

## **Proposed Scheme for BA (Hons) Political Science with four-years Degree with Research**

The B.A. (Hons) course in Political Science aims to prepare students to become informed active citizens. The four-year degree with research in Political Science programs emphasizes the command of political thinking, the application of communication and analytical skills, and the understanding of cultural diversity. An important objective of this course is to promote self-discovery in the students and ensure their enthusiastic and effective participation in responding to the needs and challenges of India and the contemporary world. The course intends to enable students in developing expertise in Political science discipline with its principal theoretical frameworks and applications, conceptual vocabulary, and methods of inquiry; its major subfields of study; and its interrelationships with the other social science fields as well as knowledge of diverse political systems around the world, including empirical area-based knowledge; broader theoretical understanding of different political systems, institutions and processes; and the changing domestic and global contexts within which they operate. Increasing acquisition of citizenship skills, ethical values, and the ability to understand and appreciate human diversity, to engage in community life as active citizens, the ability to think critically, to construct logical arguments; to collect, analyze, and interpret evidence and data; and to formulate reasoned conclusions are crucial among the objectives of this program. Similarly, this program aspires to increase maturity of writing skills through research papers, essay exams, senior projects in political science topics, and collaborative research/writing opportunities with faculty. This program strives to provide opportunities to students to link theory and practice and to apply political science knowledge and skills to actual problem-solving and community service and awareness of career options available with an undergraduate degree in political science with its utility in the public and private sectors.

### **Pedagogy for teaching the B.A. (Hons) Course in Political Science**

The teaching-learning of this program would be organized through lectures, tutorials, practical projects, presentations, workshops, seminars, experiential exercises, and hands on training. Students would be encouraged to develop an understanding of real-life issues and participate in the programs and practices in the social context. Seminar, Workshops, Applied Research Field Study are incorporated as important components of this program. Field experiments, observation, survey, interview and case study are highly recommended to make the teaching-learning process interactive, interesting and fruitful.

### **Evaluation**

The mode of evaluation would be through a combination of external and internal assessment. Along with routine examinations, classroom participation, class assignments, project work, and presentations would also be a part of the overall assessment of the students.

### **Program Objectives:**

1. To impart the basic knowledge of Political Science and the related areas of the discipline.

2. To inculcate the nature of critical thinking which would help the students in to the competent and efficient Political Science professionals.
3. To develop the student's communication, professional and thinking skills in wider areas of arts and humanities.
4. To inculcate the culture of research, innovation, and entrepreneurship in students.
5. To prepare a socially responsible media academics, researchers, professionals with a global vision.

**Program Outcomes:**

1. Ability to interpret the various political concepts and theories.
2. Ability to distinguish between moral, ethical, rational, and irrational motives of human nature.
3. Ability to explain the fundamental concepts, principles, and dynamics related to politics, state, government and administration.
4. To critically evaluate the theoretical and practical discourses with reference to the time and the need of the society.
5. Ability to demonstrate an understanding of the constitution of India and how constitutional governance is carried out in India.
6. Ability to evaluate various policies and other important aspects associated with India's political system.

## PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

SL NO	PAPER CODE	BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-I	CODE	CREDIT	MARKS
1	HN -1 (DMj)	<b>Foundation of Political Science</b>	<b>HN-PS-101</b>	<b>3</b>	100
2	NS-1 (Multi-Disciplinary-1)	Natural Science -1	CO-NS-101	<b>2</b>	50
3	AECC- I	Communicative English	CO-AE-101	<b>3</b>	100
4	SS – 1 (IDMn-1) (Anyone)	Accounting for Everyone	SS-BC-101	4	100
		Indian English Literature	SS-EN-101	4	100
		<b>Democratic Awareness</b>	<b>SS-PS-101</b>	4	100
		Psychology of Health & Wellbeing	SS-PY-101	4	100
		Globalisation and Society	SS-SO-101	4	100
5	Language 1- (Common) – Multi-Disciplinary -2)	Alternative English	CO-ML-101	3	100
6	D&TS (Digital & Technological solutions) (SEC-1)	Digital Fluency	CO-TE-101	4	100
7	VC –1 (Vocational course) – SEC-2	Content Development in Mass Media-I: <b>Part A</b>	CO-VC-101	3	100
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>22</b>	
	PAPER CODE	BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-II	CODE	CREDIT	
1	HN-2 (DMj)	<b>Political Theory</b>	<b>HN-PS-102</b>	3	100
2	NS-2 (Multi-Disciplinary-3)	Natural Science - 2	CO-NS-102	2	50
3	UI (VAC-1)	Understanding India	CO-NI-102	4	100
4	SS – 2 (Anyone) (IDMn-2)	Financial Literacy	SS-BC-102	4	100
		World Literature	SS-EN-102	4	100
		<b>Peace Study</b>	<b>SS-PS-102</b>	4	100
		Positive Psychology	SS-PY-102	4	100
		Sustainable Development and Livelihoods	SS-SO-102	4	100
5	Language-2 (AECC-2)	Functional English	CO-ML-102	<b>3</b>	100
6	EVS (Multi-Disciplinary-4)	Environmental Studies	CO-ES-102	3	100
7	VC –2 (Vocational course) – SEC-3	Content Development in Mass Media-2 <b>Part- B</b>	CO-VC-101	3	100
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>22</b>	

SL NO	PAPER CODE	BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-III	CODE	CREDIT	MARKS
1	DMj – I	<b>Comparative Political Analysis</b>	<b>PSMJ-201</b>	<b>4</b>	100
2	DMj – II	<b>Indian Political System</b>	<b>PSMJ-202</b>	<b>4</b>	100
3	DMj – III	<b>Political Economy</b>	<b>PSMJ-203</b>	<b>4</b>	100
4	SS - 3 (Anyone) (IDMn-3)	One Act Plays: Introduction and Studies	SS-EN-201	4	100
		<b>Society and Politics in Sikkim</b>	<b>SSPS - 201</b>	4	100
		Introduction to Psychology-I	SS-PY-201	4	100
		Community Organisation and Practice	SS-SO-201	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
		E-Business	SS-BC - 201	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
5	UHV – (VAC-2)	Universal Human Values	CO-UHV-201	3	100
6	AECC-3	Project/Workshop	PS-AE-201	1	50
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>20</b>	
		BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-IV	CODE	CREDIT	
1	DMj – IV	<b>Indian Government and Politics</b>	<b>PSMJ-204</b>	4	100
2	DMj – V	<b>Classical Indian Political Thought</b>	<b>PSMJ-205</b>	4	100
3	DMj – VI	<b>Theories of International Relations</b>	<b>PSMJ-206</b>	4	100
4	DMj – VII	<b>Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development</b>	<b>PSMJ-207</b>	4	100
5	IDMn - 4 (Anyone)	Human Resource Management	CO-MN-20I	4	100
		Women Writing in English	EN-MN-201	4	100
		<b>Introduction to Political Theory</b>	<b>PS-MN-201</b>	4	100
		Introduction to Psychology-II	PY-MN-201	4	100
		Principle of Sociology	SO-MN-201	4	100
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>20</b>	

SL NO	PAPER CODE	BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-V	CODE	CREDIT	MARKS
1	DMj – VIII	<b>Contemporary Indian Political Thought</b>	<b>PSMJ - 301</b>	4	100
2	DMj – IX	<b>Political Processes in India</b>	<b>PSMJ – 302</b>	4	100
3	DMj – X	<b>India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalized World</b>	<b>PSMJ - 303</b>	4	100
4	IDMn - 5 (Anyone)	Mathematics And Logical Reasoning	CO-MN-301	4	100
		Children Literature	EN-MN-301	4	100
		<b>Human Rights</b>	<b>PS-MN-301</b>	4	100
		Foundation of Social Psychology & Practical	PY-MN-301	4	100
		Classical Sociological Thinkers	SO-MN-301	4	100
5	SEC - 4	Academic Writing	PS-AW-301	2	50
6	Internship	Internship	PS-IS-301	2	50
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>20</b>	
		BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-VI	CODE	CREDIT	
1	DMj – XI	<b>Gender and Politics</b>	<b>PSMJ - 304</b>	4	100
2	DMj – XII	<b>Western Political Thinkers</b>	<b>PSMJ - 305</b>	4	100
3	DMj – XIII	<b>Public Policy and Administration in India</b>	<b>PSMJ - 306</b>	4	100
4	IDMn - 6 <b>(Anyone)</b>	Novels and Short stories	EN-MN-302	4	100
		<b>United Nations and Global Conflicts</b>	<b>PSMN-302</b>	4	100
		Foundation of Organizational Psychology	PY-MN-302	4	100
		Equality and Inequality	SO-MN-302	4	100
		Personality Development and Leadership	COMN-302	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>
5	AECC-4	Internship/Workshop/Project	PS-AE-301	2	50
6	Seminar (DMj - XIV)	Seminar	PSMJ - 307	2	50
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>20</b>	

<b>SL NO</b>	<b>PAPER CODE</b>	<b>BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-VII</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>CREDIT</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
1	DMj - XV	<b>Perspective on Public Administration</b>	<b>PSMJ - 401</b>	4	100
2	DMj - XVI	<b>India and her Neighbours</b>	<b>PSMJ - 402</b>	4	100
3	DMj - XVII	<b>Political Sociology of India</b>	<b>PSMJ - 403</b>	4	100
4	DMj - XVIII	<b>International Politics: Theory and Issues</b>	<b>PSMJ - 404</b>	4	100
5	DMj - XIX	<b>Research Methodology in Political Science</b>	<b>PSMJ - 405</b>	4	100
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>20</b>	
		<b>BA- POLITICAL SCIENCE - SEMESTER-VIII</b>			
		<b>PAPER</b>		<b>CREDIT</b>	
1	Research Project	Dissertation	<b>PSRP - 401</b>	16	
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>				<b>16</b>	
<b>SUB -TOTAL</b>				<b>40</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>SEM I+SEM II+SEM III+SEM IV+SEM V+SEM VI+ SEM VII+SEM VII+ SEM VIII</b>		<b>160</b>	

**COURSE NAME: FOUNDATION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (HN-1)**

**B.A. I SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE: HN-PS-101**

**Course Objective:**

1. Explain the nature of politics, the meaning of political science and the concept of power, state and nation.
2. It helps in understanding the concept of rights, liberty, justice and various theories related with it.
3. It helps in critical evaluation of the subject with regard to everyday politics.
4. It helps in analyzing the working of democratic form of government and further explains the relationship between the power, authority and legitimacy.

**Course Outcome:**

By the end of this course, the students will have a basic understanding of the core concepts in the discipline of political science. Like the evolution of Political Science as a discipline, which focuses on the theory and practice of government and politics at the local, state, national, and international levels. We are dedicated to developing understandings of institutions, practices, and relations that constitute public life and modes of inquiry that promote citizenship.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1 -Meaning, Definition and Nature of Political Science**

Scope, Evolution of Political Science, Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences.

**Unit 2 - State**

Meaning and Nature of the State, State and related terms: society, nation, government, and political system, Origin of the state.

**Unit 3 - Rights & Liberty**

**Rights** - Meaning, definition, nature, Theories of rights Classifications of rights, Rights of modern citizen, Rights, Duties and Political obligations

**Liberty** - Definition of liberty, Meaning, Nature, Liberty and Freedom : Liberty : Negative and Positive, Liberty : Classification, Safeguards of liberty, Liberty and authority.

**Unit 4 - Equality & Justice**

**Equality** - Meaning and definition and nature of Equality, Equality: classification, Relationship: Equality and Liberty, Equality: different perspectives, Origins of Inequality

**Justice** - Meaning, Definition and nature of Justice, Dimensions of Justice

**Unit 5 – Democracy & Power Authority and Legitimacy**

Democracy -Meaning, Definition and nature of democracy, Evolution of democracy

Power Authority and Legitimacy: meaning nature and forms.

**READINGS:**

Asirvatham& Misra: Political Theory, S.Chand & Company, New Delhi.

Appadorai A: Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.

Gauba O.P: An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan Publishers, New Delhi, 1995.

Heywood Andrew: Politics, 3rd edition, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2007.

Heywood Andrew: Political Theory, An Introduction, 3rd edition, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2008.

R. Ball Alan: Modern Politics and Government, Third revised edition, Palgrave Macmillan 2008.

Robertson David: The Dictionary of Politics, 3rd edition, Rout ledge, Abe Books, New Delhi, 2007.

**COURSE NAME: POLITICAL THEORY (HN-2)**

**B.A. II SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE: HN-PS-102**

**Course Objective:**

1. It explains the various approaches to the study of political science and helps in understanding what is politics?
2. It helps in explaining the concept of power, authority and legitimacy.
3. It helps in explaining the basic concept of Rights, citizenship, justice and liberty.
4. It describes the Marxist and Liberal concept of state.

**Course Outcome:**

This course on Political Theory, provides students with an overview of the main lines of thought in political theory. Political theory is concerned mainly with the foundations of political community and institutions. It focuses on human nature and the moral purposes of political association. To clarify these concepts, political theorists draw on enduring political writings from ancient Greece to the present and on various writings by philosophers.

**SYLLABUS**

**Unit-1**

Concept and Approaches to the study of Political Science

Politics & Political Science • Philosophical approach • Legal-Institutional approach • Behavioral & Post-Behavioral approach

**Unit-2**

Power, Authority and Legitimacy • Power and its various forms • Authority and its forms • Legitimacy and its different forms

**Unit-3**

Major Concepts in Political Theory • Rights • Citizenship • Justice • Liberty

**Unit-4**

State: Concept & Perspectives on State • Liberal • Marxist

**Readings:**

Bhargava, Rajeev & Ashok Acharya (ed.): Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008

Bhargava, Rajeev, what is Political Theory and Why Do We need it, New Delhi: OUP, 2010

Gauba, O. P. An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi: Macmillan, 1981

Ramaswamy, Sushila, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2003

Held, David, Political Theory and the Modern State, London: Polity, 1994(eds.) Political Theory Today, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1991

Barry, Norman P., An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, London: Macmillan, 1988

Kymlicka, Will, Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Oxford: Clarendon, 1990 Hacker, Andrew, Political Theory- Philosophy, Ideology and Science Toronto:Macmillan, 1961,

Leftwich, Adrian (ed.) What is Politics: The Activity and its Study, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1984

Laski, Herold J, The State in Theory and Practice, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1935

Bottomore, T. B., Classes in Modern Society, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1965



**COURSE NAME: Comparative Political Analysis (HN-3)**

**B.A. III SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE: PSMJ-201**

**Course Objective:**

1. Tracing the evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline and drawing a distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
2. Investigating the nature and scope of Comparative Politics.
3. Analysing the approaches and models of comparison: systems analysis; structural functionalism; and institutional approach.
4. It helps in understanding the concept of constitutionalism, democracy and different forms of government.
5. It assesses the concept of political culture, political socialisation and political participation.

**Course Outcome:**

Comparative politics is a broad field with a variety of approaches and goals. Some scholars and researchers compare contemporary political systems in order to judge which types best provide particular values: order, equality, freedom, or economic security and well-being for their citizens. Others suggest that the main purpose of comparative politics is to provide an understanding of how and why different societies develop different kinds of political institutions. Still others use comparative politics as a way of discovering general laws and theories that will explain human political behaviour and its variability, students by the end of this course will have an understanding of why comparative political analysis is essential in Political Science.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit1: Introduction to Comparative Politics**

Evolution of comparative politics as a discipline nature and scope.

**Unit 2: Approaches to the study of comparative politics**

Traditional structural- functional system and Marxist decentralization and village Swaraj.

**Unit 3: Constitutionalism & Democracy**

Constitutionalism: concept problems and limitation.

Democracy: theory of democracy.

**Unit 4: Forms of government:**

Unitary federal parliamentary and presidential

Organs of government: legislature executive and judiciary, their inter-relationship.

**Unit 5: Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Participation.**

Political Culture: Nature, Type and Agencies, Political Culture in Indian Politics

Political Socialization: concept and features.

Political Participation: concept and forms.

**READINGS:**

Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage.

Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

D E. Apter, The Politics of Modernization, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1965

Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. (Eight Edition). London: Palgrave McMillan.

Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.). (2011) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage.

J.C. Johari, Comparative Political Theory: New Dimensions, Basic Concepts and Major Trends, New Delhi, Sterling, 1987

Kaviraj, sudipta (1997) State and Politics in India: New Delhi Oxford University Press

L.J. Cantori and A.H. Zeigler (ed.), Comparative Politics in the Post- Behaviouralist Era, London, Lynne Reinner Publisher, 1988

Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

T. Parsons, The Social System, New York, The Free Press, 1967

**COURSE NAME: Indian Political System (HN-3)**

**B.A. III SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE: PSMJ-202**

**Course Objectives**

1. To create knowledge on the working of a political system that depends both on the constitutional and extra-constitutional institutions.
2. To emphasis on the forces that shape up the functioning of the government and political system.
3. To expose students to the constitution of India, to pick some fundamental themes and core institutions that are essential to understand the core philosophy and the ideals of the Indian constitution, the functioning of the government apart from the framework in which the polity of the country operates.
4. To study elections, electoral reforms, and party systems provide insights to the students on how the constitutional and political processes mediate and sustain the political system's functionality.
5. To prepare the students for further study and research in the constitutional and political processes in India.

**Course Outcomes**

Students would be able to:

1. explain the core philosophy and ideals of the Indian Constitution.
2. know about fundamental rights and how these rights are different from the directive principles of the state policy. Students will explain the structures, powers, and functions of three organs of government and their mutual relationship and engagements.
3. explain the emerging trends in Indian Federalism and the party system in India.
4. explain the constitutional structures of government that work at the grassroots level in India.
5. Examine the relevance of constitutionalism now and then.

**Syllabus**

**Unit 1: Colonialism and Nationalism and Making of the Constitution**

Nature and Impact of Colonialism: Economic, Social and Political; Anti Colonial Movement: Ideology, Strategy, Social Base and Main Phases of the Movement; Constitution: Evolution, Ideological Basis and Main Features

**Unit 2: India as a Parliamentary Federation**

Federalism: Structure, Nature, Strains and Emerging Trends; Democratic Decentralization: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Nature, and Impact

**Unit 3: Electoral System of India**

Electoral System: Nature of Participation, Malpractices, Reforms and Emerging Trends

**Unit 4: Indian Party System**

Transformation of the Party System: Evolution from One Party Dominant System to Multi-Party System and Emerging Trends; National Parties: Typology, Ideology and Social Base

**Readings:**

Arora, Balveer et. al., "Indian Federalism," in K.C. Suri (ed.) ICSSR research surveys and explorations: *Political Science: Indian Democracy*, Volume 2. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Bipin Chandra, *Essays on Colonialism*, Orient BlackSwan, Chapter 1, "Colonialism: Some Basic Aspects, Chapter 3, "Colonialism, Stages of Colonialism, and the Colonial State.

G. Austin, 'The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action', in *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009, 15th print, Chapter.1 (pp.1-25)

P. deSouza, "Decentralization and Local Government: The Second Wind of Democracy in India", in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices and Controversies*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2002, pp. 370-404.

Paul R. Brass, *The Politics of India since Independence*, Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Sanjay Kumar, Patterns of Political Participation: Trends and Perspective, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 44, No. 39, September 26 – October 2, 2009, pp. 47-51.

Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, ed., *Nationalist Movement in India: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Zoya Hasan, *Political Parties*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2013.

**COURSE NAME: Political Economy of India (HN-3)**

**B.A. III SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE: PSMJ-203**

**Course Objective**

The central focus in this course is on the relationship between economy and polity as manifested in land reforms, planning process, political economy of green revolution, decentralization, liberalization and globalization etc. An in-depth study of a few policies related to poverty alleviation, environment, food security, displacement and rehabilitation, gender inequality, public-private partnership (PPP) and telecom and power reforms can be taken as case studies to illustrate developmental changes in the political economy and democratization of the Indian State more explicitly in contemporary times. The course will critically explore how public policies of the last six decades have impacted the public.

**Course Outcomes**

After completing the course, students will be able to

1. Explain the various frameworks for understanding the political economy and development of India.
2. Understand the role of the Indian state in development.
2. Evaluate economic planning and mixed economy under India's democratic polity
3. Evaluate the implications of the ongoing process of economic liberalization in India
4. Understand the challenges to economic liberalization in India today.

**Course Structure**

**Unit 1: Debates on Development**

Development as economic growth; Human development; sustainable development; inclusive development; Capability approach.

**Unit 2: India's Developmental Strategy: The Era of Planned Development**

Planning Institutions: The Planning Commission and the National Development Council; Industrial and Agricultural Policies; Land Reforms; Poverty: Measurement and Alleviation Programmes

**Unit 3: The Liberalization Policy 12 hours**

State vs. Market: The Neo-Liberal Debate; Democracy vs. Market: Democratic pressures against liberalization; Emergence of the New Middle Class.

**Unit 4: Challenges to Liberalization. 12 hours**

Displacement and Rehabilitation; Special Economic Zones; Decentralization and Panchayati Raj

**Reading:**

Bandyopadhyay D., 'Land Reforms in India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 2128, 1986.

Bardhan Pranab, 'Decentralization of Governance and Development', *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 16:4, Autumn 2002.

Bardhan, Pranab (2020): 'Reflections of Indian Political Economy,' in Elizabeth Chatterjee and Matthew McCartney (ed.), *Class and Conflict*, 2020.

Bhagwati, J and Arvind Panagariya (2013): 'Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries,' New York: Public Affairs Publishers.

Byres Terence J., eds., *The State and Development Planning in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1994.

Chakravarty, Sukhamoy (1987): 'Indian Planning: Basic Features and Analytics,' in *Development Planning: The Indian Experience*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1987.

Crocker, David (1992) 'Functioning and Capability: The Foundation of Sen's and Nussbaum's Development Ethic.' *Political Theory*, 20(4).

Dasgupta, Partha (2007): 'The Idea of Sustainable Development,' *Sustainability Science*, Vol 2, pg. 5-11.

Fernandes, Walter (2006): 'Liberalisation and Development Induced Displacement,' *Social Change*, pp. 109-123.

JayalNiraja Gopal, Amit Prakash, Pradeep K Sharma., eds., *Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006.

Kohli Atul, *Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability*.

Kohli, Atul (2010): 'Politics and Redistribution,' in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*.

Levien, Michael (2011): "Special Economic Zones and Accumulation by Dispossession in India," *Journal of Agrarian Change*, Vol 11, No 4, pp 454-83

Mukherji, Rahul (2010): 'The Political Economy of Reforms,' in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*.

Rudolph, Lloyd and Susanne Rudolph (1987): 'Retreat from the social goals of planning: Domestic constraints and foreign pressures,' in *The Political Economy of the Indian State*.

Sen, Amartya (1999): 'Introduction: Development as Freedom,' in Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*.

**COURSE NAME: Indian Government and Politics (DMj)**

**B.A. IV SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE – PSMJ-204**

**Course Objective:**

1. Introducing the Indian Constitution with a focus on the role of the constituent assembly and examining the essence of the preamble.
2. Examining the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Indian citizens and the status of Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Assessing the nature of Indian Federalism with focus on Union-State Relations.
4. Critically analysing the important institutions of the Indian Union: The Executive: President; Prime Minister, Council of Ministers; Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers; The legislature: Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Speaker, State Legislature, The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions- Judicial Activism.

**Course Outcome:**

The course Indian Government and Politics is specially designed to supplement and enhance the understanding of students about the philosophical, theoretical and functional aspects of Indian Polity. Students of Indian Government and Politics seek an understanding of politics as practiced in the India. The course starts from the varied perspectives regarding Indian Political System followed by the Constitutional provisions and Social Movements in India.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1:** Historical background of Indian constitution:

Framing of Indian Constitution: An outline; Philosophy of the Constitution: The Preamble, Salient Features of the Constitution.

**Unit 2:** Ideological Basis:

Fundamental Rights; Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy. Amendment of the Constitution.

**Unit 3:** Executive: Union and the States.

(a) President, Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers.

(b) Governor, Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.

(a) Emergency Provisions.

**Unit 4:** Legislature: Union and the States

(a) Council of States and the House of the People Law-making procedure and Amendment Speaker

(b) State Legislature—composition and functions.

**Unit 5:** Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts—composition and jurisdiction

**READINGS:**

Basu, D.D. (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.

Bakshi, P.M. (2015), “The Constitution of India”, Delhi: Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Choudhry, Sujit et al. (eds) (2016), „The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution“, UK: Oxford University Press.

Chaube, Shibankinkar (2000), “Constituent Assembly of India springboard of revolution”, New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors.

Kashyap, Subhash C. (1989/1993/1995), “Our Constitution/Our Parliament/Our Judiciary”, New Delhi: NBT, India.

Raghuandan, J. R (2012) Decentralization and local governments: The Indian Experience, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi.

Siwach, J.R. (1990), “Dynamics of Indian Government and Politics”, New Delhi: Sterling.

**COURSE NAME: Classical Indian Political Thought (DMj)**

**B.A. IV SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE - PSMJ-205**

**Course Objective:**

1. To acquaint the students with vast repository of ideas and institutions produced by Indian philosophers on politics and management of statecraft.
2. To provide inputs on wisdom on politics, kingship, government functioning, including the monarchy and bureaucracy, and their relationship with the people.
3. To appraise prominent ancient, medieval and modern political thinkers of India and their journey in making India.
4. To distinguish the values of Western and Indian Political thought.
5. To evaluate the transition and impact of classical thinking to modern thinking in Indian Philosophy.

**Course Outcome:**

In this course students will be introduced to Classical Indian Political Thought. This era of political thinking has been influenced by many thinkers and philosophers. This course will highlight the views of Kautiliya and Manu, thinkers whose philosophies are still relevant in Indian politics and how policies are framed to this day.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit I: Introduction to the Ancient Indian Political Thought**

- Features of Indian Political Thought
- Sabha, Samiti, Janapada, Amatyas, Purohita, Senapati, Mantri- (Manu and Kautiliya)

**Unit II: The idea of Statecraft**

- Arthashastra of Kautiliya
- Saptanga theory of Kautiliya

**Unit III: Conception of Monarchy**

- Manu
- Kautiliya

**Unit IV: Dealing with friends and enemy states**

- Spy system of Kautiliya
- Mandal theory of Kautiliya

**Unit V: Conception of Justice and Jurisprudence**

- Laws of Manu
- Judicial administration in Arthashastra

**Readings:**

Altekar, A.S. (1955). *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass.

Dar, S. (1981). *Kautiliya and the Arthashastra*. New Delhi, Marwah Publication.

Dutt, M.N. (2003). *Manusmriti*. New Delhi, Vedic Books.

Mazumdar, R.C. (2003). *Ancient India*. Delhi, Motilal Banarasi Dass.

Roy, H. and Singh, M.P. (2017). *Indian Political Thought*, Pearson, Delhi.

Sarkar, B. (1921). The Hindu Theory of the State, *Political Science Quarterly*, 36(1), pp. 79-90.

**COURSE NAME: Theories of International Relations (DMj)**

**B.A. IV SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-206**

**Course Objective:** This course is intended to introduce undergraduate students to theoretical approaches in the discipline of International Relations. The objective is to deal with the key concepts and major theoretical orientations in the discipline and to give students an appreciation of the intellectual tools available to them in analysing world affairs.

**Course Outcome:** Students will by the end of the course:

- Have an understanding of key concepts and concerns in international relations, including notably the way power is acquired and used globally and how states and non-state actors interact.
- Become familiar with theories of international relations to use as different lenses to appreciate different events in world affairs.
- Critically engage with the concepts of each of the theories.

**Course Content**

**UNIT I: Introduction to International Relations Theory**

- Analyse the "level-of-analysis" problem in international relations.
- Examining theories and differentiating between systemic and reductionist theories.

**UNIT II: Classical Realism, Neorealism and Liberal Theory**

- Examination of Classic Realist texts: Kautilya, Arthashastra; Niccolò Machiavelli, The Prince.
- Theories from Realism to Neorealism: Kenneth N. Waltz; Hans J. Morgenthau.
- Liberal theories in international relations: Kenneth Oye; Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye.

**UNIT III: Social Constructivism and Marxist and Feminist International Relations**

- Social constructivist theory in international relations: Alexander Wendt.
- Marxism in IR theories: Benno Teschke.

**UNIT IV: Feminist International Relations**

- Theorising feminism in global politics: J. Ann Tickner; Cynthia Enloe

**Readings:**

Kenneth N. Waltz, "Laws and Theories" in his Theory of International Politics;

J. David Singer, "The Level- of-Analysis Problem in International Relations" World Politics, 14 (1), October 1961, pp. 77-92; Kenneth N. Waltz, "Reductionist and Systemic Theories", in Theory of International Politics

Kautilya, The Arthashastra, pp. 541-579; Sun Tzu, The Art of War, pp. 72-99

Thucydides, "The Melian Dialogue," History of the Peloponnesian War

Niccolò Machiavelli, The Prince, pp. 50-59.

Hans J. Morgenthau, Politics Among Nations, pp. 3-17

Kenneth N. Waltz, "Political Structures", from Theory of International Politics, pp. 79-101

Kenneth N. Waltz, "Realist Thought and Neorealist Theory," Journal of International Affairs 44 (1) (Spring-Summer 1990), pp. 21-37.

John J. Mearsheimer, The Tragedy of Great Power Politics, chapters 1 & 2

Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye, Power and Interdependence, pp. 3-31

Alexander Wendt, "Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics," International Organization 46 (2), Spring 1992, pp. 391-425

Benno Teschke, "Marxism," Oxford Handbook of International Relations, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), pp. 163-187

Fred, Halliday, "A Necessary Encounter: Historical Materialism and International Relations," Rethinking International Relations, (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1994), pp. 47-73

Andre Gunder Frank, "The Development of Underdevelopment," Monthly Review, 18, September 1966, pp. 17-31

J. Ann Tickner, "Hans Morgenthau's Principles of Political Realism: A Feminist Reformulation," Millennium: Journal of International Studies Studies, 17 (3), 1988, pp. 429-440

Cynthia Enloe, Bananas, Beaches and Bases, second edition (London: University of California Press, 2000), pp. 1-18

Cynthia Weber, "Why is There No Queer International Theory," European Journal of International Relations, 21(1), 2015 pp. 27-51

**COURSE NAME: Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development (DMj)**

**B.A. IV SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-207**

**Course Objective:**

1. To familiarise the students with the ideas of Nationalism and contemplate on how colonial rule was overthrown by the Indian Nationalists.
2. To acquaint the students with the problems of Independent India.
3. To enable the students to understand the role of India in World affairs and the contributions of great men towards freedom.

**Course Objective:**

In this course students will learn about

**Syllabus:**

**Unit I: Indian National Movement: Features:**

The Liberal, The Extremist and Revolutionary Phase.

**Unit II: The Gandhian Phase:**

Non-Cooperation movement Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India movement.

**Unit III: Constitutional Development:**

1773 Regulation Act, 1833 charters Act, 1858- Queens proclamation

**Unit IV: Morley-Minto Reform Act of 1909, Montague Chelmsford Act of 1919:**

Main provisions and Diarchy, The Nehru Report and Jinnah's 14-point Formula.

**Unit V: Government of India Act of 1935:**

Main provisions of Round Table, Conference provincial Autonomy and federal system

**Readings:**

Bandopadhyay, S. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004.

Chatterjee, P. 'A Brief History of Subaltern Studies', in Chatterjee, Partha *Empire & Nation: Essential Writings* (1985-2005). New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2010.

Jalal, A. and Bose, S. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Sarkar, S. *Modern India* (1885-1847). New Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.

Thapar, R. 'Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial', in Dsouza, P.R. (ed.) *Contemporary India: Transitions*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2000.

## **B.A. III SEMESTER**

**COURSE: Society and Politics in Sikkim (SS-3)**

**COURSE CODE: PSMN-201**

### **Course Objective:**

1. It intends to help the students to understand the social and political structure of the state.
2. It helps the students to understand its pre-merger and post- merger settings.
3. It helps the students to examine the functioning of the local level government in particular the Zumsa system.

### **Course Outcome:**

1. The students will be familiar with the political and social structure of the state and will also provide them the knowledge of the democratisation process from monarchy to democracy.
2. The students will gain a knowledge with regard to the practice local level democracy such as Zumsa in the north district of the state of Sikkim.

### **Syllabus:**

#### **Unit I: Society of Sikkim**

Land and People, Geo-political settings, Ethnic groups and languages.

#### **Unit II: Pre-Merger political settings**

From Monarchy to Democracy.

#### **Unit III: Post- Merger political settings**

Participation, Role of political parties, civil societies, Elections

#### **Unit IV: Local governance and development**

Evolution of the local governance, rural governance, customary panchayat (Dzumsa), women in local politics.

### **Readings:**

Basnet, L B. *Sikkim, A Short Political History*, (New Delhi, S Chand & Co, 1974).

Bhadra, Madhumita. *Sikkim: Democracy and Social Change* (Calcutta, Minerva, 1992).

Chhetri, Durga P. *Decentralised Governance and Development* (New Delhi, Mittal, 2012).

Chhetri, Durga P. *Sikkim Chronicle* (Malda, Dipali, 2010).

Yasin, M. and Durga P Chhetri. *Politics, Society and Development: Insights from Sikkim* (New Delhi, Kalpaz, 2012).



**COURSE NAME: Introduction to Political Theory (DMn)**

**B.A. IV SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMN-202**

**Course Objective:**

1. This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory.
2. It helps in developing the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.
3. It helps to understand the nature and relevance of Political Theory and the different concepts like Liberty, Equality, Justice and Rights.

**Course Outcome:** The major objective of this course is to introduce the students to some of the key concepts and ideas of politics which shape our political discourse. These concepts are essentially contested concepts and yet inevitable for understanding and explaining the politics of any country or society. A clear understanding of these debates or contestations over some of the key concepts and ideas of politics, it is hoped, will help the students develop their own independent views and judgments about politics and democracy in their own societies as well as in the world at large.

**Syllabus:**

Unit I: Meaning, Nature and Importance of Theory and Traditional Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical, Philosophical, Institutional & Legal.

Unit II: Modern Approaches- Behavioral, Post-Behavioral, David Easton's Political System and Marxian Approach.

Unit III: Political Theory; Decline and Resurgence Relevance

Unit IV: Liberalism: J.S Mill, Neo- Liberalism: John Rawls, Libertarianism: Robert Nozick

Unit V: Communitarianism and Multiculturalism: Indian perspective, Colonial Discourse and Post Colonialism, Post-Colonial Response and its Limitations.

**Readings:**

Ahmed. V, *Theory: Classes, Nations Literatures.*: Verso, London, 1992.

Arendt. H., *On Revolution*, Viking, New York, 1963

Ashcroft. B, *The Post-Colonial Studies Reader*, Rout ledge London, 1995

Bryson. V, *Feminist political Theory*, Macmillan, London, 1992.

Christopher Butler. *Postmodernism: A very Short Introduction*, OUP Oxford, 2002.

Edward Said, *Orientalism*, Pantheon Books, New York, 1978.

Fanon. F. *Black skin, White Masks*, translated by C. L. Markham, Grove Press, New York, 1967.

**COURSE NAME: Contemporary Indian Political Thought (DMj)**

**B.A. V SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-301**

**Course Objective:**

1. It intends to familiarise the students with the key ideas of some political thinkers of modern India, whose ideas have impacted the society and polity significantly.
2. It helps the students to explain the key ideas of different modern political thinkers.

**Course Outcome:** Modern Indian political thought is one of the fascinating areas of scholarly debates and discussions in contemporary India. It also signifies a shift away from excessive reliance upon Eurocentric views, methods and concepts to study and interpret Indian society and its politics. The major outcome that this course will have been to introduce the students to some of the key modern Indian thinkers and their ideas which helped in shaping the society and politics of modern India.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit I: Swami Vivekananda and Aurobindo Ghose**

Concept of Nationalism

**Unit II: Ram Manohar Lohia and J.P. Narayan**

Socialist thought and Total Revolution

**Unit III: Mahatma Gandhi**

Truth and Non-Violence and Swadeshi

**Unit IV: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

Issues of social justice and empowerment of Dalits

**Unit V: B.D. Savarkar**

Hindutva and social reforms

**Readings:**

Doctor, A. (1988). Lhoia's quest for an autonomous socialism. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 49(3), pp. 312-327.

Gandhi, M.K. (1948). *An autobiography or the story of my experiments with the truth*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan.

Gokhale, B. (1964). Swami Vivekananda and Indian Nationalism. *Journal of Bible and Religion*, 32(1), pp. 35-42.

Keer, D. (1966). *Veer Savarkar*. Bombay: Tulloch Road.

Narayan, J.P. (1965). *Socialism, Sarvodaya and Democracy*. Asia Publishing House.

Sammadar, R. (2008). Jayaprakash Narayan and problems of representative democracy. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43(31), pp.49-

58.

**COURSE NAME: Political Process in India (DMj)**

**B.A. V SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-302**

**Course Objective:**

1. This course helps to equip the students with the tools of studying the political process in India by looking at the relationship between the components of the political system, the social and economic contexts in which they unfold, and the democratic values that they seek to achieve.
2. The course will introduce students to the processes of the political system in India, familiarizing them with India's multi-party system and electoral processes
3. This course will also introduce students to classic debates which have not lost its relevance to this day.

**Course Outcome:** By the end of this course students will be familiar with all the Political structures and processes in India. They will have a holistic understanding of party politics and the history of the same. The course will introduce the students to the major debates in Indian politics such as the politicization of caste, the system of reservation etc.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit I:** Political Parties and the Party System. National Parties and State Parties; Trends in the Party System: From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions

**Unit II:** Elections and Electoral Processes Electoral Process, Representation and Social determinants of voting behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms

**Unit III:** Religion and Politics Debates on Secularism and Communalism

**Unit IV:** Caste and Politics Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste; Intersectionality of Caste, Class and Gender. Reservation and affirmative action policies

**Unit V:** Tribes and Politics Policies and Challenges: Fifth and Sixth Schedules, Forest Rights Act; Development and Issues

**Readings:**

B. Chandra, (1999) 'Communalism as False Consciousness', in Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), *Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.299-304.

E. Sridharan, (2012) 'Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions', in *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

R. Kothari, (2002) The Congress System, in Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 39-55.

R. Brass, (2003) Introduction: Explaining Communal Violence', in *The Production of Hindu- Muslim Violence in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.5-39.

R. Kothari, (1970). *Introduction in Caste in Indian Politics*, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.3-25.

Y. Yadav (2010), Representation', in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 347-360.

**COURSE NAME: India's Foreign policy in the globalised world (DMj)**

**B.A. V SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-303**

**Course Description**

The course will focus on India's foreign policy origin, determinants and its objectives. The syllabus seeks to explore the ideas behind the India's policies by focusing on foreign policies with major powers like the United States, Russia, China and the European Union. The course investigates the India's role in a regional and a global context about emerging transnational and global issues with special emphasis on nuclear weapon politics, terrorism and the United Nations.

**Course Objective:**

By the end of the course, students will:

1. Have a grasp of the overall structure and objectives India's foreign policy
2. Have an understanding of the linkages between the 'domestic 'and the 'international 'aspects of India's foreign policy
3. Be able to locate India in global politics.
4. Have an understanding of India's nuclear doctrine and military aspects of India's power.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit I: Making of India's Foreign Policy**

India's Foreign Policy – Origin and Determinants.

- Key Principles of Indian Foreign Policy – Non-Alignment, Panchsheel and Beyond.
- India's Foreign Policy Making: Structures and Process (Parliament, PMO, MEA, Political Parties, Media)
- India's Strategic Culture

**Unit II: India's Relations with Great Powers**

- India's Relations with the USA
- India's Relations with Russia
- Indo-China Relations
- India's Relations with the European Union

**Unit III: India and Global Issues**

- India and Nuclear Weapons
- India and International Terrorism
- India and the United Nations

**Unit IV:**

- India and Climate Change
- India's Gender-Mainstreaming Policies
- Modernising India's Military
- India's Diplomatic Practices
- India's Post- Independence Armed Conflicts

**Readings**

David Malone, C, Raja Mohan, Srinath Raghavan (2016), The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy

S. Ganguly and M. Parsesh, (2009) 'Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy', in India Review, Vol. 8 (1), pp. 4-19.

David Malone, C, Raja Mohan, Srinath Raghavan (2016), The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy

R. Hathaway, (2003) 'The US-India Courtship: From Clinton to Bush', in S. Ganguly (ed.), India as an Emerging Power, Frank Cass: Portland.

H. Pant, (2011) 'India's Relations with China', in D. Scott (ed.), Handbook of India's International Relations, London: Routledge, pp. 233-242.

**COURSE NAME: Human Rights (DMn)**

**B.A. V SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE – PSMN-304**

**Course Objective:**

This course aims to introduce the students to basic concepts and practices of Human Rights in the global and local domain. This course also exposes them to certain recent issues confronting the Human Rights debates.

**Course Outcome:**

After completing this course student will be able to-

- Explain the basic concept of Human Rights and its various formulations.
- Have necessary knowledge and skills for analyzing, interpreting, and applying the Human Rights standards and sensitize them to the issues.
- Develop ability to critically analyse Human Rights situations around them.

**Unit I** Meaning, nature, scope and Classification of Human Rights; The Human Rights of First generation (Civil and Political Rights), Second generation (Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), Third generation (Collective Rights) and Fourth generation (Subjective Rights) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**Unit II** Human Rights and Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties in India

**Unit III** National Commission and Committees for SCs/STs; Minorities' Commission, Women' Commission, their composition of functions.; Major issues and concerns of Human Rights Discrimination and violence against women, children, Dalits and Minorities, PwD and Transgender; Challenges to Human Right.

**Unit IV** National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) – Composition, functions, performance and challenges; Karnataka State Human Rights Commissions (KSHRCs) – Composition, functions, performance and challenges

**COURSE NAME: Gender and Politics (DMj)**

**B.A. VI SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE – PSMJ-304**

**Objective:** Gender issues based on social and gender equity are interdisciplinary and cross-national in nature. The course intends to explore the theoretical and conceptual understandings and various contemporary issues around a range of areas linked to politics and gender, including political representation in India's political system, debates on gender and development and feminist perspectives besides various policy initiatives and challenges ahead.

To understand and evaluate the role of gender in Indian Politics.

to enhance progressive outlook towards women's work (formal and informal)

to equip the students for higher studies on gender issues.

**Course Outcome:** Students will by the end of the course:

- Get a deeper insight into the role of gender in politics in India at both theoretical and practical levels
- to learn the use of feminism as a method of study and research.
- Comprehend the various developmental discourses pertaining to gender and politics in India.
- to propagate gender sensitisation and its influence on Indian Political System.
- To equip the students for higher studies on gender issues.

**Course Content**

**UNIT I: Introduction to Gender Studies**

Key Concepts: What is gender? Sex/gender dichotomy, Patriarchy-Ideology and practice, Gender Awareness and

Gender Identity: Process of socialisation, nature vs. nurture

**UNIT II: Intersection of Gender and Politics**

Special focus on theoretical debates around the intersection of gender and politics. Theorising the tension between equality and difference, as well as the struggles for recognition in feminist literature.

**UNIT III: Politics and Representation**

This unit will concentrate on specific policy areas: politics and representation and sexual division of labour.

Politics and Representation:

**UNIT IV: Sexual Division of Labour**

Sexual Division of Labour

**Readings:**

Ferguson, Lucy. (2013). "Gender, work, and the sexual division of labor." In the Oxford Handbook of Gender and Politics, pp. 337-62. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Celis, Karen. (2009). "Substantive representation of women (and improving it): What it is and should be about?"

Comparative European Politics, (7)1: 95-113

Pateman, Carole. (2005). "Equality, difference, subordination: the politics of motherhood and women's citizenship."

In Beyond equality and difference (eds. Gisela Bock and Susan James), pp. 22-35. Routledge, 2005.

*Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis*, Joan W. Scott

Ghosal, S. G. (2005). Major trends of feminism in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 793-812.

**COURSE NAME: Western Political Thinkers (DMj)**

**B.A. VI SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-305**

**Course Objective:** One of the major objectives of this course is to introduce the students to the key debates and ideas in Western political thought. It is hoped that familiarity with the ideas or concepts of some major western political thinkers will help the students to understand different perspectives and approaches to state, politics, government, sovereignty, citizenship and so on. It is also hoped that this course will enable the student to make sense of and interpret the major developments and key debates in the political debates and discussions in any contemporary society and polity.

**Course Outcome:** In this course, we examine major texts in Western political thought, where authors pose difficult questions about the political community, social order, and human nature. How do our views about human nature and history inform government design? We explore how Plato, Machiavelli, and Rousseau, responded and how these philosophers contributed to the broader conversation about human needs, goods, justice, democracy, and the ever-changing relationship between the citizen and the state.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1 Plato & Aristotle**

- a) Theory of Justice
- b) Philosopher King
- c) State and Its Classification
- d) Theory of Revolution

**Unit 2 Machiavelli**

- a) On Politics and State Craft
- b) Views on ends and means

**Unit 3 Hobbes, Locke & Rousseau**

- a) Hobbes: Theory of Sovereignty
- b) Locke: Social Contract and Theory of Government
- c) Rousseau: Social Contract: (ii) General Will

**Unit 4 Bentham**

- a) Bentham: Theory of Utilitarianism

**Unit 5 Karl Marx**

- a) Dialectical Materialism
- b) Theory of Surplus Value
- c) Classless and stateless society

**READINGS:**

Bandyopadyaya: Social and Political Thought

Bhandari. D. R : History of European Political Philosophy

Dunning W. A: A History of Political Theories Vol. I & II(Surjeeth Publishing Company, Delhi)

Gettell. R. G. : History of Political theory

Maxey. C. C: Political Philosophers.

Sabire. G. H : A History of Political Theory (Oxford IBH)

Subbrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramaswamy (Prentice Hall of India): A History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx.

Wayper. C. L : Political Thought. William Ebenstein: Great Political thinkers.

**COURSE NAME: Public Policy and Administration in India (DMj)**

**B.A. VI SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE – PSMJ-306**

**Course Objective:** The course allows students to understand the implementation of governmental policy that serves the population, the workings of political activity, and the process of developing public programs for the society. Moreover, the course provides the theoretical underpinning, conceptual and analytical tools, fundamentals, and the ideological dynamics of the field of study. These are critical for the effective functioning of public offices.

**Course Outcome:** Public policies are as old as governments. Whatever be the form, oligarchy, monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy etc., - whenever and wherever governments have existed, public policies have been formulated and implemented. To cope with the varied. problems and demands of the people the government has to make many policies, these policies are called public policies. This course tries to explain the meaning and types of public policy. It will highlight the different components of a policy and distinguish between policy, decision and goal. An attempt will be made to bring out the relationship between politics and policy, and importance and characteristics of public policy will also be discussed.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1: Public Policy**

- a) Definition, characteristics, and models
- b) Public Policy Process in India

**Unit 2: Decentralization**

- a) Meaning, significance and approaches and types
- b) Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban

**Unit 3: Budget**

- a) Concept and Significance of Budget
- b) Budget Cycle in India
- c) Various Approaches and Types of Budgeting

**Unit 4: Citizen and Administration Interface**

- a) Public Service Delivery
- b) Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance

**Unit 5: Social Welfare Policies:**

- a) Education: Right to Education,
- b) Health: National Health Mission,
- c) Food: Right to Food Security
- d) Employment: MNREGA

**READINGS:**

Basu Rumki (2015) Public Administration in India Mandates, Performance and Future Perspectives, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers

M. Howlett, M. Ramesh, and A. Perl, (2009), Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy subsystems, 3rd edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Public Policy T. Dye, (1984) Understanding Public Policy, 5th Edition. U.S.A: Prentice Hall

R.B. Denhardt and J.V. Denhardt, (2009) Public Administration, New Delhi: Brooks/Cole

Satyajit Singh and Pradeep K. Sharma [eds.] (2007), Decentralisation: Institutions and Politics in Rural India, OUP

T. Dye, (2002) Understanding Public Policy, New Delhi: Pearson

Y. Dror, (1989) Public Policy Making Reexamined. Oxford: Transaction Publication.



**COURSE NAME: United Nations and Global Conflicts (DMn)**

**B.A. VI SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMN-307**

**Course Objective:** The significance of UN lays in the fact that a large number of member countries are on board with this organisation. It is an apex body that has an overall supervisory role in ensuring freedom and rights across the borders. Its main organs like the General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, etc., have been playing critical roles. Due to its critical nature of intervention, often it has faced conflicts with the member states. However, it is pertinent for students to know that a strengthened UN is to ensure the interest of the weak and even the stronger nations; a win-win situation. It not only deals with global states, but also takes up disadvantaged issues and peoples' rights. For instance, human rights in conflict zones, fair trial, speedy justice, freedom to dissent, protecting environment through sustainable development, etc.

**Course Outcome:** The United Nations is a global organisation. It was founded in the year 1945 after the devastating Second World war. As it was initially committed by 51 member states for global peace, development, social equity and setting human rights standards, the course is to train the UG students with old and new issues that confront an international organisation like UN.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1: The United Nations**

- a) An Historical Overview of the United Nations,
- b) Principles and Objectives,
- c) Structures and Functions: General Assembly; Security Council, and Economic and Social Council; the International Court of Justice.

**Unit 2: The specialized agencies of the UN I**

- a) International Labor Organization [ILO],
- b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO],
- c) World Health Organization [WHO],
- d) UN programme and funds: United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF]

**Unit 3: The specialized agencies of the UN II**

- a) United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]
- b) United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP],
- c) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]
- d) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect

**Unit 4: Theories on Conflict**

- a) Karl Marx and the Origin of Conflict Theory
- b) Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf
- c) Conflict Functionalism of Lewis A. Coser

**Unit 5: Major Global Conflicts since the Second World War**

- (a) Korean War,
- (b) Vietnam War,

(c) Afghanistan Wars,

(d) Balkans: Serbia and Bosnia

**READINGS:**

**Basu, Rumki (2014) United Nations: Structure and Functions of an international organization, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers**

Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2006) International relations.6th ed. New Delhi: Pearson,

Gareis, S.B. and Varwick, J. (2005) The United Nations: an introduction. Basingstoke: Palgrave,

Gowan, P. (2010) „US: UN“, in Gowan, P. „A calculus of power: grand strategy in the twenty first century. London: Verso, pp. 47-71.

Taylor, P. and Groom, A.J.R. (eds.) (2000) The United Nations at the millennium. London: Continuum,

**COURSE NAME: Perspectives on Public Administration (DMj)**

**B.A. VII SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-401**

**Course Objective:** Public Administration is a theoretical and application oriented academic program which needs to develop specialised knowledge and skills among the graduates to engage themselves in public governance and its related activities. In recent years, mega developments like information and communication technology, liberalisation, privatisation, globalisation, decentralisation and growing role of the civil society have impacted the role of the state and its agencies. It has changed the citizens' interface with the governance and market forces. Innovative citizen-centric practices in governance have been adopted across the world. The concerns for good governance and citizen-centric governance have become important objectives in addition to the traditional narratives of efficiency, economy and effectiveness.

**Course Outcomes:**

- To understand the nature and scope of Public Administration.
- To appreciate the methodological pluralism and synthesizing nature of knowledge in Public Administration.
- To comprehend the changing paradigms of Public Administration.
- To acquaint with the theories, approaches, concepts and principles of Public Administration.
- To understand the administrative theories and concepts to make sense of administrative practices.
- To Understand public administration theory and concepts from multiple perspectives.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1 Meaning, Nature and Evolution:**

Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline

Public and Private Administration

Evolution of Public Administration

**Unit 2: Theoretical perspectives classical theories (I)**

Scientific management (F.W.Taylor)

Administrative management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)

Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)

**Unit 3: Theoretical perspectives classical theories (II)**

**Neo-classical theories**

Human relations theory (Elton Mayo)

Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)

Contemporary theories

Ecological approach (Fred Riggs)

**Unit 4: Principles of organization:**

Organization, hierarchy, Unity of command, Span of control, Authority and Responsibility, Co-ordination, Centralization and Decentralization, Line and Staff

**Unit 5 : Personnel Administration :**

Recruitment, Training, Promotion; Civil service neutrality.

## **READINGS**

- Avasthi A. 1980. Central Administration: Tata Mc graw Hill: New Delhi.
- Jain, R. B., 1976. Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration, Vishal Publications: NewDelhi.
- Johari, J.C., 1977. Indian Government and Politics: Vishal Publications: Delhi.
- Khera, S.S. 1975. The Central Executive: Orient Longman: New Delhi.
- Misra B.B., 1970. The Administrative History of India; Oxford University Press: London.
- Muttalib, M.A. 1967. Union Public Service Commission, I.I.P.A.: New Delhi.
- Prasad, Bishwanath 1968. The Indian Administrative Service; S. Chand and Company: Delhi.
- Puri, K.K., 2006, Indian Administration, Bharat Prakashan, Jalandhar.

**COURSE NAME: India and her Neighbours (DMj)**

**B.A. VII SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-402**

**Course Objectives:** This course will explore the dynamics of India with her immediate neighbours. Countries that are in proximity with one another greatly affect each other's policies. The proximate countries share common histories, geography and cultures as well. This closeness translates to differentiated bilateral and multilateral outcomes with one another.

**Course Outcome:**

By the end of this course, students will:

- Have a grasp on the relationships that India shares with geographical neighbours.
- Understand how geopolitics plays a role in the creation of foreign policy.
- Have an understanding on the history of the South Asian region.
- Understand effect colonialism in the regions and the legacy that it left behind.
- Come to know about how cultures interact with one another and change over time.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit 1: India and Its People**

- (i) Colonial Legacies
- (ii) Geographical and Strategic Importance
- (iii) Demographic, Socio-Cultural Composition

**Unit 2: India and Pakistan**

- (i) Development, Democracy and Dictatorship
- (ii) Nuclear Policy of India and Pakistan
- (iv) Areas of Cooperation and Conflict

**Unit 3: India and Bangladesh**

- (i) Colonial Legacies
- (ii) Geographical and Strategic Importance
- (iii) Demographic, Socio-Cultural Composition

**Unit 4: India and Sri Lanka**

- (i) Geographical and Strategic Importance
- (ii) Demographic, Socio-Cultural Composition
- (iii) Areas of Cooperation and Conflicts

**Unit 6: India and Nepal**

- (i) Historical Relations with Nepal
- (ii) Geographical and Strategic Importance
- (iii) Demography and Socio-Cultural Composition

**READINGS:**

Manzoorudin Ahmed, *Contemporary Pakistan Politics, Economy and Society*, Karachi, Royal Book, 1988.

Tariq Ali, *Can Pakistan Survive: Death of States*, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1983.

Keith Callard, *Political Forces in Pakistan*, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1989. 52

Mohatamed Ali Choudhary, *the Emergence of Pakistan*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1967.

Rafiuddein Ahmed (ed.), *Islam in Bangladesh Society, Culture and Politics*, Dacca: University Press, 1983.

Robin Blackburn (ed.), *Explosion in Subcontinent India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Ceylon*, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1975.

Robert Jackson, *South Asian Crises, India, Pakistan Bangladesh*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishers, 1978.

K.M.D. Desilva, *Srilanka : A Survey*, London: C. Hurst Company, 1978.

E.F.C. Ludowyke, *The Story of Ceylon*, New Delhi: Navrang, 1985.

Urmila Phadins, *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, New Delhi: Sage Publication, 1989.

**COURSE NAME: Political Sociology of India (DMj)**

**B.A. VII SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-403**

**Course Objective:**

- To give the student an insight of the relationship between the disciplines of politics and sociology.
- To discuss the origin and the development of political sociology.
- To understand the relationship between the state and civil society.

**Course Outcome:**

- An ability to comprehend the embeddedness of political and the social in each other.
- To be able to understand and appreciate the diversity of ways in which politics operates historically and spatially to generate a more expansive notion of the realm of political science.
- To be able to understand the relationship between the state and society in shaping politics.

**UNIT - 1**

**1. Introduction**

- a. Nature and scope of Political Sociology
- b. Approaches to the study of Politics.
- c. Political systems and other social systems.

**UNIT - 2**

**2. Civil Society and Citizenship**

- a. Relation of Civil Society to state.
- b. Citizenship as a characteristic of civil society.
- c. How citizenship is acquired and denied.
- d. Religion Ethnicity and Politics: Commission and Secularism Ethno-linguist. Language discourse as a political (Power) discourse.
- e. Ethnic assertion and National Unity.

**UNIT - 3**

**3. Power and Authority and Gender**

- a. Power and Authority as separate but interlinked concepts.
- b. Forms and kinds of power and authority.
- c. Role of power and Authority in social change.

- d. Role of conflict and consensus in politics, society and social change.
- e. Gender and Politics.

#### **UNIT - 4**

##### **4. Political Culture and National Building**

- a. Political culture and its role in defining a nation.
- b. Factors/Agents facilitating and/or hindering nation building (including role of cinema, literature, museum, maps history etc).
- c. Globalisation and its impact on Indian nation/culture.

##### **Readings:**

Baxi, Upendra & Bhikhu Parekh, (eds.), Crisis and Change in Contemporary India, (New Delhi: Sage, 1995).

Brass, Paul R., The Politics of India since Independence, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994).

Calhoun, Craig, Nationalism, (Buckingham: Open University, 1997).

Chatterjee, Partha, The Nation and its Fragment, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993).

Chatterjee, Partha, (ed.), State and Politics in India, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997).

Guibernau, Montserrat, The Nation State and Nationalism in the 20th Century, (London: Polity Press, 1996).

Gupta, Dipankar, Social Stratification, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996).

Kaviraj, Sudipta, State and Politics in India, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997).

Sharma, K. L., Social Stratification in India: Issues and Themes, (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1998).

Sudipta, Sudipta & Sunil Khilnani, Civil Society: Histories and Possibilities, (London: Cambridge University Press, 2001)



**COURSE NAME: International Politics: Theory and Issues (DMj)**

**B.A. VII SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-404**

**Course Objective:**

- To give the students the concepts that are essential to International Relations as a discipline. Concepts like that of anarchy, statism, globalisation etc.
- The course will also give the students an introduction to theories that are essential to International Relations such as Realism, Liberal Institutionalism, Social Constructivism etc.
- The course will help students connect interdisciplinary concepts with that of International Politics. Concepts such as : Gender, Global Economy, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Wars etc.

**Course Outcome:**

- The students will be able to conceptualise grand theories that deal with global issues.
- The course will help students critique global issues and trends especially in relation to media and social networks.
- The course will allow students to investigate global phenomena from the lens of Political S

**UNIT - 1**

**International Politics: Evolution and Approaches**

- a. Changing Dynamics of State System in International Politics: From Empires to Nation-States to Globalization
- b. Major Developments in 20th Century International Politics: First World War, Inter-War Politics, Second World War, Bipolarity and Cold War, End of Cold War and Changes in Global Power Structure
- c. Origin and Growth of International Politics as a Discipline: Classical versus Scientific Debate
- d. Behaviouralism and its Theories: Systems Theory, Game Theory, Communication Theory.

**UNIT - 2**

**Major Theories**

- a. Realism and Neo-Realism: Statism, Survival and Self-Help in International Politics
- b. Liberalism and Neoliberalism: The Core Values (Complex Interdependence, Cooperation through Institutionalism)
- c. Constructivism: Importance of Identity and Norms in International Politics
- d. Marxist Theories of International Relations: Imperialism (Lenin), Hegemony (Gramsci), World Systems/ Core vs Periphery (Wallerstein)

**UNIT - 3**

## **Basic Concepts**

- a. National Power and National Interest: Changing Dynamics
- b. Collective Security and Collective Defence: Theory and Practice
- c. Geopolitics: Classical, Modern and Critical
- d. War and its Changing Nature (Deterrence, MAD, Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), Pre-emptive War)

## **UNIT - 4**

### **Contemporary Issues**

- a. United Nations (Role in the Maintenance of Peace and Security, Contribution to Economic and Social Justice, UN Reforms)
- b. International Terrorism and Human Rights
- c. North-South Dynamics in Changing Context: From Dependence to Interdependence
- d. Environmental Issues and the Global Commons

## **READINGS**

Alden, C., Sally M. and Marco Antonio Vieira: *The South in World Politics*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

Baylis, John, Steve Smith and Patricia Owen: *The Globalization of World Politics*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011

Carlsnaes, W., Thomas R. and Beth A. Simmons: *Handbook of International Relations*, New Delhi: Sage, 2011.

Cooley, John K: *Unholy Wars: Afghanistan, America and International Terrorism*, London: Pluto Press, 2000.

Griffiths, Martin: *International Relations Theory for the Twenty-First Century: An Introduction*. London and New York: Routledge, 2007.

Kumar, Mahendra : *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*, Agra: Shiva Lal Agarwal & Company, 1984.

Mansbach, R.W. and Rhodes, Edward: *Global Politics in a Changing World*, Third Edition, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 2006.

Nicholson, Michael: *International Relations: A Concise Introduction*, 2nd Edition. New York: Macmillan, 2005

Salmon, Trevor C and Mark F Imber: *Issues in International Relations*, Second Edition, London and New York: Routledge, 2008

Weber, Cynthia: *International Relations Theory, A Critical Introduction*, Third edition, London and New York: Routledge, 2010.

**COURSE NAME: Research Methodology in Political Science (DMj)**

**B.A. VII SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSMJ-405**

**Learning Objectives**

- Shaping students' critical thinking in the face of multiple epistemological strategies, working methodologies and theoretical approaches practiced in contemporary social sciences
- Making students understand their limitations and capabilities
- Helping students to develop skills necessary for choosing analytical tools adequate to specific research areas and tasks, for designing research programs

**Expected Learning Outcomes**

- Knows the key principles of the most common methodologies and research methods of political science and economics
- Designs methodological frameworks for research projects in political science and economics
- Critically evaluates research projects in political science and economics

**UNIT-I**

- What is Research? What is Methodology?
- Quantitative Methods and Qualitative Method.
- Inductive Method and Deductive Method.
- Normative and Empirical Approaches.
- Ethics in Research.

**UNIT-II**

- Research Process: Research World.
- Identification and Formulation of Research Problem. Hypothesis: kinds.
- Research Design: Exploratory and Descriptive Research Design
- Case Study Method.

**UNIT-III**

- Data Collection: Primary and Secondary

- Survey Research
- Direct Method: Observation - Interview – Questionnaire
- Indirect Method: Projective Techniques

#### **UNIT-IV**

- Sampling Techniques
- Scaling Techniques
- Measurements: Reliability and Validity
- Fundamentals of Statistics.

#### **UNIT-V**

Report Writing: Research Report - Bibliography - Footnotes and Endnotes.

#### **Prescribed Readings**

- Janet B. Johnson, Richard A. Joslyn and H. T Reynolds. Political Science Research Methods, Washington D. C: CQ Press.
- Gerald R. Adams and Jay D. Schvaneveldt. Understanding Research Methods, New York: Longman.
- W. Philips Sively. The Craft of Political Research, New Jersey: Pearson.
- C. R Kothari and Gaurav Garg. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Delhi: New Age.
- Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th edition)
- MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing (8th edition)
- The Chicago Manual of Style (17th edition) 42 □ Semester V - Undergraduate Programme Department of Political Science, Madras Christian College

#### **Online Resources**

1. The Chicago Manual of Style. <http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>
2. American Psychological Association. <http://www.apastyle.org/>
3. Modern Language Association. <https://www.mla.org/MLA-Style>

**COURSE NAME: Dissertation (DMj)**

**B.A. VIII SEMESTER**

**COURSE CODE- PSRP - 401**

**Course Outcomes:**

- Develop research skills
- Develop skills in independent inquiry
- Produce a coherent and logically argued piece of research work

**Course Description**

In semester VIII, there shall be one full compulsory dissertation paper of 16 credits. The students shall work on their dissertation under a faculty member. They shall submit the same and defend their methodology and findings before the entire faculty and at least one external examiner at the end of semester VIII. The average of marks given by internal faculty members and external examiner shall be counted for 75% and 25% for the dissertation and presentation respectively.

**B.A. I SEMESTER**  
**COURSE NAME: DEMOCRATIC AWARENESS (SS I)**  
**COURSE CODE : SS-PS-101**

**Course Objectives:** Democratic awareness stresses the importance of democratic quality of processes and practices in daily life that determine the shaping of democratic citizens. The course aims to acquaint students with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

**Course Outcome:**

Students should be aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system - the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Have knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of formal and alternate dispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation. Have some working knowledge of how to affirm one's rights and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework; and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

**SYLLABUS**

**Unit I**

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

**Unit II**

- Brief understanding of the laws applicable in India.
- Constitution - fundamental rights, fundamental duties, other constitutional rights and their manner of enforcement, with emphasis on public interest litigation and the expansion of certain rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction - provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and seizure and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr. P.C. and related 7 laws, important offences under the Indian Penal Code, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Concepts like Burden of Proof, Presumption of Innocence, Principles of Natural Justice, Fair comment under Contempt laws.
- Personal laws in India: Pluralism and Democracy.
- Laws relating to contract, property and tenancy laws.
- Laws relating to dowry, sexual harassment and violence against women.
- Laws relating to consumer rights.

- Laws relating to cybercrimes.
- Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.
- Practical application: Visit to either a (I) court or (ii) a legal aid center set up by the Legal Services Authority or an NGO or (iii) a Lok Adalat, and to interview a litigant or person being counselled.

**Unit III** Access to courts and enforcement of rights.

- Critical Understanding of the Functioning of the Legal System.
- Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid, ADR systems.

**READINGS:**

Creating Legal Awareness, edited by Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh (Delhi: OUP, 2007)

Legal literacy: available amongst interdisciplinary courses on Institute of Lifelong Learning (Delhi University) Virtual Learning Portal namely vle.du.ac.in

Reading list for course on Legal Literacy

Multiple Action Research Group, Our Laws Vols 1-10, Delhi. Available in Hindi also.

Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, Legal Literacy Series Booklets. Available in Hindi also.

S.K. Agarwal, Public Interest Litigation in India, K.M. Munshi Memorial Lecture, Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985.

S.P. Sathe, Towards Gender Justice, Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1993.

B.L. Wadhera, Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook, Universal, Delhi, 2003.

Nomita Aggarwal, Women and Law in India, New Century, Delhi, 2002.

P.C. Rao and William Sheffiled Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and How it Works, Universal Law Books and Publishers, Delhi, 2002

V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India by Mahendra P. Singh, Eastern Book Co. 10th edition 2001.

Parmanand Singh, 'Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court', 10 & 11 Delhi Law Review 156.

**B.A. II SEMESTER**  
**COURSE NAME: PEACE STUDIES (SS-2)**  
**COURSE CODE: SS-PS-102**

**Course Objectives:** Peace studies is an interdisciplinary field of inquiry animated by a desire to build sustainable peace at all levels of society through policy-relevant research and practice on a broad range of pressing topics, including:

- Concepts and processes that demand justice, promote healing, and create more equitable societies.
- The root causes of violence in all its forms, including physical, structural, cultural, and environmental.
- Approaches to promote structural and institutional change at local, national, and global levels.

**Course Outcome:**

By the end of this course, students will:

- Have an understanding regarding the theory on war, inter-state conflict, political violence, terrorism and security.
- At the end of the program, students will have developed a critical understanding of how and why some conflicts end up in destructive forms of social and political violence.

**SYLLABUS**

**Unit-1** International Peace and Conflict Resolution: Sources of War: International and Domestic Issues and Trends

**Unit-2**-What is Conflict: Introduction to International Conflict Resolution.

**Unit-3** International Conflict Resolution Theory: Models developed by Johan Galtung, Joseph Montville, Morton Deutsch, William Zartman, Levy Jack.

**Unit-4**-Conflict resolution: Background of Various Peace Movements and Concepts, Principles used to resolve conflict.

**Unit-5**-Cross-border relationships between the world's peaceful and war-torn zones (migration and information flows, economic transactions, international rules and regulations, normative concepts and political decisions).

**Unit-6** -Conflict Transformation: is Peace Possible? Resolve problems through conflict analyses and instrumentation of peace concepts.

**Unit-7** -Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution: Grass-roots level perspective on war and Peace.



**Essential Reading List:**

Kriesberg, Louis, *Constructive Conflicts: From Escalation to Resolution*, Rowman & Littlefield, Maryland, 1998, pp. 58-150

Starkey, Boyer, and Wilkenfield, *Negotiating a Complex World*. Rowman & Littlefield, Maryland, 1999, pp. 1-74

Zartman, William & Touval, Saadia "International Mediation in the Post-Cold War Era", in Crocker et al., *Managing Global Chaos*, USIP, 1996, pp. 445-461

Zartman, William, "Dynamics and Constraints in Negotiations in Internal Conflicts", in Zartman, William (ed), *Elusive Peace: Negotiating an End to Civil Wars*, The Brookings Institution, Washington, 1995, pp. 3-29

Zartman, William & Touval, Saadia "International Mediation in the Post-Cold War Era", in Crocker et al., *Managing Global Chaos*, USIP, 1996, pp. 445-461

*International Conflict Resolution Theory: Models developed by Johan Galtung, Joseph Montville, Morton Deutsch, William Zartman, Levy Jack*

Levy, Jack, "Contending Theories of International Conflict: A Levels-of-Analysis Approach" in Crocker et al, *Managing Global Chaos*, USIP, 1995, pp. 3-24

Carr, Edward H., "Realism and Idealism," Richard Betts (ed), *Conflict After the Cold War*, Boston: Simon & Schuster, 1994.