‘The Hindu Social Order: Its Essential Principles’, in *Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar Writings and Speeches: Vol. 3*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, 1989, pp. 95-129.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Conditions Precedent for the successful working of Democracy’, in *Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt, Government ofMaharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 472-486.
* G. Aloysius, (2009). *Ambedkar on Nation and Nationalism*, Critical Quest, Delhi.
* B. R. Ambedkar, (2003), ‘I have no Homeland’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings andSpeeches Vol- 17,* Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-51-58.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003), ‘Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Bringing The Untouchables on thePolitical Horizon of India and Lying A Foundation of Indian Democracy’, in *Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-I*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra,Mumbai, pp-63-178.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Buddhism paved way for Democracy and Socialistic Pattern of Society’,in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt.,Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 406-409.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Failure of Parliamentary Democracy will Result in Rebellion, Anarchyand Communism’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, EducationDeptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 423-437.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Prospects of Democracy in India’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writingsand Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 519-523.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘People cemented by feeling of one country, One Constitution and OneDestiny, Take the Risk of Being Independent’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings andSpeeches Vol. 17-III,* Education Deptt, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 13-59.
* Constituent Assembly Debates, Ambedkar’s speech on Draft Constitution on 4th November1948, *CAD Vol. VII*, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Government of India, 3rd Print, pp. 31-41.
* B. Ambedkar, (2013), *States and Minorities*, Delhi: Critical Quest.
* A. Gajendran, (2007) ‘Representation’, in S. Thorat and Aryama (eds.), *Ambedkar inRetrospect: Essays on Economics, Politics and Society,* Delhi: Rawat Publishers, pp. 184-194.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003), ‘Depressed Classes against Second Chamber: Dr. Ambedkar on JointParliamentary Committee Report Provision for Better Representation Demanded’, in *Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-I,* Education Deptt, Government ofMaharashtra, Mumbai, pp. 231-243.
* B. Ambedkar, (1987) ‘Buddha or Karl Marx’, in *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings andSpeeches, Vol. 3*, Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp-442-462.
* S. Thorat, (2007) ‘Economic System, Development and Economic Planning’, in S. Thorat andAryama (eds), *Ambedkar in Retrospect: Essays on Economics, Politics and Society*, Delhi:Rawat Publishers, pp. 25-48.
* B. Ambedkar, (1991) ‘*Labor and Parliamentary Democracy and Welfare’*, in *Dr. BabasahebAmbedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 10,* Education Deptt., Government of Maharashtra,Mumbai, pp. 106-112; 139-143; 243-252
* B. Mungekar, (2007) ‘Labour Policy’ in S. Thorat and Aryama (eds), *Ambedkar in Retrospect:Essays on Economics, Politics and Society,* Delhi: Rawat Publishers, pp. 76-92.
* R. Ram, (2010) ‘Dr, Ambedkar, Neo Liberal Market-Economy and Social Democracy in India’,in *Human Rights Global Focus,* Vol. V (384), pp. 12-38, Available atwww.roundtableindia.co.in, Accessed: 19.04.2013.
* B. Ambedkar, (2003) ‘Trade Union must Enter Politics to Protect their Interests’, in *Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol. 17-III*, Education Deptt, Government ofMaharashtra, Mumbai, pp.174-192.
* B. Ambedkar, (1991) ‘Why Indian Labour determined to War’, in *Dr. Babasaheb AmbedkarWritings and Speeches, Vol. 10*, Education Deptt, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai, pp.36-43.
* A. Teltumbde and S. Sen (eds), ‘Caste Question in India’, in *Scripting the Change, SelectedWritings of Anuradha Ghandi*, pp. 62- 91.

**B6GE**

 **Governance: Issues and Challenges**

***Objectives*:** This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times. There is a need to understand the importance of the concept of governance in the context of a globalising world, environment, administration, development. The essence of governance is explored through the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit-I: GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE- (Marks – 16)**

* Meaning and Concepts,
* Difference between Government and Governance**,**
* Role of State in the era of Globalisation,
* State, Market and Civil Society.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-II: GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT- (Marks – 16)**

* Changing Dimensions of Development: Development - Human Development,
* Strengthening Democracy through Good Governance.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-III: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE- (Marks – 16)**

* Human-Environment Interaction,
* Green Governance,
* Sustainable Human Development.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-IV: LOCAL GOVERNANCE- (Marks – 16)**

* Democratic Decentralization: Concepts, Evolution and Significance.
* People's Participation in Governance: Understanding Participatory Development.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit-V: GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES IN INDIA: BEST PRACTICES-**

**(Marks – 16)**

* Public Service Guarantee Acts: Introduction to NRHM & MGNREGA.
* Electronic Governance,
* Citizens Charter & Right to Information,
* Corporate Social Responsibility.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**READINGS:**

* B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya, (eds.) *The Governance Discourse.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press,1998
* Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham [eds.] , *Good Governance, Democratic Societies And Globalisation*, Sage Publishers, 2004
* United Nation Development Programme , *Reconceptualising Governance*, New York, 1997
* Carlos Santiso, *Good Governance and Aid Effectiveness: The World Bank and Conditionality,* Johns Hopkins University, The Georgetown Public Policy Review ,Volume VII, No.1, 2001
* Vasudha Chotray and Gery Stroker , Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach , Palgrave Macmillan ,2008
* J. Rosenau, ‘Governance, Order, and Change in World Politics’, in J. Rosenau, and E. Czempiel (eds.) *Governance without Government: Order and Change in World Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press ,1992
* B. Nayar (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007 pp. 218-240.
* Smita Mishra Panda , *Engendering Governance Institutions: State, Market And Civil Society*, Sage Publications,2008
* Neera Chandhoke, *State And Civil Society Explorations In Political Theory* , Sage Publishers,1995
* B. C. Smith, *Good Governance and Development,* Palgrave, 2007
* World Bank Report, *Governance And Development*, 1992
* P. Bardhan, ‘Epilogue on the Political Economy of Reform in India’, in *The Political Economy of Development in India*. 6th edition, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005
* J. Dreze and A. Sen, *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995
* Niraja Gopal Jayal[ed.], *Democracy in India*, Oxford University Press, 2007
* Ramachandra Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*, Longman Publishers, 1999
* J.P. Evans, *Environmental Governance*, Routledge , 2012
* Emilio F. Moran, *Environmental Social Science: Human - Environment interactions and Sustainability*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2010
* Burns H Weston and David Bollier, *Green Governance: Ecological Survival, Human Rights, and the Law of the Commons,* Cambridge University Press, 2013
* Bina Agarwal, *Gender And Green Governance* , Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013
* J. Volger, ‘Environmental Issues’, in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2011, pp. 348-362.
* A. Heywood, *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave, 2011, pp. 383-411.
* N. Carter, *The Politics of Environment: Ideas, Activism, Policy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007, pp. 13-81
* Pranab Bardhan and Dilip Mookherjee, *Decentralization And Local Governance In Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective*, MIT Press, 2006
* T.R. Raghunandan, *Decentralization And Local Governments: The Indian Experience, Readings On The Economy, Polity And Society*, Orient Blackswan, 2013
* Pardeep Sachdeva, *Local Government In India*, Pearson Publishers, 2011
* P. de Souza, (2002) ‘Decentralization and Local Government: The Second Wind of Democracy in India’, in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) *India’s Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices and Controversies,* New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2002
* Mary John, ‘Women in Power? Gender, Caste and Politics of Local Urban Governance’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 42(39), 2007
* Niraja Gopal Jayal **,** *Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism, and Development in Contemporary India*, Oxford University Press, 1999
* Reetika Khera[ed.], *The Battle for Employment Guarantee*, Oxford University Press,2011
* Nalini Juneja, *Primary Education for All in the City of Mumbai: The Challenge Set By Local Actors'* , International Institute For Educational Planning, UNESCO : Paris, 2001
* Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi , *Gender, Justice, Development, and Rights* , Oxford University Press, 2002
* Jugal Kishore, National Health Programs of India: National Policies and Legislations, Century Publications, 2005
* Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, *India, Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, 1995
* K. Lee and Mills, *The Economic Of Health In Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press,1983
* Marmar Mukhopadhyay and Madhu Parhar (eds.) *Education in India: Dynamics of Development,* Shipra Publications, 2007
* K. Vijaya Kumar, *Right to Education Act 2009: Its Implementation as to Social Development in India*, Akansha Publishers, 2012
* Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze, *Omnibus: Poverty and Famines, Hunger and Public Action, India- Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, 1998
* Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen, *An Uncertain Glory: India And Its Contradictions*, Princeton University Press, 2013
* Reetika Khera- *Rural Poverty And Public Distribution System*, EPW, Vol-XLVIII,No.45-46,Nov 2013
* Pradeep Chaturvedi , *Women And Food Security: Role Of Panchayats* , Concept Publishing House, 2002
* Bidyut Mohanty, “Women, Right to Food and Role of Panchayats”, Mainstream, Vol. LII, No. 42, October 11, 2014
* D. Crowther*, Corporate Social Responsibility*, Deep and Deep Publishers, 2008
* Sanjay K. Agarwal, *Corporate Social Responsibility in India*, Sage Publishers, 2008
* Pushpa Sundar, *Business & Community: The Story of Corporate Social Responsibility in India*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2013

**B7GE**

**POLITICS OF NORTH EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASSAM**

**Objectives:** The primary aim of this paper is acquaint with the students with the sensitive peripheral states of India that has attracted the attention of the social scientists since a few years back. Moreover, being the citizens of the Northeast region it is invariably the concern of the students to have proper understanding of their own area. This is also one of the objectives of introducing this paper.

**Total Marks: 80 Time: 3 Hours**

**Unit – I : Emergence of Northeast as a region – (Marks – 16)**

* Geo-political features,
* Heterogeneous character of Northeast Society and its impact on Politics,
* Tribals (both the Hills and Plains) and non-tribals politics.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit – II: Politics of Ethnicity in Assam: (Marks – 16)**

* Politics of migration and its impact on identity movements,
* Language movements,
* Foreign national movement,
* Insurgencyand Secessionist movements.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit – III: Politics of Autonomy in Assam: (Marks – 16)**

* Regionalism and sub-regionalism,
* Demand for Autonomous state and Sixth Schedule,
* Demand for Separate State.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit – IV: Politics of Development**: **(Marks – 16)**

* Role of Middle Class,
* Students and youth,
* Environment &Displacement.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Unit – V: Inter-States border disputes**: **(Marks – 16)**

* Assam – Arunachal Pradesh Border,
* Assam – Nagaland Border,
* Assam – Meghalaya Border.

10 Lecture and 4 Tutorials

**Books Recommended:**

* Joysankar Hazarika : Geopolitics of Northeast India, Gyan Publishers, New Delhi,1996
* Manirul Hussain : The Assam Movement : Class, Identity and Ideology, Manak Publications,New Delhi, 1993
* Sandhya Goswami : Language Politics in Assam, Ajanta, New Delhi, 1997
* K.M. Deka (ed.) : Nationalism and Regionalism in Northeast India, Dibrugarh University,1985
* K.M. Deka & K.N. Phukon: Ethnicity in ASSAM, Dibrugarh University, 2001
* Girin Phukon : Assam’s Attitude to Federalism, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1984 : Inter-Ethnic conflict in Northeast India, (South Asian Publishers,

NewDelhi, 2005)

: Politics of Regionalism in Northeast India (Spectrum Publication, NewDelhi, 2003.

* Girin Phukon & : Politics of Identity and Nation Building in Northeast India, South AsianN.L. Dutta (eds), Publishers, New Delhi, 1997
* A.K.Baruah: Social Tensions in Assam
* J.Upadhyay : Student Politics in Assam, 2017
* Monirul Hussain: Iterrogating Development, Sage, 2008
* S.K. Chaube : Hill Politics in Northeaswt India, Orient Longman Ltd., New Delhi, 1999
* Meeta Deka : Student Movement in Assam, Vikas, New Delhi, 1996
* Samir Kr. Das : ULFA, (United Liberation Front of Assam) : A Political analysis, 1994
* B. Dutta Roy : Re-organisation of Northeast India since, 1947 (Concept PublishingCompany, New Delhi, 1996)

**C) Discipline Specific Elective -4 DSE (any Four)**

DSE 1

Citizenship in a Globalizing World

Course Objective

The idea of citizenship holds a prominent place in human history. It defines who belongs to

a political community and who does not. Citizenship assigns a legal status, a set of rights, immunities and protections in the modern age. In many ways, the trajectory of the debates surrounding citizenship have delved into the heart of justice in a community, namely the relationship between the individual and the collective, the meaning of membership, and the distribution of benefits and burdens of that membership. Some concerns about these normative dimensions of citizenship have changed over time. The contemporary revival of interest in the concept of citizenship is a response to developments such as the disintegration of the Soviet Bloc and the rise of independent states in its wake, the rise of new forms of virulent nationalism and sub-nationalism, and globalization and migration. In addition, demands for political recognition by minorities based on new sources and forms of identity have wrought significant changes in the way we conceive of citizenship. States are scrambling to deal with tensions created in increasingly complex and diverse societies and the idea of citizenship seeks to simultaneously cross national boundaries.

This course will explore theories of citizenship, the historical development of the concept and its practice of in an increasingly globalizing world.

**Unit-I: Classical conceptions of citizenship**:

**Unit – II:The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State**

**Unit – III: Citizenship and Diversity**

**Unit – IV: Citizenship beyond the Nation-state:**

Globalization and global justice

**Unit – V: The idea of cosmopolitan citizenship**

**Essential Readings**

Acharya, Ashok. (2012) Citizenship in a Globalising World. New Delhi: Pearson.

Beiner, R. (1995) Theorising Citizenship. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Held, David (1995), Democracy and the Global Order: From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance(Stanford: Stanford University Press).

Kymlicka, Will (1999), “Citizenship in an Era of Globalization: A Response to Held,” in

Ian Shapiro and Casiano Hacker-Cordon (eds.), Democracy's Edges(Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press).

Oliver, D. and D. Heater (1994). The Foundations of Citizenship. London, Harvester Wheatsheaf.

Scholte, Jan Aart (2000), Globalization: A Critical Introduction(New York: St. Martin's).

Zolo, Danilo (1997), Cosmopolis: Prospects for World Government(Cambridge, UK: Polity Press).

**DSE - 2**

**02. Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective**

**Course objective:** This course attempts to build an understanding of human rights among students through a study of specific issues in a comparative perspective. It is important for students to see how debates on human rights have taken distinct forms historically and in the contemporary world. The course seeks to anchor all issues in the Indian context, and pulls out another country to form a broader comparative frame. Students will be expected to use a range of resources, including films, biographies, and official documents to study each theme. Thematic discussion of sub-topics in the second and third sections should include state response to issues and structural violence questions.

**Unit-I: Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization:** Understanding Human Rights, Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights, Asian Values, Three Generations of Rights

**Unit-II:** **Institutional Arrangements-**United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),CEDEW, Optional Protocols

**Unit-III: Rights in National Constitution:** India- legal Mechanism for Protection of Rights.

**Unit-IV: Issues of Human Rights:** Torture: USA and India, Surveillance and Censorship: China and India, Terrorism and Insecurity of Minorities: USA and India

**Unit-V: Structural Violence:** Caste and Race: South Africa and India, Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan, Adivasis /Aboriginals, the Land Question: Australia and India

***READING LIST***

* J. Hoffman and P. Graham, (2006) ‘Human Rights’, *Introduction to Political Theory*, Delhi, Pearson, pp. 436-458.
* SAHRDC (2006) ‘Introduction to Human Rights’; ‘Classification of Human Rights: An Overview of the First, Second, and Third Generational Rights’, in *Introducing Human Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 2: Bill of Rights.
* The Constitution of India, Chapter 3: Fundamental Rights
* M. Lippman, (1979) ‘The Protection of Universal Human Rights: The Problem of Torture’*Universal Human Rights*, Vol. 1(4), pp. 25-55
* J. Lokaneeta, (2011) ‘Torture in the TV Show 24: Circulation of Meanings’; ‘Jurisprudence on Torture and Interrogations in India’, in *Transnational Torture Law, Violence, and State Power in the United States and India,* Delhi: Orient Blackswan,
* D. O’Byrne, (2007) *Human Rights: An Introduction***,** Delhi: Pearson
* D. Lyon, (2008) Surveillance Society, Talk for Festival del Diritto, Piacenza, Italia, September 28, pp.1-7.
* u Hualing, (2012) ‘Politicized Challenges, Depoliticized Responses: Political Monitoring in China’s Transitions’, paper presented at a conference on States of Surveillance: Counter-Terrorism and Comparative Constitutionalism, at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, 13-14 December.
* U. Singh, (2012) ‘Surveillance Regimes in India’, paper presented at a conference on States of Surveillance: Counter-Terrorism and Comparative Constitutionalism, at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, 13-14 December.
* E. Scarry, (2010) ‘Resolving to Resist’, in *Rule of Law, Misrule of Men***,** Cambridge: Boston

Review Books**,** MIT, pp.1-53.

* M. Ahmad, (2002) ‘Homeland Insecurities: Racial Violence the Day after September 11’,*Social Text*, 72, Vol. 20(3), pp. 101-116.
* U. Singh, (2007) ‘The Unfolding of Extraordinariness: POTA and the Construction of Suspect Communities’, in *The State, Democracy and Anti-terror Laws in India***,** Delhi: Sage Publications, pp.165-219
* A. Pinto, (2001) ‘UN Conference against Racism: Is Caste Race?’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 36(30)
* R. Wasserstorm, (2006), ‘Racism, Sexism, and Preferential Treatment: An approach to the Topics’, in R. Goodin and P. Pettit, *Contemporary Political Philosophy: an Anthology***,** Oxford: Blackwell, pp-549-574
* R. Wolfrum, (1998) ‘Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism’ in J. Symonides, *Human Rights: New Dimensions and Challenges*, Aldershot, Ashgate/UNESCO, pp.181-198.
* A. Khan and R. Hussain, (2008), ‘Violence Against Women in Pakistan: Perceptions and Experiences of Domestic Violence’, *Asian Studies Review*, Vol. 32, pp. 239 – 253
* K.Kannabiran (2012) ‘Rethinking the Constitutional Category of Sex’, in *Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution***,** New Delhi, Routledge, pp.425-443
* N. Menon (2012) ‘Desire’, *Seeing Like a Feminist*, New Delhi: Zubaan/Penguin, pp. 91-146
* H. Goodall, (2011) *‘*International Indigenous Community Study: Adivasi Indigenous People in India’, in A. Cadzow and J. Maynard (eds**.),** *Aboriginal Studies,* Melbourne: Nelson Cengage Learning, pp.254-259.
* K. Kannabiran, (2012) ‘Adivasi Homelands and the Question of Liberty’, in *Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Routledge, pp.242-271.
* N. Watson (2011) ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Identities’ in A. Cadzow and J. Maynard (eds**.),** *Aboriginal Studies*, Melbourne: Nelson Cengage Learning, pp.43-52.
* W. Fernandes (2008) ‘India's Forced Displacement Policy and Practice. Is Compensation up to its Functions?’, in M. Cernea and H. Mathus (eds), *Can Compensation Prevent Impoverishment? Reforming Resettlement through Investments and Benefit-Sharing***,** pp. 181-207, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* A. Laws and V. Iacopino, (2002) ‘Police Torture in Punjab, India: An Extended Survey’, in *Health and Human Rights,* Vol. 6(1), pp. 195-210
* J. Morsink, (1999) *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting and Intent*, Philadelphia: University of Pensylvania Press, pp. ix-xiv
* J. Nickel, (1987) *Making Sense of Human Rights: Philosophical Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights***,** Berkeley: University of California Press.
* J. Goldman, (2005) ‘Of Treaties and Torture: How the Supreme Court Can Restrain the Executive’, in *Duke Law Journal*, Vol. 55(3), pp. 609-640.
* K. Tsutsui and C. Wotipka, (2004) Global Civil Society and the International Human Rights Movement: Citizen Participation in Human Rights International Nongovernmental Organizations, in *Social Forces*, Vol. 83(2), pp. 587-620.
* L. Rabben, (2001) Amnesty International: Myth and Reality, in *Agni*, No. 54, Amnesty International Fortieth Anniversary pp. 8-28
* M. Mohanty, (2010) ‘In Pursuit of People’s Rights: An Introduction’, in M. Mohanty et al., *Weapon of the Oppressed: Inventory of People’s Rights in India*, New Delhi: Danish Books, pp.1-11
* M. Cranston, (1973) *What are Human Rights?* New York: Taplinger
* M. Ishay, (2004) *The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era*, Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
* R. Sharan, (2009) ‘Alienation and Restoration of Tribal Land in Jharkhand in N Sundar (ed.) *Legal Grounds*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 82-112
* Text of UDHR available at <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml>
* U. Baxi, (1989) ‘From Human Rights to the Right to be Human: Some Heresies’, in S. Kothari and H. Sethi (eds.), *Rethinking Human Rights*, Delhi: Lokayan, pp.181-166

**DSE-3**

**Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India**

**Course objective**: Under the influence of globalization, development processes in India haveundergone transformation to produce spaces of advantage and disadvantage and newgeographies of power. The high social reproduction costs and dispossession of vulnerablesocial groups involved in such a development strategy condition new theatres ofcontestation and struggles. A variety of protest movements emerged to interrogate andchallenge this development paradigm that evidently also weakens the democratic space sovery vital to the formulation of critical consensus. This course proposes to introducestudents to the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over developmentparadigms and their bearing on the retrieval of democratic voice of citizens.

**UNIT- I: Development Process since Independence**

* State and planning
* Liberalization and reforms

**UNIT-II: Industrial Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure**

* Mixed economy
* Privatization
* The impact on organized and unorganized labour
* Emergence of the new middle class

**UNIT- III: Agrarian Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure**

* Land Reforms
* Green Revolution
* Agrarian crisis since the 1990s and its impact on farmers

**UNIT- IV: Social Movements I**

* Peasant
* Tribal
* Dalit

**UNIT-V: Social Movements II**

* Civil rights movements
* Women's movements
* Environmental and Ecological Movements

**READING LIST**

* Mozoomdar, (1994) ‘The Rise and Decline of Development Planning in India’, in T. Byres(ed.) *The State and Development Planning in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 73-108.
* A. Varshney, (2010) ‘Mass Politics or Elite Politics? Understanding the Politics of India’sEconomic Reforms’ in R. Mukherji (ed.) *India’s Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*,Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 146-169.
* P. Chatterjee, (2000) ‘Development Planning and the Indian State’, in Zoya Hasan (ed.),*Politics and the State in India*, New Delhi: Sage, pp.116-140.
* P. Patnaik and C. Chandrasekhar, (2007) ‘India: Dirigisme, Structural Adjustment, and theRadical Alternative’, in B. Nayar (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press, pp. 218-240.
* P. Bardhan, (2005) ‘Epilogue on the Political Economy of Reform in India’, in *The PoliticalEconomy of Development in India*. 6th impression, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* T. Singh, (1979) ‘The Planning Process and Public Process: a Reassessment’, *R. R. KaleMemorial Lecture*, Pune: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.
* A. Aggarwal, (2006) ‘Special Economic Zones: Revisiting the Policy Debate’, in *Economic andPolitical Weekly*, XLI (43-44), pp.4533-36.
* B. Nayar (1989) *India’s Mixed Economy: The Role of Ideology and its Development*, Bombay:Popular Prakashan.
* F. Frankel, (2005) ‘Crisis of National Economic Planning’, in *India’s Political Economy (1947-2004): The Gradual Revolution*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 93-340.
* L. Fernandes, (2007) *India’s New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of EconomicReform*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* S. Shyam, (2003) ‘Organizing the Unorganized’, in *Seminar*, [Footloose Labour: A Symposiumon Livelihood Struggles of the Informal Workforce, 531] pp. 47-53.
* S. Chowdhury, (2007) ‘Globalization and Labour’, in B. Nayar (ed.) *Globalization and Politicsin India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.516-526.
* V. Chibber, (2005) ‘From Class Compromise to Class Accommodation: Labor’s Incorporationinto the Indian Political Economy’ in R. Ray, and M.F. Katzenstein (eds.) *SocialMovements inIndia*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 32-60.
* A. Desai, (ed.), (1986) *Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence*, Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press, pp. xi-xxxvi
* F. Frankel, (1971) *India’s Green Revolution: Economic Gains and Political Costs*, Princetonand New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
* F. Frankel, (2009) *Harvesting Despair: Agrarian Crisis in India*, Delhi: Perspectives, pp. 161-169.
* J. Harriss, (2006) ‘Local Power and the Agrarian Political Economy’ in Harriss, J. (ed) *PowerMatters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India*, Delhi. Oxford University Press,pp. 29-32.
* K. Suri, (2006) ‘Political economy of Agrarian Distress’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*,XLI(16) pp. 1523-1529.
* P. Joshi, (1979) *Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Allied publishers.
* P. Appu, (1974) ‘Agrarian Structure and Rural Development’, in *Economic and PoliticalWeekly*, IX (39), pp.70 – 75.
* P. Sainath, (2010) ‘Agrarian Crisis and Farmers’, Suicide’, *Occasional Publication*22, NewDelhi: India International Centre (IIC).
* M. Sidhu, (2010) ‘Globalisation vis-à-vis Agrarian Crisis in India’, in R. Deshpande and S.Arora, (eds.) *Agrarian Crises and Farmer Suicides (Land Reforms in India Series),* New Delhi:Sage, pp. 149-174.
* V. Sridhar, (2006) ‘Why Do Farmers Commit Suicide? The Case Study of Andhra Pradesh’, in*Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI (16).
* G. Haragopal, and K. Balagopal, (1998) ‘Civil Liberties Movement and the State in India’, inM. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O. Tornquist, (eds.) *People’s Rights*: *Social Movements and theState in the Third World* New Delhi: Sage, pp. 353-371.
* M. Mohanty, (2002) ‘The Changing Definition of Rights in India’, in S. Patel, J. Bagchi, and K.Raj (eds.) *Thinking Social Sciences in India: Essays in Honour of Alice Thorner* Patel, NewDelhi: Sage.
* G. Omvedt, (2012) ‘The Anti-caste Movement and the Discourse of Power’, in N. Jayal (ed.)*Democracy in India*, New Delhi: Oxford India Paperbacks, sixth impression, pp.481-508.
* P. Ramana, (2011) ‘India’s Maoist Insurgency: Evolution, Current Trends and Responses’, inM. Kugelman (ed.) *India’s Contemporary Security Challenges*, Woodrow Wilson InternationalCentre for Scholars Asia Programme, Washington D.C., pp.29-47.
* A. Ray, (1996) ‘Civil Rights Movement and Social Struggle in India’, in *Economic and PoliticalWeekly*, XXI (28). pp. 1202-1205.
* A. Roy, (2010) ‘The Women’s Movement’, in N.Jayal and P. Mehta (eds.) *The OxfordCompanion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.409-422.
* N. Sundar, (2011) ‘At War with Oneself: Constructing Naxalism as India’s Biggest SecurityThreat’, in M. Kugelman (ed.) *India’s Contemporary Security Challenges*, Woodrow WilsonInternational Centre for Scholars Asia Programme, Washington D.C., pp.46-68.
* M. Weiner, (2001) ‘The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics’, in A.Kohli. (ed.) *TheSuccess of India’s Democracy*, Cambridge: CUP, pp.193-225.
* S. Sinha, (2002) ‘Tribal Solidarity Movements in India: A Review’, in G. Shah. (ed.) *SocialMovements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 251-266.
* S. Banerjee, (1986) ‘Naxalbari in Desai’, in A.R. (ed.) *Agrarian Struggles in India AfterIndependence*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.566-588.
* B. Nayar, (ed.), (2007) *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* S. Roy and K. Debal, (2004) *Peasant Movements in Post-Colonial India: Dynamics ofMobilization and Identity*, Delhi: Sage.
* G. Omvedt, (1983) *Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the SocialistTradition in India*, New York: Sharpe.
* G. Shah, (ed.), (2002) *Social Movements and the State*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
* G. Shah, (2004) *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*, New Delhi: SagePublications.
* G. Rath, (ed.), (2006) *Tribal development in India: The Contemporary Debate*, New Delhi:Sage Publications.
* J. Harris, (2009) *Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India*. Delhi:Oxford University press.
* K. Suresh, (ed.), (1982) *Tribal Movements in India*, Vol I and II, New Delhi: Manohar(emphasis on the introductory chapter).
* M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O.Tornquist, (1998) *People’s Rights: Social Movements andthe State in the Third World*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
* M. Rao, (ed.), (1978) *Social Movements in India*, Vol. 2, Delhi: Manohar.
* N. Jayal, and P. Mehta, (eds.), (2010) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Delhi:OxfordUniversity Press.
* P. Bardhan, (2005) *The Political Economy of Development in India*, 6th impression, Delhi:Oxford University Press.
* R. Mukherji, (ed.), (2007) *India’s Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*, Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.
* R, Ray and M. Katzenstein, (eds.), (2005) *Social Movements in India*, Delhi: Oxford UniversityPress.
* S. Chakravarty, (1987) *Development Planning: The Indian Experience*, Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.

**DSE 4**

**Public Policy in India**

**Course Objective:** This course provides a theoretical and practical understanding of the concepts and methods that can be employed in the analysis of public policy. It uses the methods of political economy to understand policy as well as understand politics as it is shaped by economic changes. The course will be useful for students who seek an integrative link to their understanding of political science, economic theory and the practical world of development and social change.

**Unit-I: Public Policy and Analysis-**

* Meaning and Concept
* Models and Approaches

**Unit-II: State and Public Policy-**

* Nature of State and Public Policy
* State Directed Policy in India: Pre and Post Reform periods

**Unit-III: Political Economy and Policy: Interest Groups and Social Movements-**

* Global Financial Institutions and Public Policy in India
* Interest Groups and Public Policy in India
* Peoples’ Movements and Public Policy in India

**Unit-IV: Policy Decision-Making in India-**

* Processes and Issues
* Legislative Processes
* Legal Dynamics

**Unit- V: Ideology and Policy:**

* Nehruvian Vision
* Economic Liberalisation and recent developments (Inclusive Development, Disinvestment)

***READING LIST***

* Jenkins, B. (1997) 'Policy Analysis: Models and Approaches' in Hill, M. (1997) *The PolicyProcess: A Reader* (2nd Edition). London: Prentice Hall, pp. 30-40.
* Dye, T.R. (2002) *Understanding Public Policy*. Tenth Edition. Delhi: Pearson, pp.1-9, 32-56and 312-329.
* Sapru, R.K.(1996) *Public Policy : Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*. New Delhi:Sterling Publishers, pp. 26-46.
* IGNOU. *Public Policy Analysis*. MPA-015. New Delhi: IGNOU, pp. 15-26 and 55-64.
* Wildavsky, A.(2004), ‘ Rescuing Policy Analysis from PPBS’ in Shafritz, J.M. & Hyde, A.C.(eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*. 5th Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth, pp.271-284.
* Dunleavy, P. and O'Leary, B. (1987) *Theories of the State*. London: Routledge.
* McClennan, G. (1997) 'The Evolution of Pluralist Theory' in Hill, M. (ed.) *The Policy Process:A Reader.* 2nd Edition. London: Prentice Hall, pp. 53-61.
* Simmie, J. & King, R. (eds.) (1990) *The State in Action: Public Policy and Politics.* London:Printer Publication, pp.3-21 and 171-184.
* Skocpol, T. et al (eds.) (1985) *Bringing the State Back In.* Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress, pp. 3-43 and 343-366.
* Dye, T.R. (2002) *Understanding Public Policy*. 10th Edition. Delhi: Pearson, pp.11-31.
* Lukes, S. (1986) *Power.* Basil: Oxford , pp. 28-36.
* Lukes, S. (1997) 'Three Distinctive Views of Power Compared', in Hill, M. (ed.), *The PolicyProcess: A Reader.* 2nd Edition. London: Prentice Hall, pp. 45-52.
* Giddens, A. (1998) *The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy.* Cambridge: PolityPress, pp. 27-64 and 99-118.
* Hogwood, B. & Gunn, L. (1984) *Policy Analysis for the Real World.* U.K: Oxford UniversityPress, pp. 42-62.
* Sabatier, P.L. & Mazmanian, D. (1979) 'The Conditions of Effective Policy Implementation', in*Policy Analysis,* vol. 5, pp. 481-504.
* Smith, G. & May, D. (1997) 'The Artificial Debate between Rationalist and IncrementalistModels of Decision-making', in Hill, M. *The Policy Process: A Reader.* 2nd Edition. London:Prentice Hall, pp. 163-174.
* IGNOU. *Public Policy Analysis*. MPA-015, New Delhi: IGNOU, pp. 38-54.
* Henry, N.(1999) *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, pp. 346-368.
* Basu Rumki (2015) Public Administration in India Handates, Performance and Future

Perspectives, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers

* Self, P. (1993) *Government by the Market? The Politics of Public Choice*. Basingstoke:MacMillan, pp. 1-20,70-105,113-146,198-231 and 262-277.
* Girden,E.J.(1987) ‘Economic Liberalisation in India: The New Electronics Policy’ in *AsianSurvey*. California University Press. Volume 27, No.11. Available at -[www.jstor.org/stable/2644722](http://www.jstor.org/stable/2644722).

**Paper-DSE 6**

**India’s Foreign Policy in a globalizing world**

**Course objective:** This course’s objective is to teach students the domestic sources and thestructural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of India’s foreign policy. Theendeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the ‘domestic’ and the ‘international’aspects of India’s foreign policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and thecorresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India’sshifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting tocarve its identity as an ‘aspiring power’. India’s evolving relations with the superpowersduring the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international climatechange negotiations, international economic governance, international terrorism and theUnited Nations facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development ofIndia’s role as a global player since independence.

**Unit - I: India’s Foreign Policy: From a Postcolonial State to an Aspiring Global Power**

* Basic Determinants: Geography, Economic Development, Political Traditions,
* Evolution of India’s foreign policy: personality and structures of decision making

**Unit –II: India’s Relations with the USA and USSR/Russia**

* Cold war years,
* Post-cold war,
* Changes and continuities.

**Unit– III: India’s Engagements with China**

* Nehruvian era,
* Post-Nehruvian era,
* Challenges in the post-cold war era: security and economic issues.

**Unit –IV: India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies**

* Bilateral: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka,
* Institutional: SAARC, India and ASEAN.

**Unit –V: India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies**

* Trade, Environment and Security Regimes:
* Nuclear, Climate Change,
* Foreign Economic Policy: WTO negotiations and India’s role,
* India in the Contemporary Multipolar World: India role in the 21st century,
* India role in the UN.

***READING LIST***

* S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) ‘Explaining Sixty Years of India’s Foreign Policy’, in *IndiaReview*, Vol. 8 (1), pp. 4–19.
* Ch. Ogden, (2011) ‘International ‘Aspirations’ of a Rising Power’, in David Scott (ed.),*Handbook of India’s International Relations*, London: Routeledge, pp.3-31
* W. Anderson, (2011) ‘Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy’, in W. Anderson, *Trysts withDemocracy: Political Practice in South Asia*, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.
* J. Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) *The Making Of India’s Foreign Policy,* New Delhi: AlliedPublishers.
* S. Mehrotra, (1990) ‘Indo-Soviet Economic Relations: Geopolitical and Ideological Factors’,in *India and the Soviet Union: Trade and Technology Transfer*, Cambridge University Press:Cambridge, pp. 8-28.
* R. Hathaway, (2003) ‘The US-India Courtship: From Clinton to Bush’, in S. Ganguly (ed.),*India as an Emerging Power*, Frank Cass: Portland.
* A. Singh, (1995) ‘India’s Relations with Russia and Central Asia’, in *International Affairs*, Vol.71 (1): 69-81.
* M. Zafar, (1984), ‘Chapter 1’, in *India and the Superpowers: India’s Political Relations withthe Superpowers in the 1970s*, Dhaka, University Press.
* H. Pant, (2008) ‘The U.S.-India Entente: From Estrangement to Engagement’, in H. Pant,*Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates Its Rise in theInternational System*, Palgrave Macmillan: London.
* D. Mistry, (2006) ‘Diplomacy, Domestic Politics, and the U.S.-India Nuclear Agreement’, in*Asian Survey*, Vol. 46 (5), pp. 675-698.
* H. Pant, (2011) ‘India’s Relations with China’, in D. Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India’sInternational Relations*, London: Routledge, pp. 233-242.
* A. Tellis and S. Mirski, (2013) ‘Introduction’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia:China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:Washington.
* S. Raghavan, (2013) ‘Stability in Southern Asia: India’s Perspective’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski(eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment forInternational Peace: Washington.
* Li Li, (2013) ‘Stability in Southern Asia: China’s Perspective’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.),*Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment forInternational Peace: Washington.
* S. Muni, (2003) ‘Problem Areas in India’s Neighbourhood Policy’, in *South Asian Survey*, Vol.10 (2), pp. 185-196.
* S. Cohen, (2002) *India: Emerging Power*, Brookings Institution Press.V. Sood, (2009) ‘Indiaand regional security interests’, in Alyssa Ayres and C. Raja Mohan (eds), *Powerrealignments in Asia: China, India, and the United States*, New Delhi: Sage.
* M. Pardesi, (2005) ‘Deducing India’s Grand Strategy of Regional Hegemony from Historicaland Conceptual Perspectives’, IDSS Working Paper, 76, Available athttp://www.rsis.edu.sg/publications/WorkingPapers/WP76.pdf, Accessed: 19.04.2013.
* D. Scott, (2009) ‘India’s “Extended Neighbourhood” Concept: Power Projection for a RisingPower’, in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (2), pp. 107-143
* S. Cohen, (2002) ‘The World View of India’s Strategic Elite’, in S. Cohen, *India: EmergingPower*, Brookings Institution Press, pp. 36-65.
* A. Narlikar, (2007) ‘All that Glitters is not Gold: India’s Rise to Power’, in *Third WorldQuarterly,* Vol. 28 (5) pp. 983 – 996.N. Dubash, (2012) ‘The Politics of Climate Change in India: Narratives of Enquiry and Cobenefits’,Working Paper, New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research.
* N. Jayaprakash, (2000) ‘Nuclear Disarmament and India’, in *Economic and Political Weekly,*Vol. 35 (7), pp. 525-533.
* P. Bidwai, (2005) ‘A Deplorable Nuclear Bargain’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40(31), pp. 3362-3364.
* A. Anant, (2011) ‘India and International Terrorism’, in D. Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India’sInternational Relations*, London: Routledge, pp. 266-277.
* R. Rajgopalan and V. Sahni (2008), ‘India and the Great Powers: Strategic Imperatives,Normative Necessities’, in *South Asian Survey*, Vol. 15 (1), pp. 5–32.
* C. Mohan, (2013) ‘Changing Global Order: India’s Perspective’, in A. Tellis and S. Mirski(eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment forInternational Peace: Washington.
* A. Narlikar, (2006) ‘Peculiar Chauvinism or Strategic Calculation? Explaining the NegotiatingStrategy of a Rising India’, in *International Affairs*, Vol. 82 (1), pp. 59-76.
* P. Mehta, (2009) ‘Still Under Nehru’s Shadow? The Absence of Foreign Policy Frameworks inIndia’, in *India Review,* Vol. 8 (3), pp. 209–233.

**Online Resources:**

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

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

Centre for Policy Research’s blog on IR and strategicaffairs though it is not exclusively on India’s foreign policy.http://www.cprindia.org/blog/international- relations-and-security-blogInstitute for Defence Studies and Analyses: <http://www.idsa.in/>

*Research and Information System:* [www.ris.org.in/](http://www.ris.org.in/)

*Indian Council of World Affairs*: [www.icwa.in/](http://www.icwa.in/)

*Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies*: [www.ipcs.org/](http://www.ipcs.org/)

Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations: [www.icrier.org/](http://www.icrier.org/)

**DSE – 7**

**Women, Power and Politics**

**Course objective:** This course opens up the question of women’s agency, taking it beyond ‘women’s empowerment’ and focusing on women as radical social agents. It attempts to question the complicity of social structures and relations in gender inequality. This is extended to cover new forms of precarious work and labour under the new economy. Special attention will be paid to feminism as an approach and outlook. The course is divided into broad units, each of which is divided into three sub-units.

**Unit – I: Groundings**

* Patriarchy: Meaning, Theories & Institutions.
* Gender: Changing Conceptual Understanding
* Public and Private
* Political & Power

**Unit – II: Feminism and Women in Politics at the International Level**

* West: USA, UK, France, Scandinavian Experiences
* Socialist: China, Cuba, Erstwhile USSR

**Unit – III: Family, Community & State**

* Family
* Community
* State

**Unit – IV:** History of the Women’s Movement in India and Women in Politics

* Colonial Period
* Post- Colonial Period

**Unit – V: Issues of Women’s Movement in India**

* Women & Rights
* Women & Personal Laws / Customary Laws
* Women and Politics
* Women & Work
* Women & Development

Reading List

I. Groundings

1. Patriarchy

**Essential Readings:**

T. Shinde, (1993) ‘Stree Purusha Tulna’, in K. Lalitha and Susie Tharu (eds), Women Writing in India, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, pp. 221-234

U. Chakravarti, (2001) ‘Pitrasatta Par ek Note’, in S. Arya, N. Menon & J. Lokneeta (eds.) Naarivaadi Rajneeti: Sangharsh evam Muddey, University of Delhi: Hindi Medium Implementation Board, pp.1-7

a. Sex Gender Debates

Essential Reading:

V Geetha, (2002) Gender, Kolkata, Stree, pp. 1-20

b. Public and Private

Essential Reading:

M. Kosambi, (2007) Crossing the Threshold, New Delhi, Permanent Black, pp. 3-10; 40-46

c. Power

Essential Reading:

N. Menon, (2008) ‘Power’, in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An

Introduction, Delhi: Pearson, pp.148-157

2. Feminism

Essential Readings:

B. Hooks, (2010) ‘Feminism: A Movement to EndSexism’, in C. Mc Cann and S. Kim (eds),

The Feminist Reader: Local and Global Perspectives, New York: Routledge, pp. 51-57

115

R. Delmar, (2005) ‘What is Feminism?’, in W. Kolmar & F. Bartkowski (eds) Feminist Theory:

A Reader, pp. 27-37

3.Family, Community and State

a.Family

Essential Readings:

R. Palriwala, (2008) ‘Economics and Patriliny: Consumption and Authority within the

Household’ in M. John. (ed) Women's Studies in India, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 414-423

b. Community

Essential Reading:

U. Chakravarti, (2003) Gendering Caste through a Feminist Len, Kolkata, Stree, pp. 139-159.

c. State

Essential Reading:

C. MacKinnon, ‘The Liberal State’ from Towards a Feminist Theory of State, Available at

http://fair-use.org/catharine-mackinnon/toward-a-feminist-theory-of-the-state/chapter-8,

Accessed: 19.04.2013.

Additional Readings:

K. Millet, (1968) Sexual Politics, Available at

http://www.marxists.org/subject/women/authors/millett-kate/sexual-politics.htm,

Accessed: 19.04.2013.

N. Menon (2008) ‘Gender’, in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds), Political Theory: An

Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 224-233

R. Hussain, (1988) ‘Sultana’s Dream’, in Sultana’s Dream and Selections from the Secluded

Ones – translated by Roushan Jahan, New York: The Feminist Press

S. Ray ‘Understanding Patriarchy’, Available at

http://www.du.ac.in/fileadmin/DU/Academics/course\_material/hrge\_06.pdf, Accessed:

19.04.2013.

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

Saheli Women’s Centre, (2007) Talking Marriage, Caste and Community: Women’s Voices

from Within, New Delhi: monograph

II. Movements and Issues

1. History of Women’s Movement in India

Essential Readings:

I. Agnihotri and V. Mazumdar, (1997) ‘Changing the Terms of Political Discourse: Women’s

Movement in India, 1970s-1990s’, Economic and Political Weekly, 30 (29), pp. 1869-1878.

R. Kapur, (2012) ‘Hecklers to Power? The Waning of Liberal Rights and Challenges to

Feminism in India’, in A. Loomba South Asian Feminisms, Durham and London: Duke

University Press, pp. 333-355

2. Violence against Women

116

Essential Readings:

N. Menon, (2004) ‘Sexual Violence: Escaping the Body’, in Recovering Subversion, New Delhi:

Permanent Black, pp. 106-165

3. Work and Labour

a. Visible and Invisible work

Essential Reading:

P. Swaminathan, (2012) ‘Introduction’, in Women and Work, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan,

pp.1-17

b. Reproductive and care work

Essential Reading:

J. Tronto, (1996) ‘Care as a Political Concept’, in N. Hirschmann and C. Stephano, Revisioning

the Political, Boulder: WestviewPress, pp. 139-156

c. Sex work

Essential Readings:

Darbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee, Kolkata (2011) ‘Why the so-called Immoral Traffic

(Preventive) Act of India Should be Repealed’, in P. Kotiswaran, Sex Work, New Delhi,

Women Unlimited, pp. 259-262

N. Jameela, (2011) ‘Autobiography ofa Sex Worker’, in P. Kotiswaran, Sex Work, New Delhi:

Women Unlimited, pp. 225-241

Additional Readings:

C. Zetkin, ‘Proletarian Woman’, Available at

http://www.marxists.org/archive/zetkin/1896/10/women.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

F. Engles, Family, Private Property and State, Available at

http://readingfromtheleft.com/PDF/EngelsOrigin.pdf, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

J. Ghosh, (2009) Never Done and Poorly Paid: Women’s Work in Globalising India, Delhi:

Women Unlimited

Justice Verma Committee Report, Available at http://nlrd.org/womens-rightsinitiative/justice-verma-committee-report-download-full-report, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

N. Gandhi and N. Shah, (1992) Issues at Stake – Theory andPractice in the Women’s

Movement, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

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

M. Mies, (1986) ‘Colonisation and Housewifisation’, in Patriarchy and Accumulation on a

World Scale London: Zed, pp. 74-111, Available at

http://caringlabor.wordpress.com/2010/12/29/maria-mies-colonization-andhousewifization/, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

117

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

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

Saheli Women’s Centre (2001) ‘Reproductive Health and Women’s Rights, Sex Selection and

feminist response’ in S Arya, N. Menon, J. Lokneeta (eds), Nariwadi Rajneeti, Delhi, pp. 284-306

V. Bryson (2007) Gender and the Politics of Time, Bristol: Polity Press

Readings in Hindi:

D. Mehrotra, (2001) Bhartiya Mahila Andolan: Kal, Aaj aur Kal, Delhi: Books for Change

G. Joshi, (2004) Bharat Mein Stree Asmaanta: Ek Vimarsh, University of Delhi: Hindi Medium

Implementation Board

N. Menon (2008) ‘Power’, in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds) Political Theory: An

Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson

N. Menon (2008) ‘Gender’, in R. Bhargava and A. Acharya (eds) Political Theory: An

Introduction, New Delhi, Pearson

R. Upadhyay and S. Upadhyay (eds.) (2004) Aaj ka Stree Andolan, Delhi: Shabd Sandhan.

S. Arya, N. Menon and J. Lokneeta (eds.) (2001) Naarivaadi Rajneeti: Sangharsh evam

Muddey, University of Delhi: Hindi Medium Implementation Board.

**DSE-9 Understanding South Asia**

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

**Unit-I:** Understanding South Asia as a Region

* Historical and Colonial Legacies
* Geopolitics of South Asia

**Unit-II:** Politics and Governance

* Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy
* Emerging Constitutional Practices: federal experiments in Pakistan, constitutional democracy in Nepal and Bhutan)

**Unit-III:** Socio-Economic Issues- I

* Identity Politics : Post-colonial nationalist and sub-nationalist movements
* Case studies of Bangladesh Independence from Pakistan,
* Tamil nationalism in Sri Lanka,
* ULFA in India.

**Unit-IV:** Socio-Economic Issues-II

* Movements and conflicts over language,
* Movements and conflicts religion,
* Movements and conflicts ethnicity.

**Unit-V:** Regional Issues and Challenges

* Dispute over International Borders: migration, trade,
* Dispute over Internationally shared Rivers: Brahmaputra, Kosi, Indus
* SAARC: problems and perspectives

**Essential Reading:**

* Hewitt, V. (1992) ‘Introduction’, in The International Politics of South Asia. Manchester:Manchester University Press, pp.1-10.
* Hewitt, V. (2010) ‘International Politics of South Asia’ in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbookof South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.399-418.
* Muni, S.D. (2003) ‘South Asia as a Region’, South Asian Journal, 1(1), August-September, pp.1-6
* Baxter, C. (ed.) (1986) The Government and Politics of South Asia. London: Oxford UniversityPress, pp.376-394.
* Baxter, C. (2010) ‘Introduction’, Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics.London: Routledge, pp.1-24
* De Silva, K.M. (2001)‘The Working of Democracy in South Asia’, in Panandikar, V.A (ed.)Problems of Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & KonarkPublishing House, pp. 46-88.
* Wilson, J. (2003) ‘Sri Lanka: Ethnic Strife and the Politics of Space’, in Coakley, J. (ed.) TheTerritorial Management of Ethnic Conflict. Oregon: Frank Cass, pp. 173-193.
* Mendis, D. (2008) ‘South Asian Democracies in Transition’, in Mendis, D. (ed.) ElectoralProcesses and Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Sage, pp.15-52.
* Subramanyam, K. (2001) ‘Military and Governance in South Asia’, in V.A (ed.) Problems ofGovernance in South Asia. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & Konark PublishingHouse, pp.201-208.
* Hachethi, K. and Gellner, D.N.(2010) ‘Nepal : Trajectories of Democracy and Restructuring ofthe State’, in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge,pp. 131-146.
* Kukreja, V. 2011. ‘Federalism in Pakistan’, in Saxena R. (ed.) Varieties of FederalGovernance. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 104-130.
* Jha, N.K. (2008) ‘Domestic Turbulence in Nepal: Origin, Dimensions and India’s PolicyOptions’, in Kukreja, V. and Singh, M.P. (eds.) Democracy, Development and Discontent inSouth Asia. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 264-281.
* Burki, S.J. (2010) ‘Pakistan’s Politics and its Economy’, in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbookof South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp. 83-97.
* Kaul, N. (2008)‘Bearing Better Witness in Bhutan’, Economic and Political Weekly, 13September, pp. 67-69.
* Phadnis, U.(1986) ‘Ethnic Conflicts in South Asian States’, in Muni, S.D. et.al. (eds.) DomesticConflicts in South Asia : Political, Economic and Ethnic Dimensions. Vol. 2. New Delhi: SouthAsian Publishers, pp.100-119.
* Kukreja, V. (2003) Contemporary Pakistan. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 75-111 and 112-153.
* Narayan, S. (2010) ‘SAARC and South Asia Economic Integration’, in Muni, S.D. (ed.)Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 32-50.
* Muni, S.D. and Jetley, R. (2010) ‘SAARC prospects: the Changing Dimensions’, in Muni, S.D.(ed.) Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 1-31.
* Baral, L.R. (2006) ‘Responding to Terrorism: Political and Social Consequences in South Asia’,in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Responding to terrorism in South Asia. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.301-332.
* Muni, S.D. (2006) ‘Responding to Terrorism: An Overview’, in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Responding toterrorism in South Asia. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.453-469.
* Hoyt, T.D. (2005) ‘The War on Terrorism: Implications for South Asia’, in Hagerty, D.T. (ed.)South Asia in World Politics. Lanham: Roman and Littlefield Publishers, pp.281-295.
* Lama, M. (2003) ‘Poverty, Migration and Conflict: Challenges to Human Security in SouthAsia’, in Chari, P.R. and Gupta, S. (eds.) Human Security in South Asia: Gender, Energy,Migration and Globalisation. New Delhi: Social Science Press, pp. 124-144
* Acharya, J. and Bose, T.K. (2001) ‘The New Search for a Durable Solution for Refugees: SouthAsia’, in Samaddar, S. and Reifeld, H. (eds.) Peace as Process: Reconciliation and ConflictResolution in South Asia. New Delhi: Vedams ,pp-137-157
* Baxter, C. (ed.) (1986) The Government and Politics of South Asia. London: Oxford UniversityPress.
* Rizvi, G. (1993) South Asia in a Changing International Order. New Delhi: Sage.\_Thakur, R.and Wiggin, O.(ed.) (2005) South Asia and the world. New Delhi: Bookwell.
* Hagerty, D.T.(ed.) (2005) South Asia in World Politics, Oxford: Rowman and Littlefield.
* Samaddar, R. (2002) ‘Protecting the Victims of Forced Migration: Mixed Flows and MassiveFlows’, in Makenkemp, M. Tongern, P.V. and Van De Veen, H. (eds.) Searching forPeace in Central and South Asia. London:
* Lynne Reinner.\_Kukreja, V. and Singh, M.P. (eds)(2008) Democracy, Development and Discontent in SouthAsia. New Delhi: Sage.

**D) Ability Enhancement-2 (AE Skill Based): Any Two**

**1. Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy**

**Course Objective:** The Proposed course aims to acquaint student with the structure andmanner of functioning of the legal system in India.

**Expected Learning Outcome:** The student should be aware of the institutions that comprise thelegal system - the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Have a briefknowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternatedispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation. Have some workingknowledge of how to affirm one's rights and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework;and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

This course consists of 100 marks - comprising 25 marks for evaluation of the practical/ project workand a written paper of 75 marks.

**Course Content:**

**Unit-I: Legal System In India**

* Legal system in India: An Outline
* System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India ‐ criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila courts and tribunals.
* Role of the police and executive in criminal law administration.
* Alternate dispute mechanisms such as lok adalats, non ‐ formal mechanisms.

**Unit-II: Laws applicable in India-I: Constitutional Law**

* Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India
* Constitution ‐ fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rightsand their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and theexpansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

**Unit-III**: **Laws applicable in India-II:Enforcement of Criminal Laws**

* Provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure
* Some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr. P.C. and related laws, important offences under the Indian PenalCode, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
* Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws.

**Unit-IV:Laws relating to Gender, Consumer Protection, Cyber Crimes, Anti-Terrorist Laws, Personal Laws, Laws under Practice.**

* Personal laws in India: Pluralism and Democracy
* Laws relating to contract, property and tenancy laws.
* Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women
* Laws relating to consumer rights
* Laws relating to cyber crimes
* Anti‐terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights
* Practical application: Visit to either a (I) court or (ii) a legal aid centre set up by the
* Legal Services Authority or an NGO or (iii) a Lok Adalat, and to interview a litigant or person being counselled. Preparation of a case history.

**Unit-V: Access to courts and enforcement of rights**

* Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System,
* Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems
* **Practical application :** What to do if you are arrested ; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are avictim of sexual harassment; domestic violence, child abuse, caste, ethnic andreligious discrimination; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challengeadministrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies
* Using a hypothetical case of (for example) child abuse or sexual harassment or any other violation of a right, preparation of an FIR or writing a complaint addressed to the appropriate authority.
* **Suggested exercises for students**

1. Discuss the debates around any recent Ordinance, Bill or Act in Parliament.

2. How to file an FIR? In case there has been a theft in the neighbourhood how would you file the first Hand Information Report?

3. Under what circumstances can detention and arrest become illegal?

4. Discuss any contemporary practice or event that violates the equality and protectionagainst discrimination laws.

5. Read Ordinance XV -D of University of Delhi and make a list of the kinds of conductthat would qualify as sexual harassment.

6. Your friend has shared with you an incident of unwelcome verbal remarks on her by aperson of higher authority in your college, what would you do?

7 You have seen a lady in your neighbourhood being beaten up by her husband. Identifythe concerned Protection Officer in case you want to provide information about thisincident.

8. Read the Vishakha Guidelines as laid down by the Supreme Court and the Act againstsexual harassment at the workplace. Discuss what constitutes sexual harassment andthe mechanisms available for its redressal in your institution.

9 What is the procedure to file an RTI?

10. You bought a product from a nearby shop which was expired, the shop keeperrefused to return it. Use your knowledge of Consumer Protection Act to decide what youdo next?

11. What must you keep in mind as a consumer while making a purchase that may laterhelp you make use of Consumer Protection Act? (Hint- Should you ask for a Bill?)

12. In your surroundings have you witnessed any incident that would be consideredoffensive under the SC and ST Act? Make a class- room presentation on it.

**Essential Reading**

*Creating Legal Awareness*, edited by Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh (Delhi: OUP, 2007)Legal literacy: available amongst interdisciplinary courses on Institute of Life Long Learning

(Delhi University) Virtual Learning Portal namely vle.du.ac.in

**Reading list for course on Legal Literacy**

* Multiple Action Research Group, *Our Laws Vols 1-10*, Delhi. Available in Hindi also.Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, *Legal Literacy Series Booklets*. Available in Hindi also.
* S.K. Agarwala, *Public Interest Litigation in India*, K.M. Munshi Memorial Lecture,Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985.
* S.P. Sathe, *Towards Gender Justice*, Research Centre for Womens' Studies, SNDT

Women's University, Bombay, 1993

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India : Law, Policy, and Practice*, Oxford University Press,New Delhi,2003

Agnes, Flavia *Law and Gender Equality*, OUP, 1997.

Sagade, Jaga, *Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study*, ILS Law College, Pune 1996.

* B.L. Wadhera, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*, Universal, Delhi, 2003.
* Nomita Aggarwal, Women and Law in India, New Century, Delhi, 2002.
* P.C. Rao and William Sheffiled *Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and How it Works*, Universal Law Books and Publishers, Delhi, 2002
* V.N. Shukla's *Constitution of India* by Mahendra P. Singh, Eastern Book Co. 10th edition2001.
* Parmanand Singh, *'Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court'*, 10 & 11 Delhi LawReview 156, 1981-82.
* J. Kothari, (2005) ‘Criminal Law on Domestic Violence’, *Economic and Political Weekly,*Vol. 40(46), pp. 4843-4849.
* H. Mander, and A. Joshi, *The Movement for Right to Information in India, People’s Powerfor the Control of Corruption*. Available at<http://www.rtigateway.org.in/Documents/References/English/Reports/12.%20An%20ar>ticle%20on%20RTI%20by%20Harsh%20Mander.pdf.
* P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) ‘*Indian Legal System’*, New Delhi: Indian SocialInstitute.
* P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) ‘*Women and the Constitution’*, New Delhi: Indian SocialInstitute.
* N. Menon, (2012) ‘Sexual Violence’, in *Seeing Like a Feminist*, New Delhi: Zubaan andPenguin, pp. 113-146.
* M, Mohanty et al. (2011) *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People’s Rights in India*.Delhi: Danish Books.\
* Centre for Good Governance, (2008) *Right to Information Act, 2005: A Citizen’s Guide*,Available athttp://www.rtigateway.org.in/Documents/Publications/A%20CITIZEN'S%20GUIDE.pdf
* A. Pandey, (2004) *Rights of the Consumer*. New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.
* Andrew, (1996) ‘Arbitrary Government and the Rule of Law’, in *Arguing About the Law,An Introduction to Legal Philosophy,* Wordsworth, Boston., pp.3-19.
* SAHRDC, (2006) ‘Criminal Procedure and Human Rights in India’ in *Oxford Handbook ofHuman Rights and Criminal Justice in India*- *The system and Procedure*, New Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp.5-15.
* K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) ‘Introduction’, in *Towards Legal Literacy.* New Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp. xi – xv.
* Pandey, (2008) ‘Laws Relating to Criminal Justice: Challenges and Prospects’, in K.Sankaran and U. Singh, *Towards Legal Literacy,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press,pp.61-77.
* SAHRDC, (2006)‘Reporting a Crime: First Information Report’, in *Oxford Handbook ofHuman Rights and Criminal Justice in India*- *The system and Procedure*, New Delhi:Oxford University Press, pp.16-26.
* SAHRDC, (2006) ‘Bail’, in *Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India*-*The system and Procedure*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.59-71.
* SAHRDC, (2006) ‘Detention’, in *Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice inIndia*- *The system and Procedure*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.72-84.
* P. Mathew, (2003) *Your Rights if you are Arrested,* New Delhi. Indian Social Institute.
* Gender Study Group, (1996) Sexual Harassment in Delhi University, A Report, Delhi:University of Delhi.
* P. Mathew, (2002) *The Law on Atrocities Against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,*New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.
* K. Saxena, (2011) ‘Dalits’, in M. Mohanty et al., *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory ofPeople’s Rights in India*. Delhi: Danish Books, Pp.15-38
* K. Saxena, (2011) ‘Adivasis’, in M. Mohanty et al., *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory ofPeople’s Rights in India*, Delhi: Danish Books, Pp.39-65.
* S. Durrany, (2006) *The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005*, NewDelhi: Indian Social Institute.
* V. Kumari, (2008) ‘Offences Against Women’, in K, Sankaran and U. Singh (eds.) *TowardsLegal Literacy,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* P. D. Mathew,(2004)*The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in WorkPlace.* New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.
* D. Srivastva, (2007) ‘Sexual Harassment and Violence against Women in India:Constitutional and Legal Perspectives’, in C. Kumar and K. Chockalingam (eds) *HumanRights, Justice, and Constitutional Empowerment*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* S. Naib, (2013) ‘Right to Information Act 2005’, in *The Right to Information in India,* NewDelhi: Oxford University Press, Available at<http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/publications/rti/guide_to_use_rti_act_2005_Eng>lish2012\_light\_Aspire.pdf.
* *Consumer Protection Act, 1986*, Available at<http://chdslsa.gov.in/right_menu/act/pdf/consumer.pdf>.
* *Criminal law Amendment Act, 2013*, Available athttp://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2013/E\_17\_2013\_212.pdf , Accessed:10.04.2013.
* *Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005*, Available at<http://wcd.nic.in/wdvact.pdf>.
* *Right to Information Act, 2005*, Available at <http://righttoinformation.gov.in/rti-act.pdf>.
* *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989*, Available at<http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/poaact989E4227472861.pdf>.
* *Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)Act 2006*, Available at <http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1033.pdf>.
* *The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, FullParticipation) Act, 1995*, Available at<http://bhind.nic.in/Sparsh_disability%20act%201995.pdf>.
* *The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009*, Available at<http://www.delta.org.in/form/rte.pdf>.
* *The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)Bill, 2012***,** Available at<http://164.100.24.219/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/PassedLoksabha/144C_2010_LS_Eng.pdf>.
* *Criminal Law Amendment Act,* 2013***,*** Available at ,mha.nic.in/pdfs/TheCrimnalLaw030413.pdfFile Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat – QuickView.

**2. Public Opinion and Survey Research**

**Course Objective:** This course will introduce the students to the debates, principles andpractices of public opinion polling in the context of democracies, with special reference toIndia. It will familiarise the students with how to conceptualize and measure public opinionusing quantitative methods, with particular attention being paid to developing basic skillspertaining to the collection, analysis and utilisation of quantitative data.

**Unit-I: Introduction to the course**

* Definition and characteristics of public opinion,
* Conceptions and characteristics,
* Debates about its role in a democratic political system,
* Uses for opinion poll

**Unit-II: Measuring Public Opinion with Surveys: Representation and sampling**

* What is sampling? Why do we need to sample? Sample design.
* Sampling error and non‐response
* Types of sampling: Non random sampling (quota, purposive and snowball sampling); random sampling: simple and stratified

**Unit-III: Survey Research**

* What is Survey Research?
* Interviewing: Interview techniques pitfalls, different types of and forms of interview
* Questionnaire: Question wording; fairness and clarity.

**Unit-IV: Quantitative Data Analysis**

* Introduction to quantitative data analysis
* Basic concepts: correlational research, causation and prediction, descriptive and inferential Statistics

**Unit-V: Interpreting polls**

* Prediction in polling research: possibilities and pitfalls Politics of interpreting polling

***READING LIST***

* R. Erikson and K. Tedin, (2011) *American Public Opinion,* 8th edition, New York: PearsonLongman Publishers,. pp. 40‐46.
* G. Gallup, (1948) *A guide to public opinion polls* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1948.Pp. 3‐13.
* G. Kalton, (1983) *Introduction to Survey Sampling* Beverly Hills, Sage Publication.
* Lokniti Team (2009) ‘National Election Study 2009: A Methodological Note’, *Economic andPolitical Weekly,* Vol. XLIV (39)
* Lokniti Team, (2004) ‘National Election Study 2004’, *Economic and Political Weekly,* Vol.XXXIX (51).
* ‘Asking About Numbers: Why and How’, *Political Analysis* (2013), Vol. 21(1): 48‐69, (firstpublished online November 21, 2012)
* H. Asher, (2001) ‘Chapters 3 and 5’, in *Polling and the Public: What Every Citizen ShouldKnow,* Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
* R. Erikson and K. Tedin, (2011) *American Public Opinion,* 8th edition, New York, PearsonLongman Publishers, pp. 40‐46.
* A. Agresti and B. Finlay, (2009) *Statistical methods for the Social Sciences,* 4th edition, Uppersaddle river, NJ: Pearson‐Prentice Hall,
* S. Kumar and P. Rai, (2013) ‘Chapter 1’, in *Measuring Voting Behaviour in India*, New Delhi:Sage.
* R. Karandikar, C. Pyne and Y. Yadav, (2002) ‘Predicting the 1998 Indian ParliamentaryElections’, *Electoral Studies*, Vol. 21, pp.69‐89.
* M. McDermott and K. A. Frankovic, (2003) ‘Horserace Polling and Survey Methods Effects:An Analysis of the 2000 Campaign’, *Public Opinion Quarterly* 67, pp. 244‐264.
* K. Warren, (2001) ‘Chapter 2’, in *In Defence of Public Opinion Polling,* Boulder: WestviewPress, pp. 45‐80.
* W. Cochran, (2007) ‘Chapter 1’, *Sampling Techniques,* John Wiley & Sons.
* G. Gallup, (1948) *A Guide to Public Opinion Polls.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp.14‐20; 73‐75.
* D. Rowntree (2000) *Statistics Without Tears: an Introduction for Non Mathematicians,*Harmondsworth: Penguin.

**Suggested Student Exercises:**

1. Discussion of readings and Indian examples.

2. Groups of students to collect examples of and discuss various sample based studies across many fields: e.g. consumer behaviour, unemployment rates, educational standards, elections, medicinal trials etc.

3. Non‐random sampling: The students have to identify one group of people or behaviourthat is unique or rare and for which snowball sampling might be needed. They have to identify how they might make the initial contact with this group to start snowball rolling.

4. Give the students the electoral list of an area in Delhi (http://ceodelhi.gov.in). Thestudents have to draw a random sample of n number of respondents.

5. For this activity, working with a partner will be helpful. The class should first decide on atopic of interest. Then each pair should construct a five‐item self report questionnaire. Ofthe five items, there should be at least one nominal response, one ordinal response and oneinterval. After the common questionnaire is constructed putting together the questionsfrom everyone, working in pairs, the questionnaire should be administered on 10 differentindividuals.

6. Give the students a questionnaire from any public opinion survey and ask them to identifythe type of variables.

**3. Legislative Practices and Procedures**

**Course objective:** To acquaint the student broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples’ representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work. These will be, to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyse ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stake holders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle inter office communications. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

**Course outline:**

**Unit-I: Powers and functions of people’s representatives at different tiers of governance**

* Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies, functionaries of rural and urban local self government from Zila Parishads / Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/Ward.

**Unit-II: Supporting the legislative process:**

* How a Bill becomes a Law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill, Legislative Consultations, amendments to a Bill, the framing of Rules and Regulations.

**Unit-III: Supporting the legislative committees**

* Types of committees
* Role of committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation

**Unit-IV: Reading the budget document:**

* Overview of Budget Process
* Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries

**Unit-V: Support in media monitoring and communication**:

* Types of media and their significance for legislators
* Basics of communication in print and electronic media

**Suggested Readings:**

* Madhavan, M.R. & N.Wahi ***Financing of Election Campaigns*** PRS, Centre forPolicy Research, New Delh, 2008:<http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/conference/Campaign_finance_brief.pdf>
* Vanka, S. ***Primer on MPLADS*** Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2008.can be accessed on:[http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/mplads‐487/](http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/mplads%E2%80%90487/)
* Kalra, H. ***Public Engagement with the Legislative Process*** PRS, Centre forPolicy Research, New Delhi, 2011. can be accessed on:<http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/media/Conference%202011>/Public%20Engagement%20with%20the%20Legislative%20Process.pdf
* Government of India (Lok Sabha Secretariat) ***Parliamentary Procedures(Abstract Series)***, 2009. Can be accessed on:<http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/abstract/index.aspx>
* Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) ***Legislation,Parliamentary Procedure,*** 2009. Can be accessed on:[http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual\_English/Chapter/chapter‐09.htm](http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter%E2%80%9009.htm)
* Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) ***SubordinateLegislation***, ***Parliamentary Procedure,*** 2009. Can be accessed on:[http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual\_English/Chapter/chapter‐11.htm](http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter%E2%80%9011.htm)
* Kapur, Devesh and Pratap Banu Mehta, “The Indian Parliament as anInstitution of Accountability,” *Democracy, Governance and Human Rights,*Programme Paper Number 23, United Nations Research Institute for SocialDevelopment, January 2006. Can be accessed on:<http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/240da49ca467a53f80>256b4f005ef245/8e6fc72d6b546696c1257123002fcceb/$FILE/KapMeht.pdf
* Agarwal, O.P. and T.V. Somanathan, “Public Policy Making in India: Issues andRemedies,” February, 2005. Can be accessed on:[http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public\_Policy\_Making\_in\_India\_1420 5\_TV\_SOMANATHAN.pdf](http://www.cprindia.org/admin/paper/Public_Policy_Making_in_India_1420%205_TV_SOMANATHAN.pdf).
* Debroy, Bibek, “Why we need law reform,” ***Seminar*** January 2001.
* Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, “India’s Unlikely Democracy: The Rise of JudicialSovereignty,” ***Journal of Democracy*** Vol.18, No.2, pp.70‐83.

**Government links:**

* http://loksabha.nic.in/; http://rajyasabha.nic.in/; <http://mpa.nic.in/>
* Sanyal,K. ***Strengthening Parliamentary Committees*** PRS, Centre for PolicyResearch, New Delhi, 2011. can be accessed on:<http://www.prsindia.org/administrator/uploads/media/Conference%202011>/Strengthening%20Parliamentary%20Committees.pdf
* Celestine, A. ***How to read the Union Budget*** PRS, Centre for Policy Research,New Delhi, 2011. can be accessed on:[http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/how‐to‐read‐the‐unionbudget‐](http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/how%E2%80%90to%E2%80%90read%E2%80%90the%E2%80%90unionbudget%E2%80%90)1023/

**4. Peace and Conflict Resolution**

**Course Objective:** The objective of an undergraduate application course for commonstudents in Peace and Conflict Studies will cover in-depth knowledge of conflict analysis,conflict resolution, conflict prevention, as well as the historical and cultural context oforganized violence. Peace and Conflict Resolution addresses the sources of war, socialoppression and violence and the challenges of promoting peace and justice internationallyand domestically. It also introduces more equitable, cooperative and nonviolent methodsthat can be used to transform unjust, violent or oppressive world situations. This courseprovides students with an overview of the Peace and Conflict Studies discipline, includingkey concepts and related theories. The course is designed to familiarize students with thehistorical background of various peace movements, to analyze principles used to resolveconflict, and to provide a view of how peace and conflict resolution are being pursuedtoday. The course will also cover extensive understanding of current research anddevelopment within the field of peace and conflict studies and perspective of theenvironment, gender, migration, and ethnicity.

**Unit-1:International Peace and Conflict Resolution:**

* What is Conflict,
* Different types of Conflict
* Conflict resolution: Back ground of Various Peace Movements and Concepts,
* Principles used to resolve conflict,
* Sources of War: International and Domestic Issues and Trends

**Unit-II:International Conflict Resolution Theory:**

* Johan Galtung,
* Joseph Montville,
* Morton Deutsch,
* William Zartman,
* Levy Jack.

**Unit-III: Cross-boarder relationshipsbetween the world’s peaceful and war-torn zones**:

* Migration and information flows,
* economic transactions,
* international rules andregulations,
* normative concepts and political decisions.

**Unit-IV: Conflict Transformation: is Peace Possible?**

* Resolve problems through conflict analyses
* instrumentation of peace concepts

**Unit-V: Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution:**

* Grass-roots level perspectiveon war and Peace

**READING LIST**

* Kriesberg, Louis, Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution, Rowman &Littlefield, Maryland, 1998, pp. 58-150
* Starkey, Boyer, and Wilkenfield, Negotiating a Complex World. Rowman &Littlefield, Maryland, 1999, pp. 1-74
* Zartman, William (ed.), Collapsed States: The Disintegration and Restoration ofLegitimate Authority, Reiner, Boulder, 1995, pp. 1-14 and 267-273
* Zartman, William & Touval, Saadia "International Mediation in the Post-Cold WarEra", in Crocker et al., Managing Global Chaos, USIP, 1996, pp. 445-461
* Zartman, William, "Dynamics and Constraints in Negotiations in Internal Conflicts", inZartman, William (ed), Elusive Peace: Negotiating an End to Civil Wars, The BrookingsInstitution, Washington, 1995, pp. 3-29
* Zartman, William (ed.), Collapsed States: The Disintegration and Restoration ofLegitimate Authority, Reiner, Boulder, 1995, pp. 1-14 and 267-273
* Zartman, William & Touval, Saadia "International Mediation in the Post-Cold WarEra", in Crocker et al., Managing Global Chaos, USIP, 1996, pp. 445-461
* Levy, Jack, "Contending Theories of International Conflict: A Levels-of-AnalysisApproach" in Crocker et al, Managing Global Chaos, USIP, 1995, pp. 3-24
* Carr, Edward H., "Realism and Idealism," Richard Betts (ed), Conflict After the ColdWar, Boston: Simon & Schuster, 1994.
* Carr, Edward H., "Realism and Idealism," Richard Betts (ed), Conflict After the ColdWar, Boston: Simon & Schuster, 1994.
* Waltz, Kenneth N., "Structural Causes and Economic Effects," Richard Betts (ed),Conflict After the Cold War, Boston: Simon & Schuster, 1994.
* Hampson, Fen Osler, Nurturing Peace, USIP, 1996, pp. 3-25
* Galtung, Johan, There Are Alternatives: Four Roads to Peace and Security,Nottingham, Spokesman, 1984, pp. 162-205
* Galtung, Johan, Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and conflict, Development andCivilization, Sage, London, 1996, pp. 9-114
* Galtung, Johan, The True Worlds: A Transnational Perspective, New York, Free Press,1980, pp. 107-149
* Kelman, Herbert C., "Interactive Problem Solving", in Fisher, Ronald J. (ed.)Interactive Conflict Resolution, Syracuse University Press, 1997, pp. 56-74
* Kritz, Neil J., "The Rule of Law in the Post-conflict Phase: Building a Stable Peace", inCrocker et al, Managing Global Chaos, USIP, 1996, pp. 587-606
* Galtung, Johan, "The Basic Need Approach", in Human Needs: a Contribution to theCurrent Debate, Verlag, Cambridge, 1980, pp. 55-126
* Saunders, Harold H., A Public Peace Process: Sustained Dialogue to Transform Racialand Ethnic Conflicts, New York, 1999, pp. 1-80
* Galtung, Johan, There Are Alternatives: Four Roads to Peace and Security,Nottingham, Spokesman, 1984, pp. 162-205
* Galtung, Johan, "The Basic Need Approach", in Human Needs: a Contribution to the

Current Debate, Verlag, Cambridge, 1980, pp. 55-126

* Galtung, Johan, Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and conflict, Development andCivilization, Sage, London, 1996, pp. 9-114
* Galtung, Johan, The True Worlds: A Transnational Perspective, New York, Free Press,1980, pp. 107-149
* Deutsch, Morton, The Resolution of Conflict: Constructive and Destructive Processes,New Haven, Yale University Press, 1973, pp. 1-123
* Galtung, Johan, Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and conflict, Development andCivilization, Sage, London, 1996, pp. 9-114
* Zartman, William, "Dynamics and Constraints in Negotiations in Internal Conflicts", inZartman, William (ed), Elusive Peace: Negotiating an End to Civil Wars, The BrookingsInstitution, Washington, 1995, pp. 3-29
* Kelman, Herbert C., "Interactive Problem Solving", in Fisher, Ronald J. (ed.)Interactive Conflict Resolution, Syracuse University Press, 1997, pp. 56-74

**5. Introduction to Social Work**

**Course Introduction:**

**Unit I: Concept of Social Work**

* Concept and Definition
* Objectives and Functions
* Methods of Social Work

Unit II: History & Development in Social Work India

* Social Reform Movement
* Remedial Social Work & Development Oriented Social Work
* Human Rights Perspective

Unit III: Field Work

* Family and Child Welfare
* Differently Able
* Senior Citizen
* NGO