

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ANANTHAPURAMU**



Vidya Dadati Vinayam
(Education Gives Humility)

M.A. Political Science

“Knower of the means makes impossible tasks also possible.”

- Kautilya

*“The direction in which education starts a man
will determine his future in life.”*

- Plato

Structure and Syllabus

(2021-2022 Batch)

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Important Information to Students

- I. Programme: M.A. Political Science
- II. Eligibility: Bachelor's Degree with atleast 50% marks or Equivalent Grade in Social Sciences or Humanities subjects OR 55% marks in any other subject.
- III. The minimum duration for completion of the programme is four semesters (two academic years) and the maximum duration is eight semesters (four academic years) or as per amendments made by the regulatory bodies from time to time.
- IV. A student should attend at least 75% of the classes, seminars, practicals in each course of study.
- V. All the courses in the programme carry a Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) component to a maximum of 40 marks and End Semester Examination (ESE) for a maximum of 60 marks. The minimum pass marks for a course is 40%.
- VI. A student should pass separately in both the CIA and the ESE, i.e., a student should secure 16 (40% of 40) out of 40 marks in the CIA and 24 (40% of 60) out of 60 marks in the end semester examination.
- VII. A student failing to secure the minimum pass marks in the CIA is not allowed to take the end semester examination of that course. S/he has to redo the course by attending special classes for that course and get the pass percentage in the internal tests to become eligible to take the end semester examination.
- VIII. Students failing a course due to lack of attendance should redo the course.
- IX. Re-evaluation is applicable only for theory papers and shall not be entertained for other components such as dissertation, etc.
- X. An on-campus elective course is offered only if a minimum of ten or 40% of the students registered, whichever is higher, exercise their option for that course.



Introduction to the Programme

M.A. in Political Science is one of the new postgraduate programmes being offered by CUAP from 2021-22 academic year. The programme provides the students with enriching experience in the field of Political Science. It focuses on diverse strands of political science: political thought, political theory, international relations, comparative politics, Indian politics, public administration, public policy, and other emerging fields in the discipline. The programme contains the curriculum that has designed to equip learners with appropriate knowledge, skills and values of the discipline and emphasis is on student-centric approach of learning.

Objectives of the programme:

- To acquire knowledge and understanding of political theories, institutions, structures and processes of political and social phenomena at the local, national and international levels.
- To have an in-depth understanding of the significance of the state and politics in modern social and political processes.
- To be able to analyse the role of power, authority and influence in the functioning of any society.
- To enable the students for research or careers in areas such as public service, education, law, media, politics and governmental as well as non-governmental organizations.
- To equip students with the framework and capability to evaluate socio-economic, political and policy problems and formulate appropriate policy options.

Learning Outcomes of the Programme:

On successful completion of the programme students should be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key theories and concepts of Political Science, and insights into the theoretical advances in the discipline.

- Demonstrate the ability to evaluate theories in the light of empirical evidence or normative propositions.
- Apply appropriate theories to understand and analyse social and political phenomena.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the philosophical underpinnings of political systems, processes and movements at the local, national and international levels.
- Evince the ability to think critically about political institutions, processes and issues relating to politics at the local, national and international levels.
- Demonstrate the intellectual ability and skills to carry out independent research and come out with appropriate solutions.



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH
M.A. Political Science : Semester and Course wise Credits

Semester	Discipline Specific Core (DSC) (L+T+P)	Discipline Elective (DSE) / Generic Elective (GE)	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)		Internship	Project Work / Dissertation	Lab	Total Credits
			Skill Based	Value based/ Add on Course				
I	DSC 1 (4) DSC 2 (4) DSC 3 (4)	DSE-1 (4) EL by MOOC-1 (4)	-	Cyber security	-	-	-	20
II	DSC 4 (4) DSC 5 (4) DSC 6 (4)	DSE-2 (4) EL by MOOC-2 (4)	SEC-1: Academic Writing	-	-	-	-	20
III	DSC 7 (4) DSC 8 (4) DSC 9 (3)	DSE-3 (4) EL by MOOC-3 (4)	-	-	Internship (2)	-	DSC 9 (1)	22
IV	DSC 10 (4) DSC 11 (4) DSC 12 (4)	DSE-4 (4)	SEC-2: E-resources (2)	-	-	Project Work (4)	-	22
Credits	47	28	2	-	2	4	1	84
Percentage	55.95	33.33	2.38	-	2.38	4.76	1.19	-



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH

M. A. Political Science

Programme Structure

Sl. No	Course Code	Title of the Course	Credits	Contact Hours		
				L	T/L	P/S
Semester – I						
1.	MPS-101	CC: Debates in Political Theory	4	48	6	6
2.	MPS-102	CC: International Relations-I	4	48	6	6
3.	MPS-103	CC: Comparative Politics	4	48	6	6
4.	MPS-104	Cyber Security (Add on Course)	-	-	-	-
5.	MPS-105	MOOC/ Online/ Elective	4	-	-	-
6.	DSE: Any one of the following		4	48	6	6
	MPS-115	Political Sociology				
	MPS-116	Global Governance				
	MPS-117	Political Ideologies				
	MPS-118	International Law				
Total			20	192	24	24
S.No	Course Code	Title of the Course	Credits	Contact Hours		
				L	P/S	T
Semester – II						
1	MPS-201	CC: Western Political Thought	4	48	6	6
2.	MPS-202	CC: Indian Politics: Institutions and Processes	4	48	6	6
3.	MPS-203	CC: International Relations-II	4	48	6	6
4.	MPS-204	MOOCs/ Online/ Elective	4	-	-	-
5.	MPS-205	Academic Writing (Add on Course)	-	-	-	-
6.	DSE: Any one of the following		4	48	6	6
	MPS-215	Ethics and Politics				
	MPS-216	India's Foreign Policy				
	MPS-217	Gender Politics				
	MPS-218	Peace and Conflict Studies				
Total			20	192	30	24

S.No	Course Code	Title of the Course	Credits	Contact Hours		
				L	T/L	P/S
Semester – III						
1.	MPS-301	CC: Indian Political Thought - I	4	48	6	6
2.	MPS-302	CC: Politics in India	4	48	6	6
3.	MPS-303	CC: Research Methodology	3	39	-	6
		Lab: Research Methodology	1	-	23	-
4	MPS-306	*Internship	2	-	-	-
5.	MPS-305	MOOCs/ Online/ Elective	4	-	-	-
DSE: Any one of the following			4	48	6	6
6.	MPS-315	State Politics in India				
	MPS-316	Security Studies				
	MPS-317	Global Environmental Politics				
	MPS-318	Political Marketing				
Total			22	183	41	24
S.No	Course Code	Title of the Course	Credits	Contact Hours		
				L	T	P/S
Semester – IV						
1.	MPS-401	CC: Indian Political Thought-II	4	48	6	6
2.	MPS-402	CC: Public Policy and Analysis	4	48	6	6
	MPS-403	CC: Public Administration: Concepts and Theories	4	48	6	6
3.	MPS-404	CC: Dissertation/ Project	4	-	-	-
4.	MPS-405	SEC: E-Resources	2	24	-	6
5.	DSE: Any one of the following		4	48	6	6
	MPS-415	Rural-Urban development and local government in india				
	MPS-416	Technology and Politics				
	MPS-417	Gandhian Political Thought				
	MPS-418	International Political Economy				
Total			22	216	24	30
Programme Total			84	783	119	102

*Internship shall be completed before the commencement of IV-Semester.

Note: One more MOOCs course can be done by student to score additional credits.

Any course that taken by student can be approved by the competent authority of the university.

L: Lectures; T: Tutorials; L: Lab; P: Presentations; S: Seminars



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH
M.A. Political Science

Credit Distribution

Semester	Total Credits	Cumulative Credit at the end of the Semester
Semester-I	20	20
Semester-II	20	40
Semester-III	22	62
Semester-IV	22	84

Assessment Pattern: 40% of internal [formative evaluation – two best out of three tests (for a maximum of 15 marks each = 30 marks) and seminar/ assignments/attendance (10 marks)] and 60% (summative evaluation – end of the semester examination)

Pattern of End Semester Examination Question Paper

Maximum Marks: 60

Time: 3 Hours

- I. Short Notes – 5 Questions with internal choice and carrying three marks each = 15
- II. Essays – 5 Questions with internal choice and carrying nine marks each = 45

Dissertation / Project Report: Reporting writing - 60 marks
Viva voce - 40 marks.

**SEMESTER-WISE
DETAILED SYLLABUS**

SEMESTER-I

Course Code : MPS101 Core/ Elective : Core No. of Credits : 4	Course Title Debates in Political Theory
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Course Objectives:

- To build on a prior understanding of the nature and value of theoretical inquiry in politics. Political theory begins with a few fundamental questions that have a bearing on the good life, and the ways in which we seek to collectively secure it.
- To explore and understand some of the major debates that contemporary political theory is engaged in, and hopes thereby to enrich our skills of analysis and judgment.

Learning Outcomes:

- This course will enable students to evaluate, argue and judge and then raise for the consideration of justification our existing or appropriate political practices, decisions, policies and institutions.

Unit-I

Introduction: What is Political Theory? - Disagreements and Debates in Political Theory - Normative judgment in a Political Context

Unit-II

The Political Context: Understanding Power - The Faces of Power (Steven Lukes) - Ideology and Power (Althusser) - Class Power - Power and the Subject: Foucault - On the Colonial State in India (Naoroji, Dutt and Gandhi).

Unit-III

Debates on freedom: Ancient vs. Modern Liberty (Constant) - Freedom as autonomy (Kant, Mill) - Negative vs. Positive Liberty (Berlin, MacCallum)

- Freedom and the market (Libertarians) - Republican Conception (Skinner) - Freedom as Development (Sen) - Freedom as Swaraj (Gandhi).

Unit-IV

Debates on Equality: Value of Equality (Bernard Williams) - Equality of Opportunity (Rawls) - Equality of What? (Welfare, Resources, Capability) - Luck egalitarianism and its critique (Elizabeth Anderson) - Equality, Priority or Sufficiency (Scheffler, Parfit, Frankfurt).

Unit-V

Debates on Justice: Consequentialist vs. Deontological (Utilitarians, Rawls) - Justice as Fairness (Rawls) - Communitarian and Feminist Conceptions (Walzer, Sandel, Okin) - Global Justice (Thomas Pogge).

References:

- Bhargava, R. and Ashok Acharya. (2008). *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.
- Vinod, M.J and Deshpande, Meena. (2013). 'Contemporary Political Theory', PHI: New Delhi
- Agarwal R.C. (2002). *Political Theory*, New Delhi: S. Chand & Co.
- Heywood, Andrew. (2016). (Reprint) 'Political Theory: An Introduction', Palgrave, UK.
- Appadurai (1996). *A Substance of Politics*, India: Oxford University Press, 1996.
- Berlin, I., (1969). 'Two Concepts of Liberty', in I. Berlin, *Four Essays on Liberty*, London: Oxford University Press: 118-72.
- Rawls, John, (1971). *A Theory of Justice*, Harvard: Bellknap.
- Althusser, L, (1977). 'Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses (Notes towards an Investigation)' in Althusser 'Lenin and Philosophy' and Other Essays, London: New Left Books.
- Mckinnon, C. (ed.) (2008). 'Issues in Political Theory', New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (2004) (eds.). 'Handbook of Political Theory'. New Delhi, Sage.
- Amal Roy & Mohit Bhattacharya (2000). *Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions*, Calcutta: the world Press.
- Anthony J. Parel, (ed.). (1996). *Gandhi, Freedom and Self-Rule*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.

Course Code : **MPS102**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
International Relations-I

Course Objectives:

- To the evolution and importance of theories of international relations.
- To understand why we study the subject and how current scholarship is informed by what preceded it.
- To provide interpretive frameworks for understanding what is happening in the world and the levels of analysis. Competing theories of international relations are discussed as part of the course.

Learning outcomes:

- Understand the major theories and approaches to the study of International Politics and examine them critically.
- Broaden and deepen students' knowledge of the major reasons and conceptual explanations for peace and conflict in the world.
- Student will be able to explain and understand international incidents from a theoretical perspective.
- Strengthen students' analytical and comprehension skills through student-led discussions, simulations, and policy papers based on the course.

Unit-I

Introduction - Evolution of the Discipline -State system-Non-State Actors - The Great Debates.

Unit-II

Realism: Its Variants and Complements - Structural Realism - Indian Tradition: Kautilya's Realpolitik - Neo-Realism and the Chinese Tradition - Neo-Liberal Institutionalism - The English School.

Unit-III

Alternative Approaches in IR: - Critical Theory - Constructivism -Post-Modernism-Feminism - Neo-Marxism -Post Colonialism

Unit-IV

Non-Western Perspectives in International Relations - State - Ethics in IR

Unit-V

Geo political and Conflict theories-Future Directions in International Relations Theory - Problematic of 'International' - The End of IR theory

References:

- Brown Chris and Ainley Hirstein. (2018). *Understanding International Relations*, New York: Palgrave.
- Burchill Scott et al, (2019). *Theories of International Relations*, New York: Palgrave.
- Dougharty James E. and Robert L Pfaltgraff Jr. (2012). *Contending Theories of International Relations*, New York: Longman
- Jackson, Robert and Georg Sorensen (2020). *Introduction to International Relations-Theories and Approaches*, New York, Oxford University Press, (4th edition).
- Baylis, John, James.J.Wirtz and Colin S.Gray. (2019). *Strategy in the Contemporary World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chan Stephen and Cerwyn Moore. (eds) (2006). *Theories of International Relations*, Vols 1- 4, London, Sage.
- Doyle Michael W. and G. John Isenberg, (eds) (2019). *New Thinking in International Relations Theory*, Boulder, Westview Press.
- Mingst Karen A and Ivan M. Arreguin-Toft (2019). *Essential Readings in World Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton and Co.
- Ray Ashwini K. (2004). *Western Realism and International Relations - A Non-Western view*, Delhi, Foundation Books.
- Viotti Paul. R. and Mark. V. Kauppi. (2017). *International Relations and World Politics - Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi, Pearson.
- Baylis, John. Steve Smith, Patricia Owens. (2020). *The Globalization of World Politics An Introduction to International Relations- VII Edition*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Course Code : **MPS103**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Comparative Politics

Course Objectives:

- To identify key governmental institutions and understand their functions.
- To describe the historical factors that have shaped political institutions and structures.
- To evaluate one's own political system, its strengths and its weaknesses, by comparing it to others.

Learning Outcomes:

- Will create a good understanding of the field of comparative politics including concepts and theoretical approaches, the state, nations and society.
- Will introduce and systematically discuss classical themes and topics of comparative politics including political culture and socialization, political parties, government and policy making.
- Able to cover case studies of politics in developed, developing and transforming countries.

Unit-I

- a) History and Evolution of Comparative Politics: Theories of Comparative Politics: Institutionalism and Neo-institutionalism - Structural-functionalism - Political Economy - Rational Choice Approach.
- b) Dependency and World System Theory: Colonialism and decolonization: forms of Colonialism, anti-colonial struggles and Decolonization.

Unit-II

State Theory: Debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies - Post-colonial state - Welfare state - Globalisation and nation states - Political Regimes - Democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non-democratic - Regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarian and Fascist)

Unit-III

Federalism and Political Process - Federalism- characteristics- Dual Federalism and Competitive Federalism - Federal-State Relations- Canada, India, Australia.

Unit-IV

Actors and Processes: Electoral Systems- Political Parties and Party systems (Draw examples from France, Sri Lanka and Brazil) - Interest Groups (Draw examples from USA, Poland and Russia) - New Social Movements - Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society - Campaigns (Draw examples from Brazil, Egypt and India).

Unit-V

Major Concepts: Constitutionalism - Polyarchy - Civic Culture - Patrimonialism - Failed State - Third Wave - Democratisation - Glasnost and Perestroika - Multiculturalism.

References:

Almond G.A. and G.B. Powell. (1966). Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Boston: Little Brown.

G. Almond. (2000). Comparative Politics Today: A World View, London: HarperCollins.

J. C. Johari: Comparative Politics.

Hague Rod and Martin Harrop. (2007). Comparative Government and Politics - an Introduction, New York, Palgrave Macmillian.

O.P Gauba: An Introduction to Political Theory.

- Green December and Laura Luehrmann. (2010). *Comparative Politics of the Third World: Linking Concepts and Cases*, New York, Lynne Rienner.
- Huntington Samuel P. (1991). *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press.
- Kamrava Mehran. (2008). *Understanding Comparative Politics: A Framework for Analysis*, New York: Routledge.
- Newton Kenneth and Jan W. Van Deth. (2010). *Foundations of Comparative Politics*.
- Oommen T.K. (1990). *Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements*, New Delhi, Sage.
- Pye Lucian W. and Sidney Verba. (1972). *Political Culture and Political Development*, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
- R.C. Macridis, and R.E. Ward. (1968). *Modern Political Systems: Europe and Asia*, 2nd edn, Engle wood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall.
- Sen Amartya (1999). 'Democracy as a Universal Value', *Journal of Democracy* Vol.10 pp. 3- 17.
- Shah Ghanshyam. (1990). *Social Movements in India: A Review of the Literature*, New Delhi: Sage.

Course Code : **MPS104**
Core/ Elective : **Add-on**

Course Title
Cyber Security

Course Objectives:

- To exhibit knowledge to secure corrupted systems, protect personal data, and secure computer networks
- To understand key terms and concepts
- To understand cyber security strategies and policies

Learning Outcomes;

- Analyze and evaluate the cyber security needs
- Determine and analyze software vulnerabilities and security solution to reduce the risk of exploitation.

Unit-I

Introduction to Cyber Space: History of Internet - Cyber Crime - Information Security - Computer Ethics and Security Policies

Unit-II

- a) Choosing the Best Browser according to the requirement and email security: Guidelines to choose web browsers - Securing web browser - Antivirus - Email security.
- b) Guidelines for secure password and wi-fi security: Guidelines for setting up a secure password - Two-steps authentication - Password Manager -Wi-Fi Security.

Unit-III

- a) Guidelines for social media and basic Windows security:
Guidelines for social media security - Tips and best practices for safer Social Networking -Basic Security for Windows - User Account Password.
- b) Smartphone security guidelines: Introduction to mobile phones - Smartphone Security - Android Security - IOS Security

Unit-III

- a) Cyber Security Initiatives in India: Counter Cyber Security Initiatives in India - Cyber Security Exercise - Cyber Security Incident Handling - Cyber Security Assurance
- b) Online Banking, Credit Card and UPI Security: Online Banking Security - Mobile Banking Security - Security of Debit and Credit Card - UPI Security

Unit-IV

- a) Micro ATM, e-wallet and POS Security: Security of Micro ATMs - e-wallet Security Guidelines - Security Guidelines for Point of Sales (POS).
- b) Social Engineering: Social Engineering - Types of Social Engineering - How Cyber Criminal Works - How to prevent from being a victim of Cyber Crime.

Unit-V

- a) Cyber Security Threat Landscape and Techniques: Cyber Security Threat Landscape - Emerging Cyber Security Threats - Cyber Security Techniques - Firewall.
- b) IT Security Act and Misc. Topics: IT Act - Hackers-Attacker-Countermeasures - Web Application Security - Digital Infrastructure Security - Defensive Programming.

References:

Anand Shinde. (2021). Introduction to Cyber Security: Guide to the World of Cyber (1st Edition), India: Notion Press.

Introduction to Cyber Security available at <http://uou.ac.in/foundation-course>

Fundamentals of Information Security <http://uou.ac.in/progdetail?pid=CEGCS-17>

Cyber Security Techniques <http://uou.ac.in/progdetail?pid=CEGCS-17>

Cyber Attacks and Counter Measures: User

Perspective <http://uou.ac.in/progdetail?pid=CEGCS-17>

Information System <http://uou.ac.in/progdetail?pid=CEGCS-17>

Course Code : **MPS115**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Political Sociology

Course Objectives:

- To analyze the politicization of social cleavages, e.g. class, race and ethnicity, gender, religion and nationality
- To highlight changing social values and attitudes
- To understand processes of political engagement and participation and political behaviour in general.

Learning Outcomes:

- Have a basic understanding of sociological theories of the state;
- Acquired an understanding of recent social and political science explanations of political processes and events.
- Apply sociological principles to make sense of current world event and to contribute to social debates.

Unit-I

Definition and meaning - Sociology of Politics - The founding fathers - Karl Marx and Max Weber - The problems of Social order and coercion theory - interest theory.

Unit-II

Alienation - Protest- Socio - Political Conflict - Violence - Terrorism and its forms and remedies.

Unit-III

Political Socialisation: The concepts and process of Socialisation - political relevance of adult Socialisation - Socialisation and political personality - Socialisation into political roles - Social Status - Social distance

Unit-IV

Political communication - Modernisation - Political Process- Political culture and political Participation

Unit-V

Power - Authority - influence - Legitimacy

References:

- Antony, M.Orum. (2000). Introduction to Political Sociology (4th edition) Printice Hall.
- David Apter. (1965). Politics of Modernisation, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Falks, Keith. (2000). Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction, New York Press.
- Jangam, R.T. (1980). Political Sociology, New Delhi: IBA.
- Lipset.S.M. (1959). Political Man, London: Heineman.
- Lipset.S.M. (1964). Politics and other Social Sciences, New York: OUP.

Course Code : **MPS116**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Global Governance

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the structures, practices, norms and actors of global governance.
- To discuss the debates on broad areas of global governance such as global security governance, global health governance, global economic governance and global environment governance.
- To provide some reflections on the long-term trajectory and future prospects of the global governance project.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate a sound knowledge and a critical understanding of the key themes and concepts of global governance.
- Understand the relationship between these key themes to the core debates from the discipline of International Relations.
- Communicate an understanding about global governance in a clear and concise way through assignments and class participation.

Unit-I

Global Governance - Pieces of Global Governance (International Law, Norms, IGOs, NGOs, Adhoc Arrangements) - Actors and Processes.

The Politics and Effectiveness of Global Governance - Theoretical foundations - Liberalism, Realism, Constructivism, Critical theory.

Unit-II

Theoretical Foundations: Liberalism - Neo-liberalism - Functionalism - International Regimes - Constructivism - Hegemonic Stability Theory.

Unit-III

The State System and its limitations - The role of states - Multilateralism - UNO - Regional Organisations and Non-State Actors - NGOs - Social Movements.

Unit-IV

Peace and Stability - Peaceful Settlement of Dispute - Collective Security - Peace Keeping - Challenges to Human Security - Promotion of Human Development and Economic Well-being- Human Rights and Environment.

Unit-V

Dilemmas of Global Governance - Emerging issues and Challenges, Legitimacy, Accountability and Effectiveness.

References:

Margaret P. Karns and Karen A. Mingst (2005) *International Organisations - The politics and Processes of Global Governance*, New York: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Paul F. Diehl (2005) *The Politics of Global Governance-International Organisations in Interdependent World*, Lynne Reinner Publishers.

Robert I Rothberg (2015) *On Governance: What it is, What it measures, and its Policy uses*, Canada: CIGI Publication.

Thomas G. Weiss (2013) *Global Governance: Why, What, Whither*, Polity Press.

Timothy J. Sinclair (2012) *Global Governance*, Polity Press.

Course Code : **MPS117**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Political Ideologies

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of ideology and its relationship with other political concepts such as power and legitimacy.
- To explore the main features of several major political ideologies including liberalism, conservatism, Socialism and Fascism.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the central themes of the political ideologies examined.
- Critically read and analyse modern and contemporary texts by key thinkers.
- Illustrate and evaluate the development of the central tenets of political ideologies.
- Apply political ideologies to the analysis of real-world political, economic and social institutions.

Unit-I

Ideology and its role - Concept of ideology - Ideology and politics - Nationalism and Politics - Liberal - Conservative - Expansionist - Anti-colonial and Post-colonial nationalism -Nationalism in 21st Century

Unit-II

Liberatarianism - Rawlsian Liberalism - Neo Liberalism - Holism - Habermas' 'Life World' - Charles Taylor's 'Sources of Self' - Ronald Dworkin's 'The World Through Legality'.

Unit-III

Feminism: Simone De Beauvoir's 'Second Sex' - Kate Millet's Radical Feminism - Nancy Fraser - Theory of Empowerment and Disempowerment.

Unit-IV

Multiculturalism: Jeremy Waldron's 'Hybridity' - Will Kymlicka's 'Right to Cultural Membership' - Edward Said's 'Critique of Orientalism'.

Unit-V

Ecologism: Garrett Hardin's Ethics of Lifeboat - Aldo Leopold's 'Land Ethic' - Arne Naess' 'Deep Ecology'.

References:

- Brian Baxton. (1999). *Ecologism: An Introduction*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University press.
- Bryson.V. (1992). *Feminist Political Theory*, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- David Boaz. (1977). *Libertarianism: A Primer*, New York: Freepress.
- Greer, G. (1999). *The Whole Woman*, London, Doubleday.
- Kynlicka. W. (1995). *Multicultural Citizenship* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Rawls, J. (1972). *A Theory of Justice*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Course Code : **MPS118**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
International Law

Course Objectives:

- Provide an overview of the processes by which international law is formed and the most important bodies and institutions involved in the international legal system
- Introduce various theoretical perspectives on the formation and operation of the international legal system
- To show the relevance of international law to current political and social developments at the international and national levels.

Learning Outcomes:

- A good understanding of the basic principles of international law and of the role of the United Nations in its development.
- Be able to research issues relating to customary international law.
- Should be familiar with the use of both on-line and traditional materials from international and national sources.

Unit-I

International Law - Meaning and nature, evolution and development - Basis of International Law - Naturalist School and Positivist School - Codification of International Law - Distinction between International Law and Municipal Law.

Unit-II

Sources of International Law: Customs, treaties, judicial decision, juristic work and UNGA declarations

Unit-III

Recognition of States and Governments: Doctrine of non-recognition -

Recognition of insurgency and belligerency - State Territory.

Modes of acquisition: Polar Regions - External territorial rights - Legal air space - Outer space and National Waters and Rivers.

Unit-III

Law of Treaties: Treaty making reservation - Third parties - Observance and Validity - Termination and suspension - Interpretation and amendments.

Settlement of International Disputes: Legal and political disputes - Amicable means of settlement - Compulsive or coercive means of settlement - The State and the Individual - Nationality - Extradition - Asylum.

Unit-IV

International Law and Environment: Environment and Nuclear Safety - Implementation and enforcement of Environmental norms - The Law of the Sea.

References:

Donald R. Rothwell and Tim Stephens (2016). *The International Law of the Sea, Oxford: Hart Publishing.*

Hug Thirlway (2014). *The Sources of International Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Jai Kanade and Vishal Kanade (2013). *Public International Law. New Delhi: LexisNexis.*

James Crawford (2012). *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Malcolm N. Shaw (2014). *International Law*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

R. P. Anand (1973). *New States and International Law, New Delhi: Vikas.*

S. K. Verma (2014). *An Introduction to Public International Law*, New Delhi: Satyam Law International.

Yoshifumi Tanaka (2012). *The International Law of the Sea*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER-II

Course Code : **MPS201**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Western Political Thought

Course Objectives:

- To introduce political thought processes and theory making in the west.
- To understand the richness and variations in the political perceptions of western thinkers.
- To familiarize the thought and theory of western philosophy to students.

Learning Outcomes:

- Providing an insight into the dominant features of Ancient and medieval Western Political Thought
- Evaluating the Renaissance; political thought of Reformation.

Unit-I

Plato: Justice in individual and city - Cave allegory - Philosopher kings - Wisdom and its relationship to politics - Ideal State.

Aristotle: Polis and the good life - State - Constitution regimes and citizenship - Revolutions.

Unit-II

Niccolo Machiavelli: Strategies and tactics of consolidating power - The Prince and Discourses.

Unit-III

Social Contract Tradition

Hobbes: Political Absolutism.

Locke: Double Contract, Political Obligation.

Rousseau: Human Nature - General Will.

Mary Wollstonecraft: Natural rights and inequality of women - Incorporating women into the Social contract - Natural rights and natural duties.

Unit-IV

Hegel: Idealism - Theory of Spirit and purpose of History.

Utilitarianism - Bentham: Quantitative Utilitarianism; J.S. Mill: Revision of Quantitative Utilitarianism - On Liberty - Democracy and Representative Government.

Unit-V

Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism - Historical Materialism The state and bourgeois rule-capitalism and alienation - Worker's consciousness and revolution.

Mao: Signification Marxism - New Democracy - Cultural Revolution.

References:

William Ebenstein, Alan O. Ebenstein. (2000). Great Political Thinkers, Harcourt College Publishers.

Laski H.J. (2016). Political Thought in England from Locke to Bentham, BiblioBazaar.

Sabine George H.A. (1973). History of Political Theory, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Das P.G. (2011). History of Political Thought, Calcutta, New Central Book Agency, 2011.

Bowle J. (1948). Western Political Thought: A Historical Introduction from the Origins to Rousseau's, London: Jonathan Cape.

S.K.Sharma & Urmila Sharma. (2006). Western Political Thought, Nice Printing press, Delhi.

Bevir Mark (ed.) (2010) Encyclopedia of Political Theory, London: Sage.

Bidet Jacques and Stathis Kouvelakis (eds.) (2008) Critical Companion to Contemporary Marxism, Boston, Brill.

Boucher David and Paul Kelly (eds.) (2003). *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*, New York: OUP.

Brian Nelson R. (2013). *Western Political Thoughts: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology*, Delhi: Pearson.

Cohen Martin. (2001). *Political Philosophy: From Plato to Mao*, London: Pluto Press.

Ebenstein William and Alan O. Ebenstein (1991). *Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present*, Fort Worth, Harcourt College Publishers.

Gauthier David P. (2000). *The Logic of Leviathan: The Moral and Political Theory of Thomas Hobbes*, Oxford: OUP.

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Plant Raymond. (1991). *Modern Political Thought*, London, Blackwell.

Sabine G.H. (1968). *A History of Political Theory*, New Delhi: Oxford.

Schmitt Carl. (1996). *The Leviathan in the State Theory of Thomas Hobbes*, London: Greenwood Press.

White Michael J. (2003). *Political Philosophy: An Historical Introduction*, Oxford: One World.

Course Code : MPS202 Core/ Elective : Core No. of Credits : 4	Course Title Indian Politics: Institutions and Processes
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Course Objectives:

- To introduce students to the key institutions and processes of governance in India. Organised in seven units, the course deals with historical legacies and foundations of Indian state and democracy with reference to the making of the Indian Constitution.
- To engage with the major aspects of the different organs of government, namely the legislature, executive and the judiciary.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can know about constitution, our fundamental rights and duties
- Students can get knowledge of the Indian administrative system.

Unit-I

Institutional legacies and making of the Constitution: Historical inheritance and institutional legacies Making of India's Constitution - Major features of the Constitution Foundational principles/Core values: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit-II

Institutions of governance: (a) Legislature: Legislation, accountability and representation - Parliamentary Committees; Decline of legislatures? (b) Executive: President: New and emerging role; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers: Collective responsibility and parliamentary accountability - Growing importance of the Cabinet - Governor and Chief Ministers: Changing relationship - Civil services (c) The Judiciary: Judicial independence and review - Judicial activism and overreach.

Unit-III

Major features of Indian federalism: Tension areas and issues in Centre-State relations Transformation from centralised federation to multilevel federalism

Unit-IV

Parties and party system; National and regional parties: Social and ideological bases. Transformation of the party system: From one party dominant system to multiparty system; Coalition governments and coalition politics at the national and state level

Unit-V

Regulatory and governance institutions: Planning Commission - Finance Commission; Inter-State Council; Election Commission of India; National Human Rights Commission Central Information Commission, Vigilance Commission - Comptroller and Auditor General - Lok Pal and Lokayukta

References:

- Austin, Granville. (1966). *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a nation*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, chapter 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Dasgupta, Jyotirindra. (2001). "India's federal design and multicultural national construction," University Press/ Foundation, chapter 3.
- Jha, Shefali. (2008). "Rights versus representation: Defending minority interests in the Constituent Assembly," in Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) *Politics and ethics of the Indian Constitution*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.339-353.
- Khosla, Madhav. (2013). *The Indian Constitution*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.
- Hewitt, Vernon and Shirin M. Rai. (2010). "Parliament", in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.28-42.
- Shankar, B. L., and Valerian Rodrigues. (2010). *The Indian Parliament: a democracy at work*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chapter 1 and 3.
- Austin, Working a democratic Constitution, pp.534-93; pp.604-13.
- Chakrabarty, Bidyut. (2006). "Jawaharlal Nehru and administrative reconstruction in India: A mere limitation of the past or a creative initiative?" *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies* 29 (1), pp.83-99.

- Das, S.K. (2013). *The civil services in India*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series.
- Mathur, Kuldeep (2013). *Panchayati Raj*. New Delhi: OUP short introduction series
- Kothari, Rajni (1964). "The Congress 'system' in India," *Asian Survey* 4(12), pp.1161-73.
- Kothari, Rajni (1970). "Continuity and change in India's party system," *Asian Survey* 10(11), pp.937-48.
- Sridharan, (1999). "Coalition politics in India: Lessons from theory, comparison and recent history" in D. D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck (eds.). *Principles, power and politics*, New Delhi: Macmillan India.
- Sridharan, E. (2005). "Coalition strategies and the BJP expansion, 1989-2004," *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics* 43(2), pp.194-221.
- Sridharan, E. (2010). "Party system," in Jayal and Mehta (eds). *The Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp.117-138.
- Yadav, Yogendra and Suhas Palshikar (2006). "Party system and electoral politics in the Indian states, 1952-2002: From hegemony to convergence," in Peter Ronald deSouza, and E. Sridharan (eds.) *India's political parties*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 73-115.
- McMillan, Allister. (2010). "The Election Commission" in Jayal and Mehta (eds.), *Oxford companion to politics in India*, pp. 98-116.

Course Code : **MPS203**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
International Relations- II

Course Objective:

- To help students to identify and conceptualize the major issues in the twenty first century world politics.
- To enable students to identify the major national/transnational actors engaged in dealing with these issues at various levels in international politics.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will appreciate and articulate on global issues.
- To develop skills to deal with conflictual issues and resolve it.

Unit-I

The rise of modern international order - Rising powers and the emerging order.

Unit-II

Transnational Actors - Global and Regional IGOs - Organizations and Law.

Unit-III

States and Markets - TNCs and Global Capitalism - Environment and Development - Refugees and migrants

Unit-IV

Power and Security - Human Security - Poverty - Hunger and Globalized Disease - Transnational crime - Terrorism Arms control - Arms trade.

Unit-V

Culture - Identity and Technology - Information Revolution and Soft Power - Coercive Diplomacy and Humanitarian Intervention.

References:

- Art Robert and Robert Jervis (2018). *International Politics - Enduring Concepts and Contemporary Issues*, New-York: Pearson. (9th Edition).
- Baylis John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (2020). *The Globalization of World Politics*, New York: OUP.
- Carlsnaes Walter, Thomas Risse and Beth A Simmons (eds.). (2019). *Handbook of International Politics*, Washington DC: CQ Press.
- De Mesquita Bruce Bueno (2016). *Principles of International Politics*, Washington DC: CQ Press.
- Goldstein Joshua S. and Jon C. Pevehouse (2018). *International Relations*, New Delhi, Pearson. (8th Edition).
- Kegley Jr Charles W. and Shannon L Blanton (2019). *World Politics: Trend and Transformation*, Belmont, Thomson-Wads worth.
- Mingst Karen A. and Ivan M. Arreguin- Toft (2019). *Essential Readings in World Politics*, New York, W.W. Norton and Co.
- Nye Jr. Joseph (2007). *Power in the Global Information Age*, London: Routledge.
- Nye. Jr. Joseph S. (2018). *Understanding International Conflicts*.
- Ray James Lee and Juliet Kaarbo (2018). *Global Politics on the World Stage*, Boston, McGraw Hill.
- Viotti Paul. R. and Mark. V. Kauppi. (2017). *International Relations and World Politics - Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi: Pearson.

Course Code : **MPS204**
Core/ Elective : **Add on**

Course Title
Academic Writing

Course Objectives:

- To enable postgraduate students to cope with academic tasks to be carried out in English across the curriculum.
- To equip learners with the skills of making notes while processing the texts for writing purposes, paraphrasing, and summarizing.
- To enable students to understand and produce written texts in English for different functions in academic settings.

Learning Outcomes:

- To write coherent paragraphs with both explicit and implicit cohesive devices.
- To make notes while processing the text.
- To paraphrase and summarize ideas from other sources to build into their texts.
- Write different types of texts based on the purpose of writing.
- Develop outlines for essays before developing them into essays.

Unit-I

Organising paragraphs

Unit-II

Finding key points and note-making

Unit-III

Paraphrasing

Summarizing

Unit-IV

Functions of Academic English

Understanding essay titles and planning essays

Unit-V

Writing essays

Text Books / Additional Readings:

Bailey S. (2011). *Academic Writing: A Handbook for International Students (3rd edition)*.

London: Routledge

Jordan R. (1999). *Academic Writing Course*. London: Longman

Oshima A & Hogue A. (2006). *Writing Academic English*. Harlow: Pearson Longman

Course Code : **MPS215**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Ethics and Politics

Course Objectives:

- To explicate the distinctiveness of political morality in its tension-ridden relationships with ‘morality as such and political ethics perse.
- To trace the implementation/manifestation of political morality in actual political practices and strategies.

Learning Outcomes:

- To augmentation of the students’ knowledge of contemporary philosophy through their exposure to the contemporary debates over political morality.
- To improve of the students analytical and polemical skills in matters of judgments and ethical-political discourse.

Unit-I

- a) The Nature of Ethical Reasoning: The Domain of Ethics - Rationality and objectivity in Ethics - Ethical Reasoning in politics
- b) Sexual, Racial and Caste Discrimination: What is wrong with discrimination? - Affirmative action: Right or Wrong?

Unit-II

- a) Poverty and Hunger: Hunger, Homelessness and Freedom - Hunger and Capabilities - International obligation to remove poverty
- b) Environment: The moral limits on the use of nature - Environment and Equality - Environment, Displacement and Culture

Unit-III

- a) Militarization: Just and unjust wars - Militarization, Women and Children - What is wrong with Nuclearisation? - Terrorism

- b) Corruption: Public ethics and Private Morality - Corruption as the Intrusion of Inappropriate Principles - Corruption in Public Life - Corruption in Private Life.

Unit-IV

- a) The Problem of Dirty Hands: Must politicians always dirty their hands?- Morally defensible ways of dealing with dirty hands - Dirty hands and Democracy
- b) Free Speech: Values of Free Speech - Free Speech and Democracy - The moral limits of Free Speech - Hate Speech: Gender and Religious community
- c) Secularism, Tolerance and Minority Rights: Traditions of Tolerance in India - Values of Secularism - Secularism and Minority rights - Secularism and Legal pluralism -Fundamentalism

Unit-V

- a) The Morality of Representation: When is representation justified? - Who should represent me/us? - Representation and the value of privacy - Non-Political representation
- b) Ethics and the Politics of the Family: Politics and the private-public distinction - Justice within the family - Family and the Ethics of Care
- c) Ethics and the Professions: Medical, Legal and Business ethics - The Ethics of Research

References:

- Beitz, Charles, R. Marshall Cohen, Thomas Scanlon and A. John Simmons. (1985). *International Ethics*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Emanuel, Ezekiel J. (1994). *The Ends of Human Life: Medical Ethics in a Liberal Polity*, Harvard Mass: Harvard University Press.
- Gutmann, Amy. (1987), *Democratic Education*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Honneth, Axel. (1996). *The Struggle for Recognition*, Cambridge Mass: MIT Press.
- LaFollette. (1997). Hugh, *Ethics in Practice*, Massachusetts.

- Luban, David. (1988). *Lawyers and Justice an Ethical Study*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Nussbaum, Martha. (1997). *Cultivating Humanity*, Harvard Mass: Harvard University Press.
- Sagoff Mark. (1988). *The Economy of the Earth*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sen, Amartya. (2000). *Development as Freedom*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Shue, Henry. (1980). *Basic Rights*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Singer, Peter. (1979). *Practical Ethics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Taylor, Charles. (1997). *Philosophical Arguments*, Harvard Mass: Harvard University Press.
- Thompson, Dennis F., (1987). *Political Ethics and Public Office*, Harvard Mass: Harvard University Press.
- Walzer, Michael. (1997). *On Toleration*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Walzer, Michael. (1983). *Spheres of Justice: A Defence of Pluralism & Equality*, Great Britain: Pitman Press.
- Young, Iris Marion. (1990). *Justice and the Politics of Difference*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Course Code : MPS216 Core/ Elective : Elective No. of Credits : 4	Course Title India's Foreign Policy
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Course Objectives:

- To study India's foreign policy, its determinants, objectives and environment in the post-independence period
- To analyse the mechanism and dynamics of foreign policy making and implementation.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the foundational aspects of foreign policy of India
- To discuss India's growing interaction with global and regional players and multilateral organisations and forums.

Unit-I

Evolution of India's Foreign Policy

Determinants of Foreign Policy: Domestic and External;

Security Concerns: Internal and External;

India's Nuclear Policy.

Unit-II

Making of Foreign Policy: Parliament - Office of Prime Minister - Ministry of External Affairs - National Security Council - Pressure groups - Personality of leadership.

Unit-III

India's Maritime Policy: Indian Ocean Region - Maritime Doctrines - Nuclear Policy of India.

Unit-IV

India and Regions: Look East/Act East - Look West and Neighborhood and Extended Neighbour-hood - Relations with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Unit-V

India and Powers: Relations with Peoples Republic of China, Russia and the USA -India's Soft Power.

References:

- Brahma Chellaney. (1999). *Securing India's Future in the New Millennium*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- Harish Kapur. (1994). *India's Foreign Policy - Shadows and Substance*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Harish Kapur. (2002). *Diplomacy of India: Then and Now*, New Delhi: Manas Publications.
- Jaswant Singh. (1999), *Defending India*, London: MacMillan Press.
- Jayantnuja Bandopadhyaya (1987). *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta: Allied Publishers,
- K. P. Misra. (1985). *Foreign Policy Planning in India*, New Delhi: Vikas.
- Raja Menon. (2000). *A Nuclear Strategy for India*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Ramesh Thakur. (1994). *The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Stephen P. Cohen. (2002). *Emerging Power*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Subramanyam Raju A. (2000). *Nuclear India - Problems and Perspectives*. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
- Sumit Ganguly. (2013). *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, OUP.

Course Code : MPS217 Core/ Elective : Elective No. of Credits : 4	Course Title Gender Politics
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Course Objectives:

- To articulate and understand the history of feminism and the way in which feminist has enhanced the lives of women and men.
- To analyse historical and contemporary systems of privilege and oppression, with special attention to the ways gender intersects with race, class, sexuality, ethnicity, ability, religion and nationality.

Learning Outcomes:

- To reflect on the importance of gender and feminist perspectives to understand political phenomenon
- To explain the key concepts and themes in the study of gender and politics.

Unit-I

Contextualising Gender:

- a) Concepts and Definitions: Sex - Gender - Transgender- Masculinity - Femininity - Patriarchy and Sexual Politics - Politics of the Body - Michel Foucault - The Gender Trouble - Judith Butler
- b) Theories of Gender Relations - Structural - functionalism, Conflict Theory; Symbolic Interactionism, Feminist theory

Unit-II

Feminism: Feminist Perceptions on Family - Personal is Political - Streams of Feminism - Liberal, Marxist and Socialist, Radical and Postmodern - Three Waves of Feminism -The Public-Private distinction - Eco-feminism - Nature-Culture Dichotomy

Unit-III

Gender and Development: Basic Concepts - Gender Analysis - Gender Discrimination - Gender Division of Labour - Gender Equality and Equity - Gender Related Indices - Gender and Development.

Unit-IV

Women Empowerment; Women Empowerment - Significance, Characteristics and Strategies; Parameters and Dimensions - Personal, Collective, Socio-cultural, Economic - Prospects and Challenges

Unit-V

Political Empowerment: Political Representation of Women - Reservation of Women in Local Bodies - The Women Reservation in Legislative Bodies - Issues and Challenges.

References:

Ackerly, Brooke A. (2000). *Political Theory and Feminist Social Criticism*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Arun, Shoba (2017). *Development and Gender Capital in India: Change, Continuity and Conflict in Kerala*, Routledge.

Beasley, Chris (1999). *What is Feminism?: An Introduction to Feminist Theory*, Sage.

Beauvoir, Simone de (2015). *The Second Sex* (Vintage Books, London), Random House.

Bhardwaj, Prem R. (2011). *Gender Discrimination: Politics of Women Empowerment*, New Delhi, Anamika Publishers.

Butler, Judith (1995). *Gender Trouble: Feminism and Subversion of Identity*, New York, Routledge.

Chopra, J.K. (1999). *Gender Politics*, New Delhi, Aadi Publications.

Connell, R. W. (2005). *Masculinities*, California, University of California Press.

Dryzek, John S., Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips (2008), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, Oxford, Oxfords.

Eaton, Heather & Lois Ann Lorentzen (2003). *Ecofeminism and Globalization: Exploring Culture, Context, and Religion*, Maryland, Rowman and Little Field.

- Evans, Mary & Carolyn Williams (2013), *Gender: The Key Concepts*, Routledge.
- Fausto-Sterling, A. (1993). *Myths of Gender: Biological Theories about Women and Men*, New York.
- Fausto-Sterling, A. (2008). *Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality*, Hachette UK.
- Fridman, Marilyn F. (2003). *Autonomy, Gender Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Geert, H. Hofstede & Geert Hofstede, Willem A. Arrindell (1998), *Masculinity and Femininity: The Taboo Dimension of National Cultures*, Sage.
- Georgina, Waylen & Vicky Rondall. (1998). *Gender, Politics and the State*, London: Routledge.
- Glover, David & Cora Kaplan. (2000). *Genders*, London: Routledge.
- Goel, Aruna. (2000). *Women Empowerment: Myth or Reality*, Deep and Deep Publications.
- Hasan, Zoya (ed.) (2010). *Forging Identities: Gender, Communities and the State*, Delhi, Kali for Women.

Course Code : **MPS218**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Peace and Conflict Studies

Course Objectives:

- To provide basic knowledge and understanding of peace and conflict studies in general and develop conflict sensitivity and conflict mapping skills through case studies.
- To offer students concepts and theories of analyse conflicts, develop and support arguments.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand different key terms, methods and approaches in peace and conflict studies.
- To understand peace-building as a political process embracing security, political, social, economic and psycho-social dimensions.

Unit-I

Prologue to Peace Studies: Origin & Evolution of Peace Studies - Positive and Negative Peace - Structural and Cultural Violence

Unit-II

Anatomy of Conflict: Meaning & Definitions of Conflict - Theories of Conflict - Issues and Stages of Conflict

Unit-III

Conflict Handling Mechanism: Conflict Suppression - Conflict Management - Conflict resolution and Reconciliation - Role of Civil Society groups - Post-conflict Reconstruction

Unit-IV

Gandhian Approach to Peace

- a) Satyagraha: Ideological Self-limiting Conflict and Stepwise Strategy to resolve conflict
- b) Gandhi's ability to control mass movements
- c) Gandhi's approach to development

Unit-V

Confidence Building Measures (CBMs): India-Pakistan as a Showcase - Concept of CBMs - India-Pakistan CBMs: Since partition; assessment.

References:

- Mark Juergensmeyer. *Gandhi's Way: A handbook of Conflict Resolution*, Oxford.
- Upadhyaya, P. et al (ed) (2001). *Jai Jagat Sandesh* (Peace Ideas of Gandhi, JP & Vinoba), Institute of Tibetan Higher Learning, Sarnath.
- Weber, Thomas (2001). "Gandhian Philosophy, Conflict Resolution Theory and Practical Approaches to Negotiation", *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 38, no.4, Sage, pp 493- 513.
- Jeong, Ho Won (2000). *Peace and Conflict Studies: An Introduction*, Ashgate, Sydney.
- Steger, Manfred B. & Nancy S. Lind (2001): *Violence and Its Alternatives: An Interdisciplinary Reader*, St. Martin's Press: New York.
- Wehr, Paul (1989). *Conflict Regulation*, *Westview Special Studies in Peace, Conflict and Conflict Resolution*, Westview Press /Boulder, Colorado.
- Miall Hugh, et. al. (1999). *Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflicts*, Polity Press: UK.
- Barbara Stanford (1970). *Peace Making: A Guide to Conflict Resolution for Individuals, Groups and Nations*, New York: Bantam Books.
- Bruce w. Dayton and Louis Kriesberg (eds.) (2012). *Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding: Moving from Violence to Sustainable Peace*, London and New York: Routledge.
- Charles p. Webel and Jorgen Johansen (ed.) (2012). *Peace and Conflict Studies: A Reader*; London and New York: Routledge.

D. D. Khanna and Gert W. Kueck, (eds.) (2003). *Conflict Resolution, Human Rights and Democracy*, New Delhi: Shipra.

Dan Smith (2006). *The State of Middle East: An Atlas of Conflict and Resolution*, Brighton: Earthscan.

Dennis J. D. Sandole and Hugo vander Merwe (eds.) (1993). *Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*, Manchester: Manchester University press.

Erin McCandless and Tony Karbo (ed.) (2011). *Peace, Conflict and Development in Africa: A Reader*, Switzerland: University for Peace.

Md.Touhidul Islam (2013). Peace and Conflict Studies: Evolution of An Academic Discipline, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh*, 58 (1), pp.129-155.

Ranabir Samaddar and Helmut Reifeld (eds.) (2001). *Peace As A Process: Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in South Asia*, Delhi: Manohar.

UNESCO Yearbook (1982). *Peace and Conflict Studies 1981*, Paris: UNESCO and Westport: Greenwood Press.

SEMESTER-III

Course Code : MPS301 Core/ Elective : Core No. of Credits : 4	Course Title Indian Political Thought-I
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Course Objectives:

- To contextualise the various strands of political thought articulated by Indian thinkers.
- To offer a broad spectrum of Indian political thought, tracing the pre-colonial traditions

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the political ideas and philosophical perspectives of early India.
- To enable students to critically reflect on the ideas and institutions of early India.

Unit-I

Sources of Ancient Indian Thought - The Concept of Dharma and Danda - Nature of State in ancient India.

Unit-II

Study of Institutions- Sabha, Samiti, Pura, Janapada, Gana.

Unit-III

Manu; Kautilya; Buddha

Unit-IV

Reformist Currents - Thiru Valluvar; Kabir; Vemana

Unit-V

Alternative Views- Basava, Narayana Guru, Ziauddin Barani; Pandita Rama Bai

References:

Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) (1999). *Secularism and its Critics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bhikhu Parekh (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, London: Macmillan Press.

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

Bhikhu, Parekh and Thomas Pantham (eds.) (1987). *Political Discourse: Explorations in Indian and Western Political Thought*, New Delhi: Sage.

Bidyut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey (2009). *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context*, New Delhi: Sage.

Partha Chatterjee (1994). *Nation and its Fragments*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Partha Chatterjee (1986). *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?* London: Zed Books.

George Klosko (ed.) (2011). *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

V. R. Mehta and Thomas Pantham (ed.) (2006) *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations*, New Delhi: Sage.

Course Code : **MPS302**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Politics in India

Course Objectives:

- To identify specific themes which are significant for the study of politics in India.
- To understand how state and politics are informed by social processes and political mobilizations, historically and in contemporary contexts.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be made conscious of the social, cultural, economic and political environment that affects politics in India at the national as well as regional level.

Unit-I

Approaches to Indian Politics: Historical, Cultural, Legal and Political Economy Perspectives

State in India: Democratic, developmental and coercive dimensions

Unit-II

- a) Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender: The changing nature of class dominance in India - Politics and social mobilizations - Issues of equality and representation
- b) Religion, Region and Language: Communalism and Secular politics - Region and language: issues of recognition, autonomy and secession

Unit-III

Development Process: Concept, strategies, policies, and critiques - Poverty alleviation programmes - Globalisation and impact on the weaker sections

Unit-IV

Political Parties: Party system and reforms; Elections: Caste, Class, Religion, Gender and Region in electoral politics - Election Commission and electoral reforms.

Unit-V

Social Movements: Labour - Peasantry - Environmental - Adivasis - Dalit - OBC and Women. New Social Movements in India.

References:

- A.R.Desai (ed.) (1974). *Peasant Struggles in India*, New Delhi: OUP.
- A.R. Desai (ed.) (1986). *Agrarian Struggles in India*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Aditya Nigam (2006). *The Insurrection of Little Selves: The Crisis of Secular-Nationalism in India*, OUP, New Delhi.
- Ashis Nandy (1980). *At the Edge of Psychology*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Atul Kohli. (1991). *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*, OrientLongman: New Delhi.
- Atul Kohli (ed.) (2001). *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Atul Kohli. (2009). *Democracy and Development: Essays on State, Society, and Economy*, OUP: New Delhi.
- Atul Kohli (2007). *State and Development*, CUP, Cambridge.
- Baldev Raj Nayar (ed.) (2007). *Globalization and Politics in India*, OUP: New Delhi.
- Christophe Jaffrelot (1996). *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics, 1925 to the 1990s*, Penguin, New Delhi.
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- Ghanshyam Shah (ed.). (2001). *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage, New Delhi.
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Course Code : **MPS303**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Research Methodology

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize participants with basic of research and the research process.
- To enable the participants in conducting research work and formulating research synopsis, data analytical skills and report writings.

Learning Outcomes:

- Develop understanding on various kinds of research, objectives of doing research, research process, research design and sampling.
- Have basic knowledge on research techniques, measurement and scaling techniques as well as basic awareness of data analysis.

Unit-I

Introduction: Objectivity in Social Science Research - Theory construction - Value Neutrality in Social Research - Reliability and Validity. Traditional, Modern and Contemporary methods in Research

Unit-II

Research Problem and Question.
Hypothesis, Research Design,

Unit-III

Source Materials in Research: Primary & Secondary - Library & E-resources

Unit-IV

- a) Quantitative Research: Sampling Design - Survey Techniques and Tools of Data Collection, Observation, Questionnaire and Interview Schedules. Statistical Applications- SPSS.

- b) Qualitative Research: Participant Observation/Ethnography - Case Study - Oral History - Qualitative Data Processing

Unit-V

Report writing: Structure of Dissertation/ Thesis writing - Styles of References - Ethics in Research Issues of Plagiarism.

References:

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Course Code : **MPS315**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
State Politics in India

Course Objectives:

- To understand politics in each state and its internal dynamics
- To study the change role of caste, class, and community and their impact on state politics in the context of global market economy.

Learning Outcomes:

- Familiarizes to the factors responsible for the growth of regional parties and their impact on national politics
- Attain knowledge on various methods in studying the functioning of state governments.

Unit-I

State Politics: Perspectives and Approaches - Institutional - Political Economy
- Cultural - Diversities

Unit-II

Patterns of State Formation: Administrative Units - Linguistic and Identity
Formation - Developmental

Unit-III

Power and Participation: Changing Centre-State Relations - Party Politics and
Coalition Governments - Mobilizations and Movements

Unit-IV

Governance: Welfare and Development - Empowering the 'Local' - Public
Policies and their Implementation - Varying Developmental and welfare
Patterns: Some Case Studies (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala)

Unit-V

Globalization and States: State and Investment - Uneven Development and Sub-regionalism.

References:

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Course Code : MPS316 Core/ Elective : Elective No. of Credits : 4	Course Title Security Studies
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Course Objectives:

- To address the challenges related to demographic, environmental, developmental and social trends.
- To understand topics including armed conflict, terrorism, economics, foreign policy and the environment in the world.
- To the literature on international security, both theoretical and policy-oriented.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate the ability to comprehend and explain international security phenomena as well as the broad theories and principles of international security studies.
- Build and present arguments relating to international security.

Unit-I

Conceptualizing Security - Structural Realism - Critical Security Studies - Feminist Conceptions - The Copenhagen School

Who's Security? State - Region Individual - Community and Environment.

Unit-II

Broadening the Security Agenda: Environmental Security - Economic Security - Migration.

Unit-III

Deepening the Security Debates: Human Security - Regional Security - Global Security.

Unit-IV

Contemporary Security Concerns: Extremism and Terrorism - Globalisation and Migration - Nuclear and Chemical Warfare - Environment - Disease and Pandemic.

Unit-V

Security Problematique of the Global South - South Asian Conceptions of Security

References:

- Stuart Croft and Terry Terriff, (eds.) (2000). *Critical Reflections on Security and Change*, London: Frank Cass,
- Keith Krause, and Michael C. William (eds.). (1997). *Critical Security Studies*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
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<p>Course Code : MPS317 Core/ Elective : Elective No. of Credits : 4</p>	<p>Course Title Global Environmental Politics</p>
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Course Objectives:

- To understand the foundations of environmental conflict including the root of economic and social factors that drive the depletion and environmental degradation.
- To explore how policy processes at local, national and international level work to address global environmental problems.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate a sound knowledge and a critical understanding of the key themes and concepts of global environmental politics and their relationship to debate within the discipline of international relations.

Unit-I

Global environmental politics: Planet politics and a challenge to International Relations

Shifting baselines: Trouble in a changing world

Unit-II

Transformations in production - technology and the economy

Production and consumption: changing patterns of trade and exchange

Unit-III

Environmental justice: invisible consequences and sacrifice zone

People vs the planet: The social costs of environmentalism?

Unit-IV

Strategies of performance and protest and questions of just transition
Transformations in borders, governance, and public-private authority
Blurred borders and governance arrangements

Unit-V

Pathways to decarbonization and urban transformation
Reframing the problem: Alternate economies and the logic of sufficiency

References:

- Burke, Anthony, Stefanie Fishel, Audra Mitchell, Simon Dalby, and Daniel J. Levine. (2016). Planet politics: A manifesto from the end of IR. *Millennium*, 44(3): 499-523.
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Course Code : **MPS318**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Political Marketing

Course Objectives:

- To understand, identify, describe and discuss the basics of marketing techniques.
- To enable the students to understand and explain the differences between business and political marketing and to understand the influence of marketing on politics and organisation of electoral campaigns.

Learning Outcomes:

- Identify and describe the main features and characteristics of electoral campaign management; aspects of campaign communication; environment on which the elections are taking place.

Unit-I

Political marketing and its meanings.

Relationship with political science and marketing

Political Strategies - Populist strategies - Measuring Political strategies,

Unit-II

Political branding- criteria - branding political leaders - Candidates - Parties - Policies and government - Rebranding political brands.

Unit-III

Political Market research: The political market and Political consumer.

Big data - Analytical and Experimental marketing - Opposition - Candidate and Policy Research.

Internal Political Marketing - Marketing Volunteers - Central vs Local vs Volunteer control.

Unit-IV

Political Marketing Communication - Marketing communication of candidates - Campaign communications - Communication tools - Crisis management and Internal marketing communication.

E-marketing -Public relations - Reputation management - Political delivery challenges.

Unit-V

Political Marketing and Democracy - Political Leadership - Citizenship - Political Participation - Representation - Policy - Principle and Ethics.

References:

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Shivam Shankar Singh (2019). How to win an Indian Election: What Political Parties Don't Want, India: Penguin.

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Eleonora Pasotti (2010). Political Branding in Cities. Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER-IV

Course Code : MPS401 Core/ Elective : Core No. of Credits : 4	Course Title Indian Political Thought-II
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Course Objectives:

- To understand diverse spectrum of times in India
- To the political ideas in medieval and modern periods reflecting India's diversity, pluralism in social and economic spheres.

Learning Outcomes:

- The students will come to know about the ideas of individual sages and philosophers on politics and functioning of government.
- Students will be able to explain the trajectory of ideas on key political questions and institutions in Modern India.

Unit-I

Age of Renaissance: Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Dayananda Saraswati - Mahatma Jothi Rao Phule

Unit-II

Nascent Nationalism: Dadabai Naoroji - B.G. Tilak - Swami Vivekananda

Unit-III

Multiple Strands: M.K. Gandhi - V.D. Savarkar - Deendayal Upadhyaya.

Unit-IV

New Currents in Indian Thought: J.L. Nehru - B.R. Ambedkar - Ramaswamy Nayakar.

Unit-V

Socialist turn in Indian Thought: M.N. Roy - Ram Manohar Lohia - Jayaprakash Narayan

References:

- Rajeev Bhargava (ed.) (1999). *Secularism and its Critics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bhikhu Parekh (1989). *Gandhi's Political Philosophy*, London: Macmillan Press.
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Course Code : **MPS402**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Public Policy and Analysis

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the fundamentals of public policy as a discipline and policy analysis.
- To familiarize students with several disparate public affairs with enough clarity.
- To respond to a cohort of competent policy analysts with a problem-solving bend, ready to take on public matters in a systematic manner.

Learning Outcomes:

- Familiarizing the students with the key concepts and theories of public policy
- Critically assess the use of evidence and data of policy analysis practices.
- To understand as to why certain issues emerge as policy issues for the government to act upon, how different actors play their role in shaping and influencing the policy process, how policies are implemented and what are the outcomes.

Unit-I

Public Policy: Key Concepts and Theories.

Public Policy: Meaning, Definitions and Scope - Rationale for the Study of Public Policy - Evolution of Public Policy - Policy Analysis as Art and Craft
Public Policy Theories - Group theory - Elite theory - Institutional theory - Rational theory - Process theory - Incremental theory

Unit-II

Policy Typologies and instruments: Distributive Policies - Regulatory Policies - Redistributive Policies - Substantive vs procedural policies - Material vs symbolic policies - Public vs private policies - Liberal vs conservative policies.

Unit-III

Public Policy Cycle: Five Stages of Public policymaking - Agenda Setting - Policy Formulation - Policy Legitimation (policy approval) - Policy Implementation - Policy Evaluation - Policymaking styles/levels - Bottom-up and top-down - Merits and demerits of the styles.

Public Policy analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative Models

Public Policy Research and Development - Practical Issues

Unit-IV

Public Policy Environment and Policy Actors: Context - Political - economic - social and cultural context - Policy Actors: Elected Politicians - Public, Bureaucracy - Political Parties - Interest /Pressure Groups - International Actors and Regimes

Unit-V

Case Studies with reference to India: Education - Health - Environment - Industrial - Agricultural Policies.

References:

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Wamsley, Gary, et.al. (1990). 'Public Administration and the Governance Process: Shifting the Political Dialogue', In Trary Wamsley, et. al. *Refounding Public Administration*, New Delhi: Sage.

Course Code : **MPS403**
Core/ Elective : **Core**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
**Public Administration:
Concepts and Theories**

Course Objective:

- To discuss the basic principles and theories of public administration.
- To identify and address core issues in public governance through a comparative approach and bearing in mind of the challenges posed by global processes.
- To discuss public policy challenges in specific administration areas.

Learning Outcomes:

- To critically engage various disciplinary perspectives and theoretical approaches to the study of public administration and governance.
- To understand the core theories, concepts and approaches used in various subfields of public administration

Unit-I

Introduction and basic concepts: Meaning - Scope - Evolution - Relevance and importance of public administration

Unit-II

Paradigms of Public administration: New Public Administration - Comparative Public Administration - New Public Management - Principle Component Analysis - Development administration - e-Governance

Unit-III

- a) Theoretical approaches: Structural approach: Woodrow Wilson, Taylor, Weber, Gullick and Urwick
- b) Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo, McGregor and Argyris.
- c) Systems Approach: Chester Bernard.

- d) Decision Making: H.A. Simon
- e) Ecological Approach: F.W Riggs
- f) Public Choice: Machiavelli, Hobbes, Duncan Black.

Unit-IV

- a) Structure of Public Administration: Forms of public organisations - Public sector undertakings
- b) Accountability and control: Financial Administration, role of civil society, Social audit, people's participation.

Unit-V

- a) Globalisation, Liberalisation and Public administration: Administrative reforms, changing role of public sector in the context of liberalization, public private relations.
- b) Good Governance: New Public Management, public policy.

References:

- Avasti R. and Maheswari S.R., (2009). Public Administration, Agra, Laxmi Narain Agarwal.
- Felix Nigro; Lloyd G. Nigro, (1989). Modern Public Administration, Harper & Row Publishers Goel.
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Tom Christensen, Per Lægreid. (2001). *New Public Management: The Transformation of Ideas and Practice*, Ashgate, the University of Michigan.

Course Code : MPS404 Core/ Elective : SEC No. of Credits : 2	Course Title E-resources
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Course Objectives:

- Comprehend the definition and importance of e-resources
- Categorize different types of e-resources
- Understand the concept of electronic databases

Learning Outcomes:

- Familiarize with the innovative information searching tools and techniques
- Maximum use of Internet, library and information centres.

Unit-I

What are Electronic Sources?

Types of E-resources: E- Journals - E-books - Full-text (aggregated) databases - Indexing and abstracting databases - References databases (biographies, dictionaries, directories, encyclopedia, etc.) - Numeric and statistical databases - E-images -E-audio/visual resources.

Unit-II

Electronic Reference Sources: Off-line Reference Sources - On-line Reference Sources - OPACS & WebOPACS - E-Publications - Multimedia materials on-line -On-line Tutorials.

Unit-III

Internet: Surfing the Web: Search Engines - Search engines - What is an e-database? - Information Gateways -What is a portal?

References:

Singh, Neena (2001). Internet: Importance and usage for library and Information professionals, DESIDOC Bulletin of Information Technology, Vol., 21, No. 3, 17-28.

Dhara, Arup (2016). A personalised discovery service using Google custom search engine, Annals of Library and Information studies, 63, 298-305.

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Course Code : **MPS415**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
**Rural-Urban development and
local government in India**

Course Objectives:

- To understand the Indian experience in respect of rural-urban development and local government both before and after the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- To look at the issues of development, planning and grassroots and participatory democracy naturally feature in this paper

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding the issues and challenges in rural-urban development
- To Develop skills required for rural-urban infrastructures and decentralisation.

Unit-I

Understanding the 'rural' and the 'urban' in India.

What is Development? - Historical Legacies - Continuities and discontinuities.

Unit-II

Planning Rural Development: Approaches - Policies and Programmes - Community development - Democratic decentralization - Cooperatives - Decentralized Planning - Specially targeted programs - Agriculture, Area development, Employment - Poverty alleviation - Special groups - Integrated rural development programmes.

Unit-III

Planning Urban Development: Approaches - Policies and Programs - Anti-urbanization thrust: deconcentration - Regional development - Services - slum improvement - Urban management and investment programs - Land & Housing - Employment & Poverty Alleviation - Water, Sanitation & Waste - Transport Environment.

Unit-IV

Decentralization and Local Governments: Decentralization and Development - Emerging Global Trends - 73rd Constitutional Amendments - State Finance Commissions - The emerging role of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Devolution and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions: Capacity building of local governments - Transfer of funds - Functions & functionaries to PRI's - Politics of decentralization - Case studies of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Unit-V

Devolution and functioning of Urban Local Bodies - Fiscal Decentralization - Financial Health of ULBs - State Municipal Fiscal Relations - Devolution of Funds to ULBs - Central Funds to ULBs - People's Participation in Rural-Urban Development - Role of NGO's and Citizen Groups.

References:

- A.R. Desai. (1986). *Agrarian Struggles in India: After Independence*, Oxford University Press: Bombay.
- A.R. Desai (1978). *Rural Sociology*, Popular Prakasam, Bombay.
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- G. Ram Reddy and Haragopal.G (1984). *Public Policy and Rural Poor in India*, Concept Publishing House: New Delhi.
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Course Code : **MAS416**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Technology and Politics

Course Objectives:

- To examine the ‘meaning’ of technology as articulated by philosophers such as Martin Heidegger, Jacques Ellul and Marshal MacLuhan.
- To study the specific ramifications of technology for politics in general and democratic politics in particular.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate a critical understanding of the main areas of study linked to the use of technology in government.
- Engage critically with the work of political and data science scholars and evaluate their arguments.

Unit-I

“Waves” and “Revolutions”: scientific revolution and industrial revolution compared to the technological revolution.

Unit-II

Philosophies of technology: Martin Heidegger and Jacques Ellul
Technology as a social and political construction.

Unit-III

Towards a ‘new’ politics? Political leadership, legislation and representation through new media

Unit-IV

The changing face of governance: Increased accountability and transparency.
Towards a ‘new’ citizenship? Digital voting and Web-activism.

Unit-V

Postcolonial predicament: Development and displacement of indigenous knowledge and peoples

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Stephen Marglin. (1996). *Decolonising Knowledges*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Course Code : **MPS417**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
Gandhian Political Thought

Course Objectives:

- To study Gandhi's political philosophy and self-employment and perceptions of social, economic, political and gender issues.
- To focus on Gandhian Innovation and Research methodology.

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi in-depth
- To develop the skills like self-sufficiency, self-reliability and techniques for Conflict Transformation

Unit-I

Critique of modern civilization
Swaraj and Swadeshi

Unit-II

Ahimsa or the creed of non-violence
Mass movements - Civil disobedience or Satyagraha, in Gandhi's vocabulary

Unit-III

Feminism and gender-based ideas

Unit-IV

Caste and untouchability
Socialism and trusteeship

Unit-V

Nation, nationalism and national identity

Communal harmony and multiculturalism

References:

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Course Code : **MPS418**
Core/ Elective : **Elective**
No. of Credits : **4**

Course Title
**International Political
Economy**

Course Objectives:

- To study the interactions between markets and politics and the influence of markets on politics.
- To understand international trade and investment.

Learning Outcomes:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the processes of global integration and fragmentation in international politics and economics
- Show what the sources are of continuity and change in international political economy.
- Explain the different roles of states, international organisations and non-state actors in the politics on international economic relations.

Unit-I

Introduction: International Political Economy (IPE) - Emergence as a sub-discipline of IR - Nature and Scope.

Unit-II

Traditional theories of IPE: Liberal - Realist - Marxist

Contemporary Theories of IPE: Dependency Theory - State and Market (Susan Strange) - Non-state Actors and Market (Robert Gilpin)

Unit-III

Global Economic Governance: IMF and WB

International Alignment: G-7, G-20, G-77, BRICS

Unit-IV

International Trade: Open Trade and Protectionism - Instruments of Protectionism

GATT and WTO - Free Trade and Development - Regulated Trade and Development

Structural conflict: Developing Nations Vs Developed Nations

Unit-V

Politics of International Finance - Trade and Labour - Dollar - Euro and Financial Globalisation - Debt in the World Economy - Knowledge and Technology

References:

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