

**Department of Political Science**  
**Assam University, Silchar**  
**Syllabus for M.A. in Political Science**  
***(Prepared for the Open Choice Based Credit System)***  
**Draft Syllabus awaiting approval of Statutory bodies**

For pursuing M.A. Course in Political Science, a student shall have to study twenty Courses/Papers evenly distributed between four Semesters covering a period of two years. All the Courses in the first Semester are compulsory. In the Second Semester, Course Nos. Psc. 203(A)/ Psc.203(B) and Psc.204(A)/(B)/(C), are Choice based Open Courses and student from any discipline can opt for these Courses. The students of the Department of Political Science, however, may opt for only Course No 204(A)/(B)/(C) as Choice Based Open Paper. In the Second Semester, students will have to earn minimum of Six (6) credits (One Course) and maximum Twelve (12) credits (two courses) from other departments in the University. Course No. Psc. 304(A), Psc. 304 (B), Psc. 304(C) and Psc 304(D) in the Third Semester and Course No. Psc. 404(A), Psc.404(B) Psc. 404(C), 404(D) and 404(E) in the Fourth Semester are Optional Courses and a student can opt for any one of the three Courses in the Third and Fourth Semester respectively. In the fourth semester Students have to undertake one Project Work (Course No. 405) carrying twelve (12) credits.

Each Course will carry a maximum of 100 marks of which 30 marks will be for Internal Evaluation and 70 marks for End-Semester Examination. The Internal Evaluation will be made on the basis of Tests, Seminars/Home Assignments etc. The End-Semester Examination will be held on the dates decided by the authority concerned covering the entire Course Content.

### **FIRST SEMESTER**

- Psc.101** : Political Philosophy: The Classical Tradition  
**Psc.102** : Modern Political Analysis  
**Psc.103** : Public Administration: Concepts and Issues  
**Psc.104** : Theories and Concepts of International Relations  
**Psc.105** : Government and Politics in India

### **SECOND SEMESTER**

- Psc.201** : Political Philosophy: The Modern Tradition  
**Psc.202** : Problems of International Relations  
**Psc.203(A)** : Indian Constitution and Government \*  
**Psc.204(B)** : Introduction to Gender Studies  
**Psc.204(A)** : Human Rights: Theory and Practice\*  
**Psc.204(B)** : Indian Diaspora Politics: Theories Context and Issues\*  
**Psc.204(C)**: Rural and Urban Local Governance in India\*  
**PSc.205** : Socio-Economic Foundations of Indian Political System

- Open Course

### **THIRD SEMESTER**

**Psc. 301** : Classical and Contemporary Marxist Thought

**Psc. 302** : Modern Indian Political Thinkers

**Psc. 303** : Comparative Politics

**Psc. 304(A)** : Indian Administration\*\*

**Psc. 304(B)** : International Law\*\*

**Psc. 304(C)** : Indian Politics: Issues and Problems\*\*

**Psc. 304(D)** : Public Policy\*\*

**Psc. 305** : Foundations of Social Science Research

**\*\*Optional**

**\*\*Optional**

### **FOURTH SEMESTER**

**Psc. 401** : Contemporary Issues in Political Theory

**Psc. 402** : Political Institutions and Processes in North East India

**Psc. 403** : India's Foreign Policy

**Psc. 404(A)** : Comparative Public Administration\*\*

**Psc. 404(B)** : Political Institutions and Processes in South Asia\*\*

**Psc. 404(C)** : Political Sociology\*\*

**Psc.404(D)** : Ideas and Practices of Civil society\*\*

**Psc.404(E)** : New Public Management and Public Sector Reform\*\*

**Psc. 405** : Project Work

**\*\* Optional**

## **FIRST SEMESTER**

### **Course No. Psc.101- Political Philosophy: The Classical Tradition**

Political thought as a subject of learning forms the solid ground for anchoring the discipline of Political Science. String of courses here- in MA Programme- under the sub discipline of Political philosophy are not meant as an exercise in textual exegesis i.e excavating deeper meaning of texts in Political Thought/Philosophy. However, these courses aim to introduce to students interpretations of concepts key to the work of pantheon of Political Philosophers in the West and the East.

#### **Course Objectives:**

This course aims to

- a) Introduce to students key concepts in the works of Political Philosophers.
- b) To present at least one major interpretation of concepts each of those Philosophers.
- c) To offer critical evaluation of concepts embedded in the works of Philosophers
- d) To develop abilities to argue by using those concepts.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

A student would be

- a) Expected to have an idea of different concepts in the works of Political Philosophers
- b) Expected to know availability of different interpretations of concepts.
- c) Able to offer critical evaluation
- d) Able to deploy those concepts in her research and public arguments.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No of Credit</b>
I	Plato-Theory of Knowledge-Theory of Justice-Statesman and the Laws. Aristotle- New Science of Politics-Nature and Purpose of State-Classification of constitutions-Revolution.	06
II	St. Augustine-Augustine's method-Kingdom of Heaven and the Empirical City-Theory of Two Swords-The Question of Religious coercion. St. Thomas Aquinas-Nature and Society-Natural law doctrine-State and the Church	
III	Machiavelli-Modern Absolutism-Prescriptions for State Building-Ethics and Politics. Montesquieu-Sociology of Liberty-Separation of Powers	
IV	Hobbes-Materialism and Natural law-Theory of social Contract-Idea of Sovereignty Locke-Individual and Community-Theory of natural Rights-Social Contract-Constitutionalism	
V	Rousseau-The origin of inequality-Idea of Freedom-General Will-Critique of Liberal democracy-Totalitarianism	

**Readings:**

1. Barker, E., *Greek Political Theory: Plato and His Predecessor*.
2. Blum, W.T., *Theories of Political systems: Classics of Ancient and Modern Political Thought*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1981.
3. Dunn, J., *The political Thought of John Locke*.
4. Dunning, William, *A History of political Theories*, Allahabad, 1996.
5. Donaldson, P.S., *Machiavelli and Mystery of State*.
6. Ebenstein, William, *Modern Political Thought*, Oxford and IBH, 1974.
7. Jones, W.T., *Masters of Political Thought*, OUP, 1975.
8. Plamenatz, John., *Man and Society*
9. Sabine, G.H., *A History of Political Theory*, UP, 1973.
10. Straus Leo and Corpsey, Joseph, *History of Political Philosophy*, Chicago, 1987.
11. Vogelín, Eric, *Order and History: Plato and Aristotle*, Louisiana State University Press, 1957.
12. Wayper, C.L. *Political Thought*.
13. Wiser, James, *Political Philosophy: A History of Search for Order*, Prentice hall, 1982.
14. Wolin, Sheldon, *Politics and Vision*, University of California Press.

## Course No. Psc.102- Modern Political Analysis

### Course objectives:

- a) It is a key paper in introducing analysis of modern politics to students
- b) It introduces different approaches to analysis of politics.
- c) It introduces different concepts and theories in analyzing politics
- d) It introduces different theories of modernization

### Course Outcomes:

- a) Students will be able to analyse politics with the help of concepts.
- b) Students will be able to use different approaches in analyzing politics.
- c) It helps a great deal in applying conceptual knowledge to analyzing Indian politics

Unit No.	Course Content	No of credit
I	<b>Modern Political Analysis:</b> (a) Nature and Evolution (b) Approaches: Traditional, Philosophical, Historical, Institutional; Modern Approaches - Behaviouralism, Post- Behaviouralism, Rational Choice	06
II	<b>Approaches I:</b> (a) Structural-Functional, (b) David Easton System Theory, (c) Decision Making Theory, (d) Communication- Deutsch-Snyder	
III	<b>Classical Trends in Political Analysis:</b> (a) Elite Theory - Ruling Class, Power Elites, Democratic Elitism b) Pluralism – Robert Dahl	
IV	<b>Revisionist Trends in Political analysis:</b> Group Theory, New Institutionalism, Neo-Statism	
V	<b>Political Development &amp; Modernization:</b> a) Lucian Pye, b) Seymour Martin Lipset c) Huntington, b) Talcott Parson	

### Suggested Readings:

- 1) Almond G.A, and Coleman, 1960. *The Politics of Developing Areas*, Princeton University Press.
- 2) David Easton, 1979. *A Systems Analysis of Political Life*, University of Chicago.
- 3) Daya Krishna 1979. *Political Development: A Critical Perspective*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- 4) James C. Charlesworth (ed) 1967. *Contemporary Political Analysis*, Free Press, New York.
- 5) Kathleen Thelen 1999. Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Politics, *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol.2.
- 6) Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1959. Some Social Requisites of Democracy: Economic

Development and Political Legitimacy. *The American Political Science Review* 53 (1) 69-10

- 7) Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph 1984. *The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*, Orient Longman, India.
- 8) Lucian Pye, 1966. *Aspects of Political Development*, Little Brown, Boston.
- 9) Peter A. Hall and Rosemary C.R Taylor 1996. Political Science and the three New Institutionalisms, *Political Studies*.
- 10) Samuel P Huntington and Myron Weiner (ed.) 1987. Understanding Political Development, *Little Brown*.
- 11) Samuel P Huntington 1965. Political Development and Political Decay, *World Politics*, Vol.17, No. 3.
- 12) Somjee A.H (ed.) 1997. *Rethinking in Political Development*, Brill Academic Publisher.
- 13) Verma S.P, 1984. *Modern Political Theory*, Vikas Publications, New Delhi.

## Course no. Psc. 103- Public Administration and Governance: Concepts and Issues

### Course objectives

The course is an introduction to the concepts and theories of Public Administration and the paradigm shift in the study of state-society-economy relationships, public administration, and governance. The enriched discourse of governance and public administration sees the conceptualization of myriad perspectives for better management, state capacity both in policy formulation and facilitating implementation. The idea is to put in perspective the institutional structures and contemporary issues by looking at how major social trends can affect the political process, as well as how the myriad politico- social forces work together to bring about policy change.

### Learning outcomes

The course would enable the students to relate theories & concepts of public administration to the working of bureaucracy & administration. Theories of FW Riggs would aid the students to account for the divergence between theory and practice.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	Public Administration: Meaning, Evolution and Scope  Public Administration: meaning, nature and scope, Public & Private administration, Challenges in developed and developing societies, Relation between the political and the permanent executive Evolution of the discipline: Different stages and ongoing concerns Principles of Organization: Span of control, Unity of command, Delegation, Authority and Responsibility, and Coordination.	06
II	Organization Theory: Different Approaches Structural Approach: Henri Fayol, F.W. Taylor, Max Weber Decision Making Approach: H.A. Simon Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo, Abraham Maslow, Douglas McGregor Ecological Approach: F.W.Riggs	

III	Contemporary Administrative Theory  Public Choice, Entrepreneurial Government, Concept of good governance Feminist perspective	
IV	New dimensions New Public Management, Origin, rationale and Implications The New Public Service; The Denhardtian Paradigm	
V	Emerging Issues  Citizen's charters- Accountability - Administrative Ethics -Administrative Corruption - E Governance -Citizens' Needs vs. Market Demands.	

### Readings:

- 1) Basu, Rumki. *Public Administration in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: A Global South Perspective*. New York and London: Routledge, 2019.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_. *Public Administration, Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi:  
  - Sterling, 2018.
- 3) Bevir, Mark. *Governance: A Very Short Introduction*. OUP, 2012.
- 4) Bhattacharya, Mohit. *New Horizons of Public Administration*. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_. *Restructuring Public Administration: Essays in Rehabilitation*. New Delhi: Jawahar, 2007.
- 6) Chakravarty, Bidyut& Prakash Chand. *Public Administration in a Globalizing World*. New Delhi: Sage, 2018.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_, & Mohit Bhattacharya. *Public Administration: A Reader*. New Delhi: OUP, 2005.
- 8) Nicholas, Henri. *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. New Jersey: Pearson, 2013.
- 9) Medury, Uma. *Public Administration in the Globalization Era: The New Public Management Perspective*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2010.
- 10) Peters, B. Guy. *The Next Public Administration: Debates & Dilemmas*. Sage, 2018.



- 11) Sahni, Pardeep&EtakulaVayunandan, *Administrative Theory*, New Delhi PHI, 2010.
- 12) Sapru, R.K. *Administrative Theories and Management Thought*. New Delhi:  
a. PHI, 2013.
- 13) Theodoulou, *Stella Z. & Ravi K. Roy. Public Administration: A Very Short Introduction*.  
OUP, 2016.
- 14) Haque MS. Significance of Accountability under the New Approach to Public Governance.  
International Review of Administrative Sciences. 2000;66(4):599-617.  
doi:10.1177/0020852300664004
- 15) M ShamsulHaque (2005) Limits of the Citizen's Charter in India, *Public Management Review*, 7:3, 391-416, DOI: [10.1080/14719030500180971](https://doi.org/10.1080/14719030500180971)
- 16) M. Shamsul HaqueE-governance in India: its impacts on relations among citizens,  
politicians and public servants. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0020852302682005>
- 17) M. ShamsulHaque (1999) Citizens' Needs vs. Market Demands in Public Governance: An  
Extended View, *Administrative Theory & Praxis*, 21:2, 227-232, DOI:  
[10.1080/10841806.1999.11643367](https://doi.org/10.1080/10841806.1999.11643367)

## Course No. Psc. 104: Theories and Concepts of International Relations

### Course objectives:

This course attempts to introduce the key concepts and theories of the subject. In addition to that the course also familiarizes the students with the historical background of various political and international institutions. The course cultivates theatrical bent of mind for students over various international problems and conflicts.

### Course Outcomes:

With the completion of the Course Students get familiarized with what is the essential meaning of the International institutions and its objectives. Key concepts and theories of International studies further sharpens students outlook over international issues and bodies. After successful completion of the course, the students acquire the basic skills to understand functions of various international organizations.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	Historical origins of International Relations: The Ancient Greece and Roman Empire. The Medieval Europe and the Peace of Westphalia. The Rise of State and International Relations.	06
II	The Rise of the International Organizations in World Politics Age of Revolutions- American Revolution (1775–1783) and French Revolution (1789–1799) The Age of Total War- The First World War (1914 to 1918) and Second World War (1939-1945) The rise of the International Organizations: The League of Nations (LON) and United Nations (UN)	
III	Concepts of International Relations: Anarchy, State, Sovereignty, Power/Hegemony and Cosmopolitanism	
IV	Theories in International Relations: Realisms, Liberalism, Dependence Theory and Game Theory	
V	Alternative Approaches to International Relations: Critical Theory, Constructivism, Feminism and Post-modernism	

### Readings:

- 1) Goldstein, Joshua S. and Pevehouse, Jon C. (2014) International Relations, Pearson.  
<https://hostnezt.com/cssfiles/internationalrelations/International%20Relations%2010th%20Edition%20By%20Joshua%20S%20Goldstein.pdf>
- 2) Ehrenberg, Victor. (1960). The Greek State, Basil Blackwell and Mott Ltd.  
[http://www.royalacademy.dk/Publications/Low/715\\_.pdf](http://www.royalacademy.dk/Publications/Low/715_.pdf)
- 3) Osborne, Robin. (2004) Greek History, Routledge.epdf.pub\_classical-greece-500-323-bc-short-oxford-history-o.pdf

- 4) Rhodes, P. J. (2007) *The Greek City States: a source book*, Cambridge University Press.
- 5) Kelly, Christopher. (2006) *The Roman Empire: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press. <https://www.pdfdrive.com/the-roman-empire-a-very-short-introduction-very-short-introductions-e158960656.html>
- 6) Mennen, Inge. (2011) *Power and Status in the Roman Empire, A D 193–284*, Brill.
- 7) Vittorio, Antonio Di. (2002) *An Economic History of Europe: From expansion to development*, Routledge.
- 8) Hamburger, Philip. (2002) *Separation of Church and State*, Harvard University Press. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/d815/bb7790d68fb5c845f1f51d8576ddc80141be.pdf>
- 9) Audi, Robert. (2011) *Democratic Authority and the separation of Church and State*, Oxford University Press.
- 10) Harding, Alan. (2001) *Medieval Law and the Foundations of the State* Medieval Law and the Foundations of the State, Oxford University Press.
- 11) McPhee, Peter. (2006) *Living the French Revolution, 1789-99*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- 12) Broadberry, Stephen and Harrison, Mark. (2005) *The Economics of World War I*, Cambridge University Press.
- 13) McDonough, Frank. (2011) *The origins of the second world war: an international perspective* The Origins of the Second World War: An International Perspective Continuum International Publishing Group.
- 14) Hanhimäki, Jussi M. (2008) *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction* Oxford University Press.
- 15) Baehr, R. Peter and Gordenker, Leon. (2005) *The United Nations: Reality and Ideal*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- 16) Griffiths, Martin, Callaghan, Terry O'. (2002) *International Relations: The Key Concepts*, Routledge.
- 17) Griffiths, Martin, Callaghan, Terry O' and Roach, Steven C. (2008) *International Relations: The Key Concepts*, Routledge. <https://hostnezt.com/cssfiles/internationalrelations/International%20Relations%20Key%20Concepts%202nd%20Edition%20By%20Martin%20Griffiths.pdf>
- 18) Sylvester, Christine. (2004) *Cambridge Studies in International Relations: 77, Feminist International Relations an Unfinished*, Cambridge University Press and the British International Studies Association (BISA). <https://www.sedh.gob.hn/documentos-recientes/198-feminist-international-relations-an-unfinished-journey/file>
- 19) Brown, Chris and Ainley, Kirsten. (2005) *Understanding International Relations*, Palgrave Macmillan. <https://www.hostnezt.com/cssfiles/internationalrelations/Understanding%20International%20Relations%20By%20Chris%20Brown.pdf>
- 20) Wilkinson, Paul. (2007) *international Relations: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press.
- 21) Carlsnaes, Walter, Risse, Thomas and Simmons, Beth A. (2002) *Handbook of International Relations*, Sage Publications Ltd.
- 22) Burchill, Scott. Linklater, Andrew. Devetak, Richard. Donnelly, Jack. Paterson, Smit, Matthew Christian Reus and True, Jacqui. (2005) *Theories of International Relations*, Palgrave Macmillan <http://lib.jnu.ac.in/sites/default/files/RefrenceFile/Theories-of-IR.pdf>

## Course No. Psc.105-Government and Politics in India

### Course Objectives

The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with key elements of Government and Politics in India. The course has been design to acquaints students with the historical background of making of the Indian Constitution, constitutional design of state structures and institutions and their actual working overtime. It further encourages the students to study of political dynamics and extra constitutional issues of recent times.

### Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to know the historical background of making of Indian Constitution and Role of Constituent Assembly in it.
- They will understand the governmental structure and processes in detail in India
- They will come to know about the nature of Indian federalism and issues of conflicts and cooperation between Centre and States in India.
- They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the functioning of constitutional and non constitutional bodies in India.
- They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the issues related to political parties, their role and significance in India.

Unit No.	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	Constitutional Foundations-Historical Background, Making of Indian Constitution-Constituent Assembly- Ideology of the Constitution, Review of the Constitution	06
II	Governmental Structure and Processes: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, Bureaucracy-Conflicts and Inter-dependence, Amendment Process-Major Amendments	
III	Indian Federalism: Centre-State relations, Demand for Greater State Autonomy- Sarkaria Commission & Punchi Commission, Inter- State Relations, Special Provision for some States	
IV	Constitutional and Non Constitutional Bodies: Finance Commission, Election Commission, National Commission for SCs and STs, NITI Aayog, Central Information Commission,	
V	Political Dynamics: Issues and Emerging trends in Party System, National and Regional Parties-their Organisation and Ideologies- Coalition politics, Electoral Reforms- Anti Defection Law, Voting Behaviour-Role of Media in Election and Voting Behaviour	

**Readings:**

1. Arora, Balveer & Verney, Douglas (ed) *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in a Comparative Perspective*, Konark, 1995.
2. Austin, G. *The Indian Constitution*, OUP, 1966.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *Working of a Democratic Constitution*, OUP 2000.
4. Baruah Sanjib, *Durable Disorder*, OUP, 2005
5. Brass Paul, *The Politics of India since Independence*, CUP, 2004
6. Chatterjee, P. *State and Politics in India*, OUP,
7. \_\_\_\_\_ *A Possible India*, OUP, 1997.
8. Kohli, A. *Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability*, CUP, 1990
9. Hasan, Z. *Parties and Party Politics in India*, OUP, 2002.
10. Hasan, Z, Shridharan, Sudarshan, *India's Living Constitution*, Permanent Black, New Delhi.
11. Mitra, S.K. *The Puzzle of India's Governance*, Foundation Books, New Delhi.
12. Kothari, R. *Politics in India*, Orient Longman.

## **SECOND SEMESTER**

### **Course No. Psc 201-Political Philosophy: The Modern Tradition**

#### **Course Objectives:**

This course aims to

- a) Introduce to students key concepts in the works of Political Philosophers.
- b). present atleast one major interpretation of concepts each of those Philosophers.
  - b) To offer critical evaluation of concepts embedded in the works of Philosophers
  - c) To develop abilities to argue by using those concepts.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

A student would be

- a) Expected to have an idea of different concepts in the works of Political Philosophers
- b) Expected to know availability of different interpretations of concepts.
- c) Able to offer critical evaluation
- d) Able to deploy those concepts in her research and public arguments.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
I	<u>Hume and Empiricism</u> a. Birth of Empiricism; b) Hume's conception of reason, fact and value; c) Human Psychology; d) Idea of Government & Legitimacy	06
II	<u>Utilitarianism: Bentham &amp; Mills</u> a) Bentham's method of Jurisprudence; b) Bentham's Principles of Morals & Legislation; c) Mill's On Liberty; d) Revision of Utilitarianism; e) Mill's Essay on Government	
III	<u>Idealism: Kant &amp; Hegel</u> a) German Enlightenment & Historical thinking, Sprit & Dialectic; b) Family; civil society & the state; c) Kantian notion of pure reason; d) Law & the State	
IV	<u>Oxford Idealists: Green &amp; Bosanquet</u> a) Hegelianism in Green; b) Radical individualism in Green; c) Bosanquet's idea of state; d) Comparison between Green V Bosanquet	
V	<u>Conservatism: Burke</u> a) Political Conservatism; b) Critique of French Revolution; c) Prescriptive Constitution; d) Parliamentary Representation; e) Rights of Citizens	

## Readings:

1. Avineri Shlomo, *Hegel's Theory of the Modern State*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1972.
2. Beiner, Ronald and William James Booth, *Kant and Political Philosophy*, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1993.
3. Bluhm, W.T., *Theories of Political Systems: Classics of Ancient and Modern Political Thought*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1981.
4. Coker, F.W., *Recent Political Thought*.
5. Dunn, John, *Western Political Theory in the Face of the Future*.
6. Iain Hampsher Monk, *A History of Modern Political Thought*, Oxford, Blackwell, 1992.
7. Plamenatz, John, *Man and Society*, Vol-II.
8. Pocock, J.G.A., *Politics, Language and Time: Essays on Political Thought and History*, New York, Atheneuns, 1971.
9. Sabine, G. H., *A History of Political Theory*, OUP, 1973.
10. Strauss Leo and Cropsey, Joseph, *History of Political Philosophy*, Chicago, 1987.

## Course No. P.sc. 202: Problems of International Relations

### Course Objectives:

The course introduces to students the international order after the Second World War. The world witnessed profound changes after the Second World order. The international community persuaded the world to look for various ways and means to put an end to any such conflicts that can potentially lead to International wars. As part of intellectual efforts, various international organizations were established. In addition to that the course also introduces various dynamics of the Cold war politics.

### Course Outcomes:

The students acquire basic skills to asses and examine various dynamics of the decades old cold war politics. In addition to that students' knowledge over international institutions will be updated. The post-cold war international order still dominates the international community in various spheres, the students through completing the course certainly gains enough training and skill to offers intellectual options to international community on various international issues.

The students also get familiarized with various international movements against discrimination on basis of Gender, Race and Caste.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	Cold War: Origin, Evolution, Expansion, Causes, Detente, Resurgence and End of the Cold War.	06
II	Post-Cold War World: Emerging Trends: Intra-state & Ethnic Conflict – Globalization : Background – LIEO, IMF, World Bank, WTO – Non-state Actor.	
III	Environment and International Relations: The rise of global environmentalism in international politics. States and foreign environmental policy and Climate change. International negotiations and multi-level governance.	
IV	Gender and International Relations: Feminist Movement in World Politics. The Three Waves of Feminism. Feminism around the World. Gender in International Relations.	
V	Discrimination and Racism in International Relations: Caste system and anti-caste movement from local to Global. Minorities and Indigenous Peoples Movements. Genealogy of Racism. Global movement against Racism.	



## **Readings:**

- 1) McMahon, Robert.(2003) *The Cold War: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press. [http://sir.spbu.ru/obrazovanie/master/rs/library/BOOK\\_1.pdf](http://sir.spbu.ru/obrazovanie/master/rs/library/BOOK_1.pdf)
- 2) Mason, John W. (1996) *The Cold War 1945–1991*, Routledge.
- 3) Kirby,Dianne. (2003) *Religion and the Cold War*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- 4) Leeson, Robert. (2003) *Ideology and the International Economy: The Decline and Fall of Bretton Woods*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- 5) Sturzenegger, Federico. (2007) *Global Imbalances and the Lessons of Bretton Woods*, The MIT Press.
- 6) Choucri, Nazli. (1993) *Global Accord: Environmental Challenges and International Responses*. Global Environmental Accords, MIT Press.
- 7) Harris, Paul G. (2014) *Routledge Handbook of Global Environmental Politics*. London: Routledge, 2014.
- 8) Chasek, P. S. and L. M. Wagner (2012). *The Roads from Rio: Lessons Learned from Twenty Years of Multilateral Environmental Negotiations*. New York, RFF Press.
- 9) Jayawaradena, Kumari. (1986) *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*, Zed Books.
- 10) Tickner, J. Ann. (1992) *Gender in International Relations*, Columbia University Press.
- 11) Keohane, Robert O. (1989) *International Relations Theory: Contributions of a Feminist Standpoint*, *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, 18 (2): 245-254. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03058298890180021001>
- 12) J. Ann Tickner. (1999) *Why Women Can't Run the World: International Politics According to Francis Fukuyama*, *International Studies Perspectives*, 1, (3), pp.3-11. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1521-9488.00162>
- 13) Tharu,Susie and Lalita. K. (1991 and 1993) *Women Writing in India: Volume I and II: 600 B.C. to the Early 20th Century: Feminist Press at The City University of New York*.
- 14) Ambedkar. Dr. B. R. (2018) *Annihilation of Caste*, Rupa Publications India.
- 15) Dirks, Nicholas B. (2002) *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, Princeton University Press.
- 16) Hanlon, Rosalind O'.(2002) *Caste, Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth-Century Western India*, Cambridge South Asian Studies, Cambridge University Press.
- 17) Kluger, Richard. (2004) *Simple Justice: The History of Brown V. Board of Education and Black America's Struggle for Equality*, Vintage; Vintage Books ed.

- 18) Ransby, Barbara.( 2003) *Ella Baker and the Black Freedom Movement: A Radical Democratic Vision* (Gender and American Culture), University of California Press.
- 19) Ransby, Barbara.(2018) *Making All Black Lives Matter: Reimagining Freedom in the Twenty-First Century* (American Studies Now: Critical Histories of the Present) University of California Press.
- 20) Ulloa, Astrid . (2005) *The Ecological Native: Indigenous Peoples' Movements and Eco-Governmentality in Columbia*, Routledge.
- 21) Lightfoot, Sheryl. (2016) *Global Indigenous Politics: A Subtle Revolution*, Routledge.
- 22) Pei, Adrian. (2018) *The Minority Experience: Navigating Emotional and Organizational Realities*, IVP Books.

**Course No.Psc.203(A) : Indian Constitution and Government****Course Objectives:**

The course has been design to teach and familiarize the students with key elements of Indian constitution and enable them to critically assess the working of the constitution, government institutions in the border framework. This course acquaints the students with conflicts in constitutional provisions and the role of political parties in India.

**Course Outcomes:**

- a. Students will be able to know the historical background of making of Indian Constitution, Preamble and ideology of Indian Constitution.
- b. They will come to governmental structure and processes in detail in India
- c. They will come to know about the fundamental rights, DPSP and Sixth schedule of Indian constitution.
- d. They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the functioning of constitutional and non constitutional bodies in India.
- e. They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the issues related to political parties, their role and significance in India.

Unit No.	Course Content	No of Credit
I	Constitutional Foundation: The Making of the Constitution & its Sources, Basic Features of the Constitution, Preamble, Ideology of the Constitution	06
II	Fundamental Rights & Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Sixth Schedule, Amendment Process- Major Amendments	
III	Union Govt: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Parliament, Supreme Court	
IV	State Govt: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature, High Court	
V	Political parties & Electoral Process: National & Regional Political Parties – Origin & Development, Ideology & Support Base The Election Commission & Electoral reforms	

**\* Open Course**

**Readings:.**

1. Austin, G. *The Indian Constitution*, OUP, 1966.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, *Working of a Democratic Constitution*, Oxford, 2000
3. Brass, Paul., *The Politics of India Since Independence*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
4. Hardgrave, R. L. Jr. and Stanley A.K., *India : Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, 1986.
5. Hasan Zoya, Shridharn, Sudarshan, *India's Living Constitution*, Parmanent Black, New Delhi.
6. Mitra, S.K., *The Puzzle of India's Governance*, Foundation Books, New Delhi.
7. Kothari, Rajni , *Politics in India*.
8. Partha Chatterjee (ed.), *State and Politics in India*, OUP.

## **Course No. P.sc. 203(B): Introduction to Gender Studies\***

### **Course Objectives:**

The course introduces the key concepts of the Gender studies. It attempts to familiarizes the intellectual contribution of Feminist movement and writings. The course focuses on dealing with Indian women experiences. The course facilitates students to learn women experiences situated within religious and social structures. Women have been denied access to the social amenities such as education. To overcome their centuries old burden, women started turning their newly to depict them.

### **Course Outcomes:**

This course makes students aware of the deep rooted structural constraints the women are facing. It also help students to know various perceptions of Gender Equality. The course finally facilitates the students to acquire the critical skill to understand the various concepts and theories. It makes students to be active agent of change in the society. The course also promotes leadership and team spirit among the students.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>The Basic Concepts of the Gender Studies</b> 1. Constructing Sex and Gender 2. Gender and Social Institutions 3. Patriarchy	<b>06</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Women and Social Structure</b> 1. Religion and Women 2. Caste and Women 3. Dominant Culture and Women	
<b>III</b>	Women and Education 1. Different Perceptions over Women Education B. G. Tilak and Mahatma Jotiba Phule 2. Women movement for Education Ramabai and Savitribai Phule	
<b>IV</b>	Women Movement for Equality 1. Spiritual Equality 2. Social Equality	

<b>V</b>	<p>Women Writings and Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Padita Ramabai</li> <li>2. Tarabai Shindi</li> <li>3. Muktabai Salve</li> </ol>	
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**\* Open Course**

**Readings:**

- 1) Engels, F (1972). The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, New York: International Publishers.
  - 2) Bhasin, Kamala, (2000). Understanding gender, New Delhi: Kali for women.
  - 3) Bhasin, Kamala, (1993). What is patriarchy? New Delhi: Kali for women.
  - 4) Geetha, V. (2007). Patriarchy. Kolkata: Stree.
  - 5) Yoder, J. D. (1999). Biological Essentialism. Women and Gender Transforming Psychology . New Jersey. Prentice Hall
  - 6) Chakravarthy. Uma. (2003). Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens. Stree, Kolkata.
  - 7) Anupama Rao. (2005). Gender and Caste. London: Zed Books.
  - 8) Rege, Sharmila.(2013). Writing Caste/Writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonies. Zubaan Classics.
  - 9) Tharu, Susie and K. Lalitha (ed). 1991&1993. Women Writing in India, 2 Vols. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
  - 10) Rao, Parimala V. (2010). Foundations of Tilk's Nationalism: Discrimination, Education and Hindutva, New Delhi: Orient Black swan
  - 11) "Few poems by SavitribaiPhule." <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/03/few-poems-by-savitribai-phule/>
  - 12) SavitribaiPhule "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savitribai\_Phule
  - 13) O'Hanlon, Rosalind. 1985. Caste, Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma JotiraoPhule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth-Century Western India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  - 14) Shah. A.B. (1977). The Letters and correspondence of PanditaRamabai, (Compiled by SISTER GERALDINE), Bombay: MaharashtraMaharashtra State Board for Literature and Culture.
  - 15) Russell, Bertrand. (1936). Marriage and Morals. London: Bantam
9. Patel, Sujata et al (eds) (2003). Gender and Caste: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Kali for Women, Delhi

## Course No. Psc. 204(A): Human Rights: Theory and Practice\*

### Course Objectives:

- The main objective is to introduce students to the conceptual and theoretical knowledge on the subject of Human Rights.
- It seeks to promote interest among the students with regard to issues and debates related to the state's understanding of rights from the perspective of the vulnerable groups through the application of constitutional provisions and instruments.
- The course also contextualises the problems faced by vulnerable groups and regions

### Course outcomes:

- The main purpose of the course is to seek to sharpen the epistemological skills of students in relation to the various theoretical and practical aspects of human rights.
- The course will help students to prepare themselves for social and political discourses in the society and to prepare them for leadership.
- Knowledge on this important subject will also help the students to prepare for public competitive exams

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	Human Rights: The Concept and Safeguards: Meaning, Nature-Evolution, Theoretical Foundations-International Bill of Human Rights: UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR - Emerging Scenario: Solidarity Rights - Cultural Relativism - Human Rights and Globalisation	6
II	Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups: International Instruments –Women – Child - Refugee and Internally Displaced persons - Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, religious and Linguistics Minorities -Indigenous peoples	
III	Human Rights In India: Indian Constitution and the Human Rights: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy - Human Rights and Judicial Activism - Rights of Prisoners and Judiciary - Protection of Human Rights: National Human Rights, State Human Rights Commission	
IV	Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups in India: Women – Children - SC/ST - National Commission for Women, Children, SC, ST, Minorities	
V	Human Rights in the Context of North East India: Sources of Violation of Human Rights: Autonomy Movements, Ethnic Conflicts, Displacement - Role of Enforcement Agencies: Police, Security Forces - Assessment of Armed Forces Special Power Act - Role of State Human Rights Commissions - Role of Human rights Organizations	

\*Open Course

**Readings:**

1. Basu Durga Das: *Human Rights in Constitutional Law*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India, 1994.
2. Browline, Lane, (Ed): *Basic Documents of Human Rights* (2nd Edition), UK, Claredon Press, 1981.
3. Evans Tony: *Politics of Human Rights ; A Global Perspective*, Pluto Press ,London, 2005
4. Dhamala R.R. and Sukalpa Bhattacharjee(ed), *Human Rights and Insurgency in North East India*, New Delhi Shipra, 2002
5. Donnelly, Jack: *Universal Human Rights: Theory and Practice*, Ithaca Cornell University Press, 1989
6. Ellis Anthony, (Ed): *Ethnic and International Relations*, UK, Manchester University Press 1986.
7. Falk Richard, *Human Rights and State Sovereignty*, New York, Holmes and Meur, 1981.
8. Foesythe, David : *Human Rights and World Politics*, Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press 1983.
9. Hatchard John: *National Human Rights Institution: Common Wealth secretariat*, London, 1993.
10. Henkin Louis : *The Rights of Man Today*, Boulder Wintview , 1978
11. Lyer V.R Krishna: *The Human Rights and Law*, Indore Vedpal Law House, 1986
12. Jaswal Paramjit S & Nishtha Jaswal (Ed): *Human Rights and the Law* New Delhi, APH, 1996.



## **Course No Psc. 204(B) Indian Diaspora Politics: Theories, Context and issues\***

Diaspora Studies is a rapidly growing interdisciplinary academic fields for the last two or so decades. This field has gradually taken the center stage of academic interests for many political scientists, sociologist, anthropologists, economists, historians and a host of other disciplines. After World War II, international migration have increased significantly leading to the formation of new diasporas in the developed countries and also the gulf region attracting huge labour force. In the meantime, the old diasporas too, contrary to many predictions, remain to exist and continued to grow and developed into more institutionalized communities. Such development, in many ways attracted immense academic interest from various fields making the subject one of the most vibrant field of study for the new interdisciplinary model of learning.

### **Course Objectives:**

- 1) To introduce the students with the concepts, approaches and theories describing and explaining the evolution of Diaspora as a phenomenon.
- 2) The course also seeks to provide relevant methodology for studying and comparing existing modern Diasporas. This will allow students to deepen their theoretical knowledge and get acquainted with some of the state-of-the-art research pieces;
- 3) To expand students' empirical knowledge of modern Diasporas, their relations with homelands and host countries.
- 4) The course also seeks to introduce the students with relevant themes associated with Indian Diaspora; looking into their historical context, nature and diversity, the significance of their role in international politics especially negotiating for with the Host nations and acting as soft power for their Homeland. This will be done comparatively by studying similarities and differences of specific policies adopted by homelands and host countries.
- 5) The course will then introduce the themes closer home in Northeast India by locating and analysing the pattern, trends and significance of this newly emerging identity. Their role in politics and movements as well as development of the region.

### **Learning outcomes**

- (1) Upon completion of the course students are expected identify and describe the main definitions of the concept "Diaspora"; describe and compare main theories and concepts adopted by Diaspora Studies, identify and discuss advantages and disadvantages of main approaches in studying Diasporas;
- (2) Describe and explain main factors leading to the formation, development, the making and unmaking of Diasporas;
- (3) Define main approaches in classification of modern Diasporas, identify main criteria used for that purpose and locate Indian diasporas in historical context.
- (4) The course will help the students to be aware about the Indian diaspora soft power and the impact in world politics thereby enabling them to describe how Indian diaspora are a different category among the different types of modern Diasporas;
- (5) Discuss the influence of regional Diasporas like the Northeast Indian diaspora in political processes- in homeland and host countries. Finally to draw parallels with the cases of other Indian regional Diaspora.
- (6) Identify and explain critical factors defining the dynamics of modern relations between movements in northeast India and Diaspora.
- (7) This course is indeed one of the most vibrant in the field of social sciences and as such, it will provide significant ideas for students to pursue research in the field thereby enriching the discipline.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	<p>The Making of Diaspora</p> <p>Conceptualizing and theorizing Diaspora</p> <p>Historical Evolution of the Concept Diaspora</p> <p>Approaches to the Study of Diaspora in the context of Nation, Culture and Globalization</p> <p>What constitute Diaspora; and Diaspora Studies, its scope and significance.</p>	06
II	<p>The Making of Indian Diaspora</p> <p>Pre-colonial Diaspora: Trade and Religion</p> <p>Colonial Diaspora: The Indentured system and consequences</p> <p>Post-Colonial Diaspora: Labour, Skill and Brain drain</p> <p>Diversity of Indian Diaspora- Class, Caste, Region, language and Generation, Religion and Gender</p>	
III	<p>Indian Diaspora and the Host Nation Politics</p> <p>Political dynamics of Race, Ethnicity and Culture</p> <p>Politics of Assimilation</p> <p>Integration and Exclusion</p> <p>Political and Economic intervention</p>	
IV	<p>Indian Diaspora and Homeland Politics</p> <p>Diaspora as Pressure group</p> <p>Political and Economic Agenda and Government's initiatives</p> <p>Ideological and Organisational Relationship with Political Parties</p> <p>Diaspora as Transnational soft power</p>	

**\*Open Course**

## Readings

Ahmed Ali, *Plantation to Politics: Studies on Fiji Indians*, Fiji Times and Herald Ltd., London, 1980.

Ajaya K. Sahoo, *Routledge Handbook of Asian Diaspora and Development*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2021,

AjayliuNiumai, 'Manipur's Diaspora in the united states Mapping cultural and development ties with homeland' in Ajaya K. Sahoo, *Routledge Handbook of Asian Diaspora and Development*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2021

AjayaSahoo, and BrijMaharaj, *Sociology of Diaspora: A Reader*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2007.

AparnaRayaprol, *Negotiating Identities: Women in the Indian Diaspora*, Oxford University Press,

Delhi, 1997.

ArunAppadurai, *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997

Brij V. Lal, Peter Reeves, Rajesh Rai (eds.), *The Encyclopaedia of the Indian Diaspora*, University of Hawaii Publication, Hawaii, 2007.

JagatMotwani et.al (eds), *Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, Global Organization of People of Indian Origin, New York, 1993.

JitenNongthombam, 'The Meitei Diaspora in Myanmar', *Diaspora Studies*, 2013

Laxmi Narayan Kadekar, Ajaya Kumar Sahoo, C. Bhat (eds), *The Indian Diaspora: Historical and Contemporary Context, Essays in Honour of professor Chandrashekhar Bhat*, 2009

M.C. Arunkumar, 'Meitei Diaspora and the Identity Politics', *Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology*, 1 (1-2): 1-12 Kamla-Raj 2010 (2010)

ParvatiRaghuram, Ajaya Kumar Sahoo, BrijMaharaj, Dave Sangha, *Tracing an Indian Diaspora: Context, Memories, Representations*. Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2008

Peter Van der veer (ed.), *Nation and Migration; The Politics of Space in the South Asian Diaspora*, University of Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia, 1995.

R. Cohen, *Global Diaspora: An Introduction*, UCL Press, London, 1997

Radha S. Hegde and Ajaya Kumar Sahoo (eds), *Routledge Handbook of the Indian Diaspora*, Routledge, Delhi, 2017.

Roger Ballard, *Desh Pardesh: The South Asian Presence in Britain*, C. Hurst, London, 1994.

Sandhya Shukla, *India Abroad: Diasporic Cultures of Postwar America and England*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 2003.

Steven Vertovec, *The Hindu Diaspora: Comparative Patterns*, Routledge, London, New York, 2000.

Vijay Prasad, *The Karma of Brown Folk*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 2000.

### **Course No.Psc. 204(C) -Rural and urban Local Governance inIndia\***

#### **Course Objectives:**

The objective of the course is to introduce the students to the history of rural & urban local governments, politics of local governments and the working of local governments after the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- a) Explain the perspectives of different Indian leaders on local government.
- b) Understand the contributions of various committees on local government.
- c) Describe the features and provisions of Constitutional Amendment Acts.
- d) Analyses the significance of Grama Sabha& Ward Sabha in Local Government system.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Local Government Local Government: Meaning, Nature and Importance</b> Constituent Assembly Debate - Thoughts on Local Government: Kautilya, Uttiramerur inscriptions – Views by MK Gandhi, JL Nehru, BR Ambedkar, RM Lohia, VinobaBhave, Jaya PrakashNarain- Community Development Programmes- Important Committees: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), Ashok Mehta (1978), LM Singhvi (1986) - 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)-65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989).	06
<b>II</b>	<b>Rural Local Government</b> 73rd Amendment Act (1992) - Major Features - 11th Schedule of the Constitution – Significance of Grama Sabha – Resources for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) - Difficulties and Issues in functioning-Suggestions for improving the functioning of PRIs	
<b>III</b>	<b>Urban Local Government Emerging trends of Urbanisation in India</b> 74th Amendment Act (1992) – Major Features – 12th Schedule of the Constitution - Types of Urban Local Government Institutions (ULGI) – Resources of ULGIs – Difficulties and Issues in functioning – Suggestions for improving the functioning of ULGIs.	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Local Government system in selected areas</b>  Panchayat Extended to Schedule V Areas - Scheduled areas - Schedule V and VI - PESA (1996)-Key Provisions- Implications - Status of Panchayats in Scheduled Areas-Current Status of PESA- LWE Districts & PESA- Key Issues in Implementation- Forest Right Act- Suggestions	
<b>V</b>	<b>Comparative Local Government</b> Local Government System in Selected Countries: United Kingdom, United States of America, France, China and Norway.	

**\*Open Course**

**Readings:**

Maheswari, Shriram. (2008), Local Government in India, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.

Mathew G and Jain L. C (Eds.), (2005), Decentralisation and Local Governance, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Niraja Gopal Jayal and et.al. (2006), Local Governance in India – Decentralisation and Beyond, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sachdeva, Pradeep. (2011), Local Government in India, New Delhi: Pearson Education India.

Bijoy, C, R. (2012), Policy Brief on PESA (1996)- United Nations Development Plan, 2012 New Delhi.

**Course No. Psc.205: Socio-Economic Foundations of Indian Political System**

Unit No	Course Content	No of Credit
I	Political Legacies: Colonialism and its impact, Nationalism-its Nature and Social Background.	06
II	Development Strategy: Planning, Mixed Economy, Globalisation, Liberalisation and Privatisation	
III	Mode of Production Debate-Political Economy of Land Reform, Green Revolution and its Impact;	
IV	Problems of National Integration: Caste, Class, Gender and Ethnicity	
V	Political Dynamics: Secularism, Communalism, Regionalism, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	

**Readings:**

1. Aloysills,G; *Nationalism without A nation in India*,OUP,2004
2. Bardhan,P *The Political Economy of Development in India* ,Oxford
3. Brass,paul R., *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison*, Sage ,New Delhi
4. Chandra Bipin, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*
5. Chatterjee,P.(ed) *State and Politics in India*, OUP
6. Corbridge,S and John Harriss, *Reinventing India: Liberalism, Hindu Nationalism and PopularDemocracy*,OUP,2004
7. Kohil, A., (ed), *The Success of India's Democracy* ,Cambridge University Press 2004.
8. Rudolph,I.and S.H.Rudolph, *In Pursuit of Lakshmi*, Orient Longman
9. Singh Randhir, *Of Marxism and Indian Politics*, Ajanta Publication, Delhi.

### **THIRD SEMESTER**

#### **Course No. Psc. 301: Classical and Contemporary Marxist Thought**

##### **Course Objectives:**

- This paper seeks to introduce students to the thinkers, the texts and the thoughts among the Western Socialist political tradition.
- This course will help the students to understand the Socialist principles and as such, the development of political discourse associated with this principle.
- In this course students will critically examine various socialist authors and ideas from the eighteen to the twentieth century.
- The course will therefore help to provide new insights on the relevance of socialist political ideas and principles, the challenges it poses for the development of the idea of state and governance in the modern world.

##### **Course outcomes:**

- The most important outcome of this course will be that the students will gain knowledge about the key ideas and political contexts of selected authors in the socialist tradition;
- With this course the students will learn about the value, purpose, and limits of political theory;
- This course will help them improve their ability to read, discuss, and write about politics and political theory;
- This course will help them in their capacity to analyze and evaluate difficult texts in both writing and discussion.
- The course will also prepare them for competitive public exams like UPSC, UGC-JRF, NET etc.
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<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
I	Predecessors to Marx: St Simon, Fourier, Robert Owen Kant, Hegel, Feurbach	06
II	Marx: Materialist Conception of History, Class- Struggle-State – Alienation-Surplus Value and contradictions of Capitalism-Dictatorship of the Proletariat-Communism	
III	Lenin: Historical sketch of Russian Revolution; Dialectical Materialism; Imperialism- the Highest Stage of Capitalism; State and Revolution; Party as Vanguard; Dictatorship of the Proletariat and transition to Socialism	
IV	Mao: Historical sketch of Chinese Revolution; On contradictions; On Practice; New democracy; Critical Overview of Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution	
V	Gramsci: Hegemony, State and Civil Society, Intellectuals. Relative Autonomy of the Capitalist State : Miliband Poulantzas Debate	

**Readings:**

1. Afsanasev, N.G., *Marxist Philosophy*, Progress, Moscow, 1978.
2. Aveneri, Shlomo, *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx*.
3. Bottomore, et. al, *Marxist Thought*.
4. Cransten, Maurice (ed.), *The New Left*.
5. Frementle, *Mao-tse-stung*.
6. Kolakowski, *Main Currents of Marxism*, Vol- I, II & III.
7. Lenin, *State and Revolution, What is to be done*.
8. Mao Zedong, *Five Essays on Philosophy*.
9. Marx, K., *Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts, 1844; Grundraisse; The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*.
10. Miliband Ralph, *Marxism and Politics*.
11. Sasoom, A.S., *Gramsci's Politics*.
12. Stalin, Joseph, *Problems of Leninism*



## Course No. Psc. 302: Modern Indian Political Thinkers

### Course Objectives:

This course aims to highlight the ideas that shaped modern Indian identity and nationalist movement. It makes vivid the ineliminable significance of these ideas to the making of values and institutions of Modern India

It aims to

- Introduce to students ideas that shaped Social reform, Nationalism, Gandhianism and New socialism from the writings of Nationalist thinkers
- To present Criss-cross of debates among nationalist Thinkers i.e Tagore and Gandhi, Gandhi and Ambedkar, Gandhi and Nehru etc
- To introduce diverse interpretations of making of modern Indian identity
- To develop abilities to come out with new ideas in responding to contemporary situations by drawing from ideas of Nationalist thinkers.

### Course Outcomes:

A student would be

- Expected to have an idea of different writings of Nationalist Thinkers and its interpretations
- Expected to know Criss-cross of debates among Nationalist thinkers.
- Able to comprehend diverse strands of making of modern Indian identity.
- Able to deploy those ideas in her research and public arguments.

Unit No	Course Content	No of Credit
I	INDIAN RENAISSANCE: Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, M.G. Ranade, Jyotiva Rao Phule	06
II	NATIONALISM: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghosh, Iqbal, Rabindra Nath Tagore	
III	REFORMIST NATIONALISM: M. K. Gandhi	
IV	RECONSTRUCTIVE NATIONALISM: V.D.Savarkar, B.R.Ambedkar	
V	ANTI COLONIALISM, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM: Jawaharlal Nehru, M.N.Roy, Ram Monohar Lohia, Jay Prakash Narayana.	

### Readings:

- Ambedkar, B.R., *Annihilation of Caste* (ed.) by Mulk Raj Anand, Delhi, Arnel Pub, 1979.
- Appadorai, A., *Indian Political Thinking through the Ages*, Delhi, Khama, 1992.
- Appadorai, A., *Political Thought in India*, Delhi, Khama, 2002.
- Dalton, D.G., *Indian Idea of Freedom*, Gurgaon, Academy Press, 1984.
- Gandhi, M.K., *Hind Swaraj*, Ahmedabad, Navajeevan, 1938.

6. Karunakaran, K.P., *Indian Politics from Dadabhai Naoroji to Gandhi*, Delhi, Asia, 1967.
7. Khatana, M. Mauzoor, *Iqbal and Foundations of Pakistani Nationalism (1857-1947)*, Lahore, Booktraders, 1990.
8. Mehta, V.R., *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, Delhi, Manohar Publications., 1992.
9. Narvane, V.S., *Modern Indian Thought*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1978.
10. Pantham, T. and Deutsch, K.L., (ed.), *Modern Indian Thought*, Delhi, Sage, 1986.
11. Parekh, B., *Colonialism, Tradition and Reform*, Delhi, Sage, 1989.
12. Savarkar, V.D., *Hindutva*, Delhi, Bharatio Sahitya Sadan, 1989.
13. Sinari, R.A., *The Structure of Indian Thought*, Delhi, OUP, 1984.
14. Varma, V.P., *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Agra, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 1974.

## Course No. Psc. 303: Comparative Politics

### Course Objectives

The Comparative Politics course at master's level seeks to go beyond law and constitutionalism to study of reasons, methods, problems of comparison and introduces the students to case studies in order to make them better comprehend the reality of comparison.

### Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

1. identify the concepts used in comparative methods;
2. understand the sources of these concepts and their historical development;
3. use these concepts in order to critically research, analyse, and evaluate selected contemporary political theorists; and
4. Develop skills for research, argument, and analysis in order to effectively communicate their own perspectives on key concepts and issues in comparative politics.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	Introduction Meaning, Nature & scope Reasons for Comparison Methods of Comparison Problems of Comparison	06
II	Approaches & New directions Political Institutions Political culture & Democracy Rational Choice theory Globalization	
III	. Theories of Development & Under-development  Modernization Non-western theories of Development Dependency World System Analysis	
IV	Id Idea of State  Liberal Marxist Post-colonial State in Society	

V	Comparing Comparisons Economic Development & Democracy Transition to democracy Human Rights New Challenges & Issues	

### Suggested Readings:

1. Almond, Gabriel & G Bingham Powell Jr., *Comparative Politics: A theoretical Approach*, New York, harper Collins, 1996.
2. Almond, Gabriel, G Bingham Powell Jr., Kaare Strom, Russell J. Dalton, (eds.) *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, Pearson Education, India, 2001.
3. Alvi, Hamza “The State in Post-Colonial Societies: Pakistan and Bangladesh”, *New Left Review*, No 74, (July/August), 1972.
4. Apter, David, Harry Eckstein (eds), *Comparative Politics*, Surjeet Publication, 2003.
5. Arendt, Hannah *Origin of Totalitarian State*, 1951.
6. Ball, A.R, *Modern Government and Politics*, Macmillan, London, 1986.
7. Bara, Judith & Mark Pennington (ed), *Comparative Politics*, Sage Publications, 2009.
8. Black, C.E, (ed), *Comparative Modernization: A Reader*, Free Press, 1976.
9. Chilcote, Ronald H, *Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*, West View Press, 1981.
10. Diamond, Larry (ed), *Political Culture and Democracy*
11. Easton, David, *A System Analysis of Political Life*, New York 1965.
12. Frank, A.G, “The Development of Underdevelopment”, *Monthly Review*, 1966.
13. Goodin, Robert E & Charles Tilly (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Contextual Political Analysis*, Oxford, OUP, 2006.
14. Goodin, Robert E & Hans-Dieter Klingemann, *A New Handbook of Political Science*, Oxford University Press, 1998.
15. Hague, Rod, Martin Harrop & Shaun Breslin, (eds), *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, University of Newcastle.
16. Hawkesworth, Mary & Maurice Kogan (eds), *Encyclopedia of Government and Politics*, Volume I, Routledge, 1992.
17. Held, David, The Development of the Modern State, in Hall, Stuart & Bram Gieben (eds), *The Idea of Modern State*, 1993.
18. Krieger, Joe (ed.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics of the World*, Oxford, OUP, 1993.
19. Landmann, Todd, *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction*, Second Edition, Routledge, 2003.
20. McCormick, John, *Comparative Politics in Transition*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Belmont CA: Wadsworth, 2004.
21. Newton, Kenneth & Jan W. Van Deth, (eds), *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
22. Pye, Lucien W, *Aspect of Development*, New Delhi, Amerind Publication, 1966.
23. Tillin, L. (2013). National and Subnational Comparative Politics: Why, What and How. *Studies in Indian Politics*, 1(2), 235–240. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2321023013509153>
24. Landman, T. (2002). Comparative Politics and Human Rights. *Human Rights Quarterly*, The Johns Hopkins University Press, pp 890–923. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20069638>

25. Lijphart, A. (1971). Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method. <i>The American Political Science Review,</i><i>65</i>(3), 682-693. doi:10.2307/1955513.
26. JEFF HAYNES(2003)Tracing connections between comparative politics and globalisation,Third World Quarterly,24:6,1029-1047,DOI: [10.1080/01436590310001630053](https://doi.org/10.1080/01436590310001630053).
27. Paola Cesarini, Shareen Hertel, Missing Our Comparative Advantage? Analysis from the Human Rights Frontier, *International Studies Review*, Volume 11, Issue 1, March 2009, Pages 46–62, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2486.2008.01824.x>.
28. Andrew Murray Faure, 1994."Some Methodological Problems in Comparative Politics," *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, vol. 6(3), pages 307-322, July.

## Course No.Psc. 304(A): Indian Administration\*\*

### Course objectives

The objective of the course is to make the students to understand the historical evolution and socio-economic, political and global context of Indian administration, to build a better understanding of the role of civil services in Indian administrative system. The course seeks to familiarize the students with constitutional authorities & emerging issues in Indian administration.

### Learning outcomes

The course would enable the students to better analyse dimensions of Indian administration and role of bureaucracy & politicians in the administrative process in India

Unit No.	Course Content	No of Credit
I	Historical Evolution: Continuity & Change: Historical Legacy of Indian Administration: Ancient to British Period – Perspectives of Indian Administration: Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism. Democratic Socialism, Human Rights, Judicial Activism – The Changing Nature of Union – State Administrative Relations	06
II	Centre, State and District Administration: Admin of the Centre: President, PM, Council of Ministers, Cabinet Committee, Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries and Departments – State Administration: Governor, CM, Council of Ministers, CM's Secretariat & Chief Secretary	
III	The Personnel System: Civil Services: Structures, Recruitment, Training – Generalists & Specialists – The Changing Relationship – Public Service Commissions: Union & State	
IV	Indian Administration: Themes & Issues: Administration & Politics – Changing Role of the Indian State – Administrative Corruption – Redressal Machinery – Administrative Reforms in India: Emerging Challenges to Indian Constitution in context of Globalization	
V	Emerging Issues: E. Governance – Right to Information – Liberalization	

### Readings:

1. Arora, Ramesh K, (Ed) *Indian Administration, Perceptions and Perspectives*, Jaipur, Aalekh Publishers, 1999
2. Arora, Ramesh K. Rajni Goyal: *Indian Public Administration Institutions & Issues* New Delhi, Wishwa Publications, 1997
3. Arora, Ramesh K & Sangeeta Sharma(Ed): *Comparative and Development Administration*. Jaipur. Arihant, 1992
4. Barthwal C.P. (ed): *Public Administration in India*, New Delhi, Ashish, 1993

5. Das, S.K.: *Civil Service Reforms and Structural Adjustment*, OUP, 1998
6. Haldipur, R.N.: *Public Administration: Reflections and Explorations*, New Delhi, Kanishka, 1997
7. Jain, R.B. *Public Administration in India, 21st Century Challenges for Good Governance*, New Delhi, 2002
8. Jain R.B. & Heinz Bongartz (Ed), *Structural Adjustment Public Policy and Bureaucracy in Developing Countries*, New Delhi, Har Anand Publications, 1994
9. Maheshwari, Shriram: *Rural Development in India*, New Delhi, Sage, 1985,
10. \_\_\_\_\_, *Indian Administration*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1996

## Course No. Psc. 304(B): International Law\*\*

### Course Objectives:

- 1) To impart theoretical understanding of international law.
- 2) To introduce major issues of international concern.
- 3) To emphasize the significance of the study of international law and its relevance for a balanced international order.

### Learning Outcomes:

Studying international law gives theoretical understanding of the discipline which is imperative to understand international politics. It also allows you to enjoy flexibility in terms of professional life. A good student of International Law understands geography, law, economics and politics and how these together regulate interactions between states. A student of International Law may opt for legal counseling, Foreign Service, job in various embassies, non-governmental and international organizations. The discipline also inspires students to learn languages spoken in various parts of the world. It gives an opportunity to travel the world for various internship/traineeship programs abroad. On studying this paper the students are expected to develop a precise understanding about how international politics plays out in reality and to conduct it in reality.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	International Law : Meaning, Nature, Evolution & Sources – Relation with Municipal Law – Codification	06
II	State and Government : Recognition, Succession and Intervention – State Territory : Modes of Acquiring and Losing State Territory	
III	International Laws I: Laws of Sea, Air Space, Outer Space and Environment	
IV	International Laws II : Laws of War, Neutrality and Settlement of Disputes - International Humanitarian Law	
V	Diplomacy : Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961- Consuls – Nationality – Extradition – Asylum	

### \*\*Optional Course

#### Readings:

1. Anand, R. P., *New States and International Law*, 1972.
2. Anand, R. P. (ed), *Law of Sea: Caracas and Beyond*, 1978.
3. British Year Book of International Law.
4. Brierly, J. L., *The Law of Nations*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1963.
5. Chandra, Satish, *Law of Sea*, Mittal Publications, Delhi, 1985.
6. David, J. Bederman, *International Legal Frameworks*, Foundation press, New York, 1999.
7. Kelsen, H., *Principles of International Law*, Rhinehart and Winston, New York, 1966.
8. Kumar, Mahendra, *Violence and Non-Violence in International Relations*, Thompson Press, NewDelhi, 1975.



9. Malcolm, N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1999.
10. O'Connell, D. P, *International Law*, (2 Volumes), Stevens, 1970.
11. Oppenheim, L., *International Law*, Butterworth, London, 1972.
12. Shearer, I. A., *Starke's International Law*, Butterworths, London, 1994.
13. Scott, Shirley, *International Law in World Politics: An Introduction*, Viva Books Pvt. Ltd, N. Delhi, 2005
14. Tandon, M.P., *Public International Law*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2005.
15. Brownlie, Ian, *Basic Documents in International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2009

### **Course No Psc. 304 (C): Indian Politics: Issues and Problems\*\***

#### **Course Objectives:**

- a) It is intended to analyze and argue about current issues in Indian Government and politics through academic writings.
- b) It introduces to students founding moments of Indian politics.
- c) It analyses current issues in Indian Politics

#### **Course outcomes:**

- a) Student will be able to know current writings.
- b) Student will be able to analyse Indian Politics in an informed manner.
- c) He will be able to write about Indian Politics.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No of Credit</b>
I	India's Approach to Nation building, Models of Liberal Democracy and Modernisation, Political Culture and Socialization	06
II	Parliamentary Democracy in India: Coalition Politics, Role of Opposition, Pressure Groups & Interest Groups, Politics of Defection	
III	Party System in India: Changing Profile of National & Regional Political Parties – Origin & Development, Ideology, Social Base & Leadership, Support structure, Electoral Performance, Election Campaign	
IV	Regionalism and Sub-Nationalism with ref. to Punjab, Kashmir and Northeast India	
V	Non-Party Movements: Trade Union, Peasant, Dalit, Tribal and Minorities.	

#### **\*\* Optional Course**

##### *Readings:*

1. Hasan Zoya(ed), Politics and Party Politics in India, Oxford, New Delhi 2001
2. Kohli, Atul, Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability Cambridge University Press, 1990
3. ----- Centralisation and Powerlessness: India's Democracy in a Comprehensive Perspective, in Joemidgal, Atul Kohli and Vivenne Shue (ed) State power and Social Forces, Cambridge University press, 1991
4. Morris Jonnes, Politics mainly Indian Orient Longman, 1970
5. Pai Sudha, State Politics New Dimension: Party System, Liberalization and Politics of Identity, Shipra New Delhi, 2000.
6. Sartori, G., Politics and Party System: A Framework for Analysis, Cambridge University Press 1997.

**Course No.Psc.304(D) PUBLIC POLICY\*\*****Objectives and learning outcomes:**

The course is designed to introduce students to the idea of public policy designing, implementation and evaluation. It further introduces the basic principles and concepts of policy analysis. The course considers the relationship between public goals and policy design, surveys the use of generic policy tools such as regulation, contracting, privatization, inducements, markets, and subsidies. These concepts will be presented using practical examples involving public policy issues.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Introduction</b>  (i) Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy (ii) Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences (iii) Public Policy and Public Administration.	06
<b>II</b>	<b>Public Policy: Models and Theories</b>  (i) Theories: Lasswell's concept of Policy Science, Multiple Streams Framework Model, Punctuated Equilibrium Theory (ii) Models: Incremental, Systems, Institutional, Elite, Rational, Public Choice and Group Theories. (iii) Determinants of Public Policy: Political, Economic, Socio Cultural, Administrative.	
<b>III</b>	<b>Policy design and Implementation</b>  (i) Role of Political parties, Legislature, Bureaucracy, Judiciary (ii) Role of Interest Groups, Mass Media, Social Movements, Non-Governmental Agencies and International Agencies. (iii) Constraints in Policy Design and Implementation.	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Policy Evaluation</b>  (I) Social Welfare Administration: Concept and Approaches. (II) Social Welfare Policies: Education and Health. (III) Policy Evaluation: Cost Benefit Analysis, Policy Audit, Gender Audit	

<b>V</b>	<b>Globalization and Public Policy</b>  (I) Global Policy Process (II) Transnational Actors: Impact on Public Policy Making (III) Impact of Globalization on Policy Making	
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### **Readings:**

- 1) Anderson J.E., (2006) Public Policy-Making: An Introduction,
- 2) Boston, Houghton Bardach, Eugene (1977), The Implementation Game: What Happens After a Bill Becomes a Law, Cambridge, MA: MIT
- 3) Bergerson, Peter J. (ed.), (1991), Teaching Public Policy: Theory, Research and Practice, Westport, RI: Greenwood Press Birkland
- 4) Thomas A., (2005), An Introduction to The Policy Process: Theories, Concepts, And Models of Public Policy Making, Ar monk;
- 5) M.E. Sharpe Brewer, Gary D., and Peter de Leon (1983), The Foundations of Policy Analysis, Homewood, IL.: The Dorsey Press.
- 6) Dahl, Robert and Charles Lindblom, (1976), Politics, Economics and Welfare, New York, Harper.
- 7) Dror. Y, (1989), Public Policy making Re-examined, 2nd ed., San Francisco, Chandler.
- 8) Dye Thomas (2008), Understanding Public Policy, Singapore, Pearson Education
- 9) Mill Michael, (2005), The Public Policy Process, Harlow, UK; Pearson Education, 5th Edition.
- 10) Howlett, Michael, and M. Ramesh, (1995), Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems, OUP, Toronto.
- 11) Jones, C.O., (1970), An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy, Belmont, Prentice -Hall.
- 12) Lerner, D. and H.D. Lasswell (eds.), (1951), The Policy Sciences, Stanford, Stanford University Press. Lindblom, C.E., and E.J., Woodhouse, (1993), The Policy making Process, 3rd ed., New Jersey., Prentice - Hall.
- 13) McCool, Daniel C. (ed.), (1995), Public Policy Theories, Models, and Concepts: An Anthology, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- 14) Moran Mitchel and Robert Goodin, (2006), The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy, Oxford University Press, New York.
- 15) Nachmias, David, (1979), Public Policy Evaluation: Approaches and Methods, New York: St. Martin's Press.

- 16) Ayyar, R.V. Vaidnatha. *A Public Policy Making in India*. New Delhi: Pearson, 2012.
- 17) Birkland Thomas A. *An Introduction to the Policy Process*. M.E. Sharpe, 2011
- 18) De, P.K. *Public Policy and Systems*. New Delhi: Pearson, 2012.
- 19) Dreze, Jean (ed). *Social Policy*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2016.
- 20) Dunn, William N. *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction*. Prentice-Hall, 2003.
- 21) Dye, Thomas R. *Understanding Public Policy*. New Delhi: Pearson, 2006.
- 22) *Elementary Education in India: Progress Towards UEE*, New Delhi: NUEPA, 2013.
- 23) Govinda R. (ed). *Who Goes To School? Exploring Exclusion in Indian Education*. New Delhi: OUP, 2011.
- 24) K.Vijaya Kumar. *Right to Education Act 2009: Its Implementation as to Social Development in India*. Delhi: Akansha Publishers, 2012.
- 25) Kapur, Devesh et al. *Rethinking Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design*. New Delhi: OUP, 2017.
- 26) Kishore, Jugal. *National Health Programs of India: National Policies and Legislations, Century Publications*, 2005.
- 27) Mathur, Kuldeep. *Public Policy and Politics in India*. OUP, 2013.
- 28) Moran, Michael, Martin Rein & Robert E. Goodin. *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. OUP, 2008.
- 29) Sapru, R.K. *Public Policy: Art and Craft of Policy Analysis*. New Delhi: PHI, 2013.
- 30) Sathyamala, C. (ed). *Securing Health for All: Dimensions and Challenges*. New Delhi: IHD, 2006.
- 31) Surendra, Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds.). *Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalisation*. Sage Publishers, 2004.
- 32) Stone, Deborah. *The Policy Paradox: The Art of Policy Decision Making*. W. W. Norton, 1997.

## Course No. Psc. 305: Foundations of Social Science Research

### Course Objectives

- a) To promote research skill among the students;
- b) To orient students about the emerging techniques in Social Science Research;
- c) To prepare the students to undertake challenges for their future research work.

### Course Outcomes

After the completion of the Course, each student will be able to:

- a) identify, explain and prepare the key issues of a research proposal;
- b) do literature review using both online database and offline print materials;
- c) learn basic statistical tools for data analysis;
- d) know suitable referencing style and avoid plagiarism in their research work.

Unit No.	Course Content	No of Credit
I	a) Introduction to Research b) Scope, Limitations & Relevance of Social Sc. Research c) Objectivity in Social Science Research	06
II	a) Approaches to Social Science Research b) Review of Literature c) Ethical Issues in Research	
III	a) Hypothesis b) Sampling Techniques c) Research Design	
IV	Techniques of Data Collection: a) Observation b) Interview c) Questionnaire d) Schedule.	
V	a) Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis; b) Report Writing.	

### Readings:

1. Alan Thomas, Joanna Chattaway and Marc Wuyts (eds.) 1998. Finding Out fast Investigative Skills for policy and development, Vistaar Publications.
2. Gerring J. 2001. *Social Science Methodology: A Critical Framework*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.
3. Goertz G. 2006. *Social Science Concepts: A User's Guide*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press.
4. Alexander L. George and Andrew Bennett. 2005. *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
5. Young P.V, "*Scientific Social Survey and Research*", Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1975.
6. Gopal M.H 1970. *An Introduction to Research Procedure in Social Sciences*. Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
7. Goode & Hatt 1996, *Methods in Social Research*, MacGraw Hills, New York.

### **Fourth Semester**

#### **Course No. Psc. 401: Contemporary Issues in Political Theory**

##### **Course Objectives:**

This Course aims to introduce to students mushrooming growth of different branches of theorising within Western Political Theory: Liberalism, Critical Theory, Feminism, Multi Culturalism etc,( recent strains) in a synoptic form. It gives an opportunity to pursue studying and analysing politics in an informed manner.. This course aims to

- a) Introduce to students reinvention of diverse strains within western political theory in synoptic form ..
- b) To present diverse forms of different strands like liberalism, Critical theory
- c) To offer critical reading of those Philosophies.
- d) To develop abilities to deploy those ideas in research and public argument..

##### **Course Outcomes:**

A student would be

- a) Expected to have an idea of different strains within Western Political theory
- b) Expected to understated diversity of forms of theory like liberalism, Critical Theory, etc,
- c) Able to offer critical of those Philosophies
- d) Able to deploy those concepts in her research and public arguments.

<b>Unit No.</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
I	Political Theory& Ideology a) Nature & Functions of Political theory b)Debate on decline & resurgence of Political Theory c) Distinction between science, ideology and theory; d) Nature & functions of ideology e)Debate on the 'End of Ideology'	06
II	Contemporary Liberalism a) Libertarianism: Nozick b)Theories of Justice : Rawls	
III	Contemporary Democratic Theory: a) Participatory Theory b) Deliberative Theory c) Key debates in Contemporary democratic theory d) Democracy & difference; e) Representation Vs participation f) Democracy &Development	
IV	Critical Theory a)The tasks of Critical theory b) Herbert Marcuse; c) Habermas-Legitimation Crisis d) Rise & demise of Public Sphere	
V	Feminism & Post –Modernism a) Gender & Sexuality b) Sexual Equality& Discrimination c) The Public & Private d) Post modernism: Critique of Science and Modernity.	

## Readings:

1. Bottomore, *The Frankfurt School*.
2. Brecht, Arnold, *Political Theory*, New Jersey, 1950.
3. Foucault, Michael, *Power / Knowledge*.
4. Goodin, Robert E. and Hans Dieter Klinge Mannled, *A New Hand Book of Political Science*, Oxford, Oxford UP, 1996.
5. Goodin, Robert E and Phillip Pettit (ed.), *A Companion to Contemporary Philosophy*, Oxford, OUP, 1993.
6. Hampton, Jean, *Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Delhi, OUP, 1998.
7. Macpherson, C. B., *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism*, Oxford, OUP, 1962.
8. Miller, David and Larry Siedentop (ed.), *The Nature of Political Theory*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1998.
9. Nicholson, Linda J. (ed.), *Feminism- Post-Modernism*, Routledge, New York, 1989.
10. Rawls, John, *A Theory of Justice*, Oxford University Press, 1971.
11. Rawls, John, *Political Liberalism*, New York, CUP, 1993.
12. Sandel, Michael, *Liberalism and the Limits of Justice*, Cambridge, CUP, 1982.
13. Strauss, Leo, *What is Political Philosophy and Other Essays*, Free Press, 1959.
14. Young, Iris Marion, *Justice and the Politics of Difference*, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
15. ——— *Inclusion and Democracy*, Oxford, OUP, 2000.



## Course No. Psc.402-Political Institutions and Processes in North East India

### Course objectives:

- This core course on Northeast India introduces the students to various political perspective on the region. Starting with the study on colonial legacy in terms of regional consolidation- both territorial and administrative, this course deals with various themes and debates that underlie the study of politics in the region.
- It seeks to offer new insights on the various political institutions and processes of the region.
- It offers insights into the colonial legacy in terms of the development of political ideas, concepts and understanding the uniqueness of the region. It also seeks to understand the emerging challenges the region faces in the post-colonial period from the perspective of national integration.
- The course begins with the colonial and post-colonial political development arising out of various administrative instruments during the British rule. It further seeks to understand the diverse grassroots' political institutions that exist in Northeast India and their significance especially in the interface with the Indian constitutional development.
- It situates the constitutional framework provided for the autonomy of the tribal communities and their consequences.
- It seeks to understand and develop new knowledge on the various movements that the region has witness since Independence.
- It seeks to understand the new patterns that are unique to the region emerging out of new political and economic landscape both within and without India.

### Course outcomes:

- The course is useful to the students in terms of understanding of political ideas, themes and concepts relating to the Northeast region of India.
- It helps the students in the development of theoretical perspectives about political institutions, processes and pattern. This helps them to develop research interest in various fields relating to the region thereby encouraging them to pursue research programmes in the areas of Northeast India.
- The course has utility for students preparing for public exams like UGC NET-JRF exams, SLET, and other competitive exams like civil services.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	<b>Emergence and Construction of Northeast as a Region</b> British annexation of Assam-plains and hills British Colonial Policies and segregation of Hills Colonial administration and the political consciousness during India's National movement Politics of partition, referendum and reorganisation of Assam Colonial and Post Colonial conceptual development and	06

	construction of Northeast Region	
<b>II</b>	<b>The Tribal Question, Constitutional framework and Instruments</b> Tribal identity and its construction National integration and Tribal contestations Sixth Schedule- Changing framework, instruments and accommodations Constituent Assembly debates on Sixth Schedule Autonomous District Councils- Changing Powers and Functions	
<b>III</b>	<b>Traditional Political Institutions in the Hills</b> Chieftainship and Village Councils in Mizoram Syiemship, Doloiship and Nokmaship among the Khasis, Jaintias and Garos of Meghalaya Traditional institutions in Tripura Traditional institutions in Manipur Modernisation and Tribal traditional political institutions, Provisions of the Sixth Schedule	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Ethno-nationalist and Autonomous Movements</b> Bodo, Mizo, Tripasa movement for autonomy Hill State movements and creation of new states Language movement in Barak valley Naga movement for self-determination Federalism and the limits of Ethno-nationalist and autonomous movements	
<b>V</b>	<b>Colonial and Post Colonial legacies- patterns and development</b> Citizenship versus Inner Line Regulation- Implications and movements NEC, DONER & their Roles in Development Look East or Act East Policy and its impact on Northeast India Modernization and Identity Politics in Northeast Migration, Northeast Diaspora and Development	

### Readings:

1. Chaube, S. K., *Hill Politics in North East India*, Calicutta Orient Longman, 1973.
2. Gante, T. S., *Encyclopaedia of North-East India*, Eastern Books, 2002.
3. Gassah, L. S.(ed.), *Autonomous District Council*, New Delhi, Omsons Publications, 1997.
4. Horam, H., *Naga Polity*, Delhi, D. K. Publoishers.
5. Pakem, B.(ed.), *Ethnicity, Nationality and Cultural Identity*, Delhi, Omsons, 1989.
6. Pakek, B., Niru Hazarika, *Century of Government and Politics in North East India*, Meghalaya, Delhi, S. chand and Company.
7. Prasad, R. N., *Government and Politics in Mizoram*, Delhi, North Book Centre, 1987.
8. Rao, V. V., *A Century of Tribal Politics in North East India*, Delhi, S. Chand and Company.
9. Singh, R. P., *Electoral Politics in Manipur*, Delhi, 1982.
10. Somonto, R. K. (ed.), *India's North East : The Process of Change and Development*, B. K. BookAgency, 2002.

## Course No. Psc. 403: India's Foreign Policy

### Course Objectives:

- 1) To impart an in depth understanding of India's Foreign Policy.
- 2) To introduce with major issues of concern for India.
- 3) To focus on traditional values, rational choices and aspirations of India in global politics.

### Learning Outcomes:

Studying India's Foreign policy gives a thorough understanding of the process of evolution of India's foreign Policy. It also provides a theoretical insight to understand the behavior of a state in general and of India in particular. A student of India's Foreign policy has a precise understanding of geography, economics and politics and how these together regulate interactions between states. This opens up new vistas of opportunity for students to pursue research, opt for Foreign Service, job in various international and nongovernmental organizations. Precision developed about India's foreign policy helps to understand world politics critically.

Unit No	Course Content	No. of Credit
I	The Nature of India's Foreign Policy : Basic Principles – Domestic and External Determinants	06
II	Evolution of India's Foreign Policy: Various Phases : Cold War & Non-alignment – End of Cold War & Bi-polarity – Regionalism – Nuclearization	
III	India's Security Concerns: Nuclear Issue/Proliferation - Indian Ocean – South China Sea – Terrorism – Kashmir – Role of China and Pakistan	
IV	India's Engagement with Regional Forums : EU, OPEC, ASEAN, SAARC	
V	India's Relations with External Powers : U.S.A – Russia – Southeast Asia – Japan	

### Readings:

1. Jayantanuja Bandhopadhyay, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Processes, Personalities*, Asia Book Corporation of America, 1984.
2. Appadorai Rajan, *India's Foreign Policy*.
3. V. P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy since Independence*, National Book Trust, 2007.
4. Ashok Kapur, *India from Regional to Global Power*, Routledge, 2006.
5. Harsha V. Pant (eds), *India's Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World*, Routledge, 2009.
6. Sumit Ganguly, *India's Foreign Policy : Retrospect and Prospect*, Routledge, 2010.

7. J. N. Dixit, *India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours*, Gyan Publishing House, N. Delhi, 2001.
8. Steve Smith, Hadfield & Dunne (Eds), *Foreign Policy: Theories, Actors Cases*, Oxford University Press, 2008.
9. James Rosenau, *The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy*, Frances Pinter & Nichols Publishing, London, 1980.

## Course No. Psc. 404 (A): Comparative Public Administration\*\*

### Course Objectives & Learning outcomes

This course aims to aid understanding both the similarities as well as the distinct and unique features of administrative systems in different parts of the world. It introduces different approaches to the study of comparative public administration and the contribution of two of the greatest comparativist thinkers. Moreover, the administrative structure and functions of three western developed countries are considered in addition to administrative systems of two Asian and one African developing countries.

### Course outcomes:

Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- a) analyse and evaluate aspects of Comparative Public Administration & public management in a comparative context;
- b) Participate constructively in class discussion of issues relating to public management;
- c) Develop a detailed proposal for reform of a particular public institution or process.

Unit No.	Course Content	No of Credit
I	Comparative Public Administration: a) Meaning b) Significance c) Evolution d) Problems of Comparison	06
II	Understanding Administrative Systems a) Evolution & Nature of Administration: i) Developed Countries (With special reference to USA & UK) ii) Developing Countries( With special reference to Bangladesh, Nigeria) b) Civil Service Reforms c) Incongruity between bureaucracy and society in developing nations	
II	Personnel Administration: (with special reference to UK, USA, Bangladesh, Nigeria) a) Recruitment b) Training c) Promotion.	
IV	Financial Administration: (with special reference to UK, USA, Bangladesh, Nigeria); (a) Budgetary Process b) Audit and Accounting	
V	Politico-Administrative Relationship (with special reference to UK, USA, Bangladesh, Nigeria)	

**\*\*Optional Course**

**Readings:**

1. Arora, Ramesh, *Comparative Public Administration An Ecological Perspective*, Associated Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998
2. Das, S.K.: *Civil Service Reforms and Structural Adjustment*, OUP, 1998
3. Dwivedi, O.P. & Keith Henderson: *Public Administration in World Perspective*, Iowa, Iowa University Press, 1990
4. Heady, Ferrel: *Public Administration A Comparative Perspective*, New York, Marcel Dekker Inc. 2001
5. Horton, Sylvia & David Farnham: *Public Management in Britain*, St. Martin Press Inc. (1999)
6. Lind, Nancy S., Eric Edwin Otenyo: *Comparative Public Administration: The Essential Readings*
7. Peters, B. Guy: *The Politics of Bureaucracy: A Comparative Perspective*, Longman, 2000
8. Peters, B. Guy & J. Pierre: *A Handbook of Public Administration*, Sage, 2003
9. Pierre, J.: *Bureaucracy in Modern State*, Edward Elgar, 1995
10. Self, Peter: *Administrative Theories and Politics An Enquiry into the Structure & Processes of Modern Government*, New Delhi, S. Chand & Co., 1990
11. Subramaniam V. (ed): *Public Administration in the Third World: An International Handbook*, Greenwood Press, 1990
12. Viswanathan, V.N.: *Comparative Public Administration*, New Delhi Sterling publishers, 1996

## **Course No. Psc. 404 (B): Political Institutions and Processes in South Asia\*\***

### **Course Objectives:**

The course introduced the historical legacies and geo-politics of South Asian region. The course has been design to teach and familiarise the students with political regime of South Asian countries as well as major socio-economic and political issues & challenges. The course also imparts an understanding of regional strategies and external compulsion of South Asian politics.

### **Course Outcomes:**

- a. Students will be able to know the historical legacies and geo-politics of South Asian region.
- b. They will come to know about the political regime of South Asian countries
- c. They will come to know about the major socio-economic and political issues & challenges of the region.
- d. They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the regional strategies and external compulsion of South Asian politics.
- e. They will be able to answer questions pertaining to the issues related to regional cooperation, problems and prospect, economic challenges in the region.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
<b>I</b>	Historical Background : The Historical and Colonial Legacies – Freedom Movement – Emergence of Independent States and Constitution Making	06
<b>II</b>	Nature of the Political Systems : A Comparative Study of Political Structures and Processes, Regime types- Democracy, Authoritarianism and Monarchy in the Region, Constitutinal Debate in Nepal and Bhutan	
<b>III</b>	Major Issues in South Asian Politics: Language, Religion, Migration, Terrorism and Poverty	
<b>IV</b>	India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies External Compulsion of South Asian Politics : Role of Major Powers	
<b>V</b>	Regional Cooperation: SAARC, Problems and Prospects Identity Politics and Economic Deprivation- Challenges and Impacts	

### **\*\*Optional Course**

#### **Readings:**

1. Ahmad, Emajuddin Military Rule and the Myth of Democracy
2. Bhargava, K.K.ed. al.(ed.) South Asia : Towards Dynamism and Cooperation.
3. Forner, B.H. An Introduction to South Asia.
4. Geertz Cliffered (ed.) Old Societies and New States.

5. Gough, Katylen Sharma, H.P. (eds.) Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia.
6. Immanuel Wallerstein Social Change: The Colonial Situation.
7. Jannuzi, F. Thomson The Agrarian Structure of Bangladesh.
8. Kohli, Atul, India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State Society Relations.
9. Kothari Rajani (ed.) State and Nation Building: A Third World Perspective.
10. Laska, George Alliances and the Third World War.
11. Pandey, B.N.(ed.) Leadership in South Asia.
12. Prasad, Bimal, Regional Cooperation in South Asia.
13. Symonds Richard Making of Pakistan.
14. Talbot Ian, Partition of India.
15. Talbot Ian, Pakistan: A New History India and Pakistan.
16. Mohammad, Ayooob India, Pakistan and Bangladesh Search for a New Relationship.
17. Nagesh Nasir, A. SAARC Challenges and Opportunities.
18. Pavlov, V.N. India Economic Freedom versus Imperialism.
19. Pye, Lucian W and Pye Mary W Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority.
20. Rana, Manis and Khan, Ali Polity, Political Process and Social Control in South Asia.
21. Romakant Regionalism in South Asia Rose, Saul Politics in South Asia.
22. Tinker, Hugh India and Pakistan : A Political Analysis.
23. Weiner, E. Myron Political Changes in South Asia .
24. Wilson, A.J. and Dalton, Dennis, The States of South Asia: Problems of National Integration.
25. Kodikara, Shelton U (eds) External Compulsions of South Asian Politics, Sage Publications, N. Delhi, 1993.



**Course No. Psc.404 (C): Political Sociology\*\***

**Course Objectives:**

- a) It introduces to students the social infrastructure of politics.
- b) It introduces to students theories of power and of political elite.
- c) It introduces to students basic concepts necessary to articulate politics.
- d) It also discusses about political agencies like political Parties and pressure groups.

**Course outcomes:**

- a) It gives students ability to analyse the social infrastructure of politics.
- b) Students will be able to deploy theories of power and of political elite.
- c) Students will be able to analyse politics conceptually.

Unit No.	Course Content	No of Credit
I	Political Sociology: Evolution, Meaning, Scope and Relevance: Political Sociology and other Social Sciences	06
II	Influence, Power, Legitimacy and Authority	
III	Elitism & Marxism: Elite Theory, Gaetano Mosca, Roberto Michels, Vilfredo Pareto, James Burnham and C.Wright Mills	
IV	Modern Concepts in Political Sociology: Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Participation, Political Modernization and Political Development	
V	Political Parties & Pressure Groups, Gender & Politics, New Social Movements	

**\*\* Optional Course**

**Readings:**

1. Ashraf, Ali and L.N.Shama, Political Sociology – A New Grammar of Politics, Universities Press(India) Ltd., Hyderabad, 1995.
2. Bottomore, Elites and Society, Penguin Boks, 1976.
3. Gupta, Dipankar, Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends, Orient Longman, 1995.
4. Heywood, Andrew, Political Ideologies: An Introduction, Macmilan, 1999.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Amal, Political Sociology, K.P. Bagchi and Company, Calcutta, 1997.
6. Rush, Michael and Philip Althoff, An Introduction to Political Sociology, Nelson, 1971.
7. Sarah Joseph, Political Theory and Power, Foundation Books, New Delhi, 2004.

**Course No: Psc 404(D) Ideas and Practices of Civil society.\*\***

This course aims to introduce to the students conceptual and practical nuances around the concept civil society. Civil Society offers a window to understand the role of non-stat action in shaping civic and public discourse. This paper helps Policy makers, NGO activists etc in shaping their perspectives.

**Course Objectives:**

- a) It aims to introduce to students theoretical nuances of the term civil society from within the Western Context.
- b) It introduces the complexities involved in invoking the term in Indian context.
- c) It highlights the significance of social movements in agenda setting for governance.
- d) It introduces to student's critically evaluating neo liberal notions of civil society.

**Course Outcomes:**

- a) Student will be able to deploy the term civil society in its variety of meanings.
- b) Students can understand Indian specificity in conceiving the idea.
- c) Students can understand the role of social movement's in civil society.
- d) Students will have skills in deciphering its hegemonic use.

Units	Content	
1	State and Civil Society in Political Theory: Locke, Hegel, Marx, Tocquevelli and Habermas	06
2	State and Civil Society in Indian Context : Partha Chatterai, Rajeev Bhargava, and Neera Chandhoke	
3	Civil Society, Social Movements and Democracy in India : Dalit Movement , Women's Movement , Farmers Movement	
4	Civil society Governance and Democracy in India : World bank / Neo Liberal notions, Governance reforms, de-politicization	
5	Globalisation, Social Media and Civil Society : Globalisation and Civil society, New Media and Publicity- New Media and Legal Framework	

**\*\* Optional Course**

**Readings:**

- 1) Bhargava, Rajeev & Reifeld Helmut (Ed), *Civil Society, Public Sphere and Citizenship: Dialogues and Perceptions*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2005
- 2) Chandhoke, Neera, *State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory*, Sage, New Delhi, 1995.

- 3) Chandhoke, Neera, *The Conceits of Civil Society*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000
- 4) Chatterjee, Partha, *Lineages of Political Society, Studies in Postcolonial Democracy*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2011
- 5) Chatterjee, Partha, *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2004
- 6) Goodin, Robert, E & Petit Philp (ed), *Contemporary Political Philosophy*, Blackwell Publishing Ltd., Oxford, 2007.
- 7) Jayal G. Niraja, "The Governance Agenda: Making democratic development dispensable," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.- 32, No. 8, Feb. 22-28, 1997
- 8) Kothari, Rajni, "Civil Society, State and Democracy," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Dec 4, 1999.
- 9) Mahajan, Gurpreet, "Civil Society and Its Avatars: What happened to Freedom and Democracy," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 34, No. 30 1999
- 10) Palshikar, Sanjay, "Civil Society : Alternatives and Differences", *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol- 63, No. 2/3, (June-Sept. 2002), P-155-156
- 11) Taylor, Charles, "Invoking Civil Society" in *Philosophical Arguments*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- 12) Tandon, Rajesh and Mohanty Ranjita (ed) ,*Does Civil Society Matter?, Governance in Contemporary India*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2003.

**Course. Psc.404 (E) : New Public Management and Public Sector Reforms\*\*.**

**Course objectives:**

The objective of the course is to give overview to the students with regard to features of NPM & public sector reforms undertaken in both developed as well as developing countries. The course also seeks to familiarize the students with regard to critical & adverse impact of these reforms and emerging issues.

**Course Outcomes:**

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Recognise key concepts, theories, and principles about new public management & Public Sector reforms
2. Identify and critically analyse issues and debates in public management & Public Sector reforms
3. Apply key concepts and theories in public management & Public Sector reforms in local issues and also issues across the world.
4. Compare public management practices across different countries.
5. Critically present a public management issue efficiently to any audience.

<b>Unit No</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>No. of Credit</b>
<b>I</b>	Definition, Origin, rationale and globalization of NPM	06
<b>II</b>	NPM & Public Sector reforms in Developed countries	
<b>III</b>	NPM & Public Sector reforms in developing countries	
<b>IV</b>	NPM & emerging issues NPM & Ethics Publicness of Public Administration Complaints' handling Citizenship	
<b>V</b>	Processes Public-Private partnerships NGOs & Non-Profit Organizations Agencification ICT	

## Readings:

- Haque MS. Significance of Accountability under the New Approach to Public Governance. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*. 2000;66(4):599-617. doi:10.1177/0020852300664004
- Atkinson, R. (1999). "Citizenship and the struggle against social exclusion in the context of welfare state reform," *Citizenship and Welfare State Reform in Europe* (ed. Jet Bussemaker), 149-166. London: Routledge.
- Barzelay, M. and Armanjani, B.J. (1992). *Breaking Through Bureaucracy: A New Vision for Managing in Government*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Borins, S. (1996). "What the new public management is achieving: A survey of commonwealth experience," *International Public Management Journal* 1(1).
- Box, R.C. (1999). "Running government like a business: Implications for public administration theory and practice," *American Review of Public Administration* 29(1), 19-43.
- Buchanan, J.M. and Tullock, G. (1962). *The Calculus of Consent: Logical Foundations of Constitutional Democracy*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press.
- Christensen, T. and Laegreid, P. (1999). "New public management-design, resistance, or transformation?: A study of how modern reforms are received in a civil service system," *Public Productivity & Management Review* 23(2), 169-193.
- Cohen, D. (1997). "Creating crises and avoiding blame: the politics of public service reform and the New Public Management in Great Britain and the United States," *Administration & Society* 29, 584-616.
- Downs, A. (1966). *Inside Bureaucracy*. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Frederickson, H.G. (1997). *The Spirit of Public Administration*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Haque, M.S. (1996). "The intellectual crisis in public administration in the current epoch of privatization," *Administration & Society* 27(4), 510-536.
- (1999). "The fate of sustainable development under the neoliberal regimes in developing countries," *International Political Science Review* 20(2), 199-222.
- (2000a). "Significance of Accountability Under the New Approach to Public Governance," *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, Vol.66, No.4, pp.599-618
- (2000b). "Privatization in Developing Countries: Formal Causes, Critical Reasons, and Adverse Impacts," In Ali Farazmand (ed.) *Privatization or Reform: Public Enterprise Management in Transition* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press).
- (2001). "The Diminishing Publicness of Public Service Under the Current Mode of Governance," *Public Administration Review*, Vol.61, No.1, pp.65-82.
- Hood, C. (1991). "A Public Management for All Seasons?" *Public Administration* 69(1), 3-19.
- Horswell, J. and Reid, M. 1998). "International Trends in Public Administration," *Canberra Bulletin of Public Administration*, Issue No.87, February.
- Kaboolian, L. (1998). "The new public management: Challenging the boundaries of the management vs. administration debate," *Public Administration Review* 58(3), 189-193.

- Kaul, M. (1996). "Civil service reforms: learning from Commonwealth experiences," *Public Administration and Development* 16(2), 131-150
- Kearney, R.C. and Hays, S.W. (1998). "Reinventing government, the New Public Management and civil service systems in international perspective: The danger of throwing the baby out with the bathwater," *Review of Public Personnel Administration* 18(4), 38-54.
- Kelly, R.M. (1998). "An inclusive democratic polity, representative bureaucracies, and the New Public Management," *Public Administration Review* 58(3), 201-208.
- Kettl, D.F. (1998). *Reinventing Government: A Fifth-Year Report Card*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution.
- Khademian, A.M. (1998). "What do we want public managers to be? Comparing reforms," *Public Administration Review* 58(3), 269-273.
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- Larbi, G.A. (1999). *The New Public Management Approach and Crisis States*. Discussion Paper No. 112, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Llewellyn, J. and Varghese, M. (1997). "International trends in public administration – notes," *Canberra Bulletin of Public Administration*, Issue No.86, December.
- Lynn, L.E. (1996). "The new public management as an international phenomenon: A skeptical view," *International Public Management Journal* 1(1).
- Lynn, L.E. (1998). "The new public management : How to transform a theme into a legacy," *Public Administration Review* 58(3), 231-237.
- Maor, M. (1999). "The Paradox of Managerialism." *Public Administration Review* 59(1), 5-18.
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- (1997). *Issues and Developments in Public Management: Survey 1996-1997*. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Osborne, D. and Gaebler, T. (1992). *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit is Transforming the Public Sector*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Ostrom, V. (1974). *The Intellectual Crisis in American Public Administration* (Revised edition). Alabama: The University of Alabama Press.
- Pallot, J. (1996). "Newer than New Public Management: Financial management and collective strategizing in New Zealand," *International Public Management Journal* 1(1).
- Parrado-Diez, S. (1997). "Staffing and human resources flexibilities in the Spanish public services," *Review of Public Personnel Administration* 17(2).
- Peters, B.G. (1996). *The Future of Governing: Four Emerging Models*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas.
- Peters, B.G. and Pierre, J. (1998). "Governance without government? Rethinking public administration," *Journal of Public Administration, Research & Theory* 8(2), 223-243.

Polidano, C. (1999). *The New Public Management in Developing Countries*. Public Policy and Management Working Paper No.13, November, Institute of Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

LEE, E.W.Y. and HAQUE, M.S. (2006), The New Public Management Reform and Governance in Asian NICs: A Comparison of Hong Kong and Singapore<sup>1</sup>. *Governance*, 19: 605-626. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0491.2006.00330.x>

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M. Shamsul Haque (2002) Structures of New Public Management in Malaysia and Singapore: Alternative Views, *Journal of Comparative Asian Development*, 1:1, 71-86, DOI: [10.1080/15339114.2002.9678350](https://doi.org/10.1080/15339114.2002.9678350)

Relationship between Citizenship and Public Administration: A Reconfiguration [M. Shamsul Haque](#)<https://doi.org/10.1177/0020852399653002>

Haque, M.S. (2001), The Diminishing Publicness of Public Service under the Current Mode of Governance. *Public Administration Review*, 61: 65-82. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0033-3352.00006>

Brinkerhoff, D.W. and Brinkerhoff, J.M. (2011), Public-private partnerships: Perspectives on purposes, publicness, and good governance. *Public Admin. Dev.*, 31: 2-14. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.584>

Hodge, G.A. and Greve, C. (2007), Public-Private Partnerships: An International Performance Review. *Public Administration Review*, 67: 545-558. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6210.2007.00736.x>

M. Shamsul Haque(2020)A critique of the role of NGOs as partners in governance,Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration,42:1,17-32,DOI: [10.1080/23276665.2020.1748960](https://doi.org/10.1080/23276665.2020.1748960)

M. Shamsul Haque Ph.D.(2003)Reinventing Governance for Performance in South Asia: Impacts on Citizenship Rights,International Journal of Public Administration,26:8-9,941-964,DOI: [10.1081/PAD-120019354](https://doi.org/10.1081/PAD-120019354)

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LAPSLEY, I., 2009. New Public Management: The Cruellest Invention of the Human Spirit?1. *Abacus*, 45(1), pp.1-21.

Rocha, J., 1998. The New Public Management and its Consequences in the Public Personnel System. *Review of Public Personnel Administration*, 18(2), pp.82-87.

Wong, W., 2013. THE SEARCH FOR A MODEL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM IN HONG KONG: WEBERIAN BUREAUCRACY, New PUBLIC MANAGEMENT OR SOMETHING ELSE?. *Public Administration and Development*, 33(4), pp.297-310.

Haque, M., 2013. Globalization, State Formation, and Reinvention in Public Governance: Exploring the Linkages and Patterns in Southeast Asia. *Public Organization Review*, 13(4), pp.381-396.

Hong, J., 2013. NPM, 'DIE HARD' LEGACY? NPM REFORM AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN KOREA. *Public Administration and Development*, 33(4), pp.311-319.

Haque, M., 2013. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN A GLOBALIZED ASIA: INTELLECTUAL IDENTITIES, CHALLENGES, AND PROSPECTS. *Public Administration and Development*, -

**Course No. PSC. 405: Project Work****Course Objectives:**

This paper aims to engage students either in rigorous social science interpretation or in execution of an empirical research project. Student is supposed to undergo a process of formulation and execution of a research design; it offers a training for future pursuit of research.

**Course Outcomes:**

- a) Student should know formulation and execution of a research problem.
- b) Student should have skills of data interpretation and analysis.
- c) Student should be able to draw right conclusions from data if it is an empirical study.

**Evaluation:**

This Paper carries 100 marks. 70 marks are allotted for dissertation after an evaluation by an expert. 30 marks are allotted for Viva voice examination by an expert committee duly constituted by the Department.

Unit No.	Course Content	No of Credit
	Project Work	12

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