

MASTER OF ARTS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

(Under Mahatma Gandhi University PGCSS Regulations 2019)
Revised Syllabus w.e.f. 2019 Admissions



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MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

2019

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M.A. DEGREE PROGRAMME IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Politics revolves around crucial questions of power, conflict and ideas. The study of Political Science involves inter alia, the analyses of these questions as well as of the ways in which individuals and groups define and interpret political issues and seek to shape governmental decisions. Social policies are not created in a vacuum but reflect an accumulation of decisions in which socio-economic structures, political culture, socialization and behaviour of citizens, representatives, governments and other organizations at local, national and international levels, all play a key role. Questions of how power and resources should be distributed, how conflicts should be resolved and how collective decisions should be made are crucial to the study of Political Science. The M.A. Programme in Political Science of Mahatma Gandhi University has been structured in such a way as to reflect the current state of the discipline. The programme specifically focuses on diverse strands of political thought, political theory, international relations, human rights, public administration, public policy, and various governments and constitutions of the world. The programme gives special emphasis to India, particularly in the context of political thought, administration, local self government, issues in Indian politics, foreign policy, and the state and society of Kerala. The student-centric approach of the curriculum has been designed to equip learners with appropriate knowledge, skills and values of the discipline.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme has been devised to achieve the following specific objectives:

- To provide students with a knowledge and understanding of political theories, structures and processes of political and social phenomena at the local, national and international levels.
- To facilitate an understanding of Political Science within the larger framework and debates of Social Sciences, promoting an interdisciplinary perspective.
- To inculcate in students the methodological and analytical skills required to understand and analyse issues of politics and international relations.
- To provide students with an in-depth understanding of the significance of the state in modern social and political processes.
- To equip students to analyse the role of power, authority and influence in the functioning of any society.

- To inculcate in students the ability to communicate effectively on issues of concern in the field.
- To equip students with the framework and capability to evaluate socio-economic, political and policy problems and formulate appropriate policy options.
- To enable students to engage with different agents of society upholding values of democracy, justice and egalitarianism.
- To prepare students for research or careers in areas such as public service, education, law, media, politics and governmental as well as non-governmental organizations.

2. PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES

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

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key theories and concepts of Political Science, and insights into the theoretical advances in the discipline.
- Demonstrate the ability to evaluate theories in the light of empirical evidence or normative propositions.
- Apply appropriate theories to understand and analyse social and political phenomena.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the philosophical underpinnings of political systems, processes and movements at the local, national and international levels.
- Evince the ability to think critically about political institutions, processes and issues relating to politics at the local, national and international levels.
- Demonstrate the intellectual ability and skills to carry out independent research.
- Achieve and demonstrate the ability to communicate their ideas effectively using the appropriate language of the discipline.
- Apply critical thinking, communication and analytical skills to address significant issues of concern in society.
- Recognize issues of social justice in their local and global contexts and demonstrate knowledge and understanding of their rights and obligations as members of society.

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

- Graduation in any subject in the Faculty of Social Sciences or graduation in the Faculty of Language and Literature with English (Model I/II/III) with a CGPA of not less than 1.8 out of 4 in the core group (Core + Open + Complementary).
- Graduation in any subject in the Faculty of Social Sciences or graduation in the Faculty of Language and Literature with English (Model I/II/III) with a CCPA of not less than 4.5 out of 10 in the core group (Core + Open + Complementary).
- Graduation in any subject in the Faculty of Social Sciences or graduation in the Faculty of Language and Literature with English (Model I/II/III) with not less than 45% marks in the Part III subjects (Main + subsidiaries).
- Admission to the programme and eligibility criteria for admission shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the University as announced from time to time.

Faculty under which the Degree is Awarded

Faculty of Social Sciences.

Note on Compliance with the UGC Minimum Standards for the Conduct and Award of Post Graduate Degrees

The Programme Structure, Scheme and Syllabus of the M.A. Programme in Political Science is in compliance with the UGC Minimum Standards for the Conduct and Award of Post Graduate Degrees.

4. PROGRAMME DETAILS

- The duration of the programme shall be of four semesters and shall consist of two types of courses – core courses and elective courses.
- There shall be 17 core courses and 3 elective courses for the programme.
- The elective courses will be undertaken during the fourth semester.
- There are four groups of elective courses with three courses each. Any one group from this shall be selected by the college. Selection of courses from different groups is not permitted.
- The total credits for the programme is 80.
- Every student shall undertake a dissertation.
- There shall also be an assignment, a seminar, and test papers for each course.

Assignments

Every student shall submit one assignment as an internal component for every course with a weightage of 1. The assignment can consist of a book/article/film review, community/institution visit analysis, research paper or survey report.

Seminars

Every student shall deliver one seminar lecture as an internal component for the course with a weightage of 2. The seminar lecture is expected to train the student in self-study, research, communication skills, collection of relevant data, editing, documentation and presentation.

Test Papers

Every student shall undergo at least two class tests as an internal component for every course with a weightage of 1 each. The average grade of the best two test papers shall be considered.

University Examinations

There shall be a University examination of three hours duration for each course at the end of each semester. Dissertation evaluation and viva voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme by two external examiners and one internal examiner.

Dissertation

The dissertation shall be completed in the fourth semester by working outside the regular teaching hours. It shall be carried out under the supervision of a teacher in the Department concerned. A candidate may, however, in certain cases be permitted to work on the dissertation in a Research Organization on the recommendation of the Supervisor. The dissertation should be between 30,000 to 35,000 words. There shall be an internal as well as an external assessment for the dissertation.

Comprehensive Viva Voce

A comprehensive viva voce shall be conducted at the end of the programme. This shall cover questions from all courses in the programme.

Study Tour

The programme shall include a study tour for students, which can be done during any semester. The tour shall be to institutions/sites of political/social significance, extending for a maximum of five working days, excluding journey time.

Attendance

The minimum requirement of aggregate attendance during a semester for appearing at the end-semester examination shall be 75%.

5. EVALUATION AND GRADING

There shall be an internal and external evaluation for each course. The ratio and weightage between internal and external evaluation is 1:3. There shall be no separate minimum grade point for internal evaluation. No separate minimum is required for internal evaluation for a pass, but a minimum C grade is required for a pass in an external evaluation. A minimum C grade is required for a pass in a course. There shall not be any chance for improvement for internal grade. The external evaluation of the dissertation shall be conducted by two external examiners from different colleges and an internal examiner from the college concerned. The comprehensive viva-voce shall be conducted at the end of the fourth semester of the programme and its evaluation shall be conducted by the examiners of the project evaluation.

Direct Grading: The direct grading for internal and external evaluation shall be based on 6 letter grades (A+, A, B, C, D, and E).

Grade Point Average (GPA): The internal and external components are separately graded and the combined grade point with weightage 1 for internal and 3 for external shall be applied to calculate the GPA of each course. Letter grades shall be assigned to each course based on a 7 point scale (A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, D).

EVALUATION – FIRST STAGE: EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL (TO BE DONE BY THE TEACHERS/EXAMINERS)

Direct Grading System based on a 6 point scale is used to evaluate the Internal and External examinations taken by the students for various courses of study.

Grade	Grade Points	Range
A+	5	4.50 to 5.00
A	4	4.00 to 4.49
B	3	3.00 to 3.99
C	2	2.00 to 2.99
D	1	0.01 to 1.99
E	0	0.00

Theory (External)

Maximum weight for external evaluation is **30**. Therefore the maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **150**.

Pattern of Questions

- a) Questions shall be set to assess the knowledge acquired, standard and application of knowledge, critical evaluation of knowledge and the ability to synthesize knowledge. Due weightage shall be given to each module based on content/teaching hours allotted.
- b) The question setter shall ensure that questions covering all skills are set.
- c) A question paper shall be a judicious mix of short answer type, short essay type /problem solving type and long essay type questions.
- d) All questions shall be prepared in such a way that the answers can be awarded A+, A, B, C, D, E grades.
- e) Weight: Different types of questions shall be given different weights to quantify their range as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Questions	Weight	Number of Questions to be Answered
i	Short Answer type questions	1	8 out of 10
ii	Short Essay/problem solving type questions	2	6 out of 8
iii	Long Essay type questions	5	2 out of 4

Example: Calculation of overall grade of an answer paper of a course.

Type of Question	Qn. No.	Grade Awarded	Grade Point	Weightage	Weighted Grade Point
Short Answer	1	A+	5	1	5
	2	-	-	-	-
	3	A	4	1	4
	4	C	2	1	2
	5	A	4	1	4
	6	A	4	1	4
	7	B	3	1	3
	8	A	4	1	4
	9	B	3	1	3
	10	-	-	-	-
Short Essay	11	B	3	2	6
	12	A+	5	2	10
	13	A	4	2	8
	14	A+	5	2	10
	15	-	-	-	-
	16	-	-	-	-
	17	A	4	2	8
	18	B	3	2	6
Long Essay	20	A+	5	5	25
	21	-	-	-	-
	22	-	-	-	-
	23	B	3	5	15
Total			30	117	
Calculation: Overall grade of the theory paper = Sum of Weighted Grade Points / sum of the weightage: $117/30 = 3.90 = \text{Grade B+}$					

Theory (Internal): Components and Weightage

Sl. No.	Components	Weightage
i	Assignment (Book/Film/Article Review, Community/Institution Visit Analysis, Research paper, Survey report)	1
ii	Seminar	2
iii	Best Two Test papers	2 (1 each)
	Total	5

Example: Maximum weight for Internal Evaluation is **5**. Therefore maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **25**

Components	Weight (W)	Grade Awarded	Grade Point(GP)	WGP= WxGP	Overall Grade of the Course
Assignment	1	A	4	4	WGP/Total Weight = 24/5 =4.8
Seminar	2	A+	5	10	
Test paper 1	1	A+	5	5	
Test paper 2	1	A+	5	5	
Total	5			24	A+

Dissertation (External): Components and Weightage

Sl. No.	Components	Weightage
i	Relevance of the Topic	1
ii	Methodology	2
iii	Content	4
Iv	Presentation	4
v	Project Viva-Voce	4
	Total	15

Example: Maximum weight for external evaluation is **15**. Therefore maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **75**

Components	Weight (W)	Grade Awarded	Grade Point(GP)	WGP= WxGP	Overall Grade of the Course
Relevance of the topic	1	A	4	4	W GP/Total Weight = 56 / 15 = 3.73
Methodology	2	A	4	8	
Content	4	B	3	12	
Presentation	4	A	4	16	
Project viva-voce	4	A	4	16	
Total	15			56	B+

Dissertation (Internal): Components and Weightage

	Components	Weightage
i	Relevance of the topic	1
ii	Methodology	1
iii	Content	2
iv	Project Viva-Voce	1
	Total	5

Example: Maximum weight for internal evaluation is **5**. Therefore Maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **25**

Components	Weight (W)	Grade Awarded	Grade Point(GP)	WGP= WxGP	Overall Grade of the Course
Relevance of the topic	1	A	4	4	WGP/Total Weight = 23 / 5 = 4.6
Methodology	1	A ⁺	5	5	
Content	2	A ⁺	5	10	
Project viva-voce	1	A	4	4	
Total	5			23	A⁺

Comprehensive Viva Voce (External): Components and Weightage

Components	Weightage
Course Viva Voce (All courses from first semester to fourth semester)	15
Total	15

Example: Maximum weight for external evaluation is **15**. Therefore Maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **75**

Components	Weight (W)	Grade Awarded	Grade Point(GP)	WGP= WxGP	Overall Grade of the Course
Course Viva Voce	15	A	4	60	WGP/Total Weight = 60 / 15 = 4
Total	15			60	A

Comprehensive Viva Voce (Internal): Components and Weightage

Components	Weightage
Course Viva Voce (All courses from first semester to fourth semester)	5
Total	5

Example: Maximum weight for internal evaluation is **5**. Therefore Maximum Weighted Grade Point (WGP) is **25**

Components	Weight (W)	Grade Awarded	Grade Point(GP)	WGP=WxGP	Overall Grade of the Course
Course Viva Voce	5	A+	5	25	WGP/Total Weight = 25/ 5 = 5
Total	5			25	A+

EVALUATION – SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH STAGES (TO BE DONE BY THE UNIVERSITY)

The second, third and fourth stages of evaluation are to be done by the University. The second stage is the consolidation of the Grade Point Average (GPA) of a course, the third stage is the calculation of the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and the final stage is the calculation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA). In these stages, students are graded based on their performance at the examination on a 7-point scale as detailed below:

Range	Grade	Indicator
4.50 to 5.00	A+	Outstanding
4.00 to 4.49	A	Excellent
3.50 to 3.99	B+	Very good
3.00 to 3.49	B	Good
2.50 to 2.99	C+	Fair
2.00 to 2.49	C	Marginal
up to 1.99	D	Deficient(Fail)

For further details please see the *Regulations of the Post Graduate Programmes Under Credit Semester System, 2019 (MGU PGCSS 2019)*

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Course Code	Title of the Course	Type of Course	Hours per Week	Credits	Total Credits
FIRST SEMESTER					20
PS010101	Political Theory	Core	5	4	
PS010102	Western Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval Traditions	Core	5	4	
PS010103	Indian Constitution and Polity	Core	5	4	
PS010104	Theories and Concepts of Public Administration	Core	5	4	
PS010105	Research Methodology in Political Science	Core	5	4	
SECOND SEMESTER					20
PS010201	Political Sociology	Core	5	4	
PS010202	Western Political Thought: Modern Traditions	Core	5	4	
PS010203	Issues in Indian Politics	Core	5	4	
PS010204	Indian Administration	Core	5	4	
PS010205	Theoretical Foundations of International Relations	Core	5	4	
THIRD SEMESTER					20
PS010301	Human Rights	Core	5	4	
PS010302	Political Thought: Indian Tradition	Core	5	4	
PS010303	State, Society and Polity in Kerala	Core	5	4	
PS010304	Comparative Politics	Core	5	4	
PS010305	Issues in International Politics	Core	5	4	
FOURTH SEMESTER					20
PS010401	Politics of Social Justice in India	Core	5	4	
PS010402	India's Foreign Policy	Core	5	4	
PS8xxxxx	Elective	Elective	5	2	
PS8xxxxx	Elective	Elective	5	2	
PS8xxxxx	Elective	Elective	5	2	
PS010403	Dissertation	-	-	4	
PS010404	Comprehensive Viva Voce	-	-	2	
Total					80

ELECTIVE COURSES

GROUP – A

Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours per Week	Credits	Total Credits
PS800401	Environment and Politics	5	2	6
PS800402	Political Thought: Gandhian Tradition	5	2	
PS800403	United Nations: Peace and Global Governance	5	2	

GROUP – B

Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Credits
PS810401	Gender and Politics	5	2	6
PS810402	Decentralisation and Local Governance in India	5	2	
PS810403	United States Government and Politics	5	2	

GROUP – C

Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Credits
PS820401	State, Society and Polity in South Asia	5	2	6
PS820402	Public Policy and Governance	5	2	
PS820403	International Political Economy	5	2	

GROUP – D

Course Code	Title of the Course	Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Credits
PS830401	Media and Politics	5	2	6
PS830402	Critical Theory and Postmodernism	5	2	
PS830403	State and Politics in West Asia	5	2	

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	Type of Course	Hours per Week	Credits
PS010101	Political Theory	Core	5	4
PS010102	Western Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval Traditions	Core	5	4
PS010103	Indian Constitution and Polity	Core	5	4
PS010104	Theories and Concepts of Public Administration	Core	5	4
PS010105	Research Methodology in Political Science	Core	5	4

PS010101: POLITICAL THEORY

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course has been designed to provide students with insights into the major theoretical traditions and debates in political science. It attempts to familiarise them with important approaches, theories, ideologies and concepts that will facilitate an understanding of political issues. It is designed to instil in students an appreciation of the significance of theories and concepts in understanding contemporary politics.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the various theories and concepts of political science and will be equipped with a critical perspective and analytical skills to understand contemporary political issues and challenges.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Modern Political Analysis 1.1 Classical and Normative Approaches 1.2 Enlightenment – Positivism (Kant and Comte) 1.3 Behaviouralism 1.4 Post-Behaviouralism 1.5 Critical Theory – Frankfurt School	15
2	State, Power, Authority and Legitimacy 2.1 Hegel 2.2 Weber 2.3 Habermas 2.4 Sovereignty – Monism, Pluralism	15
3	Poststructural Theories 3.1 Critique of Metanarratives and Identity – Lyotard 3.2 Deconstruction – Derrida 3.3 Power / Knowledge and Governmentality – Foucault 3.4 Orientalism and Critique of Eurocentrism – Edward Said	15
4	Political Ideologies 4.1 Liberalism – Classical and Modern 4.2 Neoliberalism – Challenges of Globalisation 4.3 Marxism 4.4 Neo-Marxism 4.5 Fascism 4.6 Feminism	20
5	Key Concepts in Political Science 5.1 Democracy 5.2 Freedom 5.3 Equality 5.4 Citizenship 5.5 Rights 5.6 Nationalism 5.7 Justice	25

Reading List:

- Abbas, Hoveyda and Ranajay Kumar (2012): *Political Theory*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Acharya, Ashok (2016): *Citizenship in a Globalising World*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Ball, Allan R. and B. Guy Peters (2008): *Modern Politics and Government*, New Delhi: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Beauvoir, Simone de (2015): *The Second Sex*, London: Vintage Books.
- Bellamy, Richard (1983): *Theories and Concepts of Politics*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Bhargava, Rajeev (2012): *What is Political Theory and Why Do We Need It?*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya (ed.) (2008): *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Bottomore, Tom (1988): *Interpretations of Marx*, London: Basil Blackwell.
- Butler, Judith and Joan Scott (eds.) (1992): *Feminists Theorise the Political*, New York: Routledge.
- Crotty, William (ed.) (1991): *Looking to the Future: Theory and Practice of Political Science*, Evanston: North Western University Press.
- Dahl, Robert (1991): *Modern Political Analysis*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Derrida, Jacques (1978): *Writing and Difference*, Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Dryzek, John S., Bonnie Honig and Anne Phillips (2018): *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dunn, John (1985): *Rethinking Modern Political Theory*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Easton, David (1979): *A Systems Analysis of Political Life*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Farrelly Colin P. (2004): *An Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory*, New Delhi, Sage.
- Foucault, Michel (1980): *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings*, edited by Colin Gordon, London: Harvester.
- Gauba, O. P. (2014): *An Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Gaus, Gerald F. and Chandran Kukathas (eds.) (2004): *Handbook of Political Theory*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Georgina, Waylen and Vicky Rondall (1998): *Gender, Politics and the State*, London, Routledge.
- Gibbins, John R., and Bo Reimer (1999): *Politics of Postmodernity: An Introduction to Contemporary Politics and Culture*, London: Sage.
- Griffin, R. (ed.) (1995): *Fascism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Habermas, Jurgen (1998): *The Inclusion of the Other: Studies in Political Theory*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Habermas, Jurgen (1989): *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a Category of Bourgeois Society*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Harvey, David (2005): *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hegel, G.W.F. (1991): *Elements of the Philosophy of Right*, edited by A.B.Wood and H.B. Nisbet, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Held, David (1998): *Political Theory and the Modern State*, Delhi: Worldview.
- Heywood, Andrew (2015): *Political Theory: An Introduction*, New York: Palgrave.
- Heywood, Andrew (2002): *Politics*, New York: Palgrave.

- Hoffman, John and Paul Graham (2007): *Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Julian, Wolfreys (1998): *Deconstruction: Derrida*, London: Macmillan.
- Kant, Immanuel (1959): *Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals and What is Enlightenment?* Edited by L.W.Beck, Indianapolis, IN: Bobbs Merrill.
- Kant, Immanuel (1933): *Critique of Pure Reason*, edited by N. Kemp Smith, Basingstone: Macmillan.
- Kapoor, A. C. (2005): *Principles of Political Science*, New Delhi: Sterling.
- Kulkarni, Mangesh (2011): *Interdisciplinary Perspectives in Political Theory*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Kymlicka, Will (1990): *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- Laski, Harold J. (2000): *A Grammar of Politics*, New Delhi: S. Chand and Company.
- Leopold, David and Stears Marc (eds.) (2008): *Political Theory: Methods and Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Liotard, Jean-Francois (1984): *The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- MacKinnon, Catharine (1989), *Toward a Feminist Theory of State*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- McKinnon, Catriona (2008): *Issues in Political Theory*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Marx, Karl (2013): *The Communist Manifesto*, New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Mukhopadhyay, Amal Kumar (2019): *An Introduction to Political Theory*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Nozick, Robert (1980): *Anarchy, State and Utopia*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Pelczynski, Z.A. (ed.) (1964): *Hegel's Philosophical Writings*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Phillips, Anne (1991): *Engendering Democracy*, University Park: Penn State University Press.
- Quinton, A.M. (ed.) (1967): *Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ramaswamy, Sushila (2003): *Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Rawls, John (1971): *A Theory of Justice*, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
- Sabine, George H. (1961): *A History of Political Theory*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Said, Edward (2009): *Orientalism*, New Delhi: Penguin.
- Sivaramakrishnan, Arvind (2017): *Introduction to Political Ideologies: Contexts, Ideas, and Practices*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Skoble, Aeon J. and Tibor R. Machan (2007): *Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Stanley, Jason (2018): *How Fascism Works: The Politics of Us and Them*, New York: Random House.
- Swingewood, Alan (1978): *Marx and Modern Social Theory*, London: Macmillan.
- Thapar, Romila, A.G. Noorani and Sadanand Menon (2016): *On Nationalism*, New Delhi: Aleph.
- Vincent, Andrew (2011): *Political Theory: Tradition and Diversity*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Weber, Max (1978): *Economy and Society*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Wolff, Jonathan (2006): *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**PS010102: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT:
ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL TRADITIONS**

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to provide students with an understanding of the ancient and medieval traditions of Western Political Thought. It introduces students to the epistemological foundations of ancient and medieval western philosophy with a view to generating interest in classical texts. The course also tries to familiarise students with the classics of Western political thought in a spatial and temporal framework.

Learning outcomes: On completion of the course students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of significant political ideas since the time of the Greek City-states to Renaissance Europe. They will be familiar with the classical texts of ancient and medieval western political thought and their different interpretations. They will be inspired to read original works, the debates around these work, and will become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

Modules	Themes of Study	Hours
1	Introduction to Western Political Thought	
1.1	Reading/Interpreting Texts and Traditions	
1.2	Philosophy of Sophism: Politics, Justice, Equality	
1.3	Socratic Method: Reflection on Ethics and Politics	
1.4	Socrates on Virtue and Knowledge	20
2	Plato	
2.1	Conceptions of Individual and Community	
2.2	Theory of Justice	
2.3	Ideal State	
2.4	On Education	
2.5	Communism	15
3	Aristotle	
3.1	Theory of Moral Action	
3.2	Theory of State and Constitutions	
3.3	Theory of Citizenship	
3.4	Slavery	
3.5	Practical Reasoning and Virtue of <i>Phronesis</i> (Practical wisdom)	
3.6	Justice, Happiness and Good Life	
3.7	Conceptions of Family, Property and Law	
3.8	Theory of Revolution	20
4	Christian Political Thought in the Middle Ages	
4.1	St. Augustine: Human Nature and Free Will	
4.2	Augustine: City of God	
4.3	Thomas Aquinas: Theory of Knowledge	
4.4	Acquinas: Theory of Law	
4.5	Marsillius of Padua: <i>Defensor Pacis</i>	
4.6	Marsillius: Secular State	20
5	Niccolo Machiavelli	
5.1	Ethics and Politics	
5.2	On Statecraft	
5.3	Republicanism	15

Reading List:

- Aristotle (1984): *Politics*, edited by C.Lord, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Augustine (1998): *The City of God Against the Pagans*, edited by R.W.Dyson, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Barker, Ernest (2010): *Greek Political Theory: Plato and his Predecessors*, New York: Routledge.
- Butterfield, Herbert (1962): *The Statecraft of Machiavelli*, New York: Collier.
- Canning, J. (2014): *A History of Medieval Political Thought: 300–1450*, London: Routledge.
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- Sabine, G. H. (1973): *A History of Political Theory*, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH.
- Skoble, Aeon J. and Tibor R. Machan (eds.) (2007): *Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Stauffer, D. (2001): *Plato's Introduction to the Question of Justice*, Albany: State University of New York.
- Strauss, L. (1978): *Thoughts on Machiavelli*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Syros, Vaileios (2012) *Marsilius of Padua at the Intersection of Ancient and Medieval Traditions of Political Thought*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Wayper, C.L. (1986): *Political Thought*, New Delhi: BI Publications.

PS010103: INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITY

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The core objective of the course is to familiarise students with the philosophical underpinnings of the Constitution of India and its historical antecedents. It facilitates a critical understanding of the structure, institutions and processes of the Indian political system.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to demonstrate critical insights into the Indian Constitution – its historical development, ideological perspectives and core values, as well as the different organs of government and some of the major cases and amendments relating to the Constitution. Students will achieve the skills and ability to analyse and evaluate the essential features and processes of Indian polity.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Ideological Perspectives and Making of the Constitution	20
1.1	National Movement and the Making of the Indian Constitution	
1.2	Historical Antecedents: Government of India Act 1919 and 1935	
1.3	Indian Independence Act 1947	
1.4	Constituent Assembly and Drafting of the Constitution	
1.5	Transformative Constitutionalism in the Post-Colonial Context	
2	Functional Principles and Core Values	20
2.1	Major Features of the Constitution	
2.2	Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble	
2.3	Fundamental Rights: Articles 12-18	
2.4	Articles 19-22	
2.5	Articles 23-28	
2.6	Articles 29-35	
2.7	Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties	
3	Dynamics of Indian Federalism	15
3.1	Unitary and Federal Features of the Indian Constitution	
3.2	Centre-State Relations: Legislative, Administrative	
3.3	Financial Relations	
3.4	Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission	
4	Legislature, Executive and Judiciary	20
4.1	Parliament: Structure and Powers	
4.2	Executive: Prime Minister and Cabinet	
4.3	Executive: President	
4.4	Judiciary: Structure – Judicial Supremacy vs. Parliamentary Sovereignty	
4.5	Judicial Review and Judicial Activism	

5	Constitutional Amendments and Select Cases	
5.1	Procedures for Amendment	
5.2	42 nd , 44 th , and 101 st Constitutional Amendment Acts	
5.3	Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC-1461	15
5.4	Indira Sawhney & Others v. Union of India AIR 1993 SC-477	
5.5	KS Puttaswamy & Another v. Union of India & Others 2012 SC 494	

Reading List:

- Abbas, Hoveyda, Ranjay Kumar and Mohammed Aftab Alam (2011): *Indian Government and Politics*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Ananth, V. Krishna (2015): *The Indian Constitution and Social Revolution: Right to Property since Independence*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Austin, Granville (2003): *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford.
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- Bhargava, Rajeev (ed.) (2010): *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bhatia, Gautam (2019): *The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts*, New Delhi: Harper Collins.
- Bhatia, Gautam (2015): *Offend, Shock, or Disturb: Free Speech under the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bhatia, Udit (ed.) (2017): *The Indian Constituent Assembly: Deliberations on Democracy*, New Delhi: Routledge.
- Brass, Paul R (1997): *The Politics of India Since Independence*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
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- Chandra, Bipan, Mridula Mukherjee and Aditya Mukherjee (2008): *India Since Independence*, New Delhi: Penguin Books
- Choudhry, Sujit, Madhav Khosla and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (2016): *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Das, S.K.(2013): *The Civil Services in India: A Very Short Introduction*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Hardgrave, Robert L and Stanley A Kochanek (2008): *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, New Delhi: Cengage Learning.
- Hewitt, Vernon and Shirin M. Rai (2010): "Parliament," in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Khare, H. (2003): "Prime Minister and Parliament: Redefining Accountability in the Age of Coalition Government," in Ajay K. Mehra, and G.W. Kueck, (eds.), *The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective*, New Delhi: Konark.
- Khosla, Madhav (2013): *The Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Kothari, Rajni (1970): *Politics in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Kumarasingham, H. (ed.) (2016): *Constitution-making in Asia: Decolonisation and State-Building in the Aftermath of the British Empire*, London: Routledge.
- Manor, James (2005): "The Presidency," in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). *Public institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mehta, Pratap Banu (2006): *India's Judiciary: The Promise of Uncertainty*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mitra, Subrata K. (2011): *Politics in India: Structure, Process and Policy*, New Delhi: Routledge.
- Noorani, A.G. (2000): *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Rajamani, Lavanya and Arghya Sengupta (2010): "The Supreme Court," in Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Rao, M. Govinda and Nirvikar Singh (2005): *The Political Economy of Federalism in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Reddy, Y.V. and G.R. Reddy (2019): *Indian Fiscal Federalism*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Rudolph, Lloyd I. and Susanne Rudolph (2008): *The Realm of Institutions: State Formation and Institutional Change, Vol II*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Saez, Lawrence (2002): *Federalism Without a Centre: The Impact of Political and Economic Reforms on India's Federal System*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Sarkar, Sumit (2001): "Indian Democracy: The Historical Inheritance," in Atul Kohli (ed.), *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sathe, S.P. (2002): *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Shankar, B. L. and Valerian Rodrigues (2010): *The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Shankar, Shylashri (2009): *Scaling Justice: India's Supreme Court, Anti-Terror Laws and Social Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sury, M.M. (2018): *GST and Fiscal Federalism in India*, New Delhi: New Century.
- Thampi, Madhavi (ed.) (2010): *India and the Colonial World*, New Delhi: Social Science Press.
- Tillin, Louise (2019): *Indian Federalism*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Verma, Arvind (2005) "The Police in India: Design, performance and adaptability," in Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). *Public institutions in India: Performance and Design*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Visvanathan, Shiv. (2012): "Anna Hazare and the Battle Against Corruption," *Cultural Critique*, Vol. 81 (Spring): 103-111.

PS010104: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives of the Course: The course has been devised to offer a theoretical and conceptual understanding of Public Administration. Focusing on the structures and processes of systems of governance, it strives to promote an understanding of the prerequisites for effective and just administration at different levels.

Learning Outcomes: Students will understand the major theories and concepts of public administration. They will be able to explain and analyse budgetary processes and financial administration. They will also benefit by the insights gained into personnel administration and the skills obtained to apply their knowledge in practical life.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Introduction to the Study of Public Administration 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration 1.2 Politics-Administration Dichotomy – Woodrow Wilson and F.J. Goodnow 1.3 Public and Private Administration 1.4 Approaches to Public Administration: Ecological Approach – Public Choice Approach 1.5 Critical Approach – Frankfurt School – Feminist Approach 1.6 New Public Administration – New Public Management 1.7 Comparative Public Administration – Development Administration	20
2	Theories of Organisation 2.1 Classical – Scientific Management Theory (FW Taylor) 2.2 Bureaucratic Theory (Max Weber) 2.3 Human Relations Theory (Elton Mayo) 2.4 Behavioural Theories (H. Simon, Chester I. Bernard) 2.5 Motivation Theory (Maslow, McGregor) 2.6 Organisation Development Theory (Likert)	20
3	Principles and Structures of Organisation 3.1 Chief Executive: Types, Powers and Functions 3.2 Bases of Organization: 4ps 3.3 Line, Staff and Auxiliary agencies 3.4 Principles of Organisation: Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command 3.5 Principles of Organisation: Centralisation-Decentralisation, Coordination	20
4	Personnel Administration 4.1 Bureaucracy: Generalist vs. Specialist 4.2 Bureaucracy: Role, Types and Neutrality 4.3 Recruitment 4.4 Training and Promotion 4.5 Morale and Discipline	15

5	Financial Administration and Governance	
5.1	Budget: Types – Budgetary Process	
5.2	Audit and Accounting	
5.3	Governance – Accountability and Transparency – e-governance – Social Audit	15

Reading List:

- Arora, R.K. and Sharma, S. (eds.) (1992): *Comparative and Development Administration: Ideas and Action*, Jaipur: Arihat.
- Arora, Ramesh and Goyal (1989): *Indian Public Administration, Institutions and Issues*, New Delhi: Wishwa Publications.
- Arora, Ramesh. K. (1979): *Comparative Public Administration: An Ecological Perspective*, New Delhi: Associated Publishing House.
- Awasthi, R. and S.R. Maheswari (2004): *Public Administration*, Agra: Laxmi Narain Agarwal.
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- Basu, Rumki (2012): *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*, New Delhi: Sterling.
- Bava, Noorjahan (2010): *Public Administration in the 21st Century*, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
- Bhagwan, Vishnoo and Vidya Bhushan (2011): *Public Administration*, New Delhi: S.Chand.
- Bhattacharya, Mohit (2009): *New Horizons of Public Administration*, New Delhi: Jawahar Book Centre.
- Bhattacharya, Mohit (1999): *Restructuring Public Administration: Essays in Rehabilitation*, New Delhi: Jawahar.
- Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Prakash Chand (2017): *Public Administration: From Government to Governance*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
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- Cox, Raymond W, Susan J. Buck and Betty N. Morgan (2004): *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Dimock, Marshall (1983): *Public Administration*, Hammond: Holt McDougal.
- Frederickson, H.G (1990): *New Public Administration*, Alabama: University of Alabama Press.
- Fry, Brian R. (1989): *Mastering Public Administration: From Max Weber to Dwight Waldo*, New Jersey: Chatham House.
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- Gulick, Luther and Urwick, L. (ed.) (1937): *Papers on the Science of Administration*, New York: Institute of Public Administration.
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- Leary, Rosemary O' (ed.) (2011): *The Future of Public Administration Around the World: The Minnowbrook Perspective*, Washington, D.C: Georgetown University Press.
- Maheshwari S.R. (1998): *Administrative Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi: Macmillan
- Maheshwari, S.R (1991): *Issues and Concepts in Public Administration*, New Delhi, Allied Publishers.
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- Medury, Uma (2010): *Public Administration in the Globalization Era*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Morgan, Betty N. , Raymond W. Cok and Susan J.Black (2011): *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*, New Delhi: Pearson.
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- Prabir Kumar, De (2001): *Public Policy and Systems*, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Rao, N. Bhaskara (2013): *Good Governance: Delivering Corruption-Free Public Services*, New Delhi, Sage.
- Robbins, Stephen (2008): *Organisational Behaviour*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
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- Simon, Herbert A. (1976): *Administrative Behaviour: A Study of Decision Making Process in Administrative Organisations*, New York: The Free Press.
- Singh, Hoshiar and Sachdeva (2011): *Public Administration: Theory and Practice*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Theodoulou, Stella Z. and Ravi K. Roy (2016): *Public Administration: A Very Short Introduction*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- White, L.D (1955): *Introduction to the Study of Public Administration*, New York: Macmillan.

PS010105: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course aims to provide a social science research perspective to students. It offers an understanding of various research methods in social sciences. The course will explore various theories and concepts that are part of research methodology, besides dealing with the practical realm of research. Students will be introduced to new trends in research in Political Science which enables a move away from structured top down views to views from the lower rungs of society.

Learning outcomes: Students will gain an understanding of major methods of Political Science research and be able to utilise both quantitative and qualitative research techniques.

Module	Themes of Study	Hours
1	Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science	
1.1	Transition in the Nature and Scope of Research in Political Science: Traditional – Behavioural – Post-Behavioural Approaches	20
1.2	Critical Theory – Feminist Research Methodology	
1.3	Objectivity in Social Science Research, Value-Fact Dichotomy – Self-Reflexivity	
1.4	Philosophy of Scientific Research: Karl Popper, Thomas Kuhn	
2	Methods of Research	
2.1	Theoretical – Empirical	15
2.2	Qualitative – Quantitative	
2.3	Inductive – Deductive	
2.4	Comparative – Case Study	
2.5	Ethnography – Content Analysis	
3	Techniques of Data Collection	
3.1	Types of Data: Primary and Secondary	15
3.2	Observation: Participant and Non-Participant	
3.3	Survey and Field Work	
3.4	Questionnaire and Interview	
3.5	Focus Group Discussion	
4	Problem Formulation and Research Design	
4.1	Identification of a Research Problem – Defining Concepts	20
4.2	Review of Literature	
4.3	Formulating Research Questions	
4.4	Research Design: Types	
4.5	Variables in Research	
4.6	Hypothesis: Types	
4.7	Sampling: Probability and Non-probability Random Sampling	
5	Data Analysis and Report Writing	
5.1	Basic Statistics: Central Tendency, Correlation, Regression Analysis	20
5.2	Processing, Classification and Analysis of Data	
5.3	Use of SPSS in Political Science Research	
5.4	Methods of Citation and Styles of Reference	
5.5	Report Writing	

Reading List:

- Adams, John, Hafiz T.A.Khan and Robert Raeside (2014): *Research Methods for Business and Social Science Students*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Agnihotri V. (1980): *Techniques of Social Research*, New Delhi: M. N. Publishers.
- Aleaz, Bonita and Partha Pratim Basu (2019): *Revisiting Qualitative Methods in Social Science Research*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
- Baert, P. (2005): *Philosophy of the Social Sciences: Towards Pragmatis*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
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- Bryman, A. (1988): *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*, London: Unwin Hyman.
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- Davis, James (2005): *Terms of Inquiry: On the Theory and Practice of Political Science*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Denzin, Norman K. et al (eds.) (2011) *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Dwivedi, R. S. (1997): *Research Methods in Behavioural Science*, New Delhi: Macmillan India.
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- Gaur, Ajai S. and S. S. Gaur (2009): *Statistical Methods for Practice and Research: A Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS*, New Delhi: Response.
- Gee, James Paul (2011): *Introducing Discourse Analysis: From Grammar to Society*, New York: Routledge.
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- Hesser-Biber, Sharlene Nagy (2011): *Handbook of Feminist Research: Theory and Practice*, New Delhi:Sage.
- Hesser-Biber, Sharlene Nagy and Patricia Leavy (2006): *The Practice of Qualitative Research*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Hones, Rodney H. (2012): *Discourse Anlysis: A Resource Book for Students*, London: Routledge.
- Jayapalan N. (2000): *Research Methods in Political Science*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
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- Kellstedt, Paul. M, and Guy D. Whitten (2013): *The Fundamentals of Political Science Research*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Kapiszewski, Diana, et al (2015): *Field Research in Political Science: Practices and Principles*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kothari, C.R. (1990): *Research Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd.
- Kuhn, Thomas S. (2012): *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, Illinois: University of Chicago Press.

- Kumar, Ranjit (1999): *Research Methodology, A Step by Step Guide for Beginners*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Leavy, Patricia (2011): *Oral History: Understanding Qualitative Research*, London: Oxford University Press.
- Magee, Brian (1985): *Philosophy and the Real World: An Introduction to Karl Popper*, Chicago: Open Court.
- Malici, Akan and Elizabeth S. Smith (2018): *Political Science Research in Practice*, New York: Routledge.
- Marsh, C. (1982): *The Survey Method: The Contribution of Surveys to Sociological Explanation*. London: Unwin Hyman.
- Marsh, David, and Gerry Stoker (eds.) (2010): *Theory and Methods in Political Science*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- McNabb, David E. (2009): *Research Methods for Political Science: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, New Delhi: PHI Learning.
- Nath, Mukherji Partha (ed.) (2000): *Methodology in Social Research*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Neuman, W. Lawrence (2007): *Social Research Methods*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Norman, Blackie (2000): *Designing Social Research*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Popper, Karl (2002): *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, London: Routledge.
- Punch, K. F. (2007): *Developing Effective Research Proposals*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Ramazanoglu, Caroline and Janet Holland (2002): *Feminist Methodology: Challenges and Choices*, New Delhi: Sage.
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- Robson, C. (2002): *Real World Research*, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Roger, Trigg (2001): *Understanding Social Research*, Oxford: Blackwell.
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- Ryan, A. (1970): *The Philosophy of Social Sciences*, London: Macmillan.
- Ryan, A. (ed.) (1973): *The Philosophy of Social Explanation*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Seale, C. et. al. (1999): *The Quality of Qualitative Research*, London: Sage.
- Seale, C. (ed.) (2004): *Researching Society and Culture*, London: Sage.
- Shapiro, Ian, Rogers M. Smith and Tarek E. Masoud (eds.) (2004): *Problems and Methods in the Study of Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Warwick, Donald P. and Bulmer M. (eds.) (1993): *Social Research in Developing Countries: Surveys and Consciousness in the Third World*, Delhi: Research Press.
- Wilkinson, T.S. and Bhandarkar, P.L. (1984): *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*, New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Worrall, John and Gregory Currie (eds.) (1980): *Lakatos, Imre: The Methodology of Scientific Research Programmes, Philosophical Papers, Volume I*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Young, Pauline V. and Calvin F. Schmidt (2001): *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course	Type of Course	Hours per Week	Credits
PS010201	Political Sociology	Core	5	4
PS010202	Western Political Thought: Modern Traditions	Core	5	4
PS010203	Issues in Indian Politics	Core	5	4
PS010204	Indian Administration	Core	5	4
PS010205	Theoretical Foundations of International Relations	Core	5	4

PS010201: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: Moving beyond contemporary political issues and debates, this course aims to provide students with critical insights into the underlying forces that have their impact on political and social change. Students will be acquainted with the different approaches to the study of political sociology, the social basis of political power and the nature of state and civil society.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be equipped to analyse the relationship between society and politics, as well as the inter-relationships between individuals, groups, institutions, governments and their socio-economic and political environments. They will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the basic forces and factors that shape the world.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Approaches to the Study of Political Sociology	
1.1	Theorising Political Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope	
1.2	Liberal approach	15
1.3	Marxist Approach	
1.4	Postmodern Perspective	
2	Social Bases of Political Power	
2.1	Idea of Social Formation	
2.2	Social Basis of Political Power: Class and Caste	
2.3	Social Basis of Political Power: Gender	20
2.4	Social Basis of Political Power: Ethnicity	
2.5	Social Basis of Political Power: Religion	
2.6	Sanskritisation – Westernisation	
3	Issues in Contemporary Societies	
3.1	Processes of Decolonisation	
3.2	Religious and Secular Nationalism	15
3.3	Political Sociology of Ethnic Violence	
3.4	Secularisation and Post-secular Age	
4	Dependency and Development	
4.1	Stages of Economic Development: Liberal Perspective	
4.2	Stages of Economic Development: Marxist Perspective	
4.3	Stages of Economic Development: Dependency and Underdevelopment, Post-Development	20
4.4	Accumulation and Dispossession of Communities	
4.5	Development as Freedom – Capability and Well-being	
5	State and Civil Society	
5.1	State and Civil Society	
5.2	New Social Movements	
5.3	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs)	20
5.4	Nature of State: Capitalist State	
5.5	Socialist and Post-Socialist state	
5.6	Post-Colonial State, Welfare and Neo-Liberal States	
5.7	Media and New Public: Critical Issues	

Reading List:

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PS010202: WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT: MODERN TRADITIONS

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course intends to provide insights into the different traditions of Western political philosophy with a view to understanding various categories of philosophies, theories and ideologies in the modern world. It attempts to equip students to develop their own notions of socio-political issues. The conceptual development of the State and numerous philosophical formulations are an integral part of the study, so as to provide a basic philosophical foundation.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to demonstrate the ability to identify the dominant political discourses on liberalism, Marxism, sovereignty, justice etc. in a critical perspective so that the scope and limits of such traditions can be ascertained, both theoretically and historically.

Modules	Themes of Study	Hours
1	Social Contract Theory	
1.1	Renaissance – Enlightenment	
1.2	Thomas Hobbes: Human Nature, State of Nature, Nature of State	
1.3	Thomas Hobbes: Sovereignty, Absolutism, Individualism	
1.4	John Locke: Human Nature, State of Nature, Limited Government	15
1.5	John Locke: Private Property, Natural Rights	
1.6	Rousseau: Human Nature, State of Nature	
1.7	Rousseau: General Will, Popular Sovereignty	
2	Utilitarianism, Liberalism, Idealism	
2.1	Jeremy Bentham	
2.2	J S Mill	
2.3	Mary Wollstonecraft	20
2.4	Hegel	
2.5	T H Green	
3	Theories of State, Sovereignty and Justice	
3.1	Edmund Burke: Conservatism	
3.2	Harold Laski: Pluralism	
3.3	John Rawls: State and Justice	15
3.4	Robert Nozick: State and Justice	
4	Theories of State and Society	
4.1	Karl Popper: Open Society	
4.2	Hannah Arendt: Social Action	
4.3	Habermas: Communicative Action, Public Sphere	20
4.4	Frantz Fanon: Colonial Violence, National liberation	
5	Marxism and Neo-Marxism	
5.1	Karl Marx	
5.2	Lenin	
5.3	Mao	
5.4	Gramsci	20
5.5	Poulantzas	
5.6	Althusser	

Reading List:

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PS010203: ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course is envisaged to provide an understanding of contemporary social and political forces and practices, and their historical underpinnings in India. By providing insights into the institutions, structures and social forces, placed within the broader framework of democratic processes in the country, the paper instills a wider understanding of state-society dynamics.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the potentials and limits of democratic practices through insights derived from studying specific issues and themes. They will also be equipped to analyse the complex nature of state-society relations through their understanding of how social forces are constituted and function in relation to each other in the context of India.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Party System	20
1.1	Party System in India: General Features	
1.2	Major National Political Parties	
1.3	Emergence of Regional Political Parties	
1.4	Emergence of Coalition Politics in India	
2	Democratic Processes and Electoral Politics	15
2.1	Modes of Representation: Simple Majority, Proportional Representation	
2.2	Election Commission of India	
2.3	Factors influencing Electoral Politics	
2.4	Voting Behaviour	
2.5	Electoral Reforms	
3	Major Issues in India	20
3.1	Casteism	
3.2	Communalism	
3.3	Linguism and Regionalism	
3.4	Subnational and Separatist Movements, Ethnic Violence	
3.5	Terrorism	
3.6	Gender Based Violence	
3.7	Left-Wing Militancy	
4	Social Movements in India	20
4.1	Dalit and Tribal Movements	
4.2	Women's Movements	
4.3	Peasant and Labour Movements	
4.4	Anti-Corruption Movements	
4.5	LGBTQI Movements	
4.6	Environmental Movements	
5	State and Development	15
5.1	Nehruvian Model	
5.2	Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Programmes – MNREGA	
5.3	Impact of Economic Liberalisation	
5.4	Agrarian Crisis – Farmers Suicides	

Reading List:

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- Diwakar, Rekha (2017): *Party System in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Gupta, Sejuti Das (2019): *Class, Politics, and Agrarian Policies in Post-liberalisation India*, New Delhi: Cambridge.
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PS010204: INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives of the Course: The course is designed to offer insights into various aspects of public administration in India. It familiarizes students with the different methods of administration and basic administrative structures in India, as well as the various models of grievance redressal mechanisms in the administrative process.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be equipped to demonstrate an understanding of the processes and structures of public administration and decentralisation in India. They will be able to analyse decentralised planning and development and explain contemporary issues and challenges in the implementation of decentralised governance and development. They will also be able to think critically about the Panchayat Raj system and its operations at the grass root level.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Evolution of Indian Administration	15
1.1	Ancient Administration: Kautilya	
1.2	Medieval Administration: Rajputs and Sultanate	
1.3	Mughal Administration	
1.4	British Administration	
1.5	Administrative Reforms: Gorwala Report, Appleby Report 1 & 2, Administrative Reforms Commission	
2	Administrative Structure in India	20
2.1	Recruitment: UPSC and SPSC	
2.2	Central Secretariat: Ministries and Departments	
2.3	PMO and Cabinet Secretariat	
2.4	Planning Commission and NITI Aayog	
2.5	Public Corporations	
2.6	Boards – Independent Regulatory Commission	
2.7	CAG – Estimate Committee – PAC	
3	Good Governance	15
3.1	Transparency and Accountability	
3.2	RTI – Citizens Charter	
3.3	Grievance Redressal Mechanisms: Ombudsman – Lokpal	
3.4	Lok Ayukta – Central Vigilance Commission	
4	State Administration and Administrative Reforms	20
4.1	Governor	
4.2	Chief Minister and Council of Ministers	
4.3	State Secretariat	
4.4	District Administration – District Collector	
4.5	Administrative Reforms Commissions of Kerala	
5	Panchayati Raj Institutions	20
5.1	Historical background of PRI	
5.2	Constitutional Framework: 73rd Amendment	
5.3	Constitutional Framework: 74th Amendment	
5.4	Gramasabha: Structure and Functions	
5.5	Decentralised Planning and Inclusion of Marginalized Sections	

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- Maheswari, S.R. (2009): *Indian Administration*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Maheshwari, S.R. (2005): *Public Administration in India: The Higher Civil Service*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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PS010205: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to familiarise students with the various theoretical traditions in International Relations as they have evolved over the years, providing a brief profile of the state of the art of the discipline. It also strives to provide an understanding of some of the key concepts in the realm of International Relations. It is designed to instill in students an appreciation of the significance of theorising international relations and the importance of theories and concepts in understanding the international system.

Learning Outcomes: By the end of the course students will be able to demonstrate a broad understanding of International Relations, its major theoretical traditions and concepts. They will be able to apply conceptual tools to understand, analyse and interpret events and processes in contemporary international politics. They will also possess the skills necessary to think critically and communicate effectively about international relations.

Module	Themes of Study	Hours
1	Evolution and Mainstream Approaches to the Study of International Relations 1.1 Evolution of the Discipline 1.2 Realism 1.3 Neorealism 1.4 Liberal Internationalism 1.5 Neoliberalism 1.6 International Society/English School	20
2	Positivist Theories 2.1 Systems Theory 2.2 Game Theory 2.3 Communication Theory 2.4 Decision-Making Theory 2.5 Functionalism – Neofunctionalism	20
3	Alternative Approaches 3.1 Marxism 3.2 Dependency Theory 3.3 World Systems Analysis 3.4 Poststructuralism 3.5 Postmodernism 3.6 Social Constructivism 3.7 Postcolonialism 3.8 Feminism	25
4	Key Concepts - I 4.1 Power and International Relations 4.2 Ideology and International Relations 4.3 Security: Traditional and Non-traditional Perspectives 4.4 Collective Security	15

5	Key Concepts - II	
5.1	Diaspora and International Relations	10
5.2	Global Justice	
5.3	Cosmopolitanism	

Reading List:

- Amin, Samir (1990): *Delinking: Towards a Polycentric World*, London: Zed Books.
- Bajpai, Kanti and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.) (2005): *International Relations in India: Bringing Theory Back Home*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
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- Beardsworth, Richard (2011): *Cosmopolitanism and International Relations Theory*, Cambridge: Polity.
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- Burchill, Scott and Andrew Linklater (eds.) (2015): *Theories of International Relations*, Houndmills: Palgrave.
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- Dougherty, James E. and Robert L.Pfaltzgraff Jr. (1990): *Contending Theories of International Relations*, New York: HarperCollins.
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- Edkins, Jenny and Nick Vaughan-Williams (eds.) (2009): *Critical Theorists and International Relations*, London: Routledge.
- Enloe, Cynthia (2001): *Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making Feminist Sense of International Relations*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
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- Frankel, Joseph (1973): *Contemporary International Theory and the Behaviour of States*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Varadarajan, Latha (2012): *The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press.
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THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course	Type of Course	Hours per Week	Credits
PS010301	Human Rights	Core	5	4
PS010302	Political Thought: Indian Tradition	Core	5	4
PS010303	State, Society and Polity in Kerala	Core	5	4
PS010304	Comparative Politics	Core	5	4
PS010305	Issues in International Politics	Core	5	4

PS010301: HUMAN RIGHTS

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course aims to facilitate a critical understanding of the concept of human rights and the different approaches to it. Besides the international initiatives to protect and promote human rights, it focuses on the major issues as well as the institutions and initiatives for the protection of human rights in the specific context of India with the objective of sensitising students to human rights concerns and the mechanisms available for the protection of the same.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of the course students will be able to demonstrate a theoretical as well as practical understanding of human rights. They will be equipped to perceive and analyse contemporary issues from a rights perspective and will be aware of the institutional mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Conceptualising Human Rights 1.1 Meaning, Nature, and Historical Development 1.2 Approaches to Human Rights: Liberal Approach 1.3 Marxian and Third World Approaches 1.4 Feminist Approaches 1.5 Generations of Human Rights 1.6 Universalism vs. Cultural Relativism	20
2	Human Rights: International Initiatives 2.1 UN and the Protection of Human Rights: UDHR 2.2 International Covenants: ICCPR, ICESCR 2.3 UN Human Rights Council 2.4 Geneva Convention 1949, Helsinki Declaration 1964, Vienna Declaration 1993 2.5 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P)	15
3	Institutionalising Human Rights in India 3.1 Constitutional Provisions: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy 3.2 Judiciary: Public Interest Litigation 3.3 National Human Rights Commission of India 3.4 State Human Rights Commission 3.5 National Commission for Women	15
4	Human Rights Concerns 4.1 Terrorism and Religious Fundamentalism 4.2 Human Rights Concerns of Women and Children in Conflict Zones 4.3 Human Trafficking 4.4 Media and Human Rights 4.5 Right to Privacy and Issues of Surveillance 4.6 Development and Displacement: Case of Narmada Valley	20

5	Protecting Human Rights	
5.1	Farmers Movements in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	
5.2	Labour and Human Rights: Pempilai Orumai	
5.3	Global Agencies: Amnesty International, International Committee of the Red Cross	20
5.4	Agencies in India: PUCL, PUDR	

Reading List:

- Addicott, Jeffrey F., et al. (2011): *Globalization, International Law, and Human Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Agosie, Marjorie (2002): *Women, Gender, and Human Rights: A Global Perspective*, London: Rutgers.
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- Bhatia, Gautam (2019): *The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts*, New Delhi: Harper Collins.
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- Monshipouri, Mahmood (2017): *Information Politics, Protests, and Human Rights in the Digital Age*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Peetush, Ashwani and Jay Drydyk (2015): *Human Rights: India and the West*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Ray, Arun (2004): *National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning And Future Prospects*, New Delhi: Atlantic.
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- Zyberi, Gentian (2016): *An Institutional Approach to the Responsibility to Protect*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

PS010302: POLITICAL THOUGHT: INDIAN TRADITION

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: A detailed Indian philosophical base is defined as part of the course. The aim is to introduce students to the rudiments of Indian political thought, a tradition that spreads across the colonial context as well as postcolonial conditions in India.

Learning Outcomes: The study of Indian traditions in political thought will enable students to acquire insights useful for understanding contemporary Indian society and politics. They will be equipped with the tools of analysis to comprehend the wide spectrum of Indian traditions in political thought from ancient times.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Ancient Indian Political Thought	
1.1	Nature and Sources of Indian Political Thought	
1.2	Manu: Social and Political Ideas	20
1.3	Kautilya: Theory of State	
1.4	Buddhism, Jainism	
2	Modernity and Social Reform	
2.1	Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Rational Critique of Religion and Society	
2.2	Dayanand Saraswati: Religious Revivalism	15
2.3	Jyotiba Phule: Caste Slavery	
2.4	Pandita Ramabai: Women's Emancipation	
2.5	Sree Narayana Guru: Critique of Tradition	
3	Streams of Nationalist Thought	
3.1	Vivekananda: Indian Nationalism	
3.2	Gopal Krishna Gokhale: Moderate Nationalism	20
3.3	Aurobindo Ghosh: Spiritual Nationalism	
3.4	E.V. Ramasamy: Rationalism and Self Respect	
3.5	Mohammad Iqbal: Pan Islamism; Savarkar: Hindu Nationalism	
4	Democracy, Socialism and Sarvodaya	
4.1	M. N. Roy: New Humanism	
4.2	Jawaharlal Nehru: Secularism, Democratic Socialism	
4.3	B. R. Ambedkar: Annihilation of Caste, Social Democracy	20
4.4	Vinoba Bhave: Sarvodaya	
4.5	Jayaprakash Narayan: Total Revolution	
4.6	Ram Manohar Lohia: New Socialism	
4.7	E.M.S. Namboodiripad: Social Transformation	
5	Gandhian Philosophy	
5.1	Truth and Non Violence	
5.2	Swaraj and Swadeshi	15
5.3	Critique of Modernity	
5.4	On Nationalism: Gandhi and Tagore	
5.5	Gram Swaraj/Decentralised Democracy	

Reading List:

- Ambedkar, B.R. (2014): *Annihilation of Caste: The Annotated Critical Edition*, New Delhi: Navayana.
- Arumugham M (1978): *Socialist Thought in India: Contribution of Ram Manohar Lohia*, New Delhi: Sterling.
- Bakshi, S.R. (1994): *Aurobindo Ghosh: Revolutionary and Reformer*, New Delhi: South Asia Books.
- Bapat, Ram (1995): "Pandita Ramabai: Faith and Reason in the Shadow of the East and West," in Vasudha Dalmia and H. Von Stietencron (eds.), *Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Tradition and National Identity*, New Delhi: Sage.
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- Chatterjee, Partha (1994): *Nation and its Fragments*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Krishnan, Asokan Vengassery (2018): *Sree Narayana Guru*, New Delhi: Konark.
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- Omvelt, Gail (1991): *Dalits and the Democratic Revolutions: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage.
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PS010303: STATE, SOCIETY AND POLITY IN KERALA

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course aspires to create an in-depth understanding of modern Kerala, its society, polity and economy. It has been structured to provide a detailed account of the evolution of socio-political processes, social and political movements, governmental actions, etc. that led to the formation of present day Kerala. The course also gives a comprehensive analysis of Kerala economy, its contemporary challenges and the problems faced by some of the important sections of the state.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course students will develop a comprehensive knowledge about Kerala society, polity and economy. The course will equip students with the necessary skills to analyse key issues in Kerala politics and society.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Making of Modern Kerala	20
1.1	Caste and Class Structure in 19 th Century Kerala	
1.2	Impact of Colonialism and Role of Missionaries	
1.3	Commencement of Social Reform – Sree Narayana Guru	
1.4	Social Reformers: Ayyankali, Poikayil Appachan	
1.5	Rise of Representative Institutions	
2	Emergence of Social and Political Movements	15
2.1	Channar Revolt	
2.2	Malayali and Ezhava Memorial	
2.3	Temple Entry Movements: Vaikom and Guruvayoor	
2.4	Abstention Movement	
2.5	Emergence of National Movement, Trade Unions, Peasant Movements, Communist Parties	
3	Formation of Keralam and Political Processes	20
3.1	Aikya Kerala Movement, Vimochana Samaram	
3.2	Electoral Politics – Coalition Politics – Emerging Trends	
3.3	Major Political Parties in Kerala	
3.4	Interest Groups: Caste, Religious and Community Groups	
3.5	Peoples Planning Programme	
4	Political Economy of Kerala	20
4.1	Land Reform	
4.2	Land Rights in Contemporary Kerala	
4.3	Kerala Model of Development: Features and Challenges	
4.4	Labour Migration from Kerala	
4.5	Migrant Labour to Kerala: Economic and Social Implications	
4.6	Major Sectors of the Economy – Emerging Trends	
4.7	Poverty Alleviation: Kudumbasree	
5	Marginalised Groups and Social Movements in Kerala	15
5.1	Socio-Economic Issues of Dalits and Adivasis	
5.2	Problems of Women and Transgenders	
5.3	Environmental Issues in Kerala – Gadgil and Kasturirangan Reports – Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act, 2008	
5.4	Environmental Movements: Silent Valley and Plachimada	

Reading List:

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- Mammen, P.M (1981): *Communism vs Communalism; A study of Socio-Religious Communities and Political Parties in Kerala:1892-1970* (Calcutta: Minerva)

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- Raman, K. Ravi (ed.) (2010): *Development, Democracy and the State: Critiquing the Kerala Model of Development*, Abingdon: Routledge
- Ramanathaiyer, Sundar and Stewart MacPherson (2019): *Social Development in Kerala: Illusion or Reality?* Abingdon: Routledge.
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- Zacharia, K.C. (2012): *Kerala's Gulf Connection, 1998-2011: Economic and Social Impact of Migration*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
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PS010304: COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The aim of the course is to introduce the fundamental concepts and principles of comparative politics and also to recognize/appreciate its relevance in the field of political inquiry. The course acquaints students with the methods, approaches and theories in comparative politics which in turn highlight the worth of comparison/comparative logic in political studies. The course also intends to familiarise students with a wide range of existing and emerging issues and processes in comparative politics. The course will be broadly based on examples drawn from both Western and Non-Western political systems – United States, Britain, Canada, France, India and China. Other countries are also identified in specific contexts.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course, students should be able to describe the basic approaches, themes and concepts that are used in comparative politics; gain informed perspectives and have deeper viewpoints about the building blocks and processes in comparative politics; comprehend the distinctiveness and dynamism of comparative political inquiry; identify on-going socio-political-economic processes, emerging concerns and also subject them to critical and careful comparative inquiry; explain the political systems, forms of governments, ideologies, social forces and its consequences for continents and countries; and apply tools and techniques learned from comparative politics to study new cases, and emerging social processes across political systems in the globalising era.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Introduction and Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics	15
1.1	Nature and Scope of Comparative Political Inquiry	
1.2	Institutional and New Institutional Approaches	
1.3	Systems Approach – Input-Output Analysis – Structural Functional Analysis	
1.4	Class and Development Approaches	
2	Categories of Comparative Analysis	15
2.1	Political Modernisation, Political Development	
2.2	Political Socialisation, Political Culture and Civic Culture	
2.3	Pressure Groups and Interest Groups	
2.4	Types of Party Systems – Theories of Representation (Maurice Duverger, Giovanni Sartori, Norberto Bobbio)	
3	Constitutions and Constitutionalism (US, Britain, France, India, China, Switzerland)	20
3.1	Parliamentary System	
3.2	Presidential System	
3.3	Quasi Presidential System – Plural Executive	
3.4	Unitary System – Federal System	
3.5	Socialist State	
3.6	Theocratic State: Iran; Failed State: Afghanistan	
3.7	Social Democratic State: Norway; Consociational Democracy: Lebanon	

4	Modern Social Revolutions	
4.1	Modern and Postmodern Revolutions	
4.2	Bourgeois: French Revolution	
4.3	Socialist: Russian Revolution	
4.4	Religious: Iranian Revolution	
4.5	Postmodern: Arab Spring and Anti-Globalisation Protests	20
5	Democracy, Class and Culture	
5.1	Elite Theories of Democracy and Power: Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca	
5.2	Elite Theories of Democracy and Power: Robert Michels, C. Wright Mills	
5.3	Pluralism and Polyarchy: Robert Dahl	
5.4	Socialist Society and New Class: Milovan Djilas	
5.5	Network Society and Digital Divide	
5.6	Multiculturalism and Transnational Migration: Case of Canada	20

Reading List:

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- Almond, Gabriel (August 1956): "Comparative Political Systems," *Journal of Politics*, xviii(3): 395 – 396.
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- Stepan, Juan Linz Alfred (1996): *Problems of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: Southern Europe, South America, and Post Communist Europe*, Baltimore MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Stiglitz, Joseph E (2002): *Globalization and Its Discontents*, New York: Norton.
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- Wiards, H.J. (2005): *Comparative Politics: Critical Concepts in Political Science*, London: Routledge.
- Wolf, Martin (2004): *Why Globalization Works*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
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PS010305: ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to acquaint students with the dominant features and concerns of the contemporary global system. It discusses a range of themes in international politics with a view to developing critical insights on contemporary questions.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of contemporary international politics and will be able to analyse and explain contemporary international phenomena. They will possess the skills necessary to think critically and communicate effectively on international politics. They will also be able to recognize issues of social justice in global contexts and appreciate the rights and responsibilities of global citizenship.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	The International System	20
1.1	Evolution of the International System	
1.2	Post-Cold War International System: Unipolarism, Multipolarism	
1.3	Non-State Actors in International Politics	
1.4	Global South: Poverty, Food Crises	
1.5	Politics of Aid	
2	Political Economy of International Relations	20
2.1	International Financial System: IMF	
2.2	World Bank	
2.3	International Trade Regime: WTO	
2.4	Intellectual Property Rights – TRIPS, TRIMS	
2.5	Imperialism and Neocolonialism	
3	Peace and Conflict	15
3.1	Changing Nature and Types of Wars	
3.2	Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Case of Rwanda	
3.3	Global Arms Trade	
3.4	Terrorism and Counterterrorism	
3.5	Issues of Democratic Transition – Arab Spring (Tunisia)	
4	Contemporary Global Concerns	15
4.1	International Migration and International Relations	
4.2	Global Refugee Crises	
4.3	Gender Justice: Gender Based Violence in Conflict Zones	
4.4	Populism in World Politics	
4.5	Social Media and International Relations	
5	Global Governance and International Alignments	20
5.1	United Nations: Challenges of Maintaining International Peace and Security	
5.2	Arms Control and Disarmament: NPT, CTBT	
5.3	Protection of the Global Commons: Issues and Challenges	
5.4	Regionalism: European Union, ASEAN	
5.5	International Alignments: BRICS, G20	
5.6	Belt and Road Initiative	

Reading List:

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- Ohmae, Kenichi (2005): *The End of the Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economies*, London: Harper Collins.
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- Pevehouse, Jon C. and Joshua S. Goldstein (2017): *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Reus-Smit, Christian and Duncan Snidal (eds.) (2010): *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rodrik, Dani (2011): *The Globalization Paradox: Democracy and the Future of the World Economy*, New York: Norton.
- Salmon, Trevor C. (2008): *Issues in International Relations*, New York: Routledge.
- Sanford, Victoria et al. (2016): *Gender Violence in Peace and War: States of Complicity*, New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.
- Sen, Amartya (1981): *Poverty and Famines: Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*, Oxford: Cavendish.
- Singer, P.W and Emerson T. Brooking (2018): *LikeWar: The Weaponization of Social Media*, New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- Snarr, Michael T. and D.Neil Snarr (eds.) (2007): *Introducing Global Issues*, Boulder Colorado: Lynne Reinner and New Delhi: Viva.
- Spandler, Kilian (2019): *Regional Organizations in International Society: ASEAN, the EU and the Politics of Normative Arguing*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Tan, Andrew T.H (ed) (2015): *The Global Arms Trade: A Handbook*, London: Routledge.
- Taylor, Paul (2006): *International Organization in the Age of Globalization*, London: Continuum and New Delhi: Viva.
- Thakur, Ramesh (2006): *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Vasquea, John (2001): *The War Puzzle*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Viotti, Paul R. and Mark V. Kauppi (2012): *International Relations and World Politics*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Wallace, William (2001): *Non-State Actors in World Politics*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Weiner, Myron (1995): *The Global Migration Crisis*, New York: HarperCollins.
- Wenger, Andreas and Doron Zimmermann (2010): *International Relations: From the Cold War to the Globalized World*, New Delhi: Viva Books.

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Title of the Course	Type of Course	Hours per Week	Credits
PS010401	Politics of Social Justice in India	Core	5	4
PS010402	India's Foreign Policy	Core	5	4
PS8xxxxx	Elective	Elective	5	2
PS8xxxxx	Elective	Elective	5	2
PS8xxxxx	Elective	Elective	5	2

PS010401: POLITICS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE IN INDIA

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course is designed to familiarise students with the theory and practice of social justice focusing on the case of India. It deals with the issues of social justice of marginalised groups in India. The course also addresses the notion of social justice as stipulated in the Constitution of India. It is devised to inculcate a sense of justice and humane values among students.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be able to demonstrate a deep understanding of the concept of social justice and its wider ramifications, particular with regard to the marginalized sections in India. They will also reflect a sense of social commitment based on the insights derived from the course.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Theories of Social justice	20
1.1	Distributive and Procedural Justice	
1.2	Liberal Theories of Justice: Rawls, Amartya Sen	
1.3	Libertarian Theory of Justice: Nozick	
1.4	Egalitarian Theory of Justice: Dworkin	
1.5	Indian Notions of Social Justice: Ambedkar	
1.6	Marxist Notions of Social Justice	
2	Indian Constitution and Social Justice	15
2.1	Preamble – Fundamental Rights (Articles 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 29, 30)	
2.2	Directive Principles (Articles 38, 39, 46) – Special Provisions Relating to Specific Classes (Articles 330-342)	
2.3	Judiciary and Social Justice: Mohammed Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum and Others, AIR 1985 SC 945	
2.4	Mary Roy v. The State of Kerala, AIR 1986 SCR (1) 371	
2.5	Navtej Singh Johar & Others v. Union of India, 2018, 10 SCC 1	
3	Dimensions of Social Justice in India	20
3.1	Globalization and Privatisation of Common Resources	
3.2	Development and Displacement: Posco, Polavaram Projects	
3.3	Social Justice of Indigenous People: Forest Regulation Act 2006	
3.4	Issues of Environmental Justice in India: Bhopal Gas Tragedy	
3.5	NGOs and the Protection of Social Justice in India: NAPM	
4	Social Categories and Social Inclusion	20
4.1	Caste, Untouchability and Graded Inequality	
4.2	Social Justice and Differently Abled (Problems of Ableism, Need for Inclusive Environment and Legislative Measures in Favour of Differently Abled)	
4.3	Social Justice and Children (POSCO, JJ CPC Act 2015)	
4.4	Minority Rights and Status of Minorities in India	
4.5	Social Justice of Refugees and Migrant Workers	

5	Affirmative Action	
5.1	Affirmative Action in India: Rationale, Historical Background	
5.2	Decentralised Governance and Politics of Inclusion	
5.3	Status of Women – Gender Mainstreaming	15
5.4	Status of LGBTQI	
5.5	Class Dimensions of Deprivation – 103 rd Constitutional Amendment Act	

Reading List:

- Ackerly, Brooke A. (2018): *Just Responsibility: A Human Rights Theory of Global Justice*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Austin, Granville (1964): *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, London, Oxford University Press.
- Bhargava, Rajeev (2008): *Justice: Political, Social, Juridical (Governance)*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Boucher, David and Paul Kelly (1998): *Social Justice: From Hume to Walzer*, London: Routledge.
- Butler, Judith and Joan Scott (eds.) (1992): *Feminists Theorise the Political*, New York: Routledge.
- Deshpande, Ashwini (2017): *The Grammar of Caste: Economic Discrimination in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Deshpande, Ashwini (2013): *Affirmative Action in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dryzek, John S. (1997): *The Politics of the Earth: Environmental Discourses*, Oxford: Oxford University press.
- Guha, Ramachandra (2000): *Environmentalism*, New Delhi: Oxford University press.
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- Gupta, A C. (1997): *Politics of Democracy and Decentralisation in India*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
- Gupta, D.N. and Chandrachur Singh (2003): *Human Rights: Acts, Statutes and Constitutional Provisions*, New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Hasan, Zoya (2018): *Agitation to Legislation: Negotiating Equity and Justice in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.) (2011): *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Jayaraman, N. (2005): *On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives*, New Delh: Sage.
- Jensenius, Francesca R. (2017): *Social Justice through Inclusion: The Consequences of Electoral Quotas in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kaldor, Mary (2007): *Global Civil Society 2006/7*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Kannabiran, Kalpana (2012): *Tools of Justice: Non-discrimination and the Indian Constitution*, New Delhi: Routledge.
- Kashwan, Prakash (2018): *Democracy in the Woods: Environmental Conservation and Social Justice in India, Tanzania and Mexico*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kaviraj, Sudipta and Sunil Khilnani (eds.) (2001): *Civil Society: History and Possibilities*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kean, John (2003): *Global Civil Society?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kothari, Jayna (2012): *The Future of Disability Law in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

- Kulkarni, V.M (1979): *Residential Programmes for Destitute Children, Organization and Administration*, New Delhi: National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development.
- Kumar, A.K. Shiva et al. (2015): *India's Children: Essays On Social Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press..
- Kumar, Ved (2010): *The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kymlicka, W (1989): *Liberalism, Community and Culture*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Lakshman, Narayan (2011): *Patrons of the Poor: Caste Politics and Policymaking in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Lele, Sharachandra and Ajit Menon (2014): *Democratizing forest Governance in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Marx, Karl and Frederick Engels (1969): *Marx/Engels Selected Works*, Vol I, Moscow: Progress Publishers
- Mohanty, Ranjita (2018): *Democratizing Development: Struggles for Rights and Social Justice in India*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Murdoch, J. (1977): *Review of Caste in India*, Jaipur: Rawat.
- Nilsen, Alf Gunvald Nilsen (2015): *New Subaltern Politics: Reconceptualizing Hegemony and Resistance in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Nozick, Robert (1980): *Anarchy, State and Utopia*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rawls, John (1971): *A Theory of Justice*, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
- Rumi, Ahmed (2015): *Rights of Persons with Disability in India*, New Delhi: Independent Publishing Platform.
- Sen, Amartya (2009): *The Idea of Justice*, New Delhi: Penguin Books.
- Sen, Amartya (1999): *Development as Freedom*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Shah, Alpha, et al. (2018): *Ground Down by Growth: Tribe, Caste, Class, and Inequality in Twenty-First Century India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Thorat, Sukhadeo and Katherine S. Newman (eds.) (2010): *Blocked by Caste: Economic Discrimination in Modern India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Vijayan, P.P. (2006): *Reservation Policy and Judicial Activism*, New Delhi: Vedam Books.
- Weisskopf, Thomas E. (2004): *Affirmative Action in the United States and India: A Comparative Perspective*, London: Routledge.

PS010402: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Total Credits: 4

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to provide students with insights into the fundamentals of India's foreign policy – the theoretical, institutional and practical underpinnings of foreign policy within the broader historical, regional and international setting. It strives to familiarise students with the basic principles, objectives, structures and processes of India's foreign policy, together with its engagements with international institutions, regions and nations, as well as some of the major issues and challenges of foreign policy.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course students will be able to critically evaluate India's foreign policy and its engagements with the international system. They will be equipped with the framework to understand the changing contours and intricacies of foreign policy making and discern the motivations and goals driving policy decisions. They will also be able to critically identify and discuss the changing contours and key issues surrounding the history and development of India's foreign policy.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Foundations and Making of Foreign Policy	20
1.1	Basic Determinants of India's Foreign Policy	
1.2	Objectives and Principles	
1.3	Structures and Processes in the Making of Foreign Policy	
1.4	India and Non-Alignment	
1.5	Post-Cold War Foreign Policy	
2	India and the Global South	20
2.1	India and Afghanistan, Bangladesh	
2.2	India and Sri Lanka	
2.3	India and Nepal, Bhutan	
2.4	India and Pakistan	
2.5	India's Look East/Act East Policies: Relations with Southeast Asia	
2.6	India and West Asia: Look West Policy	
2.7	India and Africa	
3	Relations with Major Powers and Organisations	20
3.1	India and the United States	
3.2	India and Russia	
3.3	India and China	
3.4	India and EU	
3.5	India and the Commonwealth	
4	International Organisations and Defence Policy	15
4.1	India and the United Nations	
4.2	India and SAARC	
4.3	India's Nuclear Policy	
4.4	Policies of Arms Control and Disarmament: India and NPT	
4.5	India and CTBT	

5	Issues and Challenges	15
5.1	Globalization and India's Economic Policy	
5.2	Negotiation Strategies in International Organisations: IPCC	
5.3	Challenges of International Terrorism	
5.4	India and its Global Diaspora	

Reading List:

- Abraham, Itty (2014): *How India Became Territorial: Foreign Policy, Diaspora, Geopolitics*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Bajpai, Kanti P. and Harsh V. Pant (2013): *India's Foreign Policy: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bandyopadhyaya, Jayantanuja (2003): *The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Processes and Personalities*, New Delhi: Allied.
- Blarel, Nicolas (2014): *The Evolution of India's Israel Policy: Continuity, Change and Compromise Since 1922*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chandran, Suba and Jabin T. Jacob (2011): *India's Foreign Policy: Old Problems, New Challenges*, New York: Macmillan.
- Chatterjee, Shibashis (2019): *India's Spatial Imaginations of South Asia: Power, Commerce and Community*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chaudhuri, Rudra (2014): *Forged in Crisis: India and the United States Since 1947*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Damodaran A. (2010): *India, Climate Change and the Global Commons: Encircling the Seamless*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dubash, Navroz (2011): *Handbook on Climate Change and India: Development, Politics and Governance*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dubey, Muchkund (2012): *India's Foreign Policy: Coping with the Changing World*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Engelmeier, Tobias F. (2009): *Nation-Building and Foreign Policy in India: An Identity-Strategy Conflict*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- Ganguly, Sumit, Nicholas Blarel, et al. (2018): *The Oxford Handbook of India's National Security*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ganguly, Sumit (2019): *Indian Foreign Policy: Oxford India Short Introductions*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ganguly, Sumit (ed.) (2010): *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- George, Varghese K. (2018): *Open Embrace: India-US Ties in the Age of Modi and Trump*, New Delhi: Penguin.
- Ghosh, Anjali (2009): *A History of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Grare, Frederic (2017): *India Turns East: International Engagement and US-China Rivalry*, New Delhi: Penguin Random House.
- Haqqani, Husain (2016): *India vs Pakistan: Why Can't We Just be Friends?* New Delhi: Juggernaut.
- Harshe, Rajen and K.M.Seethi (eds.) (2005): *Engaging with the World: Critical Reflections on India's Foreign Policy*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- Hegde, Radha Sarma and Ajaya Kumar Sahoo (2017): *Routledge Handbook of the Indian Diaspora*, London: Routledge.
- Jha, S.K. (1994): *India and the Commonwealth*, New Delhi: Neha.
- Kanwal, Gurmeet (ed.) (2016): *The New Arthashastra: A Security Strategy for India*, New Delhi: HarperCollins.

- Karnad, Bharat (2015): *Why India Is Not A Great Power (Yet)*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Khilnani, Sunil et al. (2014): *Non-Alignment 2.0: A Foreign and Strategic Policy for India in the 21st Century*, New Delhi: Viking.
- Lintner, Bertil (2016): *Great Game East: India, China and the Struggle for Asia's Most Volatile Frontier*, New Delhi: HarperCollins.
- Malone, David M. (2014): *Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Malone, David M. et al (ed.) (2017): *The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mattoo, Amitabh and Happymon Jacob (2010): *Shaping India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Haranand.
- Menon, Shivshankar (2018): *Choices: Inside the Making of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Penguin.
- Mohan, C. Raja (2015): *Modi's World: Expanding India's Sphere of Influence*, New Delhi: HarperCollins India.
- Mohan, C. Raja (2004): *Crossing the Rubicon: The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, Houndmills: Palgrave.
- Muni, S.D. and Rahul Mishra (2019): *India's Eastward Engagement*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Nambiar, Satish (2008): *For the Honour of India: A History of Indian Peacekeeping*, New Delhi: Lancer.
- Ogden, Chris (2017): *Indian National Security*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Pande, Aparna (2017): *From Chanakya to Modi: Evolution of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: HarperCollins.
- Pant, Harsh V. (2019): *New Directions in India's Foreign Policy: Theory and Praxis*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pant, Harsh V. (2014): *India's Afghan Muddle: A Lost Opportunity*, New Delhi: Harper Collins.
- Paul, T.V. (2005): *The India-Pakistan Conflict: An Enduring Rivalry*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Perkovich, George (2002): *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation*, Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Raghavan, T.C.A. (2017): *The People Next Door: The Curious History of India's Relations with Pakistan*, New Delhi: HarperCollins.
- Rana, A.P. (1994): *Imperatives of Non-alignment: A Conceptual Study of India's Foreign Policy Strategy in the Nehru Period*, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Saran, Shyam (2017): *How India Sees The World: From Kautilya to Modi: Kautilya to the 21st Century*, New Delhi: Juggernaut.
- Sawhney, Pravin and Ghazala Wahab (2017): *Dragon on Our Doorstep: Managing China Through Military Power*, New Delhi: Aleph.
- Scott, David (2011): *Handbook of India's International Relations*, London: Routledge.
- Sikri, Rajiv (2013): *Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Sage
- Tharoor, Shashi (2012): *Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century*, New Delhi: Allen Lane.
- Venkateswar, Sita and Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (eds.) (2016): *Globalisation and the Challenges of Development in Contemporary India*, New York: Springer.

ELECTIVE COURSES

PS800401: ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICS

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives of the Course: The course offers various theoretical and conceptual insights into issues relating to environment and politics. It provides an understanding of environmentalism and diverse ecological perspectives. It also attempts to familiarise students with various structures, processes and policies both at national and international levels for the protection of the environment.

Learning Outcomes: Students will obtain the skills to critically evaluate global and domestic policies towards the protection of the environment and natural resources. The course will enable students to be ecologically sensitive. They will also be equipped to discuss and think about solutions to the different environmental problems and challenges being faced today.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Environmentalism	15
1.1	Evolution of Environmentalism	
1.2	Impact of Industrial Revolution	
1.3	Environment and Development	
1.4	Man-Nature Relationship: Anthropocentrism v. Ecocentrism	
2	Ecological Perspectives	20
2.1	Gandhian: Sarvodaya	
2.2	Marxist: Ecological Rift, Alienation	
2.3	Liberal: Individualism, Private Property, Natural Rights	
2.4	Free Market Environmentalism	
3	Green Politics	15
3.1	Ideology of Green Politics	
3.2	Ecofeminism	
3.3	Eco-anarchism	
3.4	Eco-capitalism	
3.5	Evolution of Green Political Parties	
4	Global Environmental Governance and Movements	20
4.1	Theoretical Perspectives: Natural Capital – Global Commons – Precautionary Principle – Pollutor Pays Principle	
4.2	North-South Environmental Debate – Alternative Visions of Development	
4.3	UN Bodies and the Protection of the Environment: UNEP, UNCED	
4.4	Major UN Conferences, Treaties and Conventions	
4.5	Global Environmental Movements: International Union for Conservation of Nature, WWF	
4.6	Club of Rome, Sierra Club, Green Peace, WWF	
5	India and Protection of the Environment	20
5.1	Constitutional Provisions	
5.2	National Environmental Policies: Environment Protection Act 1986, National Environment Policy 2006	

5.3	National Structures: Pollution Control Board, National Biodiversity Authority	
5.4	National Green Tribunal	
5.5	State Biodiversity Boards – Local Self-Government Initiatives: Biodiversity Management Committees	
5.6	Major Environmental Movements in India: Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan	
5.7	Appiko, Kudankulam Anti-Nuclear Movement	

Reading List:

- Adams, W.M. (1991): *Green Development: Environment and Sustainability in the Third World*, London: Routledge.
- Alam, S. (2008): *Sustainable Development and Free Trade: Institutional Approaches*, New York: Routledge.
- Anderson, T. L., and D.R. Leal (2001): *Free Market Environmentalism*, New York: Palgrave.
- Arnold, David and Ramachandra Guha (eds.) (1996): *Nature, Culture & Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Barrow, C.J. (2006): *Environmental Management for Sustainable Development*, New York: Routledge.
- Barry, John (2007): *Environment and Social Theory*, Abingdon, London: Routledge.
- Barry, John (2002): *Rethinking Green Politics: Nature, Virtue and Progress*, London: Earthscan.
- Baxter, Brian (1999): *Ecologism*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Baviskar, Amita (1996): *In the Belly of the River*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Biehl, Janet (1991): *Rethinking Ecofeminist Politics*, Boston, MA.: South End Press,
- Bingh, R. B. and S. Misra (1996): *Environmental Law in India*, New Delhi: Concept.
- Calvert Peter and Susan Calvert (1999): *The South, The North and the Environment*, London: Pinter.
- Chambers, W. Bradnee and Jessica F. Green eds. (2005): *Reforming International Environmental Governance: From Institutional Limits to Innovative Reforms*, Tokyo: UN University.
- Conca, Ken (2015): *An Unfinished Foundation: The United Nations and Global Environmental Governance*, New York: Oxford.
- Connelly, James, et al. (2012): *Politics and the Environment: From Theory to Practice*, London: Routledge.
- Divan, S. and Armin R. (2001): *Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dobson, Andrew (2016): *Environmental Politics: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dobson, Andrew (ed.) (1999): *Fairness and Futurity: Essays on Environmental Sustainability and Dimensions of Social Justice*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dobson, Andrew (1990): *Green Political Thought*, London: Unwin Hyman.
- Doyle, Timothy, Doug McEachern, et al. (2015): *Environment and Politics*, London: Routledge.
- Dryzek, John S. (1997): *The Politics of the Earth: Environmental Discourses*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Eckersley, Robyn (ed.) (1995): *Markets, the State, and the Environment: Towards Integration*, Melbourne: Macmillan.
- Eliot, M. Lorraine (1998): *The Global Politics of the Environment*, New York: New York University Press.
- Escobar, Arturo (1995): *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*, Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Gadgil, Madhav and Ramachandra Guha (1995): *Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India*, London: Routledge.
- Guha, Ramachandra (2000): *Environmentalism*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Guha, Ramachandra and Alier, Juan Martinez (1997): *Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays North and South*, London: Earthscan.
- Guha, Ramachandra (1992): *The Unquiet Woods*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Guttari, F. (2000): *Three Ecologies*, New Brunswick, NJ: Athlone Press.
- Johnston, R. J. (1996): *Nature, State and Economy: A Political Economy of the Environment*, Chichester: John Wiley.
- Kandpal, Prakash Chand (2018): *Environmental Governance in India: Issues and Challenges*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kapoor, M., et al. (2009): *India's Notified Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) The Story So Far...*, Pune: Kalpavriksh.
- Klein, Naomi (2014): *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate*, New York: Simon and Schuster.
- McCormick, John (1989): *Reclaiming Paradise: The Global Environmental Movement*, Bloomington IN: Indiana University Press.
- McCully, Patrick (1996): *Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Damns*, London: Zed Books.
- Merchant, Carolyn (1980): *The Death of Nature*, San Francisco: Harper Brace.
- Michael, C. (2004): *The Environment and Social Policy*, London: Routledge.
- Naess, Arne (1989): *Ecology, Community and Lifestyle*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Orr, D. W. (1992): *Ecological Literacy: Education and the Transition to a Postmodern World*, New York: Albany.
- Paavola, J. and I. Lowe. (2005): *Environmental Values in a Globalising World*. New York: Routledge.
- Patel, Bimal, et al. (2018): *Sustainable Development and India: Convergence of Law, Economics, Science and Politics*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Paton, G. J. (2011): *Seeking Sustainability on the Prospect of an Ecological Liberalism*, New York: Routledge.
- Pepper, D. (1993): *Eco-Socialism: From Deep Ecology to Social Justice*, London: Routledge.
- Peterson, A. L. (2001): *Being Human: Ethics, Environment and Our Place in the World*, California: University of California Press.
- Redclift, Michael (1997): *Political Economy of Environment: Red and Green Alternatives*, London: Methuen.
- S.Anitha (2012): *No: Echoes Koodankulam*, Published by the Author.
- Shiva, Vandana (1989): *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Surendra, K. (2009): *Environmental Protection*. New Delhi: Northern Book Center.
- Walter, R. A. (1991): *Environmental Politics and Policy*, New Delhi: Affiliated East West Press.

PS800402: POLITICAL THOUGHT: GANDHIAN TRADITION

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course is designed to offer insights into Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy dealing with a variety of socio-political questions. It seeks to generate interest in understanding the importance of Gandhian thought in contemporary times, focusing on themes such as power, democracy, development, peace and conflict resolution.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of the course students will be able to gain an in-depth understanding of Mahatma Gandhi – his life and philosophy. They will be equipped with the ability to engage with contemporary social and political issues from a Gandhian perspective, both at the theoretical as well as practical levels.

Modules	Themes of Study	Hours
1	Foundations of Gandhian Thought	25
1.1	Religious Influences on Gandhi	
1.2	Intellectual Influences: Tolstoy, Thoreau, Ruskin	
1.3	Indian Influences on Gandhi: Gokhale and Raichandbhai	
1.4	Core Philosophy of Gandhi: Truth and Nonviolence	
1.5	Swaraj and Sarvodaya	
1.6	Rights and Duties	
1.7	Ethical Principles – Gandhi's Concept of Human Nature	
2	On Modern Civilization and Democracy	20
2.1	Critique of Modernity: Reading of <i>Hind Swaraj</i>	
2.2	Gandhian Concept of Power	
2.3	State and Democracy	
2.4	Religion and Politics	
2.5	Ideal Society and Ramarajya	
2.6	Grama Swaraj and Panchayati Raj System	
3	Gandhian Approach to Peace and Conflict Resolution	10
3.1	Understanding Peace, Justice and Conflict	
3.2	Gandhian Approach to Conflict Resolution, Resistance and Satyagraha	
3.3	Views on Nationalism and Internationalism	
4	Development and Politics	15
4.1	Gandhian Approach to Development	
4.2	Trusteeship	
4.3	Swadeshi and Khadi	
4.4	Village Self-Sufficiency – Rural Reconstruction	
4.5	Approach to Technology and Use of Machinery	
5	Gandhi and Social Justice	20
5.1	Views on Education	
5.2	Ecology and Environment	
5.3	Women and Gender Equality	
5.4	Caste and Untouchability: Gandhi and Ambedkar	
5.5	Relevance of Gandhian Thought	

Reading List:

- Allen, Douglas (2019): *Gandhi After 9/11: Creative Nonviolence and Sustainability*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Allen, Douglas (ed.) (2009): *The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi for the Twenty First Century*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ambedkar, B.R. (2014): *Annihilation of Caste: The Annotated Critical Edition*, New Delhi: Navayana.
- Andrews, Charles F. (2013): *Mahatma Gandhi: His Life and Ideas*, New Delhi: Jaico Publishing House.
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PS800403: UNITED NATIONS: PEACE AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to introduce students to the study of global governance by examining the important theories and concepts relating to global governance, and the role of the United Nations in peace and global governance. It aims to provide a conceptual framework for an understanding of the United Nations - its historical foundations, politics and processes in the different areas of policy and governance.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course students will have developed the ability to understand how the contemporary world order is 'governed,' as well as the limits to global governance. They will have developed an analytical perspective towards problems of global governance and the constraints and role of the United Nations in the efforts towards global governance. They will be able to critically evaluate key issues pertaining to the functioning of the United Nations.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Global Governance and Evolution of International Organisations	20
1.1	Global Governance: Theoretical Foundations	
1.2	Challenges of Global Governance	
1.3	Evolution of International Organisations	
2	Structures of Global Governance: United Nations	15
2.1	Emergence of the United Nations	
2.2	UN Charter – Principles	
2.3	Major Organs	
2.4	Specialised Agencies	
2.5	International Criminal Court	
3	UN: Maintaining Peace and Security	20
3.1	Peace and Security – UN Charter Provisions	
3.2	UN and Pacific Settlement of Disputes	
3.3	UN and Collective Security	
3.4	Arms Control and Disarmament	
3.5	United Nations and the Evolution of Peacekeeping	
3.6	Maintenance of Peace and Security: Issues and Challenges	
4	UN and Global Socio-Economic Issues	20
4.1	UN and Global Economic Institutions – IMF and World Bank	
4.2	UN and Global South: UNCTAD	
4.3	UN and the Millennium Development Goals	
4.4	Gender Justice: UN Women	
4.5	UN and Rights of the Child	
4.6	Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development	
4.7	UN and Refugee Crises	
5	Emerging Role of the UN	15
5.1	UN and Human Rights	
5.2	UN and Humanitarian Intervention	
5.3	UN Global Compact	
5.4	UN, Non-State Actors and Global Governance	
5.5	Reforming the UN	

Reading List:

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- Parsons, Anthony (1995): *From Cold War to Hot Peace: UN Interventions 1947-1995*, London: Penguin Books.
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PS810401: GENDER AND POLITICS

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course has been structured with the objective of providing students with a broad understanding of the conceptualisations of gender and patriarchy, and the inter-linkages between gender and politics. It seeks to familiarise students with the diverse strands of feminist theories as well as the role of gender in development and political participation. Highlighting the status of women in India women's movements, it strives to inculcate a gender sensitive perspective among students.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be equipped to understand the social construction of gender with its implications for society and polity at large. They will demonstrate the ability to analyse issues from a gender perspective and will demonstrate an understanding of the need for gender equity.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1. 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	Conceptualising Gender and Gender Politics Defining Gender Conceptualising Masculinity, Feminity Gender Hierarchy and Sexual Politics Conceptualising Patriarchy	15
2. 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7	Feminist Theories First, Second and Third Waves of Feminism Liberal Approach Marxist and Socialist Theories Radical, Black and Third World Approaches Postmodern Feminism Queer Theory Dalit Feminism, Ecofeminism, Cyberfeminism	20
3. 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6	Women and Development Gender Equality and Equity Gender Division of Labour Initiatives of the UN: UN Women Major Legislative Initiatives in India: Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 Women and the Kerala Model of Development New Economic Policy and its Impact on Women	20
4. 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5	Women and Political Participation Global Political participation and Representation of Women Political Participation of Women in India Representation of Women in India – Debates over the Women's Reservation Bill Women and Panchayati Raj Institutions Gender Mainstreaming: Role of Women in Policy Formulation in India	15

5	Women's Movements in India	
5.1	Status of Women in India: Social Determinants – Religion and Caste	
5.2	Women, Colonialism and Socio-Religious Reform Movements	20
5.3	Women and the Indian National Movement	
5.4	Women's Movements in Independent India: Anti-Arrack Movement in Andhra Pradesh and Plachimada Struggle	

Reading List:

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- Cynthia, Cockburn (1998): *The Space Between Us: Negotiating Gender and National Identities in Conflict*, New York: Zed Books.
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- Eaton, Heather and Lois Ann Lorentzen (2003): *Ecofeminism and Globalization: Exploring Culture, Context, and Religion*, Lanham: Rowman and Little Field.
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- Hussain, Neelam, Samiya Mumtaz and Rubina Saigol (eds.) (1997): *Engendering the Nation-State*, Lahore: Simorgh.
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- Manchanda, Rita (ed.) (2000): *Women, War and Peace in South Asia: Beyond Victimhood to Agency*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Menon, Nivedita (2001): *Gender and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Menon-Sen, Kalyani and A.K.Shiva Kumar (2001): *Women in India: How Free? How Equal*, UNDP Report
- Mies, Maria (2014): *Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale: Women in the International Division of Labour*, London: Zed Books.
- Millett, Kate (2000): *Sexual Politics*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
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- Paxton, Pamela and Melanie M. Hughes (2015): *Women, Politics, and Power: A Global Perspective*, Washington: CQ Press.
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- Shiva, Vandana and Maria Mies (2014): *Ecofeminism*, London: Zed Books.
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- Stree Shakti Sangathan (1989): *'We were making history...' Life Stories of Women in the Telangana People's Struggle*, New Delhi: Kali.
- Stryker, Susan (2009): *Transgender History*, London: Hachette.
- Sturgeon, Noël (1997): *Ecofeminist Natures: Race, Gender, Feminist Theory, and Political Action*, New York: Routledge.
- Tandon, Neeru (2008): *Feminism: A Paradigm Shift*, London: Atlantic Publishers.
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PS810402: DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives of the Course: The course has been designed to offer a theoretical and conceptual understanding of the bases of decentralisation. It also deals with various aspects of decentralisation, panchayat raj system, participatory democracy and development through participation. The course also seeks to equip students with adequate cognitive as well as evaluative skills in understanding the dynamics of both political and economic decentralisation .

Learning Outcomes: Students will be equipped to understand and demonstrate knowledge about the processes of decentralisation and will be able to analyse decentralised planning and development, and explain contemporary issues and challenges in the implementation of decentralised governance and development .They will also be able to think critically about the Panchayat raj system and its operations at the grassroots level.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Basic Concepts of Decentralisation	20
1.1	Conceptualising Decentralisation	
1.2	Types of Decentralisation: Functional and Financial	
1.3	Types of Decentralisation: Administrative and Political	
1.4	Decentralisation and Development: Development from Below, Development from Within.	
1.5	Liberal and Third World Experiences of Decentralisation	
2	Evolution of Decentralisation in India	20
2.1	History and Evolution of Local Government Institutions in India	
2.2	Gandhi's Views on Grama Swaraj	
2.3	Constitutional Provisions and Amendments	
2.4	Kerala Panchayat Raj and Municipalities Acts	
2.5	Sources of Urban and Rural Local Finances in India	
3	Decentralised Planning and Development in India	15
3.1	Decentralised Planning – District Planning Committees	
3.2	Local Level Development – Multilevel Planning, Micro Level Planning	
3.3	Participatory Planning	
3.4	Decentralised Planning – Role of State Finance Commission	
3.5	Economic Decentralisation	
4	Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Systems	15
4.1	Structure of Rural Local Bodies	
4.2	Structure of Urban Local Bodies – Councils and Committees – Metropolitan Governance	
4.3	Gram Sabha	
4.4	NGOs and PRI	
4.5	Women and PRI	
4.6	Governance in Tribal and Scheduled Areas	

5	Local Administration in Action	
5.1	Social Audit and Monitoring of Projects, Ombudsman and Tribunals	
5.2	Gender budgeting	
5.3	SHGs – Kudumbasree – NHGs, Working Groups, Beneficiary Committees, Task Force, Asraya Project, Jagaratha Samithi	20
5.4	Major Schemes and Local Governance: MNREGA, JNNURM	
5.5	NRLM, Swachh Bharat	

Reading List:

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- Baud, I.S. A., and Joop De Wit (eds.) (2009): *New Forms of Urban Governance in India: Shifts, Models, Networks and Contestations*, New Delhi: Sage.
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- Palanithurai, G. (2009): *Decentralization in India; Critical Issues from the Field*, New Delhi: Concept.
- Pierre, Jon (2011): *The Politics of Urban Governance: Rethinking the Local State*, London: Palgrave MacMillan.
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- Singh, Satyajit and Pradeep Sharma (2007): *Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Sivaramakrishnan K.C., et al. (1993): *Urbanisation in India: Basic Services and People's Participation*, New Delhi: ISS.
- Vivek, Saurath (2003): *Rural Development: Planning Strategy and Policy Imperatives*, New Delhi: Dominant Publishers.

PS810403: UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to provide students with a critical understanding of the political system of the United States – its constitutional foundations, structures of government, federal features, political behavior and the essentials of foreign policy.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of the course students will demonstrate an understanding of the nature of government and politics in the United States, including its societal dynamics and their impact on the political processes. They will be able to identify and explain the foundations, institutions and processes of government and politics in the United States, as well as the broad contours of American foreign policy.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Constitutional Foundations of the United States	20
1.1	The American Colonial Experience	
1.2	Origins of the Constitution	
1.3	Philadelphia Convention – Ratification Process	
1.4	Salient Features of the US Constitution	
1.5	Constitutional Amendments and Processes	
1.6	Civil Rights and Liberties – Bill of Rights	
2	Understanding Federalism	15
2.1	Constitutional Basis of Federalism	
2.2	Federal Versus State Power – Dual Federalism	
2.3	Contemporary Federalism: New Federalism – Cooperative Federalism	
2.4	Local Governments: Types – Structures – Challenges	
3	Structures of Government	20
3.1	Congress – Law Making Procedure – Committee System	
3.2	The Presidency: Election – Instruments of Presidential Power – Impeachment	
3.3	Bureaucracy: Departments – Independent Agencies	
3.4	Judiciary: Structure – Due Process of Law – Judicial Review	
4	Political Participation and Processes	20
4.1	Political Participation	
4.2	Elections and Voting Behaviour	
4.3	Public Opinion and Role of Mass Media	
4.4	Political Parties	
4.5	Lobbies and Interest Groups	
4.6	Protest Movements in American Politics: Civil Rights, Occupy Wall Street	
4.7	Assimilation and Multiculturalism	
5	Foreign Policy (An Overview)	15
5.1	The Foreign Policy Making Process	
5.2	Isolationism and Internationalism	
5.3	Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War period	
5.4	National Security and Defence Policy	
5.5	International Economic Policy	

Reading List:

- Abraham, Henry J. and Barbara A. Perry (2003): *Freedom and the Court: Civil Rights and Liberties in the United States*, Lawrence: University of Kansas Press.
- Abramowitz, Alan (2003): *Voice of the People: Elections and Voting in the United States*, New York: McGraw Hill.
- Bagby, Wesley M. (1999): *America's International Relations Since World War I*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Barrett, Dawson (2018): *The Defiant: Protest Movements in Post-Liberal America*, New York: New York University Press.
- Bauer, A.J., et al. (2012): *Occupying Wall Street: The Inside Story of an Action that Changed America*, Chicago: Haymarket.
- Baumgartner, Frank R. and Bryon Jones (1993): *Agendas and Instability in American Politics*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Berinsky, Adam J. (2015): *New Directions in Public Opinion*, New York: Routledge.
- Berman, David (2003): *Local Government and the States: Autonomy, Politics and Policy*, New York: Routledge.
- Brands, Hal (2016): *Making the Unipolar Moment: U.S. Foreign Policy and the Rise of the Post-Cold War Order*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Carmines, Edward and James Stimson (1989): *Issue Evolution: Race and the Transformation of American Politics*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Chemerinsky, Erwin (2008): *Enhancing Government: Federalism for the 21st Century*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Cohen, Stephen B. (2000): *The Making of United States International Economic Policy: Principles, Problems and Proposals for Reform*, New York: Praeger.
- Colker, Ruth (1992): *Abortion and Dialogue: Pro-Choice, Pro-Life and American Law*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Collier, Christopher (2007): *Decision in Philadelphia: The Constitutional Convention of 1787*, New York: Ballantine.
- Conway, Margaret (1999): *Political Participation in the US*, Washington D.C: CQ Press.
- Daalder, Ivo and James S. Lindsay (2003): *America Unbound: The Bush Revolution in Foreign Policy*, Washington: Brookings Institution Press.
- Davidson, Roger H., Walter J. Oleszek and Frances E Lee (2017): *Congress and its Members*, Washington DC: Congress Quarterly Press.
- Dumbrell, John (1998): *The Making of US Foreign Policy*, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Dye, Thomas R. (1990): *American Federalism: Competition Among Governments*, Lexington: Lexington Books.
- Dye, Thomas R., Harmon Zeigler and Louis Schubert (2012): *The Irony of Democracy: An Uncommon Introduction to American Politics*, Boston: Cengage Learning.
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- Holyoke, Thomas T. (2018): *Interest Groups and Lobbying: Pursuing Political Interests in America*, New York: Routledge.
- Hook, Steven W and John W. Spanier (2012): *American Foreign Policy since World War II*, Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Ikenberry, John G. et al. (2009): *The Crisis of American Foreign Policy: Wilsonianism in the Twenty-First Century*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Kaufman, Joyce P. (2010): *A Concise History of U.S. Foreign Policy*, Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Keenan, Joseph T. (1988): *The Constitution of the United States: An Unfolding Story*, Chicago: The Dorry Press.
- Kivisto, Peter (2005): *Incorporating Diversity: Rethinking Assimilation in a Multicultural Age*, New York: Routledge.
- Lipset, Seymour M. (1979): *The First New Nation: The United States in Historical and Comparative Perspective*, New York: W.W.Norton.
- Meyer, David S, (2014): *The Politics of Protest: Social Movements in America*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Neubauer David W. and Stephen S. Meinhold (2010): *Judicial Process: Law, Courts and Politics in the United States*, Boston: Wadsworth.
- Nye, Joseph S. (2002): *The Paradox of American Power: Why the World's Only Superpower Can Do it Alone*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Palmer, Kris E. (ed.) (1999): *The Constitutional Amendments: 1789 To the Present*, Farmington Hills: Gale.
- Rehnquist, William H. (2002): *The Supreme Court*, New York: Vintage.
- Reveron, Derek S. et. al. (2014): *US Foreign Policy and Defense Strategy: The Evolution of an Incidental Superpower*, Washington DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Rosati, Jerel A. and James M. Scott (2007): *The Politics of United States Foreign Policy*, New York: Thomson.
- Rosenstone, Steven J. and John Mark Hansen (2002): *Mobilization, Participation and Democracy in America*, London: Pearson.
- Rothgeb, John M. (2001): *US Trade Policy: Balancing Economic Dreams and Political Realities*, Washington D.C.: CQ Press.
- Schechter, Danny (2012): *Occupy: Dissecting Occupy Wall Street*, New York: Cosimo.
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- Staggenborg, Suzanne (1994): *The Pro-Choice Movement: Organization and Activism in the Abortion Conflict*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Stillman II, Richard (2003): *The American Bureaucracy: The Core of Modern Government*, Belmont: Wadsworth.
- Stooksbury, Kara E., John M. Scheb II and Otis H. Stephens Jr. (eds.) (2017): *Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties* [4 volumes], Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.
- Wagner, Michael W. and William H. Flanigan (2014): *Political Behavior of the American Electorate*, Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly Press.
- Wittkof, Eugene R. and James M. McCormick (eds.) (2008): *The Domestic Sources of American Foreign Policy: Insights and Evidence*, New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
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- Zimmerman, Joseph (1992): *Contemporary American Federalism: The Growth of National Power*, New York: Praeger.

PS820401: STATE, SOCIETY AND POLITY IN SOUTH ASIA

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to provide students with an understanding of the nature of the state systems, as well as the society and polity of the different regions of South Asia. It gives insights into the impact of colonialism, political economy of the region, diverse socio-political issues, patterns of government, enduring conflicts, regionalism and the role of external powers in the region.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of the course, students will be able to demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the states of the region, particularly the socio-economic and political issues that plague it. They will be equipped to analyse the various dynamics of the different states in a regional as well as international framework.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	South Asia: Colonialism and Nationalism	15
1.1	South Asia as a Region – Impact of Colonialism	
1.2	Challenges to Nation-Building: Subnational Identities	
1.3	Nationalist Movements in South Asia: Secular and Religious	
2	Political Economy of South Asia	15
2.1	Social Formation and Uneven Development in South Asia	
2.2	Challenges and Strategies of Economic Transition	
2.3	Globalisation and its Impact in South Asia	
2.4	Urbanisation: Emerging Challenges	
2.5	Economic Inequality and Poverty	
2.6	Regional Economic Cooperation: SAFTA	
3	Socio-Political Issues	20
3.1	Ethnic Problems: Case of Sri Lanka	
3.2	Migration and Refugees: Bangladesh	
3.3	Terrorism and Drug Trafficking	
3.4	Growth of Nationalism: Recent Trends	
3.5	Border Disputes	
3.6	Militarisation and Women: Case of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	
4	Patterns of Governance	20
4.1	Role of the Military: Case of Pakistan	
4.2	Problems of Democratic Transition: Case of Nepal	
4.3	Party Systems and Pressure Groups in South Asia	
4.4	Linkages Between Domestic Political Processes and Foreign Policy: Case of Pakistan	
4.5	Patterns of Politics and Governance: Democracy, Monarchy, Authoritarianism, Military Dictatorship	

5	Regionalism and the International System	
5.1	Inter-State Conflicts: Kashmir – Water Disputes	
5.2	Small States in South Asia: Case of Bhutan, Maldives	
5.3	Role of External Powers: Case of Afghanistan	20
5.4	Nuclearisation of South Asia	
5.5	Regional Co-operation: SAARC	
5.6	The China Factor in South Asia	

Reading List:

- Ahmed, Imtiaz (2006): *Understanding Terrorism in South Asia: Beyond Statist Discourses*, New Delhi: Manohar.
- Ahmed, Sadiq, et al. (eds.) (2010): *Promoting Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Beyond SAFTA*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Ahmed, Zahid Shahab (2013): *Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia: The Role of SAARC*, London: Routledge.
- Akbar, M.J. (2017): *Kashmir: Behind the Vale*, New Delhi: Roli Books.
- Alavi, Hamza and John Harriss (eds.) (1987): *The Sociology of Developing States: South Asia*, Houndmills: Macmillan.
- Bandarage, Asoka (2008): *The Separatist Conflict in Sri Lanka: Terrorism, Ethnicity, Political Economy*, London: Routledge
- Behera, Navnita Chadha (2008): *International Relations in South Asia: Search for an Alternative Paradigm*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Bhandari, Surendra (2014): *Self-Determination and Constitution Making in Nepal: Constituent Assembly, Inclusion and Ethnic Federalism*, Singapore: Springer.
- Bhattacharyya, Hiranya (2018): *Operation Lebensraum: Illegal Migration from Bangladesh*, New Delhi: Bloomsbury.
- Bose, Sugatha and Ayesha Jalal (2014): *Modern South Asia: History, Culture*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chaddha, Maya (2000): *Building Democracy in South Asia*, Boulder: Westview.
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- Chapman, Graham P. (2009): *The Geopolitics of South Asia: From Early Empires to the Nuclear Age*, London: Routledge.
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- Chenoy, Anuradha M. (2002): *Militarism and Women in South Asia*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.
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- Ellis, Peter and Mark Roberts (2015): *Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia: Managing Spatial Transformation for Prosperity and Livability*, Washington D C: World Bank.
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- Goh, Evelyn (ed.) (2016): *Rising China's Influence in Developing Asia*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Haines, Daniel (2017): *Indus Divided: India, Pakistan and the River Basin Dispute*, New Delhi: Penguin Random House.
- Hasnat, Mohammed Abdul (2012): *Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka*, Saarbrücken: Lambert.
- Jain, B.M. (2016): *China's Soft Power Diplomacy in South Asia: Myth or Reality?* Lanham: Lexington Books.
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- Joseph, Mathew (1999): *Ethnic Conflict in Bhutan*, New Delhi: Nirala Publications.
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- Lambrechts, Bart, Niels Beerepoot and Robert C. Kloosterman (ed.) (2015): *The Local Impact of Globalization in South and Southeast Asia: Offshore Business Processes in Services Industries*, London: Routledge
- Macaes, Bruno (2019): *Belt and Road: A Chinese World Order*, London: Penguin Viking.
- Misra, R.P. (ed.) (2013): *Urbanisation in South Asia: Focus on Mega Cities*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- Perkovich, George (1999): *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Phadnis, Urmila (2000): *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Phuntsho, Karma (2013): *The History of Bhutan*, Hammondsworth: Penguin.
- Ranjan, Amit (2018): *India–Bangladesh Border Disputes: History and Post-LBA Dynamics*, Singapore: Springer.
- Robinson, J.J. (2016): *The Maldives: Islamic Republic, Tropical Autocracy*, London: Hurst.
- Shahrani, M. Nazif (ed.) (2018): *Modern Afghanistan: The Impact of 40 Years of War*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Shamshad, Rizwana (2017): *Bangladeshi Migrants in India: Foreigners, Refugees, or Infiltrators?* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Siddiq, Ayesha (2017): *Military Inc.: Inside Pakistan's Military Economy*, New Delhi: Penguin Random House.
- Talbot, Ian (2016): *A History of Modern South Asia: Politics, States, Diasporas*, New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Wadley, Susan S. (ed.) (2014): *South Asia in the World: An Introduction*, New York: Routledge.
- Zamindar, Vazira Fazila-Yacoobali (2010): *The Long Partition and the Making of Modern South Asia: Refugees, Boundaries, Histories*, New York: Columbia University Press.

PS820402: PUBLIC POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives of the Course: The course is designed to offer diverse theoretical and conceptual insights into public policy. It also deals with various models of policy making, institutions, basic determinants, influences and implications of public policy. The course seeks to equip students with adequate cognitive as well as evaluative skills in understanding the dynamics of public policy across realms with some specific examples from India.

Learning Outcomes: Students will be equipped to discuss and critically evaluate the policies and the processes of policy making. Furthermore, they will be able to analyse the merits and demerits of public policies and identify their impact. Students will be able to respond positively or critically to government policies as per the requirement of the time, and also realise their role in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Public Policy: Nature, Scope and Evolution 1.1 Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy 1.2 Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences: Contributions of Lasswell and Dror 1.3 Policy Sciences: Contributions of Kissinger and Thomas R.Dye 1.4 Globalisation and Public Policy: New Economic Policies, Transnational Actors and Global Policy Processes	15
2	Approaches to the Study of Policy Analysis 2.1 Normative and Institutional Approach 2.2 Systems Approach for Policy Analysis 2.3 Process Approach 2.4 Logical Positivist Approach 2.5 Phenomenological Approach 2.6 Participatory Approach 2.7 Political Economy Approach – Incremental Approach	20
3	Theories and Models of Public Policy Making 3.1 Rational Policy Making Model – Simon’s Model 3.2 Public Choice Model 3.3 Elite Theory 3.4 Game Theory – Group Theory	15
4	Policy Making, Implementation and Evaluation 4.1 Institutions of Policy Making: Legislature 4.2 Executive: Political Executive and Bureaucracy, Judiciary 4.3 Determinants of Public Policy: Civil Society, Media, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Movements 4.4 Determinants of Public Policy: Political Parties, Pressure Groups, the Individual Citizen 4.5 Policy Implementation: Concepts, Techniques and Challenges 4.6 Policy Evaluation: Concepts and Constraints	20

5	Development and Public Policy in India	
5.1	Public Policy as an Instrument of Socio-Economic Development	20
5.2	Public Policy for Education, Health and Child Labour	
5.3	Environment Policies, Food Security Policies	
5.4	Public Policy and Gender Equality	
5.5	Rural and Urban Development Policies and Programmes	

Reading List:

- Ayyar, Vaidyanatha R. V (2011): *Public Policy Making in India*, New Delhi: Pearson.
- Birkland, Thomas A (2001): *An Introduction to the Policy Process*, London: M.E Sharpe.
- Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Prakash Chand (2019): *Public Policy: Concept, Theory and Practice* New Delhi: Sage.
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- Richard, Rose (1993): *Lesson Drawing in Public Policy: A Guide to Learning Across Time and Space*, New Jersey: Catham House.
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- Sapru, R.K.(2010): *Public Policy Art and Craft of Policy Analysis*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
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PS820403: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to familiarise students with theoretical traditions and empirical explanations in the field of international political economy. It provides a conceptual framework to understand the diverse issues relating to the distribution of power, wealth and resources.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of the course students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the broad contours of international political economy, the international monetary and trade regimes, processes and implications of globalization and the concerns of the global South.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	International Political Economy: Theoretical Perspectives	20
1.1	Evolution of the international economic system	
1.2	Theoretical Perspectives: Mercantalism	
1.3	Liberal Approach	
1.4	Marxist Approach	
2	The International Financial System	20
2.1	Evolution of the International Financial System	
2.2	The Bretton Woods System: IMF	
2.3	World Bank	
2.4	Collapse of Bretton Woods System and Flexible Exchange Rate Regime	
2.5	Evolution of European Union	
3	The Global Trade Regime	15
3.1	Evolution of the Global Trade Regime	
3.2	Post-war Global Trade Regime: GATT	
3.3	WTO	
3.4	Intellectual Property Rights – TRIPS, TRIMS	
3.5	Commodity Cartels: OPEC	
3.6	Neocolonialism and Role of Transnational Corporations	
4	Economic Globalization and Regionalism	20
4.1	The Washington Consensus	
4.2	Globalization and the State	
4.3	Political Economy of Global Financial Crises	
4.4	Political Economy of Transitional Societies	
4.5	Global Digital Economy	
4.6	Regional and Global Economic Alignments: NAFTA, ASEAN	
4.7	G7, BRICS	
5	Issues in International Political Economy	15
5.1	Global South – Development and Underdevelopment	
5.2	NIEO and North South Relations	
5.3	Science, Technology and International Relations	
5.4	China in the International Economy	

Reading List:

- Balaam, David N. and Bradford Dilman (2018): *Introduction to International Political Economy*, Englewood Cliffs, London: Routledge.
- Blake, David H. and Robert S. Walters (2000): *The Politics of Global Economic Relations*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
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- Cox, Robert (1987): *Production, Power and World Order*, Newport: Columbia University Press.
- Crane, George and Abla Amawi (1997): *The Theoretical Evolution of International Political Economy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Haggard, Stephan and Robert R. Kaufman (2018): *The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Harshe, Rajen (1997): *Twentieth Century Imperialism: Shifting Contours and Changing Conceptions*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Hoekman, Bernard M. and Michael M. Kostecky (2008): *The Political Economy of the World Trading System: From GATT to WTO*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Nayyar, Deepak (2013): *Catch Up: Developing Countries in the World Economy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- O'Brian, Robert and Marc Williams (2007), *Global Political Economy*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Oatley, Thomas (2018): *International Political Economy*, London: Routledge.
- Oatley, Thomas (2004): *International Political Economy: Interests and Institutions in the Global Economy*, Delhi: Pearson.
- Ohmae, Kenichi (2005): *The End of the Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economies*, London, Harper Collins.
- Paquin, Stephane (2016): *Theories of International Political Economy: An Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Peet, Richard (2013): *Unholy Trinity: The IMF, World Bank and WTO*, London: Zed Books.
- Ravenhill, John (2008), *Global Political Economy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
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- Rothstein, Robert L. (1977): *The Weak in the World of the Strong: The Developing Countries in the International System*, Columbia: Columbia University Press.
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- Taylor, Mark P. and Richard Clarida (2010): *The Global Financial Crisis*, London: Routledge.
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- Watson, Matthew (2005): *Foundations of International Political Economy*, New York : Palgrave Macmillan.
- Weingast, Barry R. and Donald A. Wittman (2008): *The Oxford Handbook of Political Economy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Wolff, Ernst (2014): *Pillaging the World: The History and Politics of the IMF*, Marburg: Tectum Verlag.
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PS830401: MEDIA AND POLITICS

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: Modern society being a mediated one, the relation between the media and power structures is under constant debate. The major objective of this course is to introduce students to key theoretical approaches to the study of the media, as well as to familiarise them with practical dimensions of the relationship between the media and politics, and the role of media in a democracy. It aims to provide critical insights into the emerging trends and practices in global media including new media and social networks.

Learning outcomes: On completion of the course, students will be able to analyze the relationship between media and politics/political actors in diverse settings and from varied perspectives. They will also be equipped with the required tools to critically evaluate media content and processes.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Media and Politics: Theoretical Perspectives	20
1.1	Theorising Media: Liberal – Marxist – Feminist Approaches to Media and Politics	
1.2	Development Communication Theory	
1.3	Media and Public Sphere	
1.4	Marshall McLuhan: Global Village	
1.5	Johan Galtung: Peace Journalism	
2	Political Economy of the Media	15
2.1	Media Systems: State vs Private Ownership	
2.2	‘Manufacturing Consent’: The Propaganda Model	
2.3	Benedict Anderson: Print Capitalism	
2.4	Globalisation and the Mass Media: International News Agencies	
2.5	Struggle for NIIO	
3	Media, State and Democracy	20
3.1	Informational Democracy: Manuel Castells	
3.2	Media, Democracy and Human Rights: Role of Fourth Estate	
3.3	Determinants of News Reporting – Framing of News	
3.4	State and Media Regulation	
3.5	Alternative/Resistance Media: <i>Al Jazeera</i>	
3.6	Media Representations of Communalism, Dalits, Women and LGBTQI in India	
4	Media and Politics in Global Perspective	20
4.1	Media and Political Change: Arab Spring	
4.2	CNN Effect and Humanitarian Intervention	
4.3	Media and Multiculturalism	
4.4	Media and International Conflict: Reporting the ‘War on Terror’	
4.5	Politics of Global Communication Governance: WSIS, ICANN, IGF	

5	Media and Politics in the Digital Age	
5.1	Digital Communication and Global Civil Society: Social Media Activism – Wikileaks	15
5.2	Populism and Social Media	
5.3	The Digital Divide	
5.4	Net Neutrality	
5.5	State Regulation of Cyberspace: Questions of Surveillance	

Reading List:

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- Bagdikian, Ben (1983): *The Media Monopoly*, Boston: Beacon Press.
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- Castells, Manuel (2000): *The Rise of the Network Society*, Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.
- Chafee, Zechariah (1947): *Government and Mass Communications: A Report from the Commission on Freedom of the Press*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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- Derek, S. Reveron (2012): *Cyberspace and National Security: Threats, Opportunities and Power in a Virtual World*, Georgetown: Georgetown University Press.
- Desai, Gaurav (2013): *The Virtual Transformation of the Public Sphere: Knowledge, Politics, Identity*, New Delhi: Routledge.
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- Graber, Doris A. (2012): *On Media Making Sense of Politics*, Boulder, CO: Paradigm.
- Gunther, Richard and Anthony Mughan (eds.) (2012): *Democracy and the Media: A Comparative Perspective*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Herman, Edward and Noam Chomsky (1988): *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media*, New York: Pantheon.
- Herman, Edward S. and Robert W. McChesney (1998): *The Global Media: The New Missionaries of Corporate Capitalism*, New Delhi: Madhyam Books.
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- Kellner, Douglas (1990): *Television and the Crisis of Democracy*, Colorado: WestView Press.
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- Lynch, Jake (2008): *Debates in Peace Journalism*, Sydney: Sydney University Press.
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- Lynch, Jake and Johan Galtung (2010): *Reporting Conflict: New Directions in Peace Journalism*, Brisbane: Queensland University Press.
- Manchanda, Rita (2001): *Reporting Conflict: A Radical Critique of the Mass Media*, SAFHR Paper Series 9, May, www.safhr.org.
- Marjit, Sugata (2005): *Development, Displacement and Disparity*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
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- Small, Caathleen (2017): *Surveillance and Your Right to Privacy (Spying, Surveillance, and Privacy in the 21st-century)*, London: Cavendish Square.
- Stokes, Paul (2004): *Identity as a Cybernetic Process, Construct and Project*, Dublin: National University of Ireland.
- Taylor, Philip M. (1997): *Global Communications, International Affairs and Media Since 1945*, London: Routledge.
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- Thussu, Daya Kishan and Des Fredman (eds.) (2003): *War and the Media: Reporting Conflict 24/7*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
- Wolfsfeld, Gadi (2004): *Media and the Path to Peace*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

PS0830402 CRITICAL THEORY AND POSTMODERNISM

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives of the Course: The course introduces students to central concepts and ideas in the field of critical theory and postmodernism. The course gives the opportunity to read/understand major theoretical writings of contemporary scholars. The course specifically deals with critiques of positivism and naturalism, bifurcation of theory and practice, domination instrumental rationality, questions of power and knowledge, possibilities of deconstructive thinking, communicative ethics and radical plural democracy and also about the question of culture and representation in post-colonial societies.

Learning Outcomes: It is expected that, at the end of the course the students will be able to describe fundamental themes and ideas related to Critical theory and Postmodernism; outline the major theoretical writings and locate the nature and distinctiveness of intellectual debates in Critical theory and Post-modernism; apply the insights/ideas/resources available from Critical theory and Postmodernism to understand and diagnose the problems of contemporary societies; and recognize the changing nature of social movements/political practices and vocabulary of political debates in everyday life.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Introduction to Critical Theory	15
1.1	Difference between Traditional Theory and Critical Theory	
1.2	Critique of Naturalism and Positivism	
1.3	Reason, Domination and Oppression	
1.4	Social Emancipation	
2	Structure of Bourgeois Society	15
2.1	One Dimensional Man	
2.2	Capitalism and the Domination of Instrumental Rationality	
2.3	Dialectic of Enlightenment	
2.4	Reification and Alienation	
3	Projects of Radical Plural Democracy	20
3.1	Habermas' Communicative Action and Discourse Ethics	
3.2	Deliberative and Participatory Democracy	
3.3	Forms of Capital: Social, Cultural and Symbolic-Habitus (Bourdieu and Putnam)	
3.4	Empire, Multitude and Biopolitics	
3.5	Dissent and Struggle for Recognition	
4	Postmodernity and Decentering of the Subject	20
4.1	Anti-foundationalism and Critique of Metanarratives	
4.2	Death of the Author	
4.3	Deconstruction	
4.4	Concept of Bare Life	
4.5	Ethics of Other	
4.6	Plurality and Hospitality	
4.7	Postmodernism and Late Capitalism	

5	Politics of Culture and Representation	
5.1	Orientalism	
5.2	Cultural Imperialism and Epistemic Violence	
5.3	Hybridity	20
5.4	Decolonisation of Mind	
5.5	Questions of Internal Colonialism	
5.6	Brahmanism and Graded Inequality in India	

Reading List:

- Adorno, T and Horkheimer, M. (1986): *The Dialectic of Enlightenment*, New York: Continuum Press.
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- Bhabha, Homi K (1990): *Nation and Narration*, London: Routledge.
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- Derrida, Jacques (1982): "Signature Event Context," *Margins of Philosophy*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
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- Hardt, Michael and Antonio Negri (2001): *Empire*, Harvard: Harvard University Press.
- Hardt, Michael and Antonio Negri (2000): *Multitude: War and Democracy in the Age of Empire*, Harvard: Harvard University Press.
- Harvey, David (1989): *The Condition of Postmodernity*, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Hechter, Michael (1972): *Internal Colonialism: The Celtic Fringe in British National Development*, London: Transaction Publishers.
- Honneth, Axel (1997): *The Critique of Power: Reflective Stages in a Critical Social Theory*, Cambridge: MIT Press.
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- Hutcheon, Linda (2002): *The Politics of Postmodernism*, London: Routledge.
- Jameson, Frederic (1991): *Postmodernism, or, The Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism*, New York: Verso.
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- Kaplan, Morton, et al. (2014): *Heelan Transcending Postmodernism*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Laclau, Ernesto and Chantal Mouffe (1985): *Hegemony and Socialist Strategy: Towards a Radical Democratic Politics*, London: Verso.
- Lemert, Charles (ed.) (2013): *Social Theory: The Multicultural, Global, and Classic Readings*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Levinas, Emmanuel (1969): *Totality and Infinity*, Pittsburgh: Duquesne University Press.
- Lukács, György (1968): *History and Class Consciousness: Studies in Marxist Dialectics*, Cambridge: MIT Press.
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- Mani, Braj Ranjan (2005): *Debrahmanising History: Dominance and Resistance in Indian Society*, New Delhi: Manohar.
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- Said, Edward (2009): *Orientalism*, New Delhi: Penguin.
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- Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty (1999): *A Critique of Postcolonial Reason: Toward a History of the Vanishing Present*, Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press.
- Tucker, Robert C. (ed.) (1972): *The Marx-Engels Reader*, New York: Norton.
- Turner, Brian (2016): *Orientalism, Postmodernism and Globalism*, London: Routledge.
- White, Stephen K. (1991): *Political Theory and Postmodernism*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

PS830403: STATE AND POLITICS IN WEST ASIA

Total Credits: 2

Total Hours: 90

Objectives: The course seeks to provide an understanding of the major issues, movements and political systems in West Asia, giving students the opportunity to develop an interest in the politics of the region. Given the range of conflicts in West Asia, as well as the significance of the region for India, the course attempts to provide insights into the roots of these conflicts and the multifarious dynamics of India's engagements with the region.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course students will be able to critically evaluate the social and political processes in the diverse region of West Asia and its engagements with the international system. They will be equipped with the framework to understand the intricacies of the region, its socio-political dynamics and the roots of conflict in a regional as well as global context.

Module	Themes of Study	Teaching Hours
1	Introduction to West Asia	15
1.1	Significance of the Region: Intellectual Traditions	
1.2	Diversities in the Region: Culture, Political Ideologies, Nature of State	
1.3	Islam and the West	
1.4	Orientalism	
2	Nationalism, Ideology, Social and Political Movements	20
2.1	Arab Nationalism	
2.2	Zionism	
2.3	Communist Movements	
2.4	Feminism	
2.5	Political Islam	
2.6	Contemporary Political Movements	
3	Religion, State and Democracy (A Brief Overview)	15
3.1	Religion and Politics in West Asia	
3.2	People's Movements for Democracy in West Asia: Arab Spring	
3.3	State and Politics in Iran	
3.4	State and Politics in Saudi Arabia	
4	Major Issues and Conflicts	20
4.1	The Palestine Question	
4.2	Arab-Israel Wars	
4.3	Oil Politics – OPEC	
4.4	Gulf Wars and US Intervention	
4.5	Kurdish Question	
4.6	IS – IS and Civil War in Syria	
5	India, West Asia and the International System	20
5.1	India and the Gulf – Historical and Political Factors	
5.2	Political Economy of the Gulf Boom	
5.3	Labour Policies of Arab Countries: Impact on Indian Migrant Labour	
5.4	India and the Palestine Question	
5.5	India-Israel Strategic Relations	
5.6	Significance of Regional Organisations: Arab League, GCC	

Reading List:

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- Ajami, Fouad (1992): *The Arab Predicament: Arab Political Thought and Practice Since 1967*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Ismael, Tareq and Jacqueline S. Ismael (2010): *Government and Politics of the Contemporary Middle East: Continuity and Change*, London: Routledge.
- Jain, Prakash C. (2007): *Indian Diaspora in West Asia: A Reader*, New Delhi: Manohar.
- Johny, Stanly (2018): *The ISIS Caliphate: From Syria to the Doorsteps of India*, New Delhi: Bloomsbury.
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- Kumaraswamy, P.R. et al. (2019): *Persian Gulf 2018: India's Relations with the Region*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
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- Mandaville, Peter (2007): *Global Political Islam*, London: Routledge.
- Medea, Benjamin (2018): *Inside Iran: The Real History and Politics of the Islamic Republic of Iran*, New York: OR Books.
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- Rubin, Barry (2002): *The Tragedy of the Middle East*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
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- Sardar, Ziauddin (2002): *Orientalism*, New Delhi: Viva.
- Schwab, Orrin (2008): *The Gulf Wars and the United States: Shaping the Twenty First Century*, New York: Praeger.
- Skeet, Ian (1991): *OPEC: Twenty-Five Years of Prices and Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Toffolo, Chris E. (2008): *The Arab League*, Langhorne: Chelsea House.
- Vine, Peter (ed.) (1998): *GCC: Arab Gulf Cooperation Council*, Cape Town: Trident.
- Wald, Ellen R. (2018): *Saudi, Inc.: The Arabian Kingdom's Pursuit of Profit and Power*, New York: Pegasus.
- Zubaida, Sami (1993): *Islam, the People, and the State*, London: I.B.Tauris.

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

First Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010101 – Political Theory

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Explain the Normative Approach to the study of Political Science.
2. What is Positivism?
3. Explain Weber's concept of 'authority'.
4. Differentiate between procedural and substantive democracy.
5. Comment on the relationship between equality and justice.
6. What is dialectical materialism?
7. What is Nationalism? Differentiate between State and Nation.
8. Explain Habermas' concept of Public Sphere.
9. Examine Hegel's concept of state.
10. Discuss the historical evolution of the concept of citizenship.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Define sovereignty. Discuss its various attributes.
12. Critically analyse Foucault's concept of Power/Knowledge.
13. Examine the basic tenets of Marxism.
14. Explain the theories of Rights.
15. Examine the contribution of the oriental discourse of Edward Said to postcolonial theories.
16. Examine the major characteristics of Liberalism as a political ideology.
17. Explain Critical Theory
18. Explain Derrida's notion of Deconstruction.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Bring out the significance of Behaviouralism in Political Science. How is it different from Post-Behaviouralism?
20. Critically analyse feminism as a political ideology.
21. Differentiate between Negative and Positive Liberty.
22. "Postmodernism is an incredulity towards metanarratives." Explain

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

First Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010102 – Western Political Thought: Ancient and Medieval Traditions

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. 'Virtue is knowledge'. Comment.
2. Discuss briefly Plato's concept of the Rule of Philosopher King.
3. What is Thomas Aquinas' conception of law.
4. Explain Aristocracy as conceptualised by Plato and Aristotle.
5. Bring out Machiavelli's view of the State.
6. Examine Aristotle's concept of democracy.
7. Define Epistemology.
8. Analyse the concept 'Justice is the Republic'.
9. What is political philosophy?
10. What are the main tenets of Sophism.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Critically analyse Plato's Communism.
12. Examine the features of Aristotle's Ideal State.
13. Discuss Augustine's view of human nature.
14. What are the main features of Plato's communism of property?
15. Discuss Aristotle's theory of revolution and remedies.
16. Examine Plato's scheme of education.
17. Explain what Augustine meant by the concept 'City of God'.
18. Bring out the significance of Marsilius of Padua's concept of 'secular state'.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Examine the contributions of Machiavelli to political philosophy.
20. Examine Plato's ideas on State and Philosophy.
21. Critically evaluate Aquinas' classification of law.
22. Write an essay on Aristotle's classification of Government.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A Political Science Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

First Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010103 – Indian Constitution and Polity

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Specify the procedures for amending the Indian Constitution.
2. Critically evaluate the Right to Constitutional Remedies provided in the Indian Constitution.
3. Write a short note on Centre-State legislative relations in India.
4. Evaluate the Fundamental Duties specified in the Indian Constitution.
5. Briefly examine the concept of Division of Powers
6. Elaborate on the Punchhi Commission Report and its significance.
7. Define Judicial Activism.
8. Differentiate between Council of Ministers and Cabinet.
9. Define Transformative Constitutionalism.
10. Elucidate the utility of Public Interest Litigation

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Examine the implications of the implementation of GST on Centre-State relations in India.
12. Briefly explain the significance of the Government of India Act of 1935 for the framing of the Indian Constitution.
13. Examine the liberal aspects of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
14. Examine the impact of the nationalist movement in the making of the Constitution of India.
15. Write a short note on the Preamble of the Constitution of India, bringing out its significance.
16. Examine the Sarkaria Commission Report.
17. Critically examine the structure and functioning of the Constituent Assembly of India.
18. Elaborate on the concept of judicial supremacy vs. parliamentary sovereignty in the context of India.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Elucidate the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
20. Critically examine the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.
21. "The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit." Do you agree with this statement. Elaborate your answer.
22. Examine the significance of the judgement in the case of Justice K.S.Puttaswamy & another v. Union of India & others

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A Degree (C.S.S) Examination,
First Semester
Faculty of Social Sciences
PS010104 – Theories and Concepts of Public Administration
(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Examine the concept of Integral View.
2. Critically evaluate New Public Administration.
3. What is delegation?
4. What is Likert scale?
5. Bring out the meaning of Development Administration.
6. Apply the concept of permanent executive in the context of India.
7. Evaluate the role of line agency.
8. Bring out the significance of performance budgeting.
9. Define Unity of Command.
10. Evaluate the utility of in-service training.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Briefly explain the politics-administration dichotomy.
12. Write a short note on the critical approach in Public Administration
13. Briefly examine the Human Relation theory propounded by Mayo.
14. Critically examine New Public Management
15. Write a short note on the bases of organization.
16. Differentiate between case method approach and public choice approach.
17. Briefly explain the concepts of hierarchy and span of control.
18. Explain centralised and decentralised administration.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Explain the evolution, nature and scope of Public Administration.
20. Describe the term personnel administration and evaluate the significance of recruitment in ensuring the quality of administration.
21. Define budget. Explain the principles and process of budgeting in India.
22. Explain the types, powers and functions of the chief executive.

(2 x 5=10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A Political Science Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

First Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010105 – Research Methodology in Political Science

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Briefly examine content analysis as a method of research.
2. Differentiate between primary and secondary sources of data. Bring out the level of dependence of these two sources.
3. Define 'focus group discussion', bringing out its advantages.
4. Examine the features of a good research design.
5. What are the precautions to be taken while writing a research report.
6. Explain the importance of review of literature in research.
7. Critically evaluate the significance of the empirical method in social science research.
8. List the advantages of observation method of data collection.
9. Bring out the significance of SPSS in social science research.
10. What are the guiding considerations in the construction of a questionnaire? Explain.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. What do you mean by a hypothesis? Examine the various types of hypotheses in social science research
12. Critically examine the idea of Objectivity in research. How far is objectivity possible in studying political realities.
13. Identify the different techniques of research. Explain the need for questionnaire in Surveys.
14. Discuss Karl Popper's philosophy of science.
15. Explain feminist research methodology.
16. Differentiate between the different styles of reference. Write a short note on the APA style.
17. Distinguish between the inductive and deductive methods of social research.
18. Explain Ethnographic research. How does it help in studying multicultural political formations.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Explain Qualitative and Quantitative research in Political Science. Justify the need for identifying the depth of political issues in a multicultural society through qualitative analysis.
20. Elucidate the transition in the nature and scope of research in Political Science.
21. Examine the different types of random sampling methods.
22. Define Research Design. Make a research design for studying the Issue of Citizenship Register in Assam, 2018.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Second Semester

Faculty of Social Science

PS010201 – Political Sociology

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What is meant by post secular age?
2. Explain the nature of capitalist state.
3. Comment on the role of non Governmental Organisations in modern democracy.
4. Define Civil Society.
5. Evaluate the postmodern perspective of Political Sociology.
6. Comment on the role of gender in political power.
7. Discuss the effects of decolonisation.
8. Explain the Marxist perspective on economic development.
9. How does caste play a decisive role in political power?
10. Explain social formation.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Explain the liberal perspective of economic development.
12. Elucidate the meaning, nature and scope of Political Sociology.
13. Comment on the Marxist approach to Political Sociology.
14. Describe the features of New Public.
15. Critically examine the interplay of sanskritisation and westernisation in Indian society.
16. Comment on the role of gender as a social base in determining political power.
17. Describe the relevance of Dependency Theory in explaining underdevelopment in Third World countries.
18. Comment on the nature of postcolonial state.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Critically examine the nature of new social movements.
20. Explain Amartya Sen's concept of development as freedom
21. "Nation is an imagined community." Discuss.
22. How does religion influence political power? Critically examine in the context of contemporary India.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Second Semester

Faculty of Social Science

PS010202 – Western Political Thought: Modern Traditions

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Elucidate the concept of Civil Society
2. Write a note on Locke's view of human nature.
3. Explain Marx's concept of class struggle.
4. Examine Laski's concept of Pluralism
5. Discuss Enlightenment.
6. Discuss Hannah Arendt's view of Social Action
7. Elucidate the theory of Political Obligation by T H Green
8. Elaborate Frantz Fanon's concept of Colonial Violence
9. Explain Mao's Theory of Contradiction.
10. Examine Habermas' concept of Communicative Action.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Examine Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* as one of the pioneering statements of feminist thought.
12. Explain Poulantzas' theory of State.
13. Discuss Bentham's visions of Political Society
14. "Life in the state of nature is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short." Comment.
15. Evaluate the basic tenets of Utilitarianism.
16. Bring out Robert Nozick's views on justice.
17. "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied." Discuss.
18. Describe Lenin's views on the role of Political Party in revolution.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains." Comment
20. Discuss Locke's theory of Social Contract
21. "Institutions and procedures of government should rest upon the conception of 'Justice as Fairness'" Comment on this Rawlsian conception of Justice.
22. Critically evaluate Gramsci's theory of Hegemony.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Second Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010203 – Issues in Indian Politics

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What are the stipulations to be fulfilled in order to be recognized as a National political party?
2. Define Regionalism in the context of India.
3. Account for the rise of regional political parties in India.
4. What are the major modes of representation in India?
5. Examine the forms of gender based violence in India.
6. Discuss the issue of religion as a factor in Indian electoral politics.
7. Evaluate the role of ideology in Indian democracy.
8. Bring out the antecedents of casteism in India.
9. What are the factors influencing voting behavior in India.
10. Elucidate the need for electoral reforms in India.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Discuss the influence of caste on Indian polity.
12. Write a note on the ideology of the BJP.
13. Explain the major poverty alleviation programmes in India.
14. Discuss the development of party system in India.
15. Elaborate on the emergence of communalism in India.
16. Explain the composition and role of the Election Commission of India.
17. Write a note on subnational movements in India.
18. Explain the role of Linguism in India.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Compare and contrast the ideologies of national political parties and regional parties.
20. Explain the features of the Indian party system.
21. Attempt a critique of the Nehruvian model of development.
22. Explain the impact of globalization on the weaker sections of society in India.

(2 x 5 = 10)

M.A Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Second Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010204 – Indian Administration

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Bring out the role of IRC in India.
2. Critically evaluate the structure of the state secretariat.
3. Examine the features of the Mughal administration.
4. Examine the functions of the Gram Sabha.
5. Bring out the significance of the 74th constitutional amendment.
6. Justify inclusion as an affirmative action.
7. Critically examine the Appleby Report.
8. Explain why decentralised planning is important in a democracy.
9. Explain the role of CAG.
10. Write a short note on the features of Boards

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Briefly explain the functions of UPSC.
12. Write a short note on NITI AAYOG.
13. Briefly examine the structure and functions of Public Corporations.
14. Critically examine the various types of corruption in administration.
15. Write a short note on E-Governance.
16. Differentiate between Ministries and Departments.
17. Briefly explain the significance of RTI.
18. Explain transparency and accountability in administration.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Explain the growth and evolution of Indian administration.
20. Critically evaluate the major grievance redressal mechanisms in India.
21. Compare the structure, powers and functions of PMO and Cabinet Secretariate.
22. Describe the significance of the 73rd constitutional amendment.

(2 x 5=10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Second Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010205 – Theoretical Foundations of International Relations

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Bring out the significance of ideology in international relations.
2. Examine the concept of Global Justice.
3. Does the Prisoner's Dilemma model capture the essence of international politics? Discuss.
4. Elucidate the feminist critique of international security.
5. Examine the relevance of Poststructuralism as an approach to understanding International Relations.
6. Briefly explain Neofunctionalism.
7. Has Marxism lost its relevance in the post-Cold War world? Substantiate your answer.
8. "Collective Security is the machinery for joint action in order to prevent or counter any attack against an established international order." Discuss.
9. Examine the utility of Decision-Making theory in International Relations.
10. Discuss the concept of cosmopolitanism in international relations. (8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Trace the evolution of International Relations as a discipline.
12. Examine the significance of Communication Theory in international relations.
13. Bring out the contribution of postmodernism to IR methodology.
14. Examine the concept of 'human security'.
15. Define Neorealism, bringing out its difference from Realism.
16. According to Alexander Wendt, "if the United States and the Soviet Union decide they are no longer enemies, 'the cold war is over'." Do you agree? Substantiate your answer.
17. Attempt a critique of Wallerstein's World Systems Analysis.
18. Examine the different forms of power in international relations. (6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Examine Morton Kaplan's models of the international system. Do you consider it to be of relevance today?
20. "The International Society tradition is a historical and institutional approach to world politics that focuses on human beings and their political values." Discuss.
21. Critically examine the Realist approach to international relations, with special reference to Morgenthau's theory of Realism.
22. "Dependency theory is based on a view of the world, which sees globalisation in terms of the spread of market capitalism, and the exploitation of cheap labour and resources in return for the obsolete technologies of the West." Explain.

(2 x 5 = 10)

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Third Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010301 – Human Rights

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Examine the powers and functions of the National Commission for Women.
2. Discuss Pempilai Orumai as a struggle against capitalism and patriarchy.
3. Examine the Geneva Convention, 1949.
4. Bring out the nature and characteristics of Human Rights.
5. Elucidate the significance of ICESCR.
6. “Surveillance is an infringement on the right to privacy.” Comment.
7. Analyse the threat of human trafficking to human rights with suitable examples.
8. Examine the role of Public Interest Litigation in safeguarding human rights.
9. Explain the Third World approach to human rights.
10. Discuss the debate of universalism vs. cultural relativism of human rights.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Comment on the role of Amnesty International in protecting human rights.
12. “Development induced displacement is a major threat to human rights in post-independent India.” Evaluate the case of Narmada Valley.
13. Analyse the role of mass media in the protection of human rights.
14. Explain the feminist approach to human rights.
15. Critically examine the threat of religious fundamentalism to human rights.
16. Explain the various provisions of fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution to protect human rights.
17. Comment on the various farmers’ movements against human rights violations in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.
18. Exemplify the initiatives of the UN to safeguard human rights.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Examine the various generations of human rights.
20. Comment on the human rights violations of women and children in conflict zones with suitable examples.
21. Examine the concept of ‘Responsibility to Protect’.
22. Describe the powers and functions of the NHRC. Critically evaluate its role in protecting human rights.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.
Name

M.A (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,
Third Semester
Faculty of Social Science
PS010302 – Political Thought: Indian Tradition
(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Discuss the major tenets of Aryasamaj.
2. Examine Vinoba Bhave's concept of Sarvodaya.
3. Attempt a critique of Manusmruthi.
4. Examine Mohammad Iqbal's concept of Pan Islamism.
5. Discuss M.N.Roy's idea of New Humanism.
6. What did Jayaprakash Narayan intend to convey through his idea of Total Revolution.
7. Explicate Pandita Ramabai's ideas on women's emancipation.
8. Examine Gandhi's concept of Swaraj.
9. Discuss Phule's concept of Caste Slavery
10. Examine the influences of Jainism and Buddhism on Indian thought.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. What was Sree Narayana Guru's critique of the traditions of Kerala society?
12. Examine the concept of Spiritual Nationalism as enunciated by Aurobindo Ghosh.
13. Write a note on Savarkar's Hindu Nationalism.
14. Examine the debate between Tagore and Gandhi on nationalism.
15. Examine Vivekananda's views on Indian Nationalism.
16. Bring out the difference between the views of Gokhale and Tilak on Nationalism.
17. How did E.V.Ramasamy's notion of rationalism and self-respect influence his struggle against social evils?
18. Evaluate Raja Ram Mohan Roy's contributions to social reform in India.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Examine Nehru's ideas on secularism and their relevance today.
20. Discuss Kautilya's theory of the State.
21. "Gandhi regarded ahimsa as the heart of all religions, the means to an end, which is truth." Comment.
22. Examine Ambedkar's views on caste and untouchability.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg No.....

Name.....

MA (Political Science) Degree (CSS) Examination,

Third Semester

Faculty of Social sciences

PS010303 – State, Society and Polity in Kerala

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time 3 hours

Max. Weight: 30

Session A

(Answer any **Eight** Questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Bring out the significance of the Muslim League in Kerala politics.
2. Examine the importance of migrant labour in the Kerala Economy.
3. Explain the problems faced by transgenders in Kerala.
4. Write a short note on the Sri Moolam Praja Sabha.
5. Discuss the importance of the Melshila Kalapam in Kerala history.
6. Assess the significance of community organisations in Kerala politics.
7. Discuss the prominence of the service sector in Kerala economy.
8. Examine the socio-economic condition of Dalits in Kerala.
9. Write a Short note on Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha.
10. Discuss the significance of the Malayali Memorial.

(8×1=8)

Session B

(Answer any **Six** Questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Write a brief note on the Aikya Kerala movement.
12. Evaluate the impact of land reforms in Kerala.
13. Discuss the Kerala Paddy and Wetland Conservation Act-2008.
14. Illustrate the general features of the social reform movements in Kerala.
15. Trace the evolution of Communist parties in Kerala.
16. Assess the impact of Gulf migration in Kerala economy and society.
17. Write a short essay on the Silent valley movement.
18. Trace the evolution of the nationalist movement in Kerala.

(6×2=12)

Session C

(Answer any **Two** Questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Discuss the role of Sree Narayana Guru in the social transformation of Kerala.
20. Write an essay on the changing patterns of Party system in Kerala.
21. Critically evaluate the Kerala Model of Development.
22. Discuss the social and economic condition of women in Kerala.

(2×5=10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Third Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010304 – Comparative Politics

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Analyse the New Institutional Approach to the study of Comparative Politics.
2. What is Consociational Democracy?
3. Discuss the different types of Interest Groups.
4. Explain 'Collective Responsibility'.
5. Bring out the features of a federal system of government.
6. Comment on the French Revolution as a Bourgeois revolution.
7. Discuss Polyarchy.
8. Critically examine the role of religion in the Iranian Revolution.
9. Comment on the idea of New Class.
10. "The global society is a Network Society." Explain.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Discuss the major types of representation.
12. Evaluate the concept of Power Elite.
13. Explain the major theories of political modernization.
14. Analyse Democratic Centralism in China.
15. Do you agree that Afghanistan is a failed state? Substantiate your answer.
16. Discuss the Development Approach to the study of Comparative Politics.
17. Explain the functioning of Plural Executive in Switzerland.
18. Bring out the features of Multiculturalism. Critically analyse multiculturalism in Canada.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Differentiate between Input-Output Analysis and Structural-Functional Analysis.
20. Define Civic Culture. Analyse the different types of Political Culture.
21. Compare and contrast the powers and functions of the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister.
22. Analyse the characteristics of Postmodern revolutions in the context of Arab Spring.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.
Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Third Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010305 – Issues in International Politics

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What is the significance of the Treaty of Westphalia?
2. What do you mean by regionalism? Elaborate your answer with suitable illustrations.
3. Distinguish between GATT and WTO.
4. Examine the issue of gender based violence in conflict zones.
5. What do you mean by neocolonialism?
6. Briefly explain populism in international politics.
7. Distinguish between unipolarism, bipolarism and multipolarism.
8. Discuss the changing nature of warfare.
9. Explain the politics of international aid.
10. Examine the impact of social media on international relations. Elaborate your answer with a suitable illustration.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Critically analyse the different implications of the global arms trade.
12. Account for the rise of China by examining its Belt and Road Initiative.
13. Elucidate the causes of food crises in the Third World.
14. “The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is intended to stop the qualitative nuclear arms race.” Comment.
15. What was the purpose of the establishment of BRICS?
16. Attempt a critique of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
17. Examine the issues and challenges involved in the protection of the Global Commons.
18. Account for the rise of non-state actors in the post-Cold War international system.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Attempt a critique of the structure and functioning of the World Bank from a Third World perspective.
20. Examine the challenges to post-conflict reconstruction, with special reference to the case of Rwanda.
21. Critically evaluate the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.
22. Bring out the challenges of democratic transition as evidenced in the case of Tunisia.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Science

PS010401 – Politics of Social Justice in India

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What is Distributive Justice?
2. Write a short note on environmental justice.
3. Elucidate the Entitlement Theory of Justice.
4. What do you mean by Affirmative Action?
5. Write a critique on Sustainable Development.
6. Enumerate the constitutional provisions against Untouchability.
7. Examine the effectiveness of the POSCO Act in addressing the problem of child sexual abuse.
8. Discuss the nature of Ableism.
9. Bring out the significance of Minority rights.
10. Bring out the significance of the Navtej Singh Johar and Others v Union of India case.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Write a note on Egalitarian Theory of Justice.
12. Examine how the Mary Roy v State of Kerala case has had its impact on the inheritance rights of Christian women in India.
13. Explain the denial of social justice of indigenous people in the age of globalization
14. Examine the issue of Graded Inequality in India.
15. Explain the significance of constructing an inclusive society for the differently abled in India.
16. Note on the denial of social justice of destitute children in India.
17. Discuss the Marxist notion of social justice.
18. Examine the role of NGOs in the protection of social justice of vulnerable sections in India.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Compare and contrast the theories of social justice of John Rawls and Amartya Sen.
20. Examine the notion of social justice as enshrined in the fundamental rights of the Indian constitution.
21. Write an essay on the denial of social justice to women in India.
22. Explain the importance of decentralised governance in the social inclusion of marginalized groups in India.

(2 x 5 = 10)

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS010402 – India's Foreign Policy

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Discuss the significance of ideology as a determinant of India's foreign policy.
2. Examine India's policy on the CTBT.
3. Critically evaluate the role of the Ministry of External Affairs in the shaping of India's foreign policy
4. Briefly discuss India's relations with Sri Lanka.
5. Should India continue to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Substantiate your answer.
6. Examine briefly India's negotiation strategies in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
7. Critically evaluate India's approach to the NPT.
8. Examine the significance of public opinion in shaping India's foreign policy.
9. Assess India's role in contributing to peace keeping operations of the United Nations.
10. Critically examine India's policy towards Israel.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Discuss the role of Parliament as a decision making body in India's foreign policy.
12. Account for India's recent policy of reaching out to the Taliban in Afghanistan.
13. Examine the critique that India is behaving like a big brother in South Asia?
14. What are the major tenets of India's Look East policy?
15. Examine the rationale for India's demand for permanent membership in the UN Security Council.
16. "India must realise that its diaspora can act as a crucial force in its development, and leverage their potential." Discuss.
17. Account for the significance of West Asia in India's foreign policy.
18. Examine India's role in the Non Aligned Movement.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Attempt a critique of India's nuclear policy.
20. "Kashmir is only a symptom and not the disease." Elaborate in the light of India's relations with Pakistan.
21. Critically evaluate India's relations with the United States in the post-cold war era.
22. Examine the basic determinants of India's foreign policy today.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.
Name

M.A Degree (C.S.S) Examination,
Fourth Semester
Faculty of Social Sciences
PS800401 – Environment and Politics
(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Discuss eco-capitalism.
2. Define Sustainable Development.
3. Bring out the significance of Sierra Club.
4. What are the major contentions in the North-South environmental debate?
5. Elucidate the Millennium Development Goals.
6. Examine the significance of the Earth Summit.
7. Examine the basic postulates of ecofeminism.
8. Bring out the contributions of UNFCCC in addressing the issue of climate change.
9. Examine the significance of the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Distinguish between anthropocentrism and ecocentrism.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Briefly explain the concept of free market environmentalism.
12. Write a short note on Liberal environmentalism.
13. Briefly examine the meaning and significance of natural capital.
14. Elucidate the ideology of green politics.
15. Write a short note on the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
16. Differentiate between millennium development goals and sustainable development goals.
17. Critically evaluate India's National Environment Policy 2006.
18. Discuss the major environment movements in India.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Explain the evolution of the idea of environmentalism.
20. Critically evaluate the role of the United Nations in the protection of the environment..
21. Elaborate on the National Green Tribunal, bringing out its effectiveness in handling environmental disputes.
22. Examine the various approaches to the study of environmental governance.

(2 x 5 = 10)

M.A (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS800402 – Political Thought: Gandhian Tradition

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Explain the Gandhian notion of Ahimsa.
2. Define Gandhi's views on Internationalism.
3. Identify 'Purity of Means' as an ideal philosophy.
4. Explain Swadeshi as a philosophy of nationalism.
5. Explain non-co-operation as a means of political protest.
6. Bring out Ruskin's impact on Gandhi.
7. Examine Trusteeship as an alternative to capitalism.
8. Review Gandhi's views on Parliamentary Democracy
9. Comment on Gandhi's views of Development as Justice.
10. Describe the Gandhian approach to Conflict Resolution.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Discuss the Gandhian notions on state and government.
12. Define Passive Resistance. Identify the characteristics of an ideal Satyagrahi.
13. Examine the influences of Buddhism and Christianity on Gandhi.
14. Critically examine the Gandhi-Ambedkar debate on caste and religion.
15. Interpret the philosophy of Sarvadharmasamabhava.
16. Differentiate between the intellectual influences of Tolstoy and Thoreau on Gandhi.
17. Discuss Satyagraha as a mass movement.
18. Explain the concept of Gramaswaraj and its significance in creating self-sufficient village republics.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Explain the significance of the Gandhian idea of an Ideal Society (Ramarajya).
20. Critically examine Gandhi's views on the status of women in society.
21. Examine the Gandhian idea of Sarvodaya as a critique of capitalism.
22. Categorise the strategies of struggles and resistance of Gandhi with suitable illustrations.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS800403 – United Nations: Peace and Global Governance

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Discuss the Realist approach to Global Governance.
2. Assess the contribution of UNESCO towards achieving universal primary education.
3. Examine the significance of the International Criminal Court.
4. Enumerate the provisions in the UN Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes
5. Do you agree with the statement that “new multilateral partnerships between the UN and sub-national levels of government and non-state actors could provide a basis for UN success?” Elaborate.
6. What initiatives have the UN taken to address the issue of Child Labour?
7. Bring out the major challenges to global governance.
8. Elucidate the Millenium Development Goals of the UN.
9. Write a note on the UN Global Compact.
10. Discuss the concept of humanitarian intervention.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Examine R2P, bringing out the role of the United Nations.
12. What is Collective Security? Critically evaluate the role of the United Nations in maintaining peace through collective security.
13. Examine the evolution of peace-keeping by the United Nations.
14. Is there a need for restructuring the United Nations? Substantiate your answer.
15. Discuss the historical context in which the ‘Uniting for Peace’ resolution was passed, bringing out its significance.
16. Briefly discuss the treaties and conferences that led to the emergence of the United Nations.
17. Analyse the role of the UN in addressing the issue of nuclear proliferation.
18. Evaluate the role of the UN in protecting the rights of refugees.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Critically evaluate the role of the UN in environmental governance.
20. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 1993 has been described as a ‘well-crafted but empty exhortation’. Do you agree with this statement? Substantiate your answer.
21. Trace the historical evolution of international organisations.
22. “The UN has become little more than a ‘talking shop’ or a ‘paper factory’ with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security.” Elaborate your answer with illustrations.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS810401 – Gender and Politics

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Define Gender.
2. Explain Sexual Politics.
3. Describe Queer Theory.
4. Comment on Ecofeminism.
5. Evaluate the Third World approach to feminism.
6. Critically examine the gender division of labour.
7. Differentiate between gender equality and equity.
8. Examine how the socio-religious reform movements in India reshaped the position of women.
9. Comment on the anti-arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh.
10. Bring out the nature of political participation of women in India.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Describe the Third Wave of Feminism.
12. Analyse the position of women in the Kerala Model of Development.
13. Comment on the role of religion in determining the status of women in society.
14. Discuss Postmodern Feminism.
15. Define Patriarchy. Sketch historically the creation and recreation of the patriarchal order of society.
16. Bring out the role of Panchayati Raj institutions in women empowerment.
17. Evaluate the role and participation of women in policy making.
18. Discuss the major legislative initiatives in India for empowering women.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Critically examine the impact of New Economic Policies on the labour conditions of women.
20. Differentiate between the Liberal and Marxist theories of Feminism.
21. Evaluate the feasibility of the Women's Reservation Bill in the present electoral context of India.
22. Discuss various women's movements in Kerala.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A Degree (C.S.S) Examination,
Fourth Semester
Faculty of Social Sciences
PS810402 – Decentralisation and Local Governance in India
(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What is citizen's charter?
2. Discuss the Panchayati Raj Act
3. What are the sources of finance for local governance?
4. Evaluate the significance of DPC.
5. Bring out the meaning of Gram Sabha under the 73rd constitutional amendment.
6. What are municipal corporations?
7. Examine the significance of MNREGA in rural development.
8. What are Nagara Panchayats?
9. Critically evaluate the utility of the RTI Act.
10. Explain the role of SHGs in the development of rural Kerala.

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Briefly explain the concept of Social Auditing.
12. Write a short note on Asraya project.
13. Briefly examine the concept of Gender budgeting.
14. Critically examine the operations of Kudumbasree in Kerala.
15. Write a short note on the structure and powers of urban local bodies.
16. Differentiate between centralized planning and decentralised planning.
17. Briefly explain the concept of capacity building.
18. Explain various types of decentralisation.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Explain the structure, powers and functions of Gramsabha.
20. Describe the role of panchayatiraj system in the inclusion of excluded identities.
21. Critically evaluate decentralised planning and development in India.
22. Explain Multilevel planning and development.

(2x5=10)

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS810403 – United States Government and Politics

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What were the historical circumstances that led to the establishment of English colonies on the north-eastern seaboard of North America?
2. Why did the Founding Fathers decide to establish a federal structure of government in the United States?
3. Discuss the significance of the two houses of Congress.
4. Specify the activities in the United States that come under the rubric of political participation?
5. Define Isolationism.
6. What were the circumstances leading to the incorporation of the Bill of Rights into the Constitution?
7. List out the different federal programmes envisaged by various presidents.
8. What is the significance of the Philadelphia Convention.
9. Distinguish between assimilation and multiculturalism.
10. What were the major demands of the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s and 70s?

(8 x 1 = 8)**Section B**(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Discuss the salient features of the Constitution of the United States.
12. Briefly explain 'New federalism'.
13. Examine the process of amendment of the US Constitution.
14. Discuss the characteristics of political parties in the United States.
15. Assess the role of mass media in contemporary U.S. politics.
16. Explain the significance of interest groups in U.S. politics.
17. Account for the importance of an international economic policy for the United States.
18. Attempt a critique of the Occupy Wallstreet Movement.

(6 x 2 = 12)**Section C**(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. "Federalism is not merely something written or implied in the US Constitution; the Constitution is only the starting point in the debate. The real meaning of federalism must be found in its implementation." Comment.
20. Account for the growth of the Presidency in modern times with suitable illustrations.
21. Examine the powers and constraints of the Supreme Court of the United States.
22. Examine the significance of the United States in international politics with special emphasis on the post-Cold War era.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS820401 – State, Society and Polity in South Asia

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What are the characteristics of ethnicity in Sri Lanka?
2. Discuss the emerging challenges of urbanization in South Asia.
3. Distinguish between SAARC and SAFTA.
4. How would you describe the geographic entity called South Asia?
5. Why are the Palk Straits a problem between India and Sri Lanka?
6. Account for the problem of drug trafficking in South Asia.
7. Account for the susceptibility of Pakistan to military rule.
8. Discuss the impact of militarization in South Asia with special reference to Sri Lanka.
9. What in your opinion are the causes of the Kashmir problem?
10. What are the different subnationalisms in South Asia?

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Account for the success of national movements of South Asia which ended in independence from British rule.
12. Examine Bangladesh's response to the Rohingya refugee crisis and its impact on the country.
13. What different trajectories did the countries of South Asia follow in the economic sphere following independence? How would you gauge their success?
14. Examine the influence of small states in South Asia, with special reference to Bhutan.
15. Discuss the transition of Nepal from a monarchy to a republic.
16. Examine the impact of globalization in South Asia.
17. Discuss the recent trends in the growth of nationalism in South Asia.
18. Discuss the role of the United States in Afghanistan.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Account for the absence of significant regional co-operation among the countries of South Asia, with special reference to the role of SAARC.
20. Analyse the linkages between domestic political processes and foreign policy taking the case of Pakistan.
21. Examine the water disputes between India and Bangladesh.
22. Examine the history of nuclearization of South Asia. What in your opinion is the case for a nuclear free zone in South Asia?

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS820402 – Public Policy and Governance

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Bring out the contributions of Lasswell to the development of public policy as a discipline.
2. What is Elitism?
3. Bring out the meaning of civil society.
4. What are the elements of new economic policy?
5. Examine the meaning of transnational actors.
6. Briefly explain the political economy approach to Public Policy.
7. Explain the system approach to policy analysis
8. What is the public choice model?
9. Write a note on NRLM.
10. Evaluate the neoliberal policies as a policy initiative

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Briefly explain the role of the judiciary in policy making.
12. Write a short note on the impact of NGOs in policy making.
13. Give an account of the role of the executive in the implementation of public policy
14. Critically examine social movements and policy formation.
15. Write a short note on the techniques and challenges in policy delivery.
16. Differentiate between the role of parliament and cabinet in policy execution.
17. Briefly explain the mechanisms for policy evaluation.
18. Compare and contrast the liberal and neoliberal policies.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. Explain the evolution, nature and significance of public policy.
20. Describe the different approaches in the study of public policy
21. Critically evaluate globalization and the change in public policies.
22. Explain the various determinants of public policies.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS820403 – International Political Economy

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Briefly trace the evolution of the international economic system from the period of the European geographical explorations.
2. Discuss the impact of globalization on the state.
3. Account for the transition of GATT to the World Trade Organisation.
4. What is the significance of the Washington Consensus?
5. Account for the significance of the North-South Dialogue which began in the 1970s.
6. What are the problems confronting the NAFTA?
7. What do you mean by commodity cartels? Elaborate your answer taking the case of OPEC.
8. How do economies cope with the problems associated with transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy?
9. What are the features of a flexible exchange rate regime?
10. Account for the success of the ASEAN. **(8 x 1 = 8)**

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Examine the circumstances that led to the formation of OPEC. Account for its successful functioning.
12. Attempt a critique of the Structural Adjustment Programme of the World Bank.
13. “As economies have grown more global and more digital, businesses have had to shift their competitive strategies, marketing techniques, and business models.” Comment.
14. Examine the evolution of the international monetary and financial system.
15. Account for the economic might of China and its impact on international relations.
16. What do you mean by BREXIT? Elaborate.
17. “Mercantilism is an economic practice by which governments used their economies to augment state power at the expense of other countries.” Comment.
18. Examine how science and technology have an impact on international relations. **(6 x 2 = 12)**

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Discuss the major economic theoretical perspectives of Liberalism and Marxism, bringing out their major differences.
20. “The European Union is the best example of regional integration anywhere in the world.” Comment.
21. Account for the importance of transnational corporations. Do you think that they are a threat to the sovereign nation system?
22. What were the causes of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008? **(2 x 5 = 10)**

M.A Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS830401 – Media and Politics

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Discuss Manuel Castells' notion of the linkage between information and democracy.
2. What do you mean by the concept of 'Framing' in the context of media coverage.
3. Briefly trace the history of the struggle for NIIO.
4. What do you mean by the term 'digital divide'? What reasons do you attribute to the same.
5. 'The medium is the message'. Discuss.
6. Examine the implications of private ownership of media in democratic states.
7. Examine the role of the new media in the Arab Spring.
8. Briefly examine media coverage of women in India.
9. What do you understand by the term "net neutrality?"
10. Elaborate on social media activism. What are its implications.

(8 x 1 = 8)**Section B**(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Discuss the politics of global communication governance with special reference to IGF.
12. Examine the Marxist approach to the role of the mass media in society.
13. "Social media has strengthened the unequal distribution of social capital, commercialization and propaganda in ways that was never done before." Comment.
14. Examine Benedict Anderson's theory of Print Capitalism
15. What problems do you find in the media representations of the LGBTQI community in India?
16. Is the state surveillance of cyberspace an encroachment on the rights of citizens? How far in your opinion should state surveillance if at all be permitted?
17. Examine how 'monocultural' the mass media is and how does it cope with bicultural or multicultural realities, and the politics of difference in multicultural societies?
18. "Digital media have been a necessary precondition for the success of right-wing populist movements." Elaborate.

(6 x 2 = 12)**Section C**(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5.)

19. How does the international news media cover armed conflict? Compare Al Jazeera and CNN during the Iraq War 2003.
20. Elucidate the term CNN Effect. Do you agree with this theory. Substantiate your answer with suitable illustrations.
21. Critically examine the effectiveness of the propaganda model in explaining the behavior of news media functioning within a capitalist economy.
22. Elucidate Johan Galtung's concept of Peace Journalism.

(2 x 5 = 10)

QP Code

Reg. No.

Name

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS830402 – Critical Theory and Postmodernism

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. Examine the concept of Reification.
2. What does the 'Death of the Author' signify?
3. Discuss Biopolitics.
4. What do you mean by Symbolic Capital?
5. Examine Instrumental Rationality?
6. What is a metanarrative?
7. Explain Hybridity.
8. Discuss 'Bare Life'.
9. Briefly examine the theory of Communicative Action.
10. Examine the concept of Hospitality. **(8 x 1 = 8)**

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. How do you differentiate Traditional Theory from Critical Theory?
12. What is Alienation? Justify Marx's critique of Alienation in Bourgeois society.
13. Give an account of the notions of Empire and Multitude in contemporary times.
14. Bring out the major arguments of Orientalism.
15. What do you mean by Cultural Imperialism? Can it be considered as form of Epistemic Violence?
16. Explain the central assumptions of Radical Plural Democracy.
17. Why is Postmodernism considered as an Anti-foundational/Anti-essentialist perspective on politics and society?
18. How do you differentiate Bourdieu's conception of Social Capital from Putnam's theorisation? **(6 x 2 = 12)**

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Examine the innovations of Jurgen Habermas' conception of Communicative Action and also evaluate its implications for liberal democratic politics.
20. Describe the features of Graded Inequality. Why Brahmanism is considered as a form of Internal Colonialism?
21. Examine the Dialectic of Enlightenment under modernity as outlined by Horkheimer and Adorno. Do you think their critique essentially falls into a form of pessimism?
22. How has Deconstructive thinking transformed the reading/meaning/of texts? Does the deconstructive project lack some responsibility towards the other? **(2 x 5 = 10)**

M.A. (Political Science) Degree (C.S.S) Examination,

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Social Sciences

PS830403 – State and Politics in West Asia

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Time: Three hours

Max. Weight: 30

Section- A

(Answer any **eight** questions. Each question carries a weight of 1)

1. What is the geographical and strategic significance of West Asia?
2. Discuss the role of Arab nationalist movements in the colonial era.
3. Give a brief critical account of Operation Desert Storm.
4. Bring out the significance of the Arab League.
5. Discuss the continuity and change in India's approach to the Palestine question.
6. What do you understand by the term Orientalism?
7. What are the major tenets of Islamic feminist thought ?
8. Discuss the events surrounding the formation of OPEC.
9. What do you understand by the term "Gulf Boom?"
10. What are the aims and objectives of the GCC?

(8 x 1 = 8)

Section B

(Answer any **six** questions. Each question carries a weight of 2)

11. Explain the major diversities among the countries of West Asia. Why are they causes of enduring conflicts?
12. Trace the growth of Zionism and examine how it contributed to the establishment of Israel.
13. "Arab communist parties were continuously torn between Marxist-Leninist theory on the one hand and Arab reality on the other." Comment.
14. Discuss the post-revolution challenges faced by Iran.
15. Account for the recent social reforms that have taken place in Saudi Arabia.
16. Examine the issues concerning the Kurds.
17. How have the recent labour policies in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries impacted on Indians?
18. Examine the changing nature of India's relations with Israel.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Section C

(Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries a weight of 5)

19. Elaborate on the people's movements for democracy in West Asia with special reference to the Arab Spring.
20. "Over the last few decades, Islam has become a central point of reference for a wide range of political activities, arguments and opposition movements." Examine Political Islam in the framework of the above statement.
21. What are the root causes of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? What in your opinion is the best course towards a peaceful resolution of the crisis?
22. Account for the rise of the Islamic State with special mention of Syria.

(2 x 5 = 10)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Studies in Political Science (PG) is deeply indebted to a number of individuals for their whole hearted support, interventions and suggestions in the preparation of this Programme Structure and Syllabus. We also acknowledge the institutional support received from the officials of Mahatma Gandhi University. We particularly thank the following experts and resource persons, as well as the participants of the workshop organised in connection with the restructuring of the syllabus of the M.A. Programme.

John S. Moolakkattu, Professor, School of Global Studies, Central University of Kerala.

Shaji Varkey, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Kerala.

A.M.Thomas, Professor, School of International Relations and Politics, Mahatma Gandhi University.

Bonita Aleaz, Professor (Retd.), Department of Political Science, University of Calcutta.

Jeevan Kumar, Professor (Retd.), Department of Political Science, Bangalore University.

M.P.Mathai, Professor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

Mathew Kurian, Visiting Professor, K.N.Raj Centre, Mahatma Gandhi University.

Lawrence S. Prabhakar, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Madras Christian College, Chennai.

Mathew Joseph, Associate Professor, MMAJ Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Stany Thomas, Associate Professor, St. Thomas College, Pala.

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G.Geethika, Assistant Professor, U.C.College, Aluva.

M.V. Bijulal, Assistant Professor, School of International Relations, Mahatma Gandhi University.

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