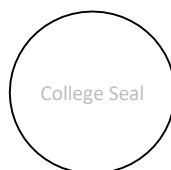




SIKKIM MANIPAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

(A University department of Sikkim Manipal University) 5th Mile, Tadong, Gangtok – 737 102. Sikkim,
India.

MASTER OF ARTS (POLITICAL SCIENCE)
REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS



Registrar, SMU

Coordinator, DHSS

M.A POLITICAL SCIENCE (SYLLABUS)

Subject Code	Title	Credit	Marks
Semester - I			
MAPSC101	POLITICAL THEORY	4	50+50=100
MAPSC102	INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	4	50+50=100
MAPSC103	MAJOR IDEAS AND ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	4	50+50=100
MAPSC104	COMPARATIVE POLITICS-CONCEPTS AND METHODS	4	50+50=100
Semester - II			
MAPSC201	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	4	50+50=100
MAPSC202	INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: THEORY AND ISSUES	4	50+50=100
MAPSC203	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA	4	50+50=100
MAPSC204	POLITICS IN INDIA	4	50+50=100
Semester - III			
MAPSC301	MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	4	50+50=100
MAPSC302	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	4	50+50=100
MAPSC303	GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA	4	50+50=100
MAPSO304	INTERPRETING MODERN INDIA	4	50+50=100
MAPSO305	THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY	4	50+50=100
MAPSO306	SECURITY STUDIES		50+50=100
Semester - IV			
MAPSC401	DISSERTATION AND VIVA VOCE	4	50+50=100
MAPSC402	DEMOCRACY AND VIOLENCE: CONTESTATION, CONVERGENCE AND DISCOURSE	4	50+50=100
MAPSC403	PEACE AND CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS	4	75+25=100
MAPSO404	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	4	50+50=100
MAPSO405	GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SIKKIM	4	50+50=100
MAPSO406	HUMAN RIGHTS	4	50+50=100

1. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Sikkim Manipal University was established on 2012 as a university department of Sikkim Manipal University. The Sikkim Manipal University was established in 1995. It is the first government-private initiative in the region.

SMU is recognized by the University Grants Commission and approved by the Government of India. It is the first ever Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the country for higher Education and

Health Care services.

2. BOARD OF STUDIES

Prof (Dr.) Karma Sonam Sherpa Registrar, Sikkim Manipal University, Sikkim	Chairperson
Mr. Madan Chhetri, Coordinator, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, SMU	Ex Officio Member
Prof. (Dr.) Sanjiba Dutta, Associate Dean, Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences	Ex Officio Member
Prof. (Dr.) Luna Adhikari, DCE(M), Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences	Ex Officio Member
Dr. Manoj Kumar Nagasampige, Dean Academics and Compliance, SMUDDE	Internal Member
Mr. Uttam Kumar Upadhyaya, Assistant Professor, Department of HSS, SMU	Internal Member
Dr. Pramesh Chettri, Assistant Professor, Department of HSS, SMU	Internal Member
Ms. Deepa Sharma, Assistant Professor, Department of HSS, SMU	Internal Member
Ms. Srijana Sharma, Assistant Professor, Department of HSS, SMU	Internal Member
Mr. Yumnam Surjajeevan, Assistant Professor, Department of HSS, SMU	Internal Member
Dr. Shova Sharma, Associate Professor (English) Nar Bahadur Bhandari Degree College, Tadong, Gangtok	External Member
Dr. S. S. Mahapatra, Professor, Department of Commerce, Sikkim University, Sikkim	External Member
Dr. Sandhya Thapa, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Sikkim University, Sikkim	External Member

3. REGULATIONS OF MASTER OF ARTS(POLITICAL SCIENCE) PROGRAMME:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18(2) of the Sikkim Manipal University Act, 1995 (Sikkim Act No.9 of 1995), the Academic Senate of Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok hereby makes the following regulations for Master of Arts) programme.

4. **SHORT TITLE & COMMENCEMENT:** These regulations shall be called “THE REGULATIONS FOR HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES-M.A DEGREE PROGRAMME, SIKKIM MANIPAL UNIVERSITY GANGTOK”. They shall come into force from the Academic Year 2012- 2013.The regulations framed are subject to modifications from time to time by the Academic Senate.

5. TITLE OF THE DEGREE:

Master of Arts (Political Science).

6. DURATION OF THE COURSE:

Two academic years divided into four semesters.

7. COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSE:

The odd semester will start from 1st August and even semester starts from 1st February.

8. MAXIMUM INTAKE:

The maximum intake capacity to Master of Arts (Political Science) course program at present shall not exceed 40 students.

9. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

A Candidate must have passed Bachelor of Arts (Political Science Honours) or equivalent with minimum 50% of marks (45% in case of SC/ST/OBC).

10. RESERVATION OF SEATS:

20% of the total seats are reserved for applicants of State of Sikkim.

11. COURSE CURRICULUM/SYLLABUS:

The Board of Studies – Department of Humanities and Social Sciences shall prescribe and recommend the standards of education, structure of curriculum and syllabus for the Master of Arts (Political Science) programme that will be duly ratified by the Academic Senate.

12. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:

The medium of instruction for Master of Arts (Political Science) programme is English.

13. WORKING DAYS IN A SEMESTER:

90 days.

14. HOLIDAYS / VACATION:

The students will have holidays on Sunday, 2nd Saturday & declared holidays by University. They will also get summer and winter vacation.

15. COMPLETION OF THE COURSE:

The student should complete the course within four years from the date of registration, failing which the student should re-register for the entire programme.

16. ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Commencement of academic year(odd semester)	1 st week of August
First sessional and second sessional examination	September to November
Winter vacation	Mid December – Mid January
Odd semester examination	1 st week of December
Commencement of Even semester	1 st week of February
First sessional and second sessional examination	March to May
Even Semester Examination	May-June
Summer vacation	Mid - June and July

17. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS -COMMENCEMENT OF EXAMINATION

The University examinations (odd semester) will take place during the month of December every year and the University Examination (even semester) will take place during the month of May/ June. The supplementary examinations will be held in the month of August and February for even and odd semester respectively.

18. ELIGIBILITY FOR EXAMINATIONS:

For appearing university exams a minimum of 75% attendance is compulsory in all the subjects and the minimum of 35% internal assessment marks in each subject for the respective semester.

19. APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS –

As per the qualification prescribed by the examination department, SMU.

20. STRUCTURE AND EVALUATION PATTERN IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS:

There shall be one University examination at the end of each semester and one supplementary examination at the end of each semester. The maximum duration for each examination paper shall not exceed 3 hours. The examinations for the study subjects and maximum allocation of marks are as follows:

M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE) I SEMESTER

Course Code	Course	Internal Examinations						University Examinations				Max. Marks	Total
		1 st sessional	2 nd sessional	3 rd sessional	Attendance	Max. marks	Qualifying Marks	Max. marks	Converted Marks		Int. assess.		
MAPSC101	POLITICAL THEORY	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	400
MAPSC102	INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSC103	MAJOR IDEAS AND ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSC104	COMPARATIVE POLITICS- CONCEPTS AND METHODS	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	

Essay type questions shall preferably have sub-divisions. Marks for each question are mentioned within parenthesis.

M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE) II SEMESTER

Course Code	Course	Internal Examinations						University Examinations				Max. Marks	Total
		1 st sessional	2 nd sessional	3 rd sessional	Attendance	Max. marks	Qualifying Marks	Max. marks	Converted Marks		Int. assess.		
MAPSC201	WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	400
MAPSC202	INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: THEORY AND ISSUES	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSC203	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSC204	POLITICS IN INDIA	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	

Essay type questions shall preferably have sub-divisions. Marks for each question are mentioned within parenthesis.

M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE) III SEMESTER

Course Code	Course	Internal Examinations						University Examinations				Max. Marks	Total
		1 st sessional	2 nd sessional	3 rd sessional	Attendance	Max. marks	Qualifying Marks	Max. marks	Converted Marks		Int. assess.		
MAPSC301	MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	400
MAPSC302	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSC303	GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	

MAPSO304	INTERPRETING MODERN INDIA	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	400
MAPSO305	THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSO306	SECURITY STUDIES	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
Essay type questions shall preferably have sub-divisions. Marks for each question are mentioned within parenthesis.													

M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE) IV SEMESTER

Course Code	Course	Internal Examinations						University Examinations				Max. Marks	Total
		1 st sessional	2nd sessional	3rd sessional	Attendance	Max. marks	Qualifying Marks	Max. mark	Conve rted		Int. assess.		
MAPSC401	DISSERTATION AND VIVA VOCE	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	400
MAPSC402	DEMOCRACY AND VIOLENCE: CONTESTATION, CONVERGENCE AND DISCOURSE	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSC403	PEACE AND CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSO404	INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSO405	GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SIKKIM	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
MAPSO406	HUMAN RIGHTS	15	15	15	5	50	17.5	100	50	50	50	100	
Essay type questions shall preferably have sub-divisions. Marks for each question are mentioned within parenthesis.													

*NOTE 1, DISSERTATION AND VIVA VOCE (MAPSC401) ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The performance of individual candidates is assessed through the following means:
Written Report, Oral Presentation

• Written Report

At the end of the Dissertation, each student is required to submit a piece of written work based on the task that they have completed. This component assesses candidates on their performance pertaining to knowledge application and written communication.

• Oral Presentation

Each candidate is given an opportunity to present the Dissertation orally to a target audience and answer questions posed to the individual candidate. The candidates will be assessed as individuals and as a group. Emphasis is placed on every candidate being able to display, individually, his ability to be clear and coherent in presenting his ideas and to address and engage an audience.

The marks distribution of the paper is highlighted below:

Written and Viva Voce Report

Course Code	Course	Internal Examiners					External Examiners				Max. Marks	
		Written	Viva	Max	Converted	Qualifying	Written	Viva	Max	Converted	Qualifying	TOTAL
MAPSC401	DISSERTATION AND VIVA VOCE	75	25	100	50	25	75	25	100	50	25	100

Components of Assessment

Written Report:

- Preliminary Ideas
- Evaluation of relevant print/non-print Material
- Insights and Reflections

Oral Presentation

- Max. 15 min. per student presentation
- Q & A session

Individual Assessment

- Substantiation of ideas
- Generation of ideas
- Analysis and evaluation of ideas
- Organisation of ideas

- Fluency and clarity of speech
- Awareness of audience
- Response to questions
- Effectiveness of oral presentation

Oral Presentation

Assessment requirements:

- Max. 15 min. per student
- Question and Answer session

21. RULES OF PROMOTION & DETAINMENT:

For promotion from odd semester, there is no requirement for students to earn a minimum number of credits. For promotion from even to odd semester that is for promotion at the end of every academic year a student has to earn a minimum number of credits specified in the table below (kindly keep the content of the respective subject required.)

For M.A.(Political Science)

Promotion from /to	Minimum number of credits required
First year to Second Year	24
Final Year	64

If a student is not able to earn the minimum number of credits required for promotion from First Year to Second Year within two academic years after joining the course, the student will not be allowed to continue the course.

Maximum and minimum period for completion of the course is given below:

Program	Minimum Duration	Maximum Duration
M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE)	2 Years (4 Semesters)	4 Years

22. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMS:

The students who have failed in the University examinations shall appear for the subsequent supplementary exams. The students who have not admitted to University examination on the ground of shortage of attendance or internal assessment shall not be eligible for supplementary examinations which are immediately conducted after they have failed a particular subject, however, they can appear for the supplementary the subsequent time. Evaluation criteria of the supplementary examinations are the same as that of regular University examinations.

23. RE-EVALUATION OF ANSWER PAPERS:

The application for revaluation should reach the University within the stipulated date as prescribed by the university examination cell. A prescribed amount shall be paid as fee for revaluation. The fee once paid will not be refunded. Hence, any application in this regard should be sent only after careful scrutiny. The application must be sent to the University through the Coordinator of the department to the Examination cell. The application should be sent only in the prescribed format.

24. AWARDS/MEDALS:

The candidate securing first class with distinction marks in the first attempt and who have secured highest marks among the students appeared for examination is eligible for University Award/Medal.

The University will confer gold medal for that candidate, who have secured distinction marks in all the academic years (the candidate should have passed all subject examination in the first attempt) and who have secured highest marks in aggregate of all the academic years.

25. COMPLETION OF THE COURSE

The total course duration eligible for completion will be 4 years failing which the candidate should be withdrawn from the course.

26. DISCIPLINARY RULES:

The University is an institution meant for higher learning and the objective is not only to impart education but also to build up the character of the students and transform them into better human beings. The students are, therefore, expected to observe absolute discipline in their conduct during the entire period they spend with the University. Failure to observe absolute discipline will invite proportionate consequences and these regulations are designed to ensure that the conduct of students and their discipline is of the required standards.

27. ACTS OF INDISCIPLINE:

The following are regarded as acts of indiscipline:

1. Failure to attend classes on regular basis.
2. Failure to comply with the instructions of the teaching and non-teaching staff.
3. Wanton act which results in the damage or destruction of the University property.
4. Misappropriation of University property.
5. Ragging.
6. Physical assault on students and teachers.
7. Any conduct inconsistent with the status of a student of the University.

28. PUNISHMENTS:

Acts of indiscipline can invite major or minor punishments depending upon the nature of the act of indiscipline and whether the student can be counseled or corrected so that he can continue his studies without any further act of indiscipline.

The following are minor punishments:

1. Written warning.
2. Censure.
3. Fines.

The following are measure punishments:

1. Detention in the class.
2. Rustication from the University.

29. PROCEDURE FOR IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES:

Acts of indiscipline will be taken cognizance of by the department discipline committee members, which is constituted every year, on a written complaint from any student or member of the staff.

They will immediately conduct an enquiry giving due opportunity to the student complained against to defend himself. They will then submit a report clearly specifying whether the allegations have been proved or not, whether there are exonerating circumstances, what kind of punishment will meet the end of the justice to the Vice Chancellor. It is the Vice-Chancellor's prerogative to decide the nature of punishment and his orders shall be communicated in writing. There will be no appeal against the orders of the Vice Chancellor and his verdict is final.

30. M.A (POLITICAL SCIENCE) CURRICULUM

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

Students will:

- Know how a variety of political systems operate in the world including that of India
- Identify the various institutions of the Government and the role of Constitution in it
- Learn the various concepts and theories to understand and look into a variety of political and social phenomena.
- Identify an area of concentration for in-depth study, and analyse a variety of political and social phenomena in their selected area
- Evaluate, critique, and synthesize scholarship in their selected area of concentration
- Conduct original research that investigates political or social phenomena in their area of concentration using appropriate methodologies and theories

31. TEACHING & LEARNING METHODOLOGY

The teaching methodology generally consists of lectures, class demonstrations, giving out case studies, assignments etc. The methodology also involves the use of audio visual devices in the classroom. Conducting debates, quizzes etc. linked to subject related aspect is also undertaken. Field trips related to the observance of practical aspects of running and managing governmental as well as bureaucratic organization is also a part of teaching methodology.

32. COURSE EVALUATION AND EXAMINATION RULES:

1. For all the semesters the required percentage of attendance is at least 75%
2. In exceptional cases, shortage of attendance may be condoned by the Vice chancellor up to maximum of 10% of classes held for that particular subject. This will be done strictly on medical ground or on extreme compassionate grounds.

3. For condonation on medical ground, medical ground, medical certificate will have to be obtained for any medical institution or practioner. Such certificate must be submitted to the HOD within a week of return to the institute. Certificate received after the said date will not be entertained under any account.
4. At least 35% marks in internal assessment are needed to sit at the examination.
5. The internal evaluations generally consists of three Sessional examination out of which first two sessional consists of written examination and for the third Sessional generally assignments are given. There is also a stated question pattern followed for each of the course.

SYLLABUS
SEMESTER I
(MAPSC101)- POLITICAL THEORY

1. Development of Political Theory

- a. Political Theory: Nature and Significance, Major Schools (Classical, Liberal, Marxist, Empirical-Scientific and Contemporary)
- b. Decline and Resurgence, Debate in Political Theory-Leo Strauss
- c. Historicism(Meaning, Debate and Karl Popper's Critique), Positivism: August Comte's ideas, Logical Positivism and Critique of Positivism
- d. Hermeneutics: Theory and Methodology of Interpretation of Text, Phenomenology: Theory of Structures of Subjective Experience and Consciousness

2. Major Approaches

- a. Scientific Method and its Critique: Thomas Kuhn
- b. Conservatism, Neo-Conservatism: Oakeshott
- c. Modernism, Postmodernism: Foucault
- d. Liberalism: Classical, Modern and Neo-Liberalism

3. Major Ideologies

- a. Ideology: Liberal and Marxist Understanding of Ideology
- b. Marxism, Neo Marxism: Gramsci and Althusser
- c. Nationalism: Eric Hobsbawm and Benedict Anderson
- d. Multiculturalism, Communitarianism and Feminism

4. Concepts and Theories

- a. Liberty: Berlin's Theory of Liberty
- b. Equality: Dworking's Theory of Equality
- c. Justice: John Rawls' Theory of Justice
- d. Democracy: Macpherson's Theory of Democracy

READINGS:

Crespingy, Methuen, 1975de and Minogue, Kenneth Anthony: Contemporary Political Philosophers, London:

Dahl Robert?: A Modern Political Analysis Fifth Ed, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1997

Giddens, Anthony: Studies in Social and Political Theory, London: Hutchison, 1977

Heywood, Andrew Political Ideologies: An Introduction, 4thedition, Macmillan: Palgrave, 2007

Mcllellan, D Marxism: After Marx, London: Macmillan, 1980

Macpherson, C.B: The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy, Oxford: OUP, 1997

Popper, Karl :The Poverty of Historicism, London: Routledge, 1945

Rawls, John: A Theory of Justice, 1972

Verma, S.P: Modern Political Theory, New Delhi: Vikas, 1999

Vermani, R.C: An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi: Gitanjali, 2000

SEMESTER I

(MAPSC102)-INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1. Foundations of Indian Government and Politics

- a. Philosophy of the Constitution of India, Salient features and constitutional objectives, idea of welfare state.
- b. Nature of rights-civil, political, social and economic and role of Judiciary.

2. Structure of Governance:

- a. Indian Federalism: Features of Indian federalism, Strains and Tensions between the Centre and State.
- b. Union Government: President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Parliament-composition, powers and functions

3. Process of Indian Democracy:

- a. Electoral Politics: Election commission and electoral process, Party System in India
- b. Pressure Groups, Interest Groups and Social Movements

4. Issues in Indian Politics:

- a. Politics of identity and Representation-Caste, Class, Gender, Language, Religion and Region
- b. Development, communalism and violence, globalization, terrorism, radical politics

READINGS:

Aiyar S.P., and U. Mehta: Essays on Indian Federalism, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965

Basu, D.D.: An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi Prentice Hall, 1994

Brass, P.R.: Ethnicity and Nationalism –Theory and Comparison, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1991

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

Institutional Functioning: New Delhi: Prentice Hall India Learning.

Johari, J.C.: Indian Government and Politics

Kashyap, Subhash C. (ed.): (2004), “Constitutional Reforms: Problem, Prospects and Perspectives”, New Delhi: Radha Pub.

Noorani, A.G: (2000), “Constitutional questions in India: the president, parliament and the states”, New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press

Kothari R.: Politics in India, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1970

Singh, M.P. and Rekha Saxena: Indian Politics, Prentice Hall of India, 2008

SEMESTER I

(MAPSC103)- MAJOR IDEAS AND ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Introduction to Public Administration

- a. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration.
- b. Public and Private Administration.
- c. Development of Public Administration as a Discipline; New Public Administration.

2. Approaches and Theories of organization

- a. Ecological; Rational Decision Making, Development Administration and Political Economy, Liberal, Democratic and Marxist Frameworks.
 - b. Theories of Organization: Classical, Scientific, Human Relations.
- 3. Principles of Organization**
- a. Line and Staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control, Centralization and Decentralization.
 - b. Types of Organization -Formal and Informal
 - c. Forms of Organization: Department, Public Corporation and Board.
- 4. Financial Administration**
- a. Financial Administration: Importance and Role in Public Administration. The Agencies of Financial Administration: the Legislature, the Executive, the Treasury, the Accounts and Audit Authority and the Parliamentary Committees(Committee on Public Account and Committees on Estimates)
 - b. Formulation and Execution of the Budget.
 - c. Budget as an Instrument of Socio-Economic Change

READINGS

- Appleby, Paul H. Policy and Administration, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1949
 Bhambhari, C.P. Public Administration Theory and Practice, Meerut: J.P. Nath
 Baghel, C.L. and Yogendra Kumar Good Governance: Concept and Approaches, 2006
 Dwight, Waldo: The Study of Public Administration, Doubleday, 1955
 Gladden, E.N. Essentials of Public Administration, London: Staples, 1962
 Monotgomery, Approaches to Development Administration and Change, New York: Mc. Graw Hill, John and Siffin, 1966
 Meyer, C.A. Management of Personnel Administration, Bombay: Manaktalas, 1967
 Rao, M.G. Ramakant Good Governance: Modern and Regional Perspective, 2008
 Rigs, Fred W. Ecology of Administration, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959
 Yadav, Surya Narain and Indu Baghe: Good Governance: Issues, n Challenges and Prospects, 2009

SEMESTER I

(MAPSC104)-COMPARATIVE POLITICS: CONCEPTS AND METHODS

- 1. Comparative Methods and Approaches**
- a. Meaning, Significance, Evolution, Nature and Content.
 - b. Problems of comparative political analysis.
- 2. Approaches to comparative politics**
- a. Behaviorism, Post-Behaviorism,
 - b. David Easton's Systems Approach,
 - c. Gabriel Almond's Structural-Functional Approach,
 - d. Marxist Approach,
- 3. Constitutionalism, State and Civil Society**
- a. Theory and Practice in Contemporary States
 - b. Theories and recent debates.

4. Understanding Culture and Social change

- a.** Political parties, Pressure groups and new social movements.
- b.** Political Culture and Political Socialisation

READINGS

Adrian Leftwich (2000) States of Development: On the Primacy of Politics in Development, Polity Press, and Cambridge

Almond and Coleman (1960) the Politics of Developing Areas, Princeton University Press, Princeton

Almond and Powell (1966) Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Amerind Pub, New Delhi

Caramani, Daniel(2008), Comparative Politics, OUP

Howard Wiardo(ed) New Directions in Comparative Politics, OUP Boulder, 2002

Peter Evans, Theda Skocpel et al (1999), Bringing the State Back In, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Ronald Chilcote (1981) Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, WestviewPress, Boulder

S. N. Ray, Comparative Politics

S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing, Third Reprint, 1996

Sudipta Kaviraj and Sunil Khilani (2002) Civil Society, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

SEMESTER II (MAPSC201)-WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

1. Representative Thinkers of Ancient and Medieval Period

- a.** Meaning, Nature and Significance of Political Thought: Sophists and Socratic Debate
- b.** Plato's Republic: Idealism and its Critique
- c.** Aristotle's Politics: Metaphysical and Scientific Assessment
- d.** Medieval Political Institutions (Church, Feudalism and State): Church and State Relationship

2. Representative Thinkers of 16th-18thCenturies

- a.** Machiavelli's Prince: Method, Theory of State, Statecraft and Public Morality
- b.** Hobbes' Leviathan: Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract and Hobbes as an Individualist and Absolutist
- c.** Locke's Two Treatises of Government: Human Nature, State of Nature, Natural Rights, Social Contract and Locke as a Liberal Philosopher
- d.** Rousseau's Social Contract: Human Nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, Popular Sovereignty, Critique of Civil Society and Assessment of Rousseau as Political Thinker

3. Representative Thinkers of 18th -19thCenturies

- a.** Hegel: Method, Idealism, Historicism, Civil Society and State
- b.** Bentham: Utilitarianism, Theory of State, Government, Law and Ethics
- c.** J.S.Mill: Liberty, Women Equality, Representative Government and Utilitarian
- d.** T. H. Green: Positive Liberty, Political Obligation and Idealism

4. Socialist Thinkers

- a.** Karl Marx I: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism and Alienation
- b.** Karl Marx II: Class War, Surplus Value, Civil Society, State and Revolution
- c.** Lenin: Imperialism, Party, State and Revolution

d. Mao: Peasantry, Theory of Contradictions, Revolutionary Strategies and People's Front

READINGS

Annas; J an Introduction to Plato's Republic Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981
Aristotle The Politics, Oxford: University Press, 1982
Hobbes, T Leviathan, ed. C.B. Macpherson, Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1968
Hegel Lectures on the Philosophy of History, trans. H.B. Nisbet: Cambridge University Press, 1975
J.P. Suda A History of Political Thought, 4 Volumes, Jai Prakash Nath, Meerut, 20th edn, 1989
Locke, J Two Treatises on Government, ed. P .Eastlett, New York: Mentor, 1965, Cambridge University Press, 1970
Lenin, V. I The State and Revolution, In collected works, Vol.25, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1969
Lenin, V.I Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 17th Print, 1978
Nelson, Brian Western Political Thought, Second Edition, Pearson: New Delhi, 2006
Wayper, C L Teach Yourself Political Thought; New Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 2007

SEMESTER II

(MAPSC202)- INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: THEORY AND ISSUES

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.

1. 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)

2. 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)

3. 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.

(MAPSC203) POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

1. Introduction

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

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.

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.

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)

SEMESTER II (MAPSC204) POLITICS IN INDIA

1. Approaches to Indian Politics.

- a. Historical, cultural, legal and political economy perspectives.

2. Indian states and political parties

- a. Democratic, developmental and coercive dimensions.
- b. Party system and reforms

3. Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender.

- a. The changing nature of class dominance in India.
- b. Politics and social mobilizations.
- c. Issues of equality and representation.

4. Development Process.

- a. Concept, strategies, policies, and critiques.
- b. Poverty alleviation programmes.
- c. Globalisation and impact on the weaker sections.

READINGS:

Achin Vanaik, The Painful Transition: Bourgeois Democracy in India, Verso, London, 1990

Atul Kohli, India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991

Atul Kohli, State and Development, CUP, Cambridge, 2007

Baldev Raj Nayar (ed.), Globalization and Politics in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2007

Manoranjan Mohanty ed: Caste, Class and Gender, Sage, New Delhi, 2000

Niraja Gopal Jayal (ed.): Democracy in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.

Partha Chatterjee: The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2004.

Peter Ronald deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.): India's Political Parties, Sage, New Delhi, 2006.

Rajni Kothari: Politics in India, Orient Longman, Delhi, (1970), 1985.

Sumit Ganguly, Larry Diamond and Marc F. Plattner: The State of India's Democracy, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.

SEMESTER III (MAPSC301) MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

1. Evolution, Features and Trends

- a. Indian Political Thought: A Historical Perspective (Ancient and Medieval)
- b. Colonial Modernity and Birth of Modern Indian Political Thought: Renaissance and Enlightenment
- c. Early Modernisers: Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Vivekananda
- d. Moderate and Extremist Debate: Gopal Krishan Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

2. Nation in Indian Thought

- a. Civic Nationalism: Gandhi, Nehru and Azad
- b. Cultural Nationalism: V D Savarkar and M S Golwalka
- c. Muslim Thought on Nation: Syed Ahmed Khan, Mohammad Iqbal and Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- d. Alternative Discourse on Nation: Jyotiba Phule, E V Ramaswamy Naicker and Rabindranath Tagore

3. Makers of Modern India

- a. Gandhi: Satyagraha, Non-Violence, Sarvodaya, Trusteeship and Untouchability
- b. Nehru: Democratic Liberalism, Secularism, Socialism and Internationalism
- c. Ambedkar: Critique of Hinduism, Caste, Untouchability, Reservation and Planning
- d. Valabh Bhai Patel: Nationalism, National Integration, Secularism and Indian Economy

4. Alternative Trends in Indian Thought

- a. Communist Thought: M N Roy and EMS Namboodiripad
- b. Socialist Thought: Ram Manohar Lohia and J P Narayan
- c. Nation and Women: Pandita Ramabai and Kamladevi Chattopadhyay
- d. Nation and Tribes: Jaipal Singh Nehru.

READINGS:

Altekar, A.S: State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi: Motilal Benarsidas, 1958
Appadorai: A Documents on Political Thought in Modern India, Bombay: OUP, 1973
Doctor, Adi H: Political Thinkers of Modern India, New Delhi: Mittal,1997
Ghoshal, U.N: A History of Indian Political Ideas, Oxford: OUP, 1959
Goyal O.P: Moderates and the Extremist, Allahabad: Kitabh Mahal, 1964
Guha, Ramchandra : Makers of Modern India, New Delhi: Penguin, 2010
Mehta, U.R: Foundation of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar, 1999
Naipaul, V.S: India: A Wounded Civilization, Calcutta: Penguin, 1979
Patil, V.T & Lokapur: I.A Jayprakash Narayan: Sarvodaya to Total Revolution, New.Delhi: Deep & Deep, 1989
Ray, B.N. & Mishra, R.K: Indian Political Thought, New Delhi: Kaveri, 2012

SEMESTER III (MAPSC302) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Foundations of Political Science Research, Language of Research

- a. Philosophy of Research
- b. Ethics in Research
- c. Purposes of Political Science Research.

2. Approaches to Research

- a. Positivist
- b. Interpretive
- c. Constructivist
- d. Critical
- e. Feminist
- f. Post Modern Approaches

3. Statistics in Political Science

- a. Data and data collection
- b. Sampling and basics of statistical testing
- c. Operationalisation and measurement
- d. Linking data with concepts and units,
- e. Data analysis and basics of SPSS.

4. Research Design

- a. Qualitative and Quantitative orientations towards research
- b. Transforming concepts into units of measurement
- c. Issues in Qualitative and Quantitative Designs

READINGS:

(Department of Humanities and Social Sciences)
(A University Department of Humanities and Social Sciences)

Ahuja, Ram. Research Methods. (Jaipur: Rawat, 2003).

Cresswell, John W., Research Design. Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods approaches. (Sage, 2005).

David, McNabb. Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods. (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 2004).

Jain, Gopal, Methods Tools and Techniques. (Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications, 1998).

Krishnaswami, O.R., Methodology of Research in Social Sciences. (Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House).

Pennings, Paul, Hans Keman and Jan Kleinnijenhuis, Doing Research in Political Science, (New Delhi: Sage, 2006).

Punch, Keith. Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. (Sage, 2005).

SEMESTER III (MAPSC303)-GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

1. Governance

- a. Good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.
- b. Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning.

2. Accountability and control

- a. Institutional mechanism for checks and balances,
- b. legislative control over executive,
- c. administrative and budgetary control,
- d. control through parliamentary committees,
- e. judicial control over legislature and executive,
- f. administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

3. Institutional mechanisms and public policy

4. Right to Information,
5. Consumer Protection Act,
6. Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta
7. Public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE

8. Planning and Development

- a. Decentralised planning
- b. planning for development,
- c. sustainable and participatory development,
- d. e-governance
- e. NITI Aayog

Readings

Ashraf and Mishra, Public Administration: A New Paradigm, (New Delhi: Caplan, 1966).

Avasthi and Maheswari, Public Administration, (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Aggrawal, 1962).

Bats K Dey, Personnel Administration in India: Retrospective Issues, Prospective Thoughts, (New Delhi: Uppal, 1991).

Cox, Raymond W., Susan Buck and Betty Morgan. Public Administration in Theory and Practice. (Pearson Education, 2005).

Henry, Nicholas. Public Administration and Public Affairs. 12th edition, (New Delhi, PHI. 2012).

Nigro Felix & G. Lyodl Nigro, Modern Public Administration, (New York: Harper and Row, 1965).

Perry, James, Handbook of Public Administration, (Jossey-Bass: San Fransisco, 1990).

Singh, Hoshiar and Pardeep Sachdeva, Public Administration: Theory and Practice, (New Delhi: Pearson, 2012)

Tyagi, R. Public Administration: Principles and Practices, (Atma Ram & Son, 2004).

SEMESTER III (MAPSO304)-INTERPRETING MODERN INDIA

1. Conceptions of the Modern

- a. Indological
- b. Gandhian
- c. Nehruvian
- d. Tradition-Modernity Debate
- e. Postcolonial

2. Perspectives on Justice and Social Transformation

- a. Gender
- b. Caste
- c. Class

3. Conceptions of Nationalism

- a. Religious Nationalism
- b. Secular Nationalism
- c. Internationalism, Cosmopolitanism
- d. Subaltern Nationalism

4. Development and its Critiques

- a. Debates in Environmental Studies
- b. Debates on Industrialization and Dispossession

Readings:

Chakrabarty, Dipesh, Provincialising Europe: Postcolonial Thought and Historical Difference, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.

Guha, Ranajit, Dominance without Hegemony: History and Power in Colonial India, Harvard University Press, Cambridge., Mass., 1998.

Hardiman, David, Gandhi in His Time and Ours, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2003.

Inden, Ronald, 'Orientalist Constructions of India,' Modern Asian Studies, 20: 3,1986, pp.401-446.

Nandy, Ashis, The Intimate Enemy: Loss and Recovery of the Self Under Colonialism, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1983.

Parekh, Bhikhu, Gandhi, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1997.

Rudolph, Lloyd R. and Rudolph, Susanne, The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1984.

Thapar, Romila, The Aryan: Recasting Concepts, Three Essays Collective, Gurgaon, 2008.

Thapar, Romila, 'Early Indian History and the Legacy of D. D.Kosambi,' Economic and Political Weekly, 43 :30, July 26, 2008, pp. 43-51.

Sarkar, Sumit, A Critique of Colonial India, Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985.

SEMESTER III
(MAPSO305)- THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY

1. The Idea of Democracy

- a. The historical evolution of the idea
- b. Ancient and modern variants
- c. Democracy: plural traditions

2. Democracy and Political Community

- a. Boundaries of Political Community: nationalism and nation-state
- b. Membership in political community: who belongs?
- c. Citizenship and rights: common vs. differentiated
- d. Democratic education and the idea of civic virtues

3. Democracy and Representation

- a. Majority Rule and Majoritarian systems
- b. Political Equality and Proportional Representation
- c. The idea of group representation
- d. Democratic recognition of marginalized groups

4. Democracy and Liberal Constitutionalism

- a. Foundations of modern democracy
- b. Rights as trumps
- c. Institutions of power-sharing: federalism; consociationalism
- d. Challenges of plural societies

Readings:

Amy Gutmann, *Democratic Education*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987
Anne Phillips, *The Politics of Presence*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995
Anthony Arblaster, *Democracy*, 2nd Edition, Milton Keynes: Open University Press, 1994
Benjamin R. Barber, *Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a New Age*, California: University of California Press, 1984
B Macpherson, *The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977
Carole Pateman, *Participation and Democratic Theory*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970
Charles Tilly, *Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007
David Held, *Models of Democracy*, 2nd Edition, USA: Stanford University Press, 1996
Hanna Pitkin, *The Concept of Representation*, California: University of California Press, 1967
Ian Shapiro, *The State of Democratic Theory*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003
Robert A. Dahl, *On Democracy*, Yale: Yale University Press, 1998
Seyla, Benhabib, ed. *Democracy and Difference*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996

SEMESTER III
(MAPSO306) SECURITY STUDIES

1. Introduction and Theoretical Approaches

- a. Structural Realism
- b. Critical Security Studies

- c. The Copenhagen School
 - d. Feminist Conception
2. **Broadening the Security Agenda**
 - a. Environmental Security
 - b. Economic Security and Migration
 3. **Deepening the Security Debates**
 - a. Human Security
 - b. Regional Security
 - c. Global Security
 4. **Security Problematique of the Third World Countries:** with special reference to South Asian.

Akbulut, Ahyan. "Environmental degradation as a security threat: The Challenge for developing countries." *International Journal of Human Sciences* 11, no.1(2014): 1227-1237.

Ayoob, Mohammed. 1995. *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 1-45

Baldwin, David A. "The Concept of Security." *Review of International Studies* 23, no. 1 (1997): 5-26

Bilgin, Pinar., Booth, Ken., and Jones, Richard W. "Security studies: The next stage?" *Nação e Defesa* 84 no. 2 (1998): 131–157.

Buzan, Barry. "The South Asian Security Complex in a Decentering world order: Reconsidering Regions and Powers Ten Years On" *International Studies* 48, no.1(2011): 1-9

Makinda, Samuel M. "Sovereignty and Global Security." *Security Dialogue* 29, no. 3 (1998): 281-292

Singer, J. David. "The Level-of-Analysis Problem in International Relations." *World Politics* 14, no. 1 (1961): 77-92.

Tamang, Dipti. "Gendering International Security: Seeing Feminist Theories as International Relations." *International Studies* 50, no. 3(2016): 226 –239.

Walt, Stephen M. "The Renaissance of Security Studies." *International Studies Quarterly* 35, no. 2 (1991): 211-39

Yunus, Muhammad. "Economic Security for a World in Crisis." *World Policy Journal* 26, no. 2 (2009): 5-12.

**SEMESTER IV
(MAPSC401)- DISSERTATION AND VIVA VOCE**

**SEMESTER IV
(MAPSC402)-DEMOCRACY AND VIOLENCE: CONTESTATION, CONVERGENCE AND DISCOURSE**

1. **Politics of representation and Violence**
 - a. Electoral politics

b. Social Movement

2. Democratic order and Violence

- a. State
- b. Anti-State
- c. Civil Society

3. Democracy and the Logic of Exceptions

- a. Regimes of surveillance
- b. Extraordinary Laws

4. Democracy, Globalization and Violence

- a. Democracy in India
- b. Impact of globalization in India.
- c. Effects of violence in Indian politics

Readings

Ashutosh Varshney, *Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 2003.

Bonnie Honig, *Emergency Politics: Paradox, Law, Democracy*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2009.

C.W. Barrow, *Critical Theories of the State: Marxist, Neo Marxist, Post-Marxist*, Madison: University of Madison Press, 1993.

Charles Tilly, *The Politics of Collective Violence*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Eric Hobsbawm, *Globalisation, Democracy and Terrorism*, London: Abacus, 2007.

Hannah Arendt, *On Violence*, CA: Harvest Books, 1970.

J Walton ed., *Free Markets and Food Riots: The Politics of Global Adjustment*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1994.

Jef Huysmans, 'Minding Exceptions: The Politics of Insecurity and Liberal Democracy', *Contemporary Political Theory* 3, pp. 321–341, 2004.

John Keane, *Global Civil Society?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

John Keane, *Violence and Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

SEMESTER IV

(MAPSC403)- PEACE AND CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

1. Peace and Conflict Studies

- a. History of Peace Ideas and Movements
- b. Revolutions in Military Affairs

2. Dominant Concepts of Security

- a. Traditional Security and Threat Perceptions
- b. Concept of Strategy
- c. Nuclear Weapons and Security through Deterrence
- d. Disarmament Measures: Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Weapons

3. The Cold War and Beyond

- a. Nature and Origin of the Cold War
- b. Evolution of the Cold War: Its Different Phases

- c. Sino-Soviet Rift.
- d. US-West European Relations.
- e. End of the Cold War and Geo-Politics Thereafter

4. Internal and Transnational Security Issues

- a. Ethnicity and Culture.
- b. Ecological Danger.
- c. Terrorism.
- d. Demography.
- e. Narcotics.
- f. Politics of Oil.

READINGS:

- A. Vanaik, "The Ethics and Efficacy of Political Terrorism", in E. Hershberg & K.W. Moore (eds.), *Critical Views of September 11*, Social Science Research Council, New York, 2002
- Dipankar Dey (ed.), *Sustainable Development: Perspectives and Initiatives*, ICFAI University Press, Hyderabad, 2007
- Clive Ponting, *The Pimlico History of the Twentieth Century*, Pimlico Press, London, 1998
- F. Halliday, *The World at 200: Perils and Promises*, Palgrave Publishers, New York, 2001
- J.S. Goldstein, *International Relations, Sixth Edition*, Pearson Publishers, Delhi, 2008
- P.R. Vioti and M.V. Kauppi, *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*, Third Edition, Pearson Publishers, Delhi, 2007
- P. Hirst, *War and Power in the 21st Century*, Polity Press, Cambridge, UK, 2001
- Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh and Anuradha Chenoy, *Human Security*, Routledge Publishers, Delhi, 2008
- Vanaik, "The Ethics and Efficacy of Political Terrorism", in E. Hershberg & K.W. Moore (eds.), *Critical Views of September 11*, Social Science Research Council, New York, 2002
- W.Bello, *De-globalization*, Zed Books, London, 2002

SEMESTER IV (MAPSO404) INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Principles, Objectives, Determinants and Agencies

- a. Genesis and Foundations of India's Foreign Policy: Ideology, Principles, Goals and Objectives
- b. Determinants of India's Foreign Policy: Internal and External

- c. India's Foreign Policy Making: Structures and Processes (Parliament, PMO, MEA, Political Parties and Media)
 - d. Continuity and Change in India's Foreign Policy: Post-Cold War Era
- 2. India's Security Concerns**
- a. India's Security Policy: Evolution and Parameters
 - b. India's Security Concerns:
 - i) External: Pakistan, China, Indian Ocean and Cross-border Terrorism
 - ii) Internal: Socio-economic Inequality, Religious Fundamentalism, Maoist Movement, Regional & Ethnic Conflicts and Narcotism
 - c. India's Nuclear Policy: Shift from Peaceful Purposes to Weaponisation and Nuclear Doctrine
 - d. India's Energy Security: Role of Diplomacy
- 3. India and Major Powers**
- a. India and the United States: From Divergence to Convergence
 - b. India and Russia: Changing Contours
 - c. India and European Union: Opportunities and Challenges
 - d. India and Asian Powers:
 - i) India and China: Conflict, Competition and Cooperation
 - ii) India and Japan: Moving Towards Strategic Cooperation
- 4. India's Role in International Affairs**
- a. Regions in India's Foreign Policy: South Asia, South East Asia and West Asia
 - b. India and International Economic Regime: WTO, IMF and World Bank
 - c. India and Climate Change: UN Framework and onward Developments
 - d. India and Global South: G77, G20 and BRICS

READINGS

- Appadorai, A. Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: OUP, 1981.
- Bandyopadhyaya J. Making of India's Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Processes and Personalities, Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1980.
- Bradnock, Robert India's Foreign Policy since 1971, London: Royal Institute for International Affairs, 1990
- Dixit, J N. Makers of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: HarperCollins India, 2004
- Dubey, Muchkund India's Foreign Policy: Coping With the Changing World, New Delhi: Pearson Publishers, 2012.
- Gujral, I K. Continuity and Change -India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: MacMillan Indian Limited, 2002.
- Malone, David M. Does the Elephant Dance? : Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy, Oxford: OUP, 2012.
- Raja Mohan, C. Crossing The Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Palgrave MacMillan, 2004.
- Sikri, Rajiv Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Sage India, 2013.
- Srivastava, C.B.P. India and the World: Changing Scenario, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 2001

SEMESTER IV

(MAPSO405) GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN SIKKIM

1. Politics and Society of Sikkim

Evolution: Pre and Post-Merger settings, Land and People, Geo-political setting, Ethnic Groups and Languages.

2. Issues of Transition

From Monarchy to Democracy; Associate State to Full-fledged State; 36th Constitutional Amendment Act; Special Status under Article 371F; First Assembly Elections, Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

3. Politics after Merger

Emergence and growth of Political Parties; Social base and Leadership Pattern and Electoral Performance of Political Parties, Participation of political parties in local election.

4. Local Governance and Development

(I). Evolution and Structure of Local Governance: Rural Governance: Composition, Functions and Sources of Income; Customary Panchayat (Dzumsa), District Planning Committee and State Finance Commission; Urban Governance (Sikkim Municipality Act 2007), Women in Local Politics.

(II). Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Role of Panchayats in Rural Development, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme (CMRHS), Land Bank Scheme.

Readings:

Bareh, H.M. Encyclopaedia of North East India (Sikkim), vol. VII (New Delhi, Mittal, 2001).

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).

Coelho. V.H. Sikkim and Bhutan, Bombay, Vikas, 1970).

Risley, H.H. The Gazetteer of Sikkim (Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Press, 1849).

Sinha, A. Politics of Sikkim (Faridabad, Thompson Press, 1975).

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

White, J.C. Sikkim and Bhutan-Twenty One Years on the North East Frontier (1887-1908) (London, Edward Arnold, 1909).

SEMESTER IV (MAPSO406) HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Concept, Evolution, Theories and International Covenants

- b.** Human Rights: Concept and Evolution
- c.** Theories of Human Rights: Natural, Legal, Utilitarian and Marxist
- d.** United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Right

- e. International Covenants: Civil and Political Rights-1966, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966; Optional Protocols-1976 and 1989, World Conference on Human Rights: Tehran 1968 and Vienna 1993

2. International Law, International Public Society and Human Rights

- a. Public International Law and Human Rights
- b. Models of Human Rights: Cosmopolitan and Statist
- c. Politics of Human Rights: National and International Levels
- d. Humanitarian Law: Conventions and Protocols

3. State, Civil Society and Human Rights

- a. Role of Civil Society: National and International Levels
- b. Security, Terrorism and Human Rights
- c. Globalization and Its Impact on Human Rights
- d. Peace and Conflict Resolution for Promotion of Human Rights

4. India and Human Rights

- a. National Commission on Human Rights: Functions, Powers, Role and Limitations
- b. Rights of Minorities, Women and Children
- c. Rights of Displaced Persons: Refugees and Internally Displaced People
- d. Human Rights Movements in India.

READINGS

- Brierly, J.L. The Basis of Obligation in International Law, London: Oxford University Press, 1958
- Chaudhary, Jayant, Text Book of Human Rights, Delhi 2000
- Chitkara, M.G. Human Rights Commitment and Betrayal, New Delhi, 1996
- Forsyth, D.P. Human Rights and the World Politics, University of Nebraska, 1997
- Marie, J.B. International Instruments Relating to Human Rights, Stasbourg, 1998
- Neron, T. Human Rights in International Law, Council of Europe Press, 1992
- Parashar, Parman and Enforcement of Human Rights, Jaipur, 2001
- Sen ,Sankar, Human Rights in a Developing Society, New Delhi, 1998
- Subrramaniam, S. Human Rights: International Challenges, New Delhi, 1997, Two Volumes
- Thakur, L.K. Comparative and International Human Rights, Delhi 2000
- Uwe Flick (ed) The Sage Qualitative Research Kit (8 vol) 2007.
- Verma, S. Research Methodology in Political Science: Theory & Analysis. (Jaipur: Rawat, 1989).
- Wagner, William E. Using SPSS for Social Sciences and Research Methods. (Sage 2006)