BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH

Master of Arts (Political Science)

Curriculum Structure

First Semester Examination, December, 2019

Second Semester Examination, April/May, 2020

Third Semester Examination, December, 2020

Fourth Semester Examination, April/May, 2021

BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH
P.O. BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH
(Rajasthan)-304022

No. F. 9-6/81-U.3

**Government of India
Ministry of Education and Culture
(Department of Education)**

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1983

N O T I F I C A T I O N

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956) the Central Government, on the advice of the Commission, hereby declare that Banasthali Vidyapith, P. O. Banasthali Vidyapith, (Rajasthan) shall be deemed to be a University for the purpose of the aforesaid Act.

Sd/-
(M. R. Kolhatkar)
Joint Secretary of the Government of India

N O T I C E

Changes in Bye-laws/Syllabi and Books may from time to time be made by amendment or remaking, and a Candidate shall, except in so far as the Vidyapith determines otherwise, comply with any change that applies to years she has not completed at the time of change.

Sl. No.	Contents	Page No.

Programme Educational Objectives

Following the ethos of Banasthali Vidyapith which aims to materialize the ethos of nation building, women leadership through five-fold education, this Programme develops ethical values through practical, moral and intellectual aspects of five-fold education, the ability to understand & appreciate human diversity and to engage in community life as active citizens. This programme also enhances the knowledge and creates the research aptitude about political phenomena of local to global context.   The main objectives of the programme are:

- To develop specialized field of knowledge and integrate knowledge across the discipline of Political Science.

- To provide understanding about the leading policies, legal issues and major problems confronting contemporary political systems.

- To develop insights of alternative moral and ethical frameworks for interpreting contemporary political discourse.

- To enhance the knowledge of basic facts and concepts about the Indian political system, including its history, philosophical, constitutional and legal foundations, governing institutions and policy-making process.

- To develop analytical skills for understanding and building subjective perspectives for the leading policies, legal issues, major problems and challenges confronting diverse contemporary political systems around the world.

- To enhance knowledge about broader understanding of International Organizations, Institutions, Laws and Process.

- To make awareness about gender issues, status of women in society in general and politics in particular and their role and participation in Indian Politics.

- To apply disciplinary and interdisciplinary learning across multiple contexts, integrating knowledge and practices.

- To develop analytical skills for critical inquiry through different approaches or methods in specialized area of Politics.

- To acquaint with the qualitative and quantitative research techniques for conducting field based research studies including selection of research problems, sampling, and preparation of research tools and adoption of statistical methodologies.

- To train students in using the applications of computer for data interpretation, analysis and power point presentations.

- To increase awareness of career options available in the public and private sectors with postgraduate degree in political science. Also to make aware about its value as entry in Politics, administrative services, teaching positions, legal education and various other fields.

Programme Outcomes

After completion of the M.A. Programme in Political Science, students will be able to:

PO1: **Knowledge of Political Realm:** Understand the fundamental concepts, theories, Governments and issues of national and international politics, including the structure and relationships between the branches of government of India. Effectively apply comparative and analytical skills in reading, writing to address significant issues of the political world.

PO2: **Interdisciplinary Perspective:** Understand interdisciplinary & feminist perspective to the study of social sciences. Evaluate diverse point of views embedded within various frameworks which may include temporal, cultural, linguistic, socio-political or technological contexts.

PO3: **Critical Perspective:** Demonstrate critical thinking, including the ability to form an argument, detect fallacies, and evidence about key issues of politics and thoughtful & well-articulated presentations on specific field.

PO4: **Communication Skills**: Able to interact with diverse population of formal or informal arena; communicate effectively in both oral & written presentations and public speaking also.

PO5: **Technical skills:** The ability and the knowledge to use electronic and traditional library resources to study key local, state, national and international policy issues. Use the applications of computer for data analysis and power point presentations to explain the research findings.

PO6: **Management Abilities**:The capacity to perform duties, effective planning & management, ability to interact effectively with people and also identifying and setting achievable goals, developing necessary strategies, and outlining the tasks and schedules on how to achieve the set goals.

PO7: **Leadership:** Demonstrate the quality to lead a team an organization or country.

PO8: **Problem Solving:** Conduct research in political areas, collect, interpret qualitative, quantitative data as well as review and synthesize relevant political science literature. Able to apply political science knowledge and skills to avoiding crisis situations and solving actual problems when occur.

PO9 **Community Service:** Participate as a civically engaged member of society and provide community service.

PO10: **Ethical Understanding:** Apply ethical considerations in professional, personal and social life and also recognize cultural & personal variability in lifestyle.

PO11: **Professional Identity:**Understand & perform their professional roles in state and society, such as political leader, administrative officer, civil servant, educationalist, manager, and political analysts, Social Worker, Public Relations Assistant, Legal Assistant and Campaign Staffer and so on.

PO12: **Environment and Sustainability:** Demonstrate the role for the promotion of environmental sustainability and an understanding of comprehensive systemic analysis across both physical and behavioral dimensions involving society, the environment, and the economy.

PO13: **Life- Long Learning:** Engage in Life- long learning to participate in political process and making a positive contribution to the society.

Curriculum Structure
Master of Arts (Political Science)
First Year

Semester-I

Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	C*
POL 402	Contemporary Political Theory	5	0	0	5
POL 404	International Politics	5	0	0	5
POL 406	Principles of Public Administration	5	0	0	5
POL 408	Western Political Thought	5	0	0	5
SSC 402	Social Science Perspectives	5	0	0	5
	Semester Total:	25	0	0	25

Semester-II

Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	C*
POL 401	Comparative Politics	5	0	0	5
POL 403	Contemporary Political Thought	5	0	0	5
POL 405	International Politics : Issues and Challenges	5	0	0	5
POL 407	Public Administration in India	5	0	0	5
SSC 401	Research Techniques in Social Sciences	5	0	0	5
	Semester Total:	25	0	0	25

Second Year

Semester-III

Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	C*
POL 502	Indian Polity - I	5	0	0	5
POL 504	Modern Indian Political Thought	5	0	0	5
POL 506	Public International Law	5	0	0	5
CS 513	Computer Applications	3	0	0	3
CS 513L	Computer Applications Lab	0	0	4	2
	Discipline Elective	5	0	0	5
	Reading Elective - I	0	0	0	2
	Semester Total:	23	0	4	27

Semester-IV

Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	C*
POL 503	Indian Polity - II	5	0	0	5
POL 521	Public Policy in India	5	0	0	5
POL 526	UN and Regional Organizations	5	0	0	5
SSC 501	Women Studies	5	0	0	5
	Open Elective	5	0	0	5
	Reading Elective - II	0	0	0	2
	Semester Total:	**25**	**0**	**0**	**27**

List of Decipline Elective

Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	C*
POL 510D	Dissertation	5	0	0	5
POL 511	Electoral Politics in India	5	0	0	5
POL 512	Gender, Governance and Politics	5	0	0	5
POL 514	Global Politics	5	0	0	5
POL 501	Human Rights	5	0	0	5
POL 520	Politics in South Asia	5	0	0	5
POL 524	State Politics in India	5	0	0	5
POL 529	Women in Panchayati Raj	5	0	0	5

List of Reading Elective

Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	C*
POL 509R	Administrative Instiutions and Regulatory Authorities in India	0	0	0	2
POL 515R	India and World Politics	0	0	0	2
POL 517R	Neo Liberalism	0	0	0	2
POL 518R	Neo Marxism	0	0	0	2

List of Online Reading Elective

Course Name
Global Diplomacy - Diplomacy in the Modern World
Moral Foundations of Politics
Political Philosophy: An Introduction
Qualitative Research Methods and Research Writing
Revolutionary Ideas: Utility, Justice, Equality, Freedom
Terrorism and Counterterrorism: Comparing Theory and Practice
Understanding International Relations Theory
Understanding Political Concepts

* L - Lecture hrs/week; T - Tutorial hrs/week; P-Project/Practical/Lab/All other non-classroom academic activities, etc. hrs/week; C - Credit Points of the Course

Student can opt open (Generic) elective from any discipline of the Vidyapith with prior permission of respective heads and time table permitting.

Every Student shall also opt for:
Five Fold Education: Physical Education I, Physical Education II,
Five Fold Education: Aesthetic Education I, Aesthetic Education II,
Five Fold Education: Practical Education I, Practical Education II
one each semester

Five Fold Activities

Fine Arts	Physical Education and Sports
BVFF 101 Classical Dance (Bharatnatyam)	BVFF 201 Aerobics
BVFF 102 Classical Dance (Kathak)	BVFF 202 Archery
BVFF 103 Classical Dance (Manipuri)	BVFF 203 Athletics
BVFF 104 Creative Art	BVFF 204 Badminton
BVFF 105 Folk Dance	BVFF 205 Basketball
BVFF 106 Music-Instrumental (Guitar)	BVFF 206 Cricket
BVFF 107 Music-Instrumental (Orchestra)	BVFF 207 Equestrian
BVFF 108 Music-Instrumental (Sarod)	BVFF 208 Flying - Flight Radio Telephone Operator's Licence (Restricted)
BVFF 109 Music-Instrumental (Sitar)	BVFF 209 Flying - Student Pilot's Licence
BVFF 110 Music-Instrumental (Tabla)	BVFF 229 Aeromodelling
BVFF 111 Music-Instrumental (Violin)	BVFF 210 Football
BVFF 112 Music-Vocal	BVFF 211 Gymnastics
BVFF 113 Theatre	BVFF 212 Handball
	BVFF 213 Hockey
Social Service and Extension Activities	BVFF 214 Judo
BVFF 301 BanasthaliSewa Dal	BVFF 215 Kabaddi
BVFF 302 Extension Programs for Women Empowerment	BVFF 216 Karate – Do
BVFF 303 FM Radio	BVFF 217 Kho-Kho
BVFF 304 Informal Education	BVFF 218 Net Ball
BVFF 305 National Service Scheme	BVFF 219 Rope Mallakhamb
BVFF 306 National Cadet Corps	BVFF 220 Shooting
	BVFF 221 Soft Ball
	BVFF 222 Swimming
	BVFF 223 Table Tennis
	BVFF 224 Tennis
	BVFF 225 Throwball
	BVFF 226 Volleyball
	BVFF 227 Weight Training
	BVFF 228 Yoga

Evaluation Scheme and Grading System

Continuous Assessment (CA) (Max. Marks)					End-Semester Assessment (ESA) (Max. Marks)	Grand Total (Max. Marks)
Assignment		Periodical Test		Total (CA)		
I	II	I	II			
10	10	10	10	40	60	100

In all theory, laboratory and other non classroom activities (project, dissertation, seminar, etc.), the Continuous and End-semester assessment will be of 40 and 60 marks respectively. However, for Reading Elective, only End semester exam of 100 marks will be held. Wherever desired, the detailed breakup of continuous assessment marks (40), for project, practical, dissertation, seminar, etc shall be announced by respective departments in respective student handouts.

Based on the cumulative performance in the continuous and end-semester assessments, the grade obtained by the student in each course shall be awarded. The classification of grades is as under:

Letter Grade	Grade Point	Narration
O	10	Outstanding
A+	9	Excellent
A	8	Very Good
B+	7	Good
B	6	Above Average
C+	5	Average
C	4	Below Average
D	3	Marginal
E	2	Exposed
NC	0	Not Cleared

Based on the obtained grades, the Semester Grade Point Average shall be computed as under:

$$SGPA = \frac{CC_1 * GP_1 + CC_2 * GP_2 + CC_3 * GP_3 + ---- + CC_n * GP_n}{CC_1 + CC_2 + CC_3 + ---- + CC_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} CC_i * GP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} CC_i}$$

Where n is the number of courses (with letter grading) registered in the semester, CC_i are the course credits attached to the ith course with letter grading and GP_i is the letter grade point obtained in the ith course. The courses which are given Non-Letter Grades are not considered in the calculation of SGPA.

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) at the end of each semester shall be computed as under:

$$CGPA = \frac{CC_1*GP_1 + CC_2*GP_2 + CC_3*GP_3 + ---- + CC_n*GP_n}{CC_1 + CC_2 + CC_3 + ---- + CC_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} CC_i*GP_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} CC_i}$$

Where n is the number of all the courses (with letter grading) that a student has taken up to the previous semester.

Student shall be required to maintain a minimum of 4.00 CGPA at the end of each semester. If a student's CGPA remains below 4.00 in two consecutive semesters, then the student will be placed under probation and the case will be referred to Academic Performance Review Committee (APRC) which will decide the course load of the student for successive semester till the student comes out of the probationary clause.

To clear a course of a degree program, a student should obtain letter grade C and above. However, D/E grade in two/one of the courses throughout the UG/PG degree program respectively shall be deemed to have cleared the respective course(s). The excess of two/one D/E course(s) in UG/PG degree program shall become the backlog course(s) and the student will be required to repeat and clear them in successive semester(s) by obtaining grade C or above.

After successfully clearing all the courses of the degree program, the student shall be awarded division as per following table.

Division	CGP
Distinction	7.50 and above
First Division	6.00 to 7.49
Second Division	5.00 to 5.99
Pass	4.00 to 4.99

CGPA to % Conversion Formula: % of Marks Obtained = CGPA * 10
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MA (Political Science)
First Semester

POL 402 Contemporary Political Theory

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section I

Political Theory: Traditional Perspective, Nature, Characteristics, Role and Limitations. Behavioral Revolution; Meaning Nature Role and Limitations, Post Behavioral Perspective in Political Science. Debate about the Decline and Revival of Political Theory and Nature of the Revival of Political Theory.

Section II

Approaches to Contemporary Political Theory : General Systems Approach, Group Theory, Decision Making Approach. Lasswell's Distributive Analysis.

Section III

Major Issues and Recent Trends in Contemporary Theory : Post Modernism, Feminism, Multiculturalism and Environmentalism.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand key concepts, approaches and main problems of political theory.
- To think analytically on the concepts and issues involved in political theory.
- To explicate their own views in political theory.
- Develop ability to research current political issues and relate them to the course material

Recommended Book:

1. Charlesworth, James C. (ed.) (1967). *Contemporary Political Analysis*. New York: Free Press.

2. Easton, David (1963). *The Political System - An Inquiry into the State of Political Science*. USA: Alffred A. Knopf Inc.

3. Lasswell, Harold D. (1969). *Politics: Who Gets, What, When & How*. New York: Mc Graw Hill and Co. Inc

4. Germino, Dante (1969). *Beyond Ideology: Revival of Political Theory*. New York: Harper and Row.

5. Eugene, J. Meehan (1967). *Contemporary Political Thought - A. Critical Study*. USA: Dorsey Press.

6. Eugene J. Meehan (1965). *The Theory and method of Political Analysis*. USA: Dorsey Press.

7. Hayes and Hedlund (ed.) (1970). *The Conduct of Political Inquiry: Behavioural Political Analysis*. Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

8. Verma, S P (1975). *Modern Political Theory*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

9. Kerlingr (1964). *Foundations of Behavioural Research*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

10. Brecht, Arnold (1959). *Political Theory: Foundations of Twentieth Centurey Political Thought*. New Jeresy: Princeton University Press.

11. Young, Ronald (ed.) (1958). *Approaches to the Study of Political Science*. USA: North Western University Press.

12. Easton, David (1965). *Framework to Political Analysis*. USA: Prentice Hall Inc.

13. Easton, David. (1965). *A System Analysis of Political Life*. USA: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

14. Lasswell & Kaplan (1953). *Power and Society: Framework for Political Inquiry*. USA: Yale University.

15. Austin, Ranney (ed.) (1962). *Essays on the Behavioural Study of Politics*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

16. Almond & Powell (1966). *Comparative Politics - A Developmental Approach*. New York: Little arown and Co. Bosten.

17. Huntigntion, Samuel P. (1961). *Political Order in Changing Societies*. London: New Haven.

18. Hass & Hariel (ed.) (1970). *Approaches to the Study of Political Science.* Sen Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co.

19. Ramaswamy, S (2002). *Political theory: Ideas and Concepts*. Delhi: Macmillan.

20. Strauss L. (1968*). Liberalism: Ancient and Modern*. New York: basic Books.

21. Hutcheon (1989). *The politics of Postmodernism*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/polisci,Annual Reviews

- Review of Middle East Studies, http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=revimiddeaststud, Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA)

  Political Methodology, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journalCode=polimethod, Oxford University Press;Society for Political MethodologyPolitical Analysis, http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=polianalysis

POL 404 International Politics

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section I

Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Politics. Evolution and Development of International Politics. Theories of International Politics : Realist, Idealist and Theory of Integration.

Section II

Approaches : A Brief Survey of Traditional and Modern Approaches, Systems Approach of Kaplan, Political Economy Approach. Concept of Power and International Politics as a Struggle for Power. Elements of National Power, Changing Nature of National Power.

Section III

Instruments for the Promotion of National Interest: Diplomacy, Propaganda. Political Warfare and War. Economic Instruments of National Policy, Imperialism and its types and New Imperialism.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Critically analyze the theories of international politics.

- Evaluate the concept of power and its changing nature.

- Explore the instruments for the promotion of national interest.

Recommended Books:

1   Schawarzenbergar, G. (1952). *Power Politics*. London: Stevens and Sods Ltd.

2   Palmer & Perkins (1967). *International Relations*. Calcutta: Scientific Book Agency.

3   Sprout and Sprout (1962*). Foundation of International Politics*. Delhi: Von Nostrand.

4   Kumar, Mahendra (2017). *Theoretical aspects of International Politics*. UP: SLA Publications.

5   Calude Jr, I.L. (1967). *Power and International Relations*.UK: Random House.

6   H Herz, John. (1960). *International Politics in the Atomic Age*. New York: Columbia University Press.

7   Schleicher, C.P. (1962). *International Relations: Cooperation and Conflicts*. New Jeresy: Princetion Press.

8   Bhaneja, Dr. B. (1973). *The Politics of Triangles: The Alignment Patterns in South Asia, 1961- 71*, Delhi: Research Publications.

9   Garg, J.P. (1972). *Regionalism in International Politics*. Delhi: Research Publication.

10 Morganthau, H.J. (1985). *Politics Among Nations*. New York: Alfred Knopf.

11 Burchill, Et.all (2001). *Theories of International and Relations*. UK: Macmillan.

12 Sullivan, M.P. (2001). *Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a Changing World*.Hampshire: Macmillan.

13 Kegley, C.W. &. Wittkopf, E.R (1995). *World Politics: Trends and Transformation*. New York: Martin Press.

14 Hoogvelt, A.M (1997). *Globanizaion and the Post Colonial World: The New Political Economy of Development*. UK: Basingstaka Macmillan.

15 Cox, Robert & T.J. Sinclain (1966). *Approaches to World Order*. UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.

16 Bandhopadhya, Jayanta & Mukherjee, Amitava (2001). *International Relations Theory: From anarchy to World Government*. Kolkata: Howrah Manuscript.

17 Jackson, Robert & Sorensen, George (2003). Introduction to International Relations. Theories and Approaches. London: Oxford University Press.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- World Affairs http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=worldaffairs

- Review of International Studies http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=revinterstud

- International Studies Perspectives- http://isp.oxfordjournals.org/

- International Studies Quarterly - http://isq.oxfordjournals.org/

POL 406 Principles of Public Administration

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section – I

Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Public and Private Administration. New Public Management,

Good Governance, Evolution of the Study of Public Administration. Approaches to the Study of Public Administration; Classical, Human Relations, Ecological Approaches.

Section – II

Principles of Organization: Formal and Informal Organization. Hierarchy, Unity of Command, Span of Control, Authority, Delegation and Co-ordination.

Administrative Behaviour: Leadership, Communication, Motivation and Decision Making.

Section – III

Personnel Administration: Meaning, Nature and Types of Bureaucracy, contribution of Max Waber, Classification, Recruitment, Training and Promotion.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand about theory and practice of Public Administration.
- Work with people and manage them.
- Learn about leadership skills, motivation and decision making
- Aware about working of Public Administration.

Recommended Books:

1   Awasthi & Maheswari (2017). *Prashashnik Sidhant*. Jaipur: Laxmi Narayan Agarwal.

2   Awasthi & Maheswari (2018). Lok Prashashan. Jaipur: Laxmi Narayan Agarwal.

3   Sharma, M.P. & Sadana B.L. (2014). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Kitab Mahal Publication.

4   Goel & Rajnees *(2008). Public Personal Administration: Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

5   Fadia, B.L. (2017). *Public Administration*. Agra: Sahitya Bhavan Publication

6   Arora, Ramesh K. (2010). *Public Administration: Fresh perspectives*. Jaipur: Aalekh Publication.

7   Bawa, Noorjahan (2004). *Public Administration in the 21st Century*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

8   Sharma, Prabhudatt (2000). *Lok Prashashan.*Delhi: Mcgrawhill.

9   Barnard, C. (1938). *Functions of Executive*. USA: Harvard university Pres.

10 March & Simon (1958). *Organizations*. USA: Blackwell- Willey.

11 Simon, Herbert (1947). *Administrative Behaviour*. USA: Macmillan Publications.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=30

- Journal of Public Administration Education, http://www.jstor. org/action/showPublication?journalCode=jpubadmineduc, National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA)

POL 408 Western Political Thought

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section I   Plato, Aristotle

Section II   Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau

Section III   J. S. Mill, Karl Marx

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the diverse intellectual political traditions in the west.

- Aware about conceptual debate of fundamental political ideas in the west.

- Critically analyze the political philosophy of western political thinkers.

Recommended Books:

1. Sabine, G.H. (1973). *A History of Political Theory*. London: Oxford university Press.

2. Catlin, George (2010). *The Story of Political Philosophers*. USA: Kessinger Publication.

3. Hearnshaw, FJC (1967). *The Social and Political Ideas of Some Great Political Thinkers*.London:George Harrap.

4. Barker (1928). *Political Thought from 1848 to 1914*. London: Oxford University Press.

5. Bowle, Jown (1948). *Western Political Thought*. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Russell, Bertrand (1948). *A History of Western Philosophy*. USA: Simon & Schuster.

7. Doyle, Phillis (1949). *A History of Political Thought*. London: Jonathan Cape.

8. Laski (1925). *Political Thought from Locke to Bentham*. Home University.

9. Oakshott, Michael (1939). *Political and Social Doctrines of Contemporary Europe*. UK: Cambridge University Press.

10. Zimmern, Alferd (1939). *Modern Political Doctrine*. London: Oxford University Press.

11. Illiot & Macdonald (1949). *Western Political Heritage*. New York: Prentice Hall.

12. Pareek, B. (1982). *Contemporary Political Thinkers*. London: Oxford Martin Robertson.

13. Lesshoff, M.H. (1999). *Political Philosophers of the Twentieth Century.* London: Oxford Blackwell.

14. Forysth, M. & Keens Goper, M. (9thed.) (1996). *The Political Classics: Green to Dworkin*. London: Oxford. University Press.

15. Crespigny, A. & Minoque, K. (eds) (1975). *Contemporary Political Thinkers*. London: Methuen.

Suggested E-Resources:

- E PG Pathshala**-** https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews.org/ journal/polisci, Annual Reviews

- Review of Middle East Studies, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=revimiddeaststud, Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA)

- Political Methodology, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=polimethod, Oxford University Press; Society for Political Methodology

- Political Analysis, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=polianalysis, Oxford University Press; Society for Political Methodolog

SSC 402 Social Science Perspectives

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I
- The Evolution of Social Science:
- Philosophy of Knowledge and the study of Society in Pre-Modern Era
- Enlightenment, Modernism and the Idea of Social Sciences.
- Idiographic and Nomothetic Dichotomy; The Natural and Social Science Divide
- The Interdisciplinary Relations

Section-II

Perspectives to Social Phenomena:
- Historical, Normative and Classical Economy Approach
- Critique of Political Economy; Psycho-analytical Interpretation'
- The 'Orient' and 'Occident' Perspective: Lucknow School, Lohian Approach,; Amartya Sen (Welfare Economics and Social Justice); Peter Winch, Thomas Kuhn'

Section- III

Emerging Themes:

- Cliometrics and the Quantitative analysis of the Social Change
- Science, Technology and Ecology
- Developing Ideas on 'Self': Self Concept, Self Esteem and Social Identity

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the basic conceptual frameworks and Approaches of Social sciences disciplines in an integrated manner.
- Analyze the social phenomena from various Perspectives.
- Critically evaluate emerging themes in Social Sciences.

Recommended Books:

1   Allbrow, Martin (1996). *The Global Age: State and Society Beyond Modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

2   Almond, G. A. & Powell, G. B. (1966). *Comparative Politics - A Developmental Approach*. Boston: Little Brown and Co.

3   Atal, Yogesh (2003). *Social Science: The Indian Scene*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.

4   Bunge, Mario (1999). *Social Science Under Debate: A Philosophical Perspective*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

5   Coolingwoord, R.G. (I946). The *I of History,* New York: Oxford University Press.

6   Dube, S.C. (1976). *Social Sciences and Social Realities*, Shimla: IIAS.

7   Easton, David (1965). *A System Analysis of Political Life*. USA: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

8   Flyvbjerg, Bent (2003). *Making Social Science Matter: Why Social Inquiry Fails and How it Can Succeed Again*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

9   Gupta, Surendra. K. (2004). *Emerging Social Science Concerns*. Delhi: Concept Pub.

10 Harrington, Austin (2005). *Hermeneutic Dialogue and Social Science: A Critique of Gadamer and Habermas*. New York: Routledge.

11 Hutcheon, L (1989). *The Politics of Postmodernism*. New York: Routledge.

12 Joshi, P.C. (1995). *Social Science and Development: Quest for Relevance.* New Delhi: Har-Anand.

13 Kuhn, T.S. (2012). *Structure of Scientific Revolution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

14 Mckenzie, N (1966). *A Guide to Social Sciences*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

15 Mehta, V.R. (1966). *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

16 Sen, Amartya (2009). *The Idea of Justice*. Delhi: Penguin Publications.

17 Winch, Peter (2008). *The Idea of Social Sciences*. New York: Routledge.

Suggested E Resources:

- International Social Science Review, http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=intesociscierevi, Pi Gamma Mu, International Honor Society in Social Sciences

- Social Science Quarterly, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication ?journalCode=socisciequar, University of Texas Press;Wiley

- FrankH.Knight,Ethics, An International Journal of Social, Political and Legal Philosophy, Ethics, Vol.51, No.2, 1941, pp.127-143, in 'Social Science', https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2989060.pdf?refreqid= search%3A2097f7ebd5635fc5efcccf0e7376bb54

- C. P. Bhambhri, 'Globalisation and Social Science', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.33, No.1/2, 1998, pp.17-19, https://www.jstor. org/stable/pdf/4406259.pdf?refreqid=search%3A2097f7ebd5635fc5efc ccf0e7376bb54

- Edwin R.A Seligman and Alvin Johnson, 'Encyclopaedia Of The Social Sciences', Vol.8, Industrial Revolution-Labour Turnover, Macmillan London, https://archive.org/details/encyclopaediaoft 030467mbp/page/n3

  Bertens, Hans., The Idea of Post Modern. A History, Karachi University Research Forum, London: Routledge, 1995. https://archive.org/details/HansBertensTheIdeaOfThePostmodernAHist oBookZZ.org/page/n3

Second Semester

POL 401 Comparative Politics

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**
  (CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I

Comparative Politics : Meaning, nature, scope, development and recent trends.

Comparative Method: Characteristics and limitations .

Approaches to the Study of Comparatives Politics: Traditional Approach, Marxist - Leninist Approach,

Modern Approaches : Systems Approach and Structural – Functional Approach.

Section II

Constitutionalism: Meaning, Characteristics and Development; Liberal, Socialist and Developing Countries. Constitutionalism Sources of strain in Modern Constitutional Practices.

State in Contemporary Perspective: Characteristics and Changing Nature of the State in Liberal Democratic, Authoritarian and Developing Countries. Issues and Challenges before State in 21st Century.

Section III

Major Frameworks of Enquiry : Political Socialization, Political Culture, Political Participation.

Political Development, Political Modernization and Concept of Dependency.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts and approaches of Comparative Politics.

- Critically evaluate the problems and relevance of Comparative Politics.

- Analyze contemporary issues and challenges before the state and Constitutionalism from the comparative Perspective.

Recommended Books:

1 Friedrich, Carl J. (1965). *Constitutional Government and Democracy*. New York: Blaisedell Publishing co.

2 Cory & Abraham (1956). *Elements of Democratic Government*. New York: Oxford University press.

3 Finer (1932). *Theory and Practice of Modern Government*. New York: The Dial Press.

4 Pennock & smith (1965). *Political Science-An Introduction*. New York: Macmillan Co.

5 Samuel, H. Beer & Adam B. Ulam (1963). *Patterns of Government: The major political Systems of Europe*. USA: Random House.

6 Verney (1959). *The Analysis of Political System*.New York: Free Press.

7 Blondel, Jean (1970*). An Introduction to comparative government*. London: Weidenfield and Nicolson Publication.

8 Finer, S.F. (1970). *Comparative Government*. UK: Penguin Books.

9 Chilcote, R.H. (1994). *Theories of Comparative Politics.The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered*. USA: Westview Press.

10 Almond, G.A (7th ed.) (2000). *Comparative Politics Today: A World view*. New York: Harper/Collins.

11 Hague, R. & Harrap, M. (5th ed) (2001). *Comparative Government and Politics: An introduction*. UK: Palgrave.

12 Stepham, A (2001). *Arguing: Comparative Politics.* London: Oxford University Press.

13 Wiarda, H.J. (ed.) (1986). *New Developments in Comparative Politics*. Boulder Lolorado: Westview Press. .

14 Dunleavy, Patrick & O' Leavy (1987). *Theories of State : The Politics of Liberal democracy*. UK: Macmillan.

15 Allbrow, Martin (1996). *The Global Age: State and Society Beyond Modernity*.UK: Cambridge Polity Press.

16 Carnoy, Martin (1984). *The State and Political Theory*.New Jeresy: Prenceton University Press.

17 Dunn, John (ed.) (1995). *Contemporary crisis of the Nation State.* UK: Cambridge Blackwell.

18 Mc Grew, A.G. et al, (ed.) (1992). *Global Politics Globalization and the nation state*. UK: Cambridge Polity Press.

19 Midgal, Joel S, Kohali, Atul & Vivienne, Shue (ed.) (1994). *State Power and Social Forces: Domination and Transformation in Third World.* UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.

20 Oommen, T K (1990). *State and Society in India: Studies in Nation Building.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/polisci, Annual Reviews

- Review of Middle East Studies, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=revimiddeaststud, Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA)

- Political Methodology, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=polimethod, Oxford University Press;Society for Political Methodology

- Political Analysis, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=polianalysis, Oxford University Press;Society for Political Methodology

POL 403 Contemporary Political Thought

Max. Marks : 100	**L**	**T**	**P**	**C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**

Section I

Mary Wollstonecraft: Ideas on Feminism and French Revolution.

Simone de Beauvior: Ideas on Feminism.

Hannah Arendt: Ideas on Totalitarianism, Feminism and Revolution.

Section II

Antonio Gramsci: Ideas on Marxism, State and Civil Society, Theory of Cultural Hegemony.

Althuser: Theory of Ideology, Marxist Theory, Structuralism.

Jurgen Hebermas: Critical Society Theory, Ideas on Communicative Action.

Section III

John Rawls: Theory of Justice.

Robert Nozick: Ideas on Anarchism and Minimal State.

Alasdair Maclntyre: Communitarianism and Theory of Virtue Ethics.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Know and discuss the central themes, concepts and ideas on the development of the central tradition of western political thought .

- Understand and assess the structure and significance of particular texts produced within this tradition and be able to illustrate problems involved in their interpretation;

- Address a number of key questions in political theory with reference to texts and arguments introduced in the course.

Recommended Books:

1. Kelly, Paul (2005). *Liberalism*. New York: Polity Press.

2. Heywod, Andrew (2017). *Political Ideology: An Introduction*. London: Macmillan education.

3. Jackson, Ben & Stears, Mara (2012). *Liberalism as Ideology*. London: Oxford University Press.

4. Hoffman, John & Graham, Paul (2012). *Introduction to Political Ideology*. London: Pearson Education.

5. John, Gray (1989). *Liberalism*. USA: Routledge.

6. Harvey, David. (2007). *A Brief History of Neo-Liberalism*. London: Oxford University Press.

7. Skoble, J. Aeon & Machan (1998). *Tibor: Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*. London: Pearson Education

8. Roberts, Peri & Sutch, Peter (2012). *An Introduction to Political Thought.* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

9. Sabine, G.H. (1971). *A History of Political Theory*. Calcutta: Oxford & I.B.H.

10. Boucher, David & Kelly, Paul (2003). *Political Thinkers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

11. Jones, W.T. (Series Editor). (1959). *Masters of Political Thought*. (Vols. 2 & 3), London: George Harrap & Co

12. Sharma, Urmila & Sharma, S.K (1998). *Western Political Thought From Bentham to the Present Day*. Delhi: Alantic Publishars,

13. Ray, B.N. (2013). *Contemporary Political Thinking*.Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

14. Kymilica, Will (2003). *Contemporary Political Philosophy, An Introduction*. London: Oxford Press.

15. Kukahas, Chandran & Petti, Philip (2007). *Rawls: A Theory of Justice and Its Critics*.USA: Polity Press.

16. Rawls, John (1971). *A Theory of Justice*.USA: Harward University Press.

17. Nozick, Robert (1974). *Anarchy, State and Utopia*. USA: Basic Books.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews.org/ journal/polisci, Annual Reviews

- Review of Middle East Studies, http://www.jstor.org/action/ show Publication?journalCode=revimiddeaststud, Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA)

- Political Methodology, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journalCode=polimethod, Oxford University Press;Society for Political Methodology

- Political Analysis, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=polianalysis,

POL 405 International Politics : Issues and Challenges

Max. Marks : 100	**L T P C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	**5 0 0 5**

Section I

Management of National Power : Balance of Power, Collective Security to Cooperative Security, Changing Concept of National Security and Challenges to Nation State. Disarmament and Arms Control, World Public Opinion, U.N. and International Politics.

Section II

Bipolarity to Unipolarity, Polycentrism, Contemporary issues in Post-Cold War era, Peace and Conflict Resolution, Emergence of Developing Countries : Changes and Challenges, NAM : its Role and Relevance.

Section III

Liberalization, Globalization, Terrorism, and Fundamentalism Regionalism in International Politics, Human Rights, Gender and Environment in International Politics.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand about various dimensions and emerging issues of international politics in post cold war era.

- Aware about the role of U.N and NAM.

- Analyze the global institution, issues and challenges.

Recommended Book:

1. Calude Jr, I.L. (1967). *Power and International Relations*. UK: Random House.

2. H Herz, John. 91960). *International Politics in the Atomic Age*. New York: Columbia University Press.

3. Schleicher, C.P. (1962). *International Relations: Cooperation and Conflicts*. New Jeresy: Princetion Press.

4. Bhaneja, B. (1973). *The Politics of Triangles: The Alignment Patterns in South Asia*, 1961- 71. Delhi: Research Publications.

5. Garg, J.P. (1972). *Regionalism in International Politics*. Delhi: Research Publication.

6. Morganthau, H.J. (1985). *Politics Among Nations.* New York: Alfred Knopf.

7. Burchill Et.all (2001). *Theories of International and Relations*. UK: Macmillan.

8. Sullivan, M.P. (2001). *Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a Changing World.* Hampshire: Macmillan.

9. Kegley, C.W. & Wittkopf, E.R. (1995*). World Politics: Trends and Transformation*.New York: Martin Press.

10. Hoogvelt, A.M. (1997). *Globanizaion and the post colonial world: The New Political Economy of Developmen*t. UK: Basingstaka Macmillan.

11. Cox, Robert & Sinclain, T.J. (1966). *Approaches to World Order*. UK: Cambridge Univ. Press.

12. Bandhopadhya, Jayanta & Mukherjee, Amitava (2001). *International Relations Theory: From anarchy to World Government*. Howrath Manuscript.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- World Affairs-http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code =worldaffairs

- Review of International Studies http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=revinterstud

- International Studies Perspectives- http://isp.oxfordjournals.org/

  International Studies Quarterly -http://isq.oxfordjournals.org/

POL 407 Public Administration in India

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I

Evoluation of Indian Administration with special reference to the influence of British Rule. Salient Features of Indian Administration since Independence.

Organization and Functions of Central Secretariat, Ministry of Home and Finance.

Section - II

Financial Administration: Budget Formulation, Budget Approval and Budget execution.

Control over Administration: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Public Accounts Committee and Estimate Committee.

Section – III

Administrative Ethics and Problems of Corruption.

Institutional mechanisms for Good Governance: Right to Information, Citizen Charter, Lokpal.

Administrative Reforms in India with Special Reference to First & Second *A.R.C.*

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Know about evolution and development of Indian Administration.

- Analyze the working of Indian Administration.

- Aware about the administrative problems and reforms in India.

Recommended Books:

1. Sharma, M.P. & Sadana, B.L. (2014). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice.* New Delhi: Kitab Mahal Publication.

2. Goel & Rajnees (2008). *Public Personnel Administration: Theory and Practic*e. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

3. Fadia, B L. *(2017)Public Administration*. Agra: Sahitya Bhavan Publication.

4. Arora, Ramesh K (2010). *Public Administration: Fresh perspectives*. Jaipur: Aalekh Publication.

5. Bawa, Noorjahan (2004). *Public Administration in the 21st Century*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

6. Arora, Ramesh & Goyal, Rajni (2012). *Public Administration.* New Delhi: New Age Publications.

7. Maheshwari, S.R. (2001). *Indian Administration.* Jaipur: Orient Blackswan.

8. Sharn, Parmatma (1978). *Public Administration in India.* Uttar Pradesh: Meenakshi Prakashan.

9. Avasthi & Avasthi (2017). *Public Administration in India*. Uttar Pradesh: LNA Publications.

10. Pyles, M.V. (2012). *Constitutional Goverenment in India*. New Delhi: S Chand & Comp.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala**-** https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Indian journal of public administration- https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/indian-journal-of-public-administration/journal202581#description

SSC 401 Research Techniques in Social Sciences

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section- A

Formulation of Research Problem.

Research Design.

Formation and types of Hypothesis.

Sampling.

Section- B

Source of Primary and Secondary Data including Library and E-Resources.

Techniques of Quantitative & Qualitative Data Collection: Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Observation & Oral history.

Case Study & Content Analysis.

Section- C

Classification & Tabulation.

Graphic Presentation- Histogram, Bare & Pie diagram.

Analysis of Quantitative data: Measures of Central tendency (Mean, Median, Mode), Standard deviation, correlation coefficient.

An Overview of Hypothesis Testing (A detailed discussion of t, F, Z, $\chi 2$ tests and their applications are not required).

Analysis of Qualitative Data: Successive Approximation and The Illustrative Method.

Report writing and the writing of Research Papers.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Develop aptitude for social science research.
- Identify various sources of primary and secondary data.
- Formulate hypothesis.
- Identify and apply various quantitative and qualitative methods of research.

- Summarize, analyze and interpret qualitative and quantitative data in social science research.
- Write a coherent report and research paper.

Recommended Books:

1. Sellitz, et al. (2003). *Research Methods in Social Relations*. New York.
2. Goode, W. J. & Hatt, P. K. (1987). *Methods of Social Research.* New York: Free Press.
3. Babbie, E. R. (2005). *Survey Research Methods*. Belmont California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
4. Shah, V. P. (2001). *Reporting Research.* Ahemedabad: Rachana Prakashan.
5. Sijoberg, G. & Nett, R. (2002). *A Methodology for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
6. Kothari, C. R. (2008). *Research Methodology- Methods and Technique.* New Delhi: Wiley and Eastern Limited.
7. Rosenburg, K. (1990). *Statistics for Behavioural Sciences.* W. C. Brown Publishers.
8. Black, T. (2001). *Understanding Social Sciences Research*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
9. Mariampolski, H. (2001). *Quantitative Market Research- A comprehensive Guide.* New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Suggested E-resources:

- Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. Retrieved from http://letrunghieutvu.youlasite.com/resources/w-lawrence-neuman-social-research-methods_-qualitative-and-quantitative-approaches-pearson-education-limited-2013.pdf
- Fundamental of Research Methodology and Statistics. Retrieved from http://cache3.pdfdrive.com/dl.php?id=10442087&h=e90bd7771c3cf96 74c6672e678aea224&u=cache
- Research Methodology a step-by-step guide for beginners. Retrieved fromhttp://www.sociology.kpi.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Ranjit_ Kumar-Research_Methodology_A_Step-by-Step_G.pdf

Third Semester

POL 502 Indian Polity - I

Max. Marks : 100   **L T   P C**
  (CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0   0 5**

Section I

Framing of the Indian Constitution: Composition and Working of Constituent Assembly. Sources of the Indian Constitution, Characteristics of the Indian Political System, Ideological Contents: Preamble of the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Amendment Process in the Indian Constitution.

Section II

Union Executive : President, Prime Minister, Cabinet, Theory and Practice of Parliamentary System and the Working of the Coalition Government in India. Parliament : Composition, Powers, Functions, Relationship between Rajya Sabha and Lok-Sabha, Issue of Supremacy and Decline of Indian Parliament.

Section III

Judiciary : Composition, and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court., Judicial Review and Judicial Activism, Need of Independence and Reforms in Structure. Indian Democracy : A Critical Assessment.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand about the constitutional institutions of Indian Political System.
- Comprehend the dynamics of Indian Political System.
- Analyze the working of Indian Political System.

Recommended Books:

1. Alexandrowiz, C.H. (1957). *Constitutional Development in India*. Indan branch: Oxford University Press.

2. Austin, Granville (1966). *The Indian Constitution :Cornerstone of a Nation.*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

3. Jones, W.H. Maorris (1971). *Government and Politics of India.* Paris: Hutchinson.

4. Keith, A.B.(2010). *Constitutional History of India (1600-1935).* New Delhi: Pacific Publication.

5. Palmer, N.D.(1971). *The Indian Political System*. Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin.

6. Pylee, M.V.(1965). *Constitutional Government in India*. Mumbai: Asia Publishing House.

7. Kashyap, Subhas (2004). *Bharat Ka Samvaidhanik Vikash Aur Rajniti*. New Delhi: Jagriti Josh. (hindi)

8. Kothari, Rajani (2010). *Bharat Mein Rajniti- Kal aur Aaj*. New Delhi: Vsani Prakashan. (Hindi)

9. Singhvi, L.M.(1971). *Indian Parties & Politics* (in Hidni &English). Delhi:the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies Research.

10. Jeanings, Sir Ivor (1953). *Some Characteristics of the Indian Constitution.*Indian branch: Oxford University Press.

11. Jones, Morries W.H. (1976). *Parliament in India*. USA: Greenwood Press.

12. Park, Rechard L & Tinker Irene (ed) (1959) *Leadership and Political Institutions in India*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

13. Weiner, Myron (1957). *Party Politics in India - The development of Multi Party System*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

14. Weiner, Myron(1962) *Politics of Scarcity : Public Pressure and Political Response in India.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

15. Bayley, D.H. (1969). *Police and Political Developmentin India*. New Jersy: Princeton University Press.

16. Shakdhar, S.L (1979). *Parliamentary Practices in India*. New Delhi: Metropolitan.

17. Justice, Hegde (1977). *Bhartiya Samvidhan Men Rajya ke Neeti Nirdeshak Tatva.* New Delhi:United Book house.

18. Singh, Bhawani (1973).*The Council of States in India*, Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.

19. Sharma, P.D., & Pant, H.G. (ed.) (1983). *Constitutional System in India*. New Delhi.

20. Brass, P.R. (2ed)(1990). *Politics of India since Independence*. Cambridge: Cambridge university Press.

21. Chatterjee, P. (1997). *State and Politics in India*(ed). Delhi: Oxford University Press.

22. Pylee, M.V. (1998). *Introduction to the Constitution of India.* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing.

23. Austin, G. (2000). *Working of a Democratic Constitution : The Indian Experience* Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.

24. Weiner, M. (1999). *The Indian Paradox : Essays in Indian Politics*. London: Sage Publications.

25. Kaviraj, S. (1998), *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Delhi University Press.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala**-** https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- The Indian Journal of Political Science- http://www.jstor.org/ action/showPublication?journalCode=indijpoliscie

POL 504 Modern Indian Political Thought

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section I

Overview of Indian Political Thought : Genesis and Development. Indian Renaissance, Raja Rammohan Roy, Vivekanand and Dayanand Sarswati.

Section II

Liberal Thought : Gokhale, Extremist Thought : Tilak and Aurbindo.

Section III

Gandhian Thought : Gandhi, Socialist Thought: Ram Manohar Lohiya.

Dalit Thought: B.R. Ambedkar

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Demonstrate and familiarize with main ideas of the key Modern Indian Political Thinkers.

- Analyze and compare the ideas and theories of Modern India Political Thinkers

- Aware about the relevance of Modern Indian Political Thought in present era.

Recommended Books:

1. *Appadorai, A. (2005). Indian Political Thinking in the Twentieth Century: An Introductory Survey. New Delhi:* South Asian Publication.

2. *Karunakaran, K.P. (1964). Continuity & Change in Indian Politics. Delhi: Young India.*

3. Chakarabarty,Bidyut,& Pandey, Rajendra(2009). *Modern Indian Political Thought.* Delhi: Sage Publications.

4. Goyal, O.P. (1964). *Studies in Modern Indian Political thought: Gandhi an interpretation.* Delhi: Kitab Mahal.

5. Gosh, Sankara (1965). *The Renaissance to Militant patriotism.* Delhi: Allied Publishers.

6. Desai, A.R (2010). *Social Background of Indian Nationalism.* Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

7. Mehta, V.R. (1988). *Ideology, Modernization and Politicas in India.* New Delhi: Manohar publishers.

8. Mehta, V.R. (1996). *Foundation of Indian Political thought.* New Delhi: Manohar publishers.

9. Damodaran, K.D. (1976). *Indian Thought,* Delhi: Asia Publication.

10. Gupta, Bhabhani Sen (1972). *Communism in Indian Politics.* New York: Columbia University Press.

11. Karunakaran, K.P. (1966). *Continuity and Change in Indian Politics.* New Delhi: People's Publication House..

12. Andrews, C.F. & Mukherjee, G. (1938). *Rise and Growth of the Congress in India.* Australia:G. Allen & Unwin Limited

Suggested E-Resources :

- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29
- Social Justice
  http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=socijust
- Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities Newsletter
  http://www.jstor.org/journal/secindrigresnew

POL 506 Public International Law

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I

International Law: Meaning, Nature, Scope of International Law, Contributory Factors to the Growth of International Law after II World War. Sources of International Law, Codification of International Law, Relations between International Law and Municipal Law ; United Nation's contribution to International Law.

Section II

Subjects and Theories of International Law: Subjects of International Law; State Territory, Modes of acquisition and loss of state territory. Succession of state, Recognition of state, State jurisdiction, Individual and International Law. Diplomatic Agents and Consuls, Extradition and Political Asylum.

Section III

Settlement of International Disputes : Amicable and Compulsive Methods. War : Meaning, Declaration and effects or war; Laws of Land, Sea and Aerial Warfare, Laws of Neutrality : meaning, nature and kinds. Rights and Duties of Neutral and Belligerent states, Belligerent Occupation. War crimes and Treatment of Prisoners of war.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the basic doctrines and concepts of public international law.
- Critically discuss the limits and potentials of international law.
- Analyze contemporary issues from the perspective of international law.

Recommended Books:

1. Oppenheim, L.F.L. (2008). *International Law*. London: Oxford University press.
2. Malcolm, N. Shaw (4ed) (2017). *International Law*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
3. Fenwick, C.G. (1924). *International Law*. USA: Century Company.
4. Starke, J.G. (1994). *International Law*. UK: Buttterworths.
5. Kelson, Hans (2003). *Principles of International Law*. New Jersey: The Law book Exchange limited.
6. Gould, W. (1982). *An Introduction to International Law*. New York: Harpers Brothers.
7. Friendman, Wolf (1966). *The Changing Structure of International Law*. London: Columbia University Press.
8. Nagendra, Singh (1969) *Recent Trends in the Development to International Law and Organizations Inter-state Co-operation and World Peace*. Delhi: S Chand.
9. Vasscher (2015) *Theory and Reality in International Law*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
10. Cobbert, Pitt (6ed (1947) *Cases on International Law*), London: W. L.W Walker.
11. Green (1951). *International law Through Cases*. United kingdom: Stevens and Sons.
12. Stone (1959). *Legal Control of International Conflicts*. United Kingdom: Rinchart.
13. Jenks(1973). *The Common Law of Mankind.* United kingdom: Stevens.

14. Brierly (1944). *The Outlook for International Law*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- World Politics https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/world_politics

CS 513 Computer Applications

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section- A

Introduction: What is Computer, Applications of computer, Elements of computer: Hardware & Software, Block Diagram of Computer System Functions of the computer components, Concept of Data and Information, Evolution and Classification of Computer

Software: What is Software and Types of Software

Operating System: Introduction and function of Operating System

Programming languages: Generation of languages, Language Translators: Assembler, Compiler and Interpreter

Database Management Systems: Concepts & Applications

Section- B

PC Software:Word Processing: Creating, opening and Saving Documents, Formatting, Inserting Tables and Pictures and Mail Merge

Spreadsheets Package: Creating, Opening & Saving Worksheets, Use of Formulas & Functions, Charts: types, creation, editing. Sorting and Filtering of Data, What-if analysis: Scenarios & pivot table, Goal Seek.

Presentation Packages: Introduction to Presentation Packages, Inserting Slides, Templates, Slide views, Graphics and Animation

Introduction to Computer Network: What is Network, Advantages, types of Network: LAN, WAN, MAN

Internet: Applications, Web browsers, Servers, Internet Services-WWW, E-mail, URL, Search Engines, Concept of Blogging

Section- C

Lab Work

Analysis through Statistical Packages (SPSS): Types of Variables, Classification and Tabulation of Data, Graphical presentation of Data: Histogram, Bar, and Pie Diagram. Import/Export of Data, Measures of Central tendency: Mean, Mode, and Median. Measure of Dispersion: Standard Deviation. Correlation analysis, Chi-Square Test

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Describe the usage and importance of computer and its peripheral devices.
- Learn the basic concepts Internet services.
- Describe various types of networks and OSI/ISO standards.
- Prepare documents; make PowerPoint presentations and working with spreadsheets.
- Use SPSS for data evaluation.

Recommended Books:

1. Sinha, P. K. (2004). *Computer Fundamentals:* Concept, Systems and Applications. BPB Publications.
2. Goel, A. *Computer Fundamentals.* Pearson Education
3. Jaiswal, S., (1996) *P.C.Software Bible.* Galgotia, New Delhi.
4. Garg, P., Gupta, S. (2013). *Computer Fundamentals &* Office Automation. Shubham Publications.
5. Govil, M.C. *Computer Fundamentals and Programming in C.* Jaipur Publication House.
6. Forouzan, A. B. *Data Communications & amp;* Networking (4th ed.). Tata McGraw-Hill.

Suggested E-Resources:

- Computer Fundamental by P.K. Sinha.

  https://www.edutechlearners.com/computer-fundamentals-p-k-sinha-free-pdf/

- Introduction to Computer System and sub module https://nptel. ac.in/courses/106103068/

- Introduction to SPSS

  https://lo.unisa.edu.au/mod/book/view.php?id=646443&chapterid=106605

- Introduction to MS Office https://support.office.com/

CS 513L Computer Applications Lab

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **0 0 4 2**

Sr. No.	Practical
1.	Introduction to SPSS
2.	Introduction to Different Table
3.	How we represent data in SPSS (Data View and Variable View)
4.	How we import and export the file in SPSS
5.	Creation of Histogram, Bar and Pie diagram
6.	Import the file in SPSS and Perform following operation (i)Frequency Analysis for each variable and draw Histogram. (ii) Descriptive Analysis for each variable
7.	Perform frequency analysis Generate Pie chart showing age in X axis, Gender inY axis Slice by name, age, gender.
8.	Perform the Mean Mode and Median operation using SPSS on given data set
9.	Perform frequency analysis Generate Bar chart between age and education. Define, id, Name, Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Educational course
10.	Find out the standard deviation using SPSS on given data set.
11.	Perform correlation analysis
12.	Perform parametric chi Square test

Fourth Semester

POL 503 Indian Polity-II

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I

Federalism: Evolution and Development, Characteristics and Nature of the Federal System in India. Centre - State Relations, Emerging Trends and Determinants of State Politics in India, Regionalism and Demand for State Autonomy. Status of Kashmir and Article 370.

Section II

Office of the Governor and President's Rule under Article-356, Office of Chief Minister, State Legislature, Panchyati Raj System after 73rd Constitutional Amendments in the Indian Constitution.

Section III

Elections, Determinants of Voting Behavior and Electoral Reforms in India. Socio Economic Issues in Indian Politics : Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Caste and Issue of Reservation, Gender, Communalism, Corruption, Terrorism, Dynastic Politics and Problems of National Integration in India.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the basic structure of federal system.

- Know about electoral process in India.

- Critically analyze the Issues and challenges of Indian Democracy.

Recommended readings:

1. Alexandrowiz, C.H (1957). *Constitutional Development in India.* Indian Branch: Oxford University Press.

2. Austin, Granville (1966). *The Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

3. Keith, A.B (2015). *Constitutional History of India (1600-1935)* London: Scholar Choice.

4. Palmer, N.D. (1971*). The Indian Political System*. USA: Houghton Mifflin.

5. Pylee, M.V. (1965). *Constitutional Government in India.*New York: London Press.

6. Jones, W.H. Maorris (1990). *Government and Politics of India.* India; Universal Book Stall.

7. Singhvi, L.M. (1972). *Indian Parties & Politics.*New Delhi: The institute of Contitution and Parliamentary Studies Research.

8. Weiner, Myron (2015). *Party Politics in India - The development of Multi-Party System.* New Jersey: Princeton University Press.   .

9. Myron, Weiner (1968). *Politics of Scarcity : Public Pressure and Political Response in India* USA, University of Chicago press.

10. Brass P.R. (1997) *Politics of India Since Independence e ed.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press..

11. Austin, G. (2000). *Working of a Democratic constitution : The Indian Experience*. Delhi: Oxford University Press,.

12. Weiner, M. (1999). *The Indian Paradox : Essays in Indian Politics* London : Sage.

13. Kaviraj, S. (1998). *Politics in India*. Delhi:Univ. Press.

14. Arora, B. & Verney, D.V. (Ed) (1995). *Multiple Identitics in a Single State : Indian Fedralism in a comparative perspective.* Delhi : Konark.

15. Jayal, N.G (Ed) (2001). *Democracy in India.* Delhi: Oxford University Press,.

16. Narain, J., (Ed.) (1967). *State Politics in India.* Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.

17. Ray, J.K. (2001). *India in Search of Good Governance*.Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi,.

18. Thakur, R. (1995). *The Government and Politics of Indian*. London: Macmillan.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshal**a-** https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews. org/journal/polisci, Annual Reviews

POL 521 Public Policy in India

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section I

Concept of Public Policy : Meaning, Nature, and Significance, Emergence of Policy Science, Policy Cycle, Constraints in Public Policy

Models and Approaches: Basic Models for the study of Public Policy: System Approach, Public Choice Theory; New Public Management.

Section II

Public Policy in India- Structure and Formation:

Role of Legislature, Bureaucracy, Political Executive and Judiciary.

Major Determinants:

Political Parties, Interest Groups, International Agencies, Mass Media and Public opinion , NGO's.

Section III

Process of Public Policy in India: Decentralized Planning, Sustainable Development

Public policies with special reference to: Health and Food Security.

Policy implementation and problems of Policy implementation.

Policy Monitoring, Policy Evaluation and Social Audit.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the basic conceptual frameworks and Approaches of the Public Policy.

- Know about public policy formation, implementation and evaluation.

- Aware about Public Policy Process and some Public policies in India

Recommended Books:

1. Anderson, J.E. (2006). *Public Policy making: an introduction*. Boston: Houghton.

2. Avasthi, R. & Maheshwari, S.R. (2004). *Public Administration*. Agra: Laxmi Narian Agrawal.

3. Birkland, Thomas A. (2nd ed) (2005) *An Introduction to The Policy Process*: Theories, *Concepts, And Models of Public Policy Making*. Armonk:M.E. Sharpe.

4. Charles, Wheelan (2010). *Introduction to Public Policy*.New York: W. W. Norton & Company.

5. Dreze, Jean & Sen, Amartya (2002). *India: Development and Participation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Pres.

6. Dye, Thomas (2008). *Understanding Public Policy*. Singapore: Pearson Education

7. Ganapathy, R.S. (1985), *Public Policy and Analysis in India*. New Delhi: Sage.

8. Gerston, Larry N. (2004). *Public Policy Making: process and principles*. Armonk: M.E. Sharpe.

9. Goel, S.L. (2003). *Public Administration Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publishers.

10. Hill, Michael. (2005).*The Public Policy Process*. Harlow, UK: Pearson Education, 5th Edition.

11. Hill, Michael & Hupe, Peter, (2002).*Implementing Public Policy*, London:Sage,

12. Parsons, Wayne. (1995) *Public Policy: An Introduction to the Theory of Policy Analysis* U.K.: Edward Elgar.

13. De, Prabir Kumar. (2012). *Public Policy and Systems*. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.

14. Rathod, P.B. (2005).*Framework of Public Policy: The Discipline and its Dimensions*. New Delhi: Commonwealth.

15. Sapru, RK (2010). *Public Policy – Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Limited.

16. Vaidyanatha, Ayyar RV (2009) *Public Policy Making in India*. New Delhi : Pearson Education India.

17. Deborah, Stone (2001). *The Policy Paradox*. New York: Norton.

18. Dye, Thomas (1995).*Understanding Public Policy*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

19. N Dunn, William (1994). *Public Policy Analysis –An Introduction*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala-https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/polisci, Annual Reviews

- Journal of Asian Public Policy- http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rapp20

- Policy Sciences- http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=policysciences

- World Policy Journal, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=worldpolicyj, Sage Publications, Inc

- World Affairs, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=worldaffairs World Affairs Institute

POL 526 UN and Regional Organizations

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I

Evolution of International Organizations; Emergence, Structure and Functions of United Nations. General Assembly and Secretary General:

Powers, Functions and Role; Security Council: Structure, Functions and Role in Peace and Security.

Section II

UN role in Socio-Economic Development (ECOSOC, UNDP and ILO); UN and Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals; UN and Changing World Order; Challenges to UN in 21st Century : Need for Reforms.

Section III

Regionalism under U.N. Charter, growing importance of Regional Organization in world politics, some of the regional organizations: NATO, CIS, EU, ASEAN, OPEC, OAU.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the working of international organizations and regional organizations.

- Aware about the global challenges.

- Analyze the role of U.N. and regional organizations.

Recommended Books:

1. Morgenthau, H.J. (6thed) (1985). *Politics Among Nations.* New York: Alfred Knopf.

2. Burchill, Et.al. (2001). *Theories of International Relations*. London: Macmillan.

3. Sullivan, M.P. (2001). *Theories of International Politics: Enduring Paradigm in a changing World*. Hampshire: Macmillan.

4. Kegley, C.W. & Wittkopf, E.R., (1995). *World Politics: Trends and Transformation*. New York: Martin Press.

5. Hoogvelt, A. M. (1997). *Globalization and the post colonial world: The New Political Economy of Development*. London: Macmillan.

6. Cox, Robert & Sinclain T. J. (1996). *Approaches to World Order*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

7. Bandhopadhy, Jayant & Mukherjee, Amitav, (2001*). International Relations Theory: From Anarchy to World Government*. Howrah: Howrah Manuscript

8. Jackson, Robert & Sorensen, George (2nd ed) (2003). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches.* Oxford: Oxford Univ Press.

9. Aghen, P & Williamson, J. (1998). *Growth Inequality and Globanization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

10. Hettne, D (1999). *Globalism and the New Regionlism.* Hamsphire: Macmillan.

11. Gamble, A. & Payne, A (ed.) (1996). *Regionalism.* London: Macmillan.

12. Fratochwil, F & Mansfied, E. (Ed) (1994). *International Organization: A Reader.* New York: Harper Collins.

13. Waters, M. (2nded) (2000). *Globanization*. London: Routledge.

Suggested E-Resources:

- E PG Pathshal**a-** https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- International Security https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/international_security

- International Organization https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/international_organization

SSC 501 Women Studies

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section A

Women's Studies as a Discipline.

Emerging Concepts- Gender, Women Empowerment, Gender Sensitization, Gender Bias & Gender Discrimination.

First, Second and Third Waves of Feminism.

Feminist Thought and Theories Liberal: Marxist and Radical Feminism. Developmental Approcaches:

Women in Development (WID)

Women and Development (WAD)

Gender and Development (GAD)

Section B

Women in India :

Status of Women in terms of Socio-Cultural Milieu : family structure, Caste, Class and Community.

Demographic Profile, Social Profile (Education, Health, Violence Related to Women).

Economic Profile (Women and Work).

Political Profile of Indian Women Development Index : Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) Strategies for Women's Development in India (From Welfare to Empowerment), Role of NGOS in Women's Devlopment in India.

Section C

International Declarations For Protection of Women : Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Institutional Mechanism for Women : National Commission For Women, State Commission, National Human Rights Commission (Organizational Setup and Functions)

Significance and Importance of Legal Provisions for Safeguarding the Rights of Women

Case Studies :

Grassroot Employee : Bhanwari Devi

Women in Sport : Mary Kom, Social Activist : Sunitha Krishnan

Women in Administration : Kiran Bedi.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Explain the fundamentals of Women Studies and its multidimensional aspects.

- Acquire the knowledge of how women's struggles or movements in the West and in India evolved leading to the establishment of the academic discipline.

- Develop a critical understanding of feminist theories.

- Describe inter-linkages of gender, patriarchy and power.

Recommended Readings :

1. Altekar, A.S. (1983). The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi. Motilal Banarsidas.

2. Chanana, Karuna. (1988). *Socialization, Women and Education: Exploration in Gender Identity*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

3. Chodrow, Nancy. (1978). *The Reproduction of Mothering*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

4. Desai, Neera & M. Krishnraj. (1987). *Women and Society in India*. Delhi: Ajanta Press.

5. Dube, L. (1986). *Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development*. New Delhi: OUP.

6. Dube, L. (1997). *Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South-East Asia*. Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

7. Gandhi, N., & Shah, N. (1992). *The Issue at Stake, Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India.* New Delhi: Kali for Women.

8. Ghadially, R. (1988). *Women in Indian Society*. New Delhi:Sage Publication.

9. Oakley, A. (1972). *Sex, Gender and Society*. New York: Harper and Row.

10. Jain, D. & Rajput, P. (Ed.). (2003). *Narratives from the Women's Studies Family, Recreating Knowledge.* New Delhi: Sage Publication.

11. Tong, R. (1989). *Feminist Thought: a Comprehensive Introduction*. London: Routledge.

12. Anderson, M.L. (4th Ed) (1997). *Thinking about Women*. *Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender*.. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

13. Avasthi, A. & Srivastava, A.K. (Eds.). (2001). *Modernity, Feminism and Women Empowerment* Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

14. Desai, N., & Patel, V. (1990). *Indian Women, Change and Challenge in the International Decade 1975-85*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

15. Kumar, R. (Ed.)(1992). *Women in Decision Making.*New Delhi:Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

16. Mishra, A.D. (1999). *Gender Perspective: Participation, Empowerment and Development* (Ed.). New Delhi: Radha Publication.

17. Ollenburger, J.C., & Helen A.M. (1992*). A Sociology of Women: The Intersection of Patriarchy, Capitalism and Colonization*. New Jersey:Prentice Hall.

18. Roy, K. (1999). *Women's Oppression and Protective Law*. Delhi:Rajat Publications.

19. Sahai, S. (1996). *Social Legislation and Status of Hindu Women*. Jaipur:Rawat Publication.

20. Sarkar, L. & Sivararamayya, B. *(*Ed.). (1994). *Women and Law*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

21. Srivastava, T.N. (1985). *Women and Law*. New Delhi:Intellectual Publishing House.

22. Tapan, N. (2000). *Need for Women Empowerment*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

23. Jackson, S. (1998). *Contemporary Feminist Theories*. Edinburg: Edingburg University Press.

24. Desai, N. & Thakkar, U. (2004). *Women in Indian Society*. National Book Trust.

25. Apte, P. (1996). *BharatiyaSamaj Mein Nari*. Jaipur: Classic Publishing House.

26. Biswal, T. (2009). *Manavadhikar: Gender Evam Paryavaran*. New Delhi:Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.

Suggested E-Resources

- Why Women Studies, Economic and Political Weekly: https://www.epw.in/node/148856/pdf

- Introduction to Women, Gender, Sexuality Studies, University of Amherst: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article= 1000&context=wost_ed_materials

- Gender and Development, Development Bulletin : https://crawford. anu.edu.au/rmap/devnet/devnet/db-64.pdf

Discipline Electives

POL 510D   Dissertation

Max. Marks : 100	**L**	**T**	**P**	**C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	**0**	**0**	**10**	**5**

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Develop their analytical thinking

- Enhance their writing skills

- Refine their research aptitude

The students will have to write a dissertation of about 60-75 pages on any topic of their area of research interest under the supervision of a supervisior. Guidelines for writing the Dissertation: Size minimum 60-maximum 75 pages, double line space, in TNR 12 Font size. For Hindi type font to be used DevLys 010, size 14. Sequence of content - Title page, certificate of the supervisor, declaration by the student, content page, list/s of tables, graphs, charts, maps, illustrations, photographs and plates, acknowledgement, preface pages (to be numbered in small Roman digits, i, ii, iii… x). From chapter 1 to last pages Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3..75). If any, the Appendices and list of technical terms/glossary will follow the conclusion chapter and will not be numbered. Reference section/ Bibliography will similarly not be numbered. Reference style - APA.

Synopsis: 8-10 pages including the research problem, tentative chapterisation, objectives, methodology, literature review and bibliography, with TNR 12 Font, double space.

Process: The allocation of supervisor for guiding dissertation may preferably be done in MA III Semester itself. The synopsis presentation should be done by December end. Student would also submit hard copy of the same. The mid-term presentation/assessment is to be done by February end. Dissertation submission to be made by March end. Viva date will be added in the date sheet of final Semester examinations. The viva board will comprise of HOD + supervisor + 1 faculty member. Viva will carry 60 marks.

Continuous Assessment: This would comprise of Synopsis presentation/ Evaluation (15 marks) and Mid-term Presentation (25 marks) The continuous assessment will also be done by the same board of examiners.

POL 511 Electoral Politics in India

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section-I

National Political Parties: Origin, the Pattern of programmes and general elections; Structure and Organization and Changing role of Election Commission of India.

Regional Political Parties: Origin, the Change in Pattern of their programme through the sixteen General Election-Etructure and organization.

Section-II

Political Parties and General Election, the Pattern of alliances; Gains and Shortfalls through the General Elections.

Section-III

Major Pressure Groups in India with a Special reference to trade Unions, chamber of Commerce, Public Opinion in India, the role of media in its formation and expression.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Identify and explain how electoral rules and procedures in India affect selection outcomes.

- Evaluate and critically analyze the Indian electoral system with respect to theories related to political representation.

- Acquire knowledge about Electrol politics in Indian.

Recommended Books:

1. Alexandrowiz, C.H (1957), *Constitutional Development in India.* Indian Branch: Oxford University Press.

2. Austin, Granville (1966). *The Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

3. Palmer, N.D. (1971*). The Indian Political System*. USA: Houghton Mifflin.

4. Pylee, M.V. (1965). *Constitutional Government in India.* New York: London Press.

5. Jones, W.H. Maorris (1990). *Government and Politics of India.* India: Universal Book Stall.

6. Kashyap, Subhas. (2004). *Bharat ka Samvaidhanik Vikash aur Sangharsh*. New Delhi: Jagriti prakashan. (hindi)

7. Kothari, Rajani (2010). *Bharat mein Rajniti: Aaj aur Kal*. New Delhi: Vani Prakashan.

8. Santhanam, K. (1961). *Union - State Relations in India.*New Delhi: London press.

9. Weiner, Myron (2015). *Party Politics in India - The development of Multi-Party System.* New Jersey: Princeton University Press.   .

10. Myron, Weiner (1968). *Politics of Scarcity : Public Pressure and Political Response in India.* USA: University of Chicago press.

11. Reddy & Sharma (1979).*Regionalism in India.* New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

12. Brass, P.R. *(ed)* (1997). *Politics of India Since Independence.* Cambridge: Cambridge university Press..

13. Chattergee, P. (ed) (1997). *State and Politics in India.*Delhi: Oxford Press.

14. Weiner, M. (1999). *The Indian Paradox : Essays in Indian Politics.* London:Sage.

15. Kaviraj, S. (1998). *Politics in India*. Delhi: University Press.

16. Arora, B. & Verney, D.V. (eds) (1995). *Multiple Identitics in a Single State : Indian Fedralism in a comparative perspective*. Delhi : Konark,.

17. Basu, A. (1992). *Two Faces of Protest : Contrasting Modes of Women's Activism.* Berkelely: University of California Press.

18. Kaushik, A. (1994). *Democratic Concerns : The Indian Experience*. Jaipur: Alekh.

19. Kohli, A. (ed) (2001).*The success of India's Democracy.*UK: Cambridge University Press.

20. Narain, J. (ed) (1967). *State Politics in India.* Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.

21. Thakur, R (1995). *The Government and Politics of Indian*. London: Macmillan,

Suggested E Resources:

- Asian Perspective http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journal Code=asianperspective

- Asian Journal of Social Science http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=asiajsociscie

POL 512 Gender, Governance and Politics

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section-I

Issues of Gender in Political Theory, Sex and Gender, Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical Feminism, New Feminist Schools, History of the Women's Movement in India

Section-II

Women and Politics: Gender Imbalance in Political Representation in Parliament and Legislative Assembly; Gender Perspectives of voting Behavior and Electoral Process, Opportunities and Constraints to Women's Participation in Politics, Women and Reservation in India.

Section-III

Women and Governance: Governance and Gender Structures; Gender Issues in Governance and Role of Women for Good Governance, Women's Participation in Local Governance; Gender Auditing and Budgeting in Local Governance.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Apply theoretical framework to gender, governance and politics.
- Accurately describe processes of political change as they relate to gender politics.
- To reach their own conclusion and write an effective research paper.
- Explore theoretical and practical aspects of legal framework and social justice as they relate to gender, governance and politics.

Recommended Books:

1. Ambedkar, S. N. & Nagendera, Shilaja. (2005). *Women Empowerment and Panchayati Raj*. Jaipur: ABD Publishers.

2. Brush, Lisa D. (2007). *Gender and Governance*. Delhi:Rawat Publications.

3. Jha, Ashok Kumar. (2004*). Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Lt.

4. Jha, Deepika. (2010*). Women in World Politics*. Delhi: Pearl Books.

5. Panda, Smita Mishra (Ed.) (2008) *Engendering governance Institutions: State, Market and Civil society*. London: Sage Publications.

6. Altekar, A. S. (1983). *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas.

7. Chanana, Karuna (1988). *Socialization, Women and Education: Exploration in Gender Identity*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

8. Chodrow, Nancy (1978). *The Reproduction of Mothering.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

9. Desai, Neera & M. Krishnraj (1987). *Women and Society in India*. Delhi : Ajanta Press.

10. Dube, Leela (1997). *Women and Kinship, Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South-East Asia*. Tokyo: United Nations University Press,.

11. Gandhi, N. & Shah, N. (1992). *The Issue at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*. New Delhi,.

12. Ghadially, Rehana) (Ed.) (1988). *Women in Indian Society.* New Delhi: Sage Publication.

13. Oakley, Ann. (1972). *Sex, Gender and Society*. New York : Harper and Row.

14. Tong, Rosemarie (1989). *Feminist Thought: a Comprehensive Introduction*. London: Routledge.

15. Jackson, S. (1998). *Contemporary Feminist Theories*. Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.

16. Biswal, Tapan, (2009). *Manav Adhikar, Gender Evam Paryavaran,* New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.

17. Wollstonecraft, Mary (1792) *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*. Bloomsbury: Floating Press.

18. माहेश्वरी, सरला. (1998). *नारी प्रश्न*, नई दिल्लीः राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन

19. आर्य, साधना. मेनन, निवेदिता एवं लोकनीता, जिनी. (2001). *नारीवादी राजनीति : संघर्ष व मुद्दे*, दिल्ली : हिंदी माध्यम कार्यान्वयन निदेशालय

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=828

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=456

  Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society, https://muse.jhu.edu/journals/social_politics, Oxford University Pres

POL 514 Global Politics

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section I

Globalization –Conception and Perspective:

Meaning, Definition, Concept and Perspectives of Globalization

Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality

Global Resistance: Global Social Movement and NGOs

Section II

Global Economy:

Significance of Global Economy

Anchors of Global political Economy: International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank,

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Section III

Contemporary Global Issues:

Ecological Issue: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreement, Climate Change and Global Debate

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the concept and perspective of Globalization and global economy.

- Aware about contemporary Global Issues like ecological issues.

- Critically analyze the trends and issues of Global politics.

Recommended Books:

1. Appadurai , Arjun (1996). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. United States:University of Minnesota Press..

2. Nayyar, Deepak (ed.)(2002). *Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions.* London:Oxford University Press..

3. Held, David & Mcgrew, Anthony (ed.). *The Global Transformation Reader:An introduction to the Globalization Debate*, Cambridge:Polity Press.

4. Bhagwati, Jagdish (2004). *In defense of Globalization.* Oxford: Oxford University Press

5. Lindenberg, Marc & Bryant, Coralie (2001). *Going Global: Transforming Relief and Development NGOs.* Bloomfield: Kumarian Press.

6. Hertz, Noreena (2000). *The silent take over: Global Capitalism and the death of Democracy.* USA: Praeger.

7. Joseph, Nye S. &. Donanu John D. (ed.) (2000). *Governance in a Globalizing World.* Washington: Brookings.

8. Cowen, Tyler (2000). *Creative Destruction: How Globalisation is changing the world's culture.* New Jersey : Princeton University Press.

9. Brahis John and Steeve Smith (ed.) (2001). *The Globalisation of World Politics : An Introduction to International Relations.* Lndon : Oxford University Press.

10. Clark, John (ed.). (2003). *Globalising Civic Engagement: Civil Society and Transnational Action.* London: Earthscan.

11. Khagram, Sanjeev, Riker, James & Korthrxu Sikkink (ed.) (2002) *Restructuring World Politics: Transnational Social Movements*. USA: University of Minnesota Press.

Suggested E-Resources:

- http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2843WESS2013.pdf [accessed 12 January 2015]Source C

- http://www.worldcoal.org/coal-society/ [accessed 12 January 2015

- http://theelders.org/article/united-call-action-climate-change [accessed 12 January 2015

- J. Close, (2001) 'The Global Shift: A quantum leap in human evolution', Available at http://www.stir-global-shift.com/page22.php, Accessed: 19.04.201

www.globalpolicy.org
http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N97/189/79/1MG/n97189
79.pdf, Open Element (accessed on 13 October 2011).

POL 501 Human Rights

	L T P C
Max. Marks : 100	**L T P C**
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	**5 0 0 5**

Section - I

Human Rights : Meaning, Nature and Perspectives (Liberal and Marxian), Origin and Evolution of Human Rights, Human Rights of Women and child.

Section – II

Brief Introduction of the Philosophical Foundations of Human Rights : Liberty, Equality, Justice and Civil Society.

United Nations and Human Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights, Social Economic and Cultural Rights and Responsibilities.

Section - III

Indian Perspective of Human Rights, Fundamental Rights.

Human Rights Enforcement Institutions : National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, SC and ST

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular.

- Understand basic conceptual framework of Human Rights

- Assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements.

- Analyze conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience.

Recommended Books:

1. Philip, Alston (1995). *The United Nations and Human Rights*. Oxford: Clarondon Press.

2. अन्सारी, एम. ए. (2000), *राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग और भारतीय नारी*, जयपुरः ज्योती प्रकाशन,

3. पलेईए अरूण कुमार, (2003), *भारत का राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग : गठन कार्य और भावी परिदृश्य*, नई दिल्लीः राधा पब्लिकेशन,

4. चतुर्वेदी, अरूण एवं लोढ़ा, संजय (2005), (संपा) *भारत में मानवाधिकार*, जयपुरः पंचशील प्रकाशन,

5. कौशिक. आशा. (2010). (संपा.). *मानवाधिकार और राज्य : बदलते सन्दर्भ*, उभरते आयाम, जयपुरः पोईन्टर पब्लिकेशन्स.

6. Basu, D. D (1994). *Human Rights in Constitutional Law*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

7. बसु, डी.डी .(2003). भारत का संविधान : एक परिचय, नगपुरः वाधवा पब्लिकेशन्स.

8. Sharma, Gokulesh (2000). *Human Rights and Legal Remedies*. New Delhi : Deep and Deep.

9. Dube, M. P. & Bora, Neeta (ed.) (2000). *Perspectives on Human Rights*. New Delhi: Anamika Publishers.

10. Sinha, Manoj K. (2013). *Implementation of Basic Human Rights*. New Delhi: Manak Publication.

11. Vadkar, Parveen (2000) *Concepts Theories and Practice of Human Rights.* New Delhi: Rajat Publication.

12. Talwer, Prakash (ed.) (2006). *Human rights.*Delhi: Isha Books.

13. Kaushal, Rachana (2000). *Women, Human Rights and Legal Remedies.* New Delhi: Deep and Deep.

14. Arya, Sadhana (2000). *Women, Gender Equality and the State*. New Delhi:Deep and Deep Publication.

15. Kapoor, Sudhir (2001). *Human Rights in 21st Century*, Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publication.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=828

- Annual Review of Political Science, http://www.annualreviews.org/ journal/polisci, Annual Reviews

- Review of Middle East Studies, http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=revimiddeaststud, Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA)

- Political Methodology, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journalCode=polimethod, Oxford University Press;Society for Political Methodology

- Political Analysis, http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journal Code=polianalysis, Oxford University Press; Society for Political Methodology

POL 520 Politics in South Asia

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   **5 0 0 5**

Section-I

The significance and importance of study of the government and politics of South Asian region. Historical, Geopolitical , Socio-Cultural and Economic background of the region. Major Security issues in South Asia, Nuclear Weapons Programme and its Implications in the Region, Militarization and Prospects for Regional Arms Control. Emerging issues and challenges in New Millennium.

Section-II

Issues of Nation-Building in South Asia: Religion, Ethnicity and Language. Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia. Political Elites in South Asia with special reference to India and Bangladesh.

Section-III

Separatism, Terrorism, Human Rights, Gender and Globalization in South Asia. Civil Society in South Asia: Role and Emerging Trends.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the significance of south Asian regions.

- Aware about issues and challenges of nation building in south Asia.

- Analyze the politics of south Asia.

Recommended Books:

1. Bose, Sugata & Jalal, Ayesha, (2003*). Modern South Asia: History, Culture and Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford: University Press.

2. Phadnis, Urmila & Ganguly Rajat (2001).*Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.

3. Yong, Tan Tai, (ed) (2010) *South Asia: Societies in Political and Economic Transition.* New Delhi: Manohar.

4. Hye, Hasnat Addul (ed) (2001).*Governance: South Asian Perspectives.* New Delhi:,Manohar.

5. Vanaik, Achin, (2004) (ed). *Globalization and South Asia: Multidimensional Perspective*s, New Delhi : Manohar.

6. Shastri, A. & A. Jeyaratnam (2001), (ed) *The Post-Colonial States of South Asia: Democracy, Development and Identity*. New York: Palgrave.

7. Jalal, Ayesha (2002). *Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

8. Ollapally, Deepa M. (2008). *The Politics of Extremism in South Asia*. Cambridge:, Cambridge University Press.

9. Alam, Imtiaz, (ed) (2006). *Whither South Asia. Lahore*:South Asian Policy Analysis Network.

10. Mahbubul-Haq (2012). *Governance for People's Empowerment*. Lahore: Development Centre.

11. Jha, Nalini Kant (2010). *Democracy, Nation Building and Peace in South Asia*. New Delhi:,Har Anand Publications.

12. Khilani & Raghavan (2016). *Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia*. Oxford: OUP.

13. Khalid, Bin Sayeed (1967). *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Muffin Co.

14. Anirudh, Gupta (1964) *Politics in Nepal*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

15. J.C. Johari (1991) *Goverment and Politics of South Asia*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers,

16. Chadda M. (2000). *Building democracy in South Asia : India, Nepal, Pakistan*. Boulder Colorado : Lynne Rienner.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala-https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- AsianPerspective-http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journal Code=asianperspective

- Asian Journal of Social Science- http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journalCode=asiajsociscie

POL 524 State Politics in India

Max. Marks : 100	L	T	P	C
(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)	5	0	0	5

Section –I

Trend in the growth of Nationalism and Democracy in British India and Princely States: Linguistic States- Structure- Organization and Aftermath, Emerging Trends and Determinants of State Politics in India, Regionalism and Demand for State Autonomy.

Section-II

Constitutional Framework of Governance in States: Office of the Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, State Legislature, Political Parties and General Elections in Rajasthan, Pattern of Leadership in Rajasthan

Section –III

Major Pressure Groups in India with Special Reference to Trade Unions, Chamber of Commerce; Public Opinion in India, The Media, its Role and Impact; Role of Caste, Religion, Region and Language in State Politics.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the emerging trends of state politics in India.

- Analyze the political institution in states.

- Familiarize role of media in state politics in India.

- Understand pattern of political leadership in Rajasthan.

Recommended Books:

1. Alexandrowiz, C.H (1957).*Constitutional Development in India.* Indian Branch: Oxford University Press.

2. Austin, Granville (1966). *The Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation.* Oxford : Clarendon Press.

3. Keith, A. B. (2015). *Constitutional History of India (1600-1935).* London: Scholar Choice.

4. Palmer, N. D. (1971). *The Indian Political System*. USA : Houghton Mifflin.

5. Pylee, M.V. (1965). *Constitutional Government in India.* New York: London Press.

6. Jones, W.H. Maorris (1990). *Government and Politics of India.* India: Universal Book Stall.

7. Singhvi L. M. (1972). *Indian Parties & Politics.* New Delhi : Theinstitute of Contitution and Parliamentary StudiesResearch.

8. Santhanam, K. (1961). *Union - State Relations in India.*New Delhi : London.

9. Weiner, Myron. (1968). *Politics of Scarcity : Public Pressure and Political Response in India.* USA: University of Chicago press.

10. Kaviraj, S. (1998). *Politics in India*. Delhi : University Press.

11. Arora, B. & Verney, D.V (eds) (1995). *Multiple Identitics in a Single State : Indian Fedralism in a comparative perspective*. Delhi : Konark.

12. Basu, A. (1992). *Two Faces of Protest : Contrasting Modes of Women's Activism.* Berkelely : University of California Press.

13. Baxi, U. & Parekh, B. (ed) (1994). *Crisis and change in contemporary India*. New Delhi : Sage.

14. Calman (1992).T*oward Empowerment : Women and Movement Politics in India*. Boulder Colorado: Westview Press.

15. Chandhoke, N. (1999). *Beyond Secularism : The Rights of Religious Minorities*. Delhi: Oxford University Press,.

16. Jayal, N.G (ed) (2001). *Democracy in India.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

17. Jajan, B. (ed) (1992). *The Indian Economy : Problems and prospects* New Delhi:Vikiny.

18. Kaushik, A. (1994). *Democratic Concerns : The Indian Experience*. Jaipur: Alekh.

19. Kohli, A. (ed) (2001). *The success of India's Democracy.* UK: Cambridge University Press.

20. Narain, J. (ed) (1967). *State Politics in India*, Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.

Suggested E- Resources

- E- PG Pathshala; https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=29

- State& Local Government Review http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication? zjournalCode=statlocagoverevi

POL 529 Women in Panchayati Raj

Max. Marks : 100   L T P C

(CA: 40 + ESA: 60)   5 0 0 5

Section- I

Women and Governance in Democratic Decentralization: Women's participation in pre & post-independence era, Constitutional and Legal Status of Women in Panchayati Raj.

Section -II

Women and 73rd Amendment: Women's reservation and representation, Measures taken by governmental and non- governmental organizations to ensure women's participation in Panchayati Raj.

Section- III

Women's Participation in panchayati raj Elections, Impact of Women's Participation on Democratic Process in India.

Obstacles and Barriers in effective participation of women, Remedial Measures for women's effective participation in governance.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the present constitutional, legal and Political status of women in Rural local bodies.

- Analyze the impact of women's participation in Pachayati Raj .

- Aware about the measures needed to improve the functioning of local bodies and effective participation of women in panchyati Raj.

Recommended books:

1. Agarwal, R. C. & Singh, J. L. (Ed) (2005). *Women and Panchayati Raj*. Delhi: Sunrise Publications.

2. Bhargava, B. S & Subha. K. (Ed) (2007). *Political Empowerment of Women: The Case of Karnataka's Experiments with Panchayati Raj*. New Delhi : Kanishka PublishersandDistributors.

3. Buch, Nirmala (Ed) (2004). *Panchayat and Women.* Jaipur : Pointer Publishers.

4. Chakraborty, Bani (Ed) (2005). *Decentralization of Power: A Case of Women Empowerment*. New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

5. Gupta, Alpana (Ed) (2005). *Women and Panchayati Raj*. Delhi : Sunrise Publications,.

6. Jharta, Bhawana (1998). *Women and Politics in India*. New Delhi : Deep and Deep Publications.

7. Lata, Suman (Ed) (2005). *Panchayati Raj- Women Empowerment*. Delhi : Sunrise Publications.

Suggested E-Resources

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=82

- E PG Pathshala- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=456

Reading Electives

POL 515R India and World Politics

Max. Marks : 100   **L T P C**
(ESA: 100)   **0 0 0 2**

This course is designed to provide students critical insights into the numerous dimensions of foreign policy with specific focus on India. It will deliberate upon India's strategic approach towards world politics in the present environment. This course provides the understading and capacity to analyse multiple determinants, dimensions, and dynamics of India's global engagement and the complex challenges to its security in Indian Ocean by nuclear issues and cross border terrorism. After globalisation the india's foreign policy towards world has been changed now the focus has been shifted on sustainable developmemt, open market policy, libralisation etc. A unique feature of the course will be emphasis on other contemporary traditional and nontraditional security challenges like emergence of information communication technology, conflict resolutions and peace keeping, protecting human rights and gender equality.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the India's security concerns and India's policy towards world politics.

- Analyze the India's policy towards world.

- Awareness about the impact of Globalization and recent trends & Issues in 21 century.

Suggested E-Resources:

- Government of India's Ministry of External Relations website at http://www.mea.gov.in/

- and specially its library which provides online resources at http://mealib.nic.in/

- The Council of Foreign Relations has a regularly updated blog on India's foreign policy: http://www.cfr.org/region/india/ri28

- Centre for Policy Research's blog on IR and strategic affairs though it is not exclusively on India's foreign policy. http://www.cprindia.org/blog/international- relations-and-security-blog

- Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses: http://www.idsa.in/

- Research and Information System: www.ris.org.in/

- Indian Council of World Affairs: www.icwa.in/ Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies: www.ipcs.org/

- Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations: www.icrier.org/

POL 509R Administrative Institutions and Regulatory Authorities In India

	L T P C
Max. Marks : 100	
(ESA: 100)	**0 0 0 2**

The need of understanding and working of Administrative institutions which can provide affirmative understanding of objectives which fulfills the need for better apprehension of Administration. The deeper knowledge of Planning Commission (NITI Aayog) and National Development Council which are extra constitutional and non-statutory bodies responsible for formulating 5 year plan for social and economic development in India.

Students will also get the knowledge of working procedure and organization of Finance Commission and also to develop the understanding of organizational setup and working of Election Commission which are constitutional bodies. Students will get acquainted with the factors influencing organization and functions of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

To provide students the better understanding of working of regulatory authorities which are commonly setup to enforce safety and standards or to protect consumers in market. Understanding Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and its purpose of regulating telecommunication service, adjudicate disputes and protecting interests of service providers as well as consumers. To understand the formation of Insurance Regulatory and

Development Authority (IRDA), this protects the interests of policy holders in regulation, promotion and ensuring of older growth of insurance industry.

 Studying another regulatory authority, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and its functions as an apex body for consideration of all types of credit needs in agriculture and rural development.

By the end of this course students will gain thorough knowledge of Administrative institutions and Regulatory authorities in India.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Develop an understanding of constitutional and extra constitutional bodies .

- Know about the institutional aspect of Indian Administration.

- Analyze the working of administrative institutions in India.

Suggested E- Resource;

- https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/ahl.php?csrno=30

- Indian journal of public administration- https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/indian-journal-of-public-administration/journal202581#description

- Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory: J-PART http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=jpubladmiresethe

- Journal of Elections, Public Opinion & Parties- http://www.tandf online.com/loi/fbep20

POL 518R Neo Marxism

Max. Marks : 100	L T P C
(ESA: 100)	0 0 0 2

The Marxist Ideology focuses on concerning with alienation and consciousness, as well as the role of ideology in forgoing man's identity as an individual, as a member of a class, national state or other collective entity. The Marxist theory is amended and extended by neo-Marxists. This course is designed to cultivate interest among the students in the study of particularly on Neo-Marxist political philosophy. The neo-Marxist has focused on the relationship between ideology, the individual and society in advanced industrial societies, developing or unevenly developing societies in contemporary era, thus the purpose of this course is to make the students to understand the important Ideas of neo-Marxism. Students will be expected to understand the theory of Cultural Hegemony and Marxist Ideas of Antonio Gramsci, Theory of Ideology and idea of Structural Marxism of Louis Althusser and the theory of communicative action and discourse theory of deliberative democracy of Jürgen Habermas. Hence, By the end of the course the Students would be able to analyze the ideas of Neo-Marxists

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand the development of Marxist ideology.
- Analyze the ideology in terms of empirical realism.
- Apply Marxist theory to the assessment of some current economic debate.

Suggested E-Reources:

- Political Theory http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication? journal Code=politicaltheory
- Political Science Quarterly http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication? journal Code=polisciequar

- Policy Sciences http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code =policysciences

POL 517R Neo Liberalism

Max. Marks : 100   **L   T   P   C**

(ESA: 100)   **0   0   0   2**

A common belief in the classical liberal ideals of the self-regulating market, their doctrine comes in different hues and multiple variations. Neo-liberalism is a range of phenomena (processes, practices, rationalities and values) that have extended market logic, practices, technologies and values into every sphere of human life in a period that, for some, begins in the 1930s and for others, in the 1970s. Neo-liberalism is a rather broad and general concept referring to politically dominant ideology, political economic and governance practices of contemporary times. This course has been designed to cultivate interest among the students in the study of particularly on Neo-Liberalist political philosophy. The primary objective of this course is to make students familiar with the historical and conceptual Framework, evolution & development and core dynamics of neo-liberalism. Students will be expected to understand the Ideas on Liberalism and Positivism of Herbert Spencer, Theory of justice of John Rawls, Theory of Minimal State & Ideas on Liberalism of Robert Nozick. Hence, by the end of the course the Students would be able to analyze the ideas of neo-Liberalist.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of the course, student will be able to:

- Understand all main arguments for and against the basic liberal thought.
- Produce critical and well structured argument in political philosophy of liberalism.
- Balance and contrast the strength and weakness of the theory of justice of Rawls and ideas of Nozick.

Suggested E-Resources:

- Political Quarterly-http://www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journal Code=westpoliquar

- Advocate of Peace through Justice- http://www.jstor.org/action/show Publication?journal Code=advopeacjust

- The European Journal of Social Quality- http://www.jstor.org/ action/showPublication?journalCode=eurojsociqual

- Studies in East European Thought- http://www.springerlink.com/ openurl.asp?genre=journal&issn=0925-9392

List of Online Reading Elective

Global Diplomacy – Diplomacy in the Modern World

https://www.class-central.com/course/coursera-global-diplomacy-diplomacy-in-the-modern-world-5920

Moral Foundations of Politics

https://www.class-central.com/course/coursera-moral-foundations-of-politics-2986

Political Philosophy: An Introduction

https://www.class-central.com/course/iversity-political-philosophy-an-introduction-1203

Qualitative Research Methods and Research Writing

https://nptel.ac.in/courses/109105115/

Revolutionary Ideas: Utility, Justice, Equality, Freedom

https://www.class-central.com/course/coursera-revolutionary-ideas-utility-justice-equality-freedom-4234

Terrorism and Counterterrorism: Comparing Theory and Practice

https://www.class-central.com/course/coursera-terrorism-and-counterterrorism-comparing-theory-and-practice-701

Understanding International Relations Theory

https://www.class-central.com/course/coursera-understanding-international-relations-theory-10434

Understanding Political Concepts

https://www.edx.org/course/understanding-political-concepts

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