M A Political Science (CSS) Syllabus Since 2017

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

- To inculcate values of democracy, rights and freedom among students.
- To expose the students to Indian Constitutionalism and its moral and political underpinnings.
- The programme helps the students in understanding the contemporary society and politics, both theoretically and practically.
- To equip students to face the challenges outside through curricular and extra-curricular activities.
- To promote secularism, tolerance, internationalism and scientific spirit of enquiry.
- To familiarise students to frontier areas of political science and to promote interdisciplinary studies and research.
- To take the students to the world of political thoughts of classical and modern and post-modern period.
- To help students to critically analyse the local, national and international political developments.
# M A Political Science (CSS) Syllabus Since 2017

## Structure of the Programme

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**INTERNAL ELECTIVES (STUDENTS MAY CHOOSE ANY TWO COURSES FROM THE FOLLOWING)**

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**INTERNAL ELECTIVES (STUDENTS MAY CHOOSE ANY ONE COURSE FROM THE FOLLOWING)**

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**EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVES**

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</table>
Semester : I  
Course Code : POL-C- 411  
Course Title : THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
Credits : 4  

AIM

To introduce the theories and concepts that shaped the origin of modern systems of governance and its related structures and practices

To understand how the structure and nature of public administration is subjecting to change in a globalized world

To examine the evolving role of bureaucracy in the era of new public administration

OBJECTIVES

Emphasis is placed on understanding the origin and growth of public administration as a discipline. Various approaches and theories to public administration will be covered in detail while dealing with the change from old public administration to new public administration. Comparative public administration, development administration, new public management, impact of globalization on public sector and emerging state Vs market debate etc would be other major areas of focus.

COURSE CONTENT

Module-I: Introduction to Public Administration
Public Administration in Changing World - New Public Administration, New Public Management

Module-II: Theories of Administration

Module-III: Approaches to Public Administration

Module-IV: Comparative Public Administration
China – France – India – USA

Module-V: Governance, Concepts and Practice
Theories of Governance - E-Governance - Good governance - Peoples’ Participation in Administration
Module-VI: Contemporary Discourses
Entrepreneurial Government - Development Administration

REFERENCES

Core


Additional


Journal Articles

• Henry, Nicholas (1975), Paradigms of Public Administration, , Public Administration Review, VoL. 35 (4), P. 378-386.
AIM

The course aims at giving the students a clear and critical understanding about India’s Constitution. Within this broader objective, it specifically focuses on how the Constitution offers a theoretical and institutional base for the country’s political processes.

OBJECTIVES

Students would be encouraged to make a meticulous reading of the Constitution, its socio-ideological base, the manner in which state-society relationship is structured, the nature of state power and the manner in which it is allocated between the Centre-State and Urban and Rural Local bodies. The students will also be exposed to the judicial process, particularly the way in which the higher judiciary seeks to protect the Constitution from legislative and executive encroachments and the resultant tension between these institutions.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I. Social and Ideological Base of the Constitution:

Constituent Assembly: Nature and Composition – Ideological Expanse of the Constitution: Social, Economic and Political

Module II. Individual and the State:

Fundamental Rights and Nature of Human Rights

Module III. Tryst with Social Justice


Module IV. Federal Processes:


Module V. Judiciary and Social Change:

Module VI. Grass Root Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Rural Development


REFERENCES

Core Reading

- Austin, Granville (2003), The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, Oxford, New Delhi.
- Basu, Durga Das (2005), Introduction to the Constitution of India, Printice Hall, New Delhi.

Further Reading

- Mehta, Pratap Bhanu (2006), India’s Judiciary: The Promise of Uncertainty, Oxford
Semester : I  
Course Code : POL-C-413  
Course Title : MODERN POLITICAL ANALYSIS  
Credits : 4

**AIM**

The course seeks to provide a theoretical as well as critical perspective in understanding some of the major debates in Political Science and Political Sociology over the last several decades. The structure of the course is designed in such a way as to enable the students to develop analytical skills in understanding the contemporary political issues and challenges. The course is expected to offer adequate theoretical knowledge in broad areas of state, society, power, development, culture, etc.

**OBJECTIVES**

The course is intended to provide the students with the basic principles and concepts of Political Science. It will give them a general awareness of the discipline; its nature, scope, development and inter-disciplinary perspectives of the political system.

**COURSE CONTENT**

**MODULE I:** Growth of Political Science - Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism  
- Crisis in Political Theory.

**MODULE II:** Marxist Approach and Subaltern Studies

**MODULE III:** Post Modernism and Feminism

**MODULE IV:** Systems Theory of David Easton: Input-Output Analysis - Gabriel A. Almond: Structural - Functional Analysis

**MODULE V:** Concept of Power; Authority and Influence: Robert Dahl, Harold Laswell

**MODULE VI:** Elite Theories – Pareto, Mosca and Michels

**REFERENCES**

Core readings

• Rethinking Development: Modernisation, Dependency and Post-modern Politics, Sage, New Delhi.

Additional Readings
AIM

The objective of the course is to understand the research methods in social sciences. It enables the students to undertake research in social sciences with confidence.

OBJECTIVES

The research methodology course includes the philosophy of social science, the fact-value relationship, formulation of research problem, and research design. It also contains methods of data collection, data analysis, and data interpretations. This course includes components on the use of computer and internet for research work in social sciences.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE: I. Philosophy of Social Science: Value – Fact relationship - Question of Objectivity- Scientific explanation and interpretative understanding of Social Sciences - Qualitative vs. Quantitative research.

MODULE: II. Concept, Hypothesis and Variables in Political Science- Selection and Formulation of Research Problem.


MODULE: V. Major stages of research: Data Collection –Tools of Data Collection - Data Analysis– Use of Computer and Internet

MODULE: VI. Use of Statistical techniques in Social Sciences - SPSS.

REFERENCES
- Creswell J. W. (2012) *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design*, Sage, New Delhi,


**ADDITIONAL REFERENCES**


• Punch K. F. (2007) *Developing Effective Research Proposals*, Sage, New Delhi,

• Ritchie J. Lewis (2003), *Qualitative Research Practice*. Sage., London,


• Thakur, Devendra, (1998) *Research Methodology in Social Science*,Deep and Deep, New Delhi,


• Warwick, Donald P. and Bulmer M. (eds.) (1993), Social *Research in Developing Countries: Surveys and Consciousness in the Third World*, Research Press., Delhi,


AIM

To understand the evolution, nature and dynamics of Indian Administration

To examine the social base and character of administration in India and the emerging issues in administration

To analyse how administration works as an agent of development

OBJECTIVES

The Course is designed to introduce the students to the past and present administrative systems and practices in the country. Evolution, nature and social base of administrative culture would be covered in depth prior to dealing with the contemporary issues in Indian administration in this course. Administrative reforms in India and the administration at the Union and grass root levels would be other major areas of thrust.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: The Evolution of Public Administration in India
Evolution and Nature of Indian Administration from Kautilya to Colonial Period- Change and Continuity in Indian Administration, Reforms in Indian Administration, Public Services

Module II: Administration at the Union Level
Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat- Ministries & Departments (Ministry of Human Resource and Development)

Module III: Administration at the State Level
Chief Secretary and State Secretariat - Union-State Relations

Module IV: Administration at the District and Local Level
District Administration & the Role of District Collector - Local Self Governments (Rural and Urban)- Participatory Administration-Social Welfare Administration

Module V: Issues in Indian Administration
Neutrality Vs Commitment - Generalist Vs Specialist Debate - Bureaucracy and Politics - Corruption in Administration – RTI - PPP
Module VI: Financial Administration

Introduction to the Budgetary Process–Parliamentary Control over Finance – Role of CAG-Role of Committees – Estimate Committee and Public Accounts Committee.

References

Core Readings


Additional Reading


**Journal Articles**


• Bhattacharya, Mohit (1987), Crisis of Public Administration as a Discipline in India, *EPW, Vol. XXII (48)*.


• Singh, M.P. (2012, October), Administrative Reforms in India. Lecture delivered at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad as the inaugural activity of the Centre for Policy and Governance on 26 October, 2012.

AIM
The central objective of the course is to offer the students an insight into the dynamics of Indian politics. Within this overall objective, management of conflicts over the distribution of resources, legitimacy of the authority, challenges to democratic governance in the country, and problems of development are looked into.

OBJECTIVES
The students are expected to develop a critical perspective on the actual political possess of the country through a deeper analysis of the party system, electoral politics and political economy, and the extent to which this triad could address the larger issues of social justice. There is also a greater imperative to look into the dialectics between both caste and class and secularism and communalism to have a fuller appreciation of the dynamics of Indian politics and its tryst with social justice.

COURSE CONTENT
Module I. Dialectics of Caste and Class:
   Caste, Class and Politics – Evolution of Class Dominance – Caste and Identity Politics

Module II Parties and Party System:

Module III Electoral Politics
   Political Participation – Electoral Behaviour- Electoral Reforms

Module IV Challenges to Secular Polity:
   Secularism - Major Debates - Communalism

Module V. Marginalized Social Groups and Quest for Social Justice:
   Women – Children – Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes – Affirmative Action

Module VI. Political Economy of Development

REFERENCES
Core


For Further Reading:

AIM
The objective is to understand different schools of liberal political theories prevalent after the emergence of enlightenment and modernity in the West. A comparison is made between the classical, modern and neo-liberal theories and between the liberal schools and the conservative theories. The focus is on rightly grasping how far they shape the ideological realm of contemporary society, economy and politics.

OBJECTIVES
The Course is designed to introduce the students to the epistemological foundations of modern philosophy with a view to generating interest in the classical texts in ancient and medieval political thought. The students are expected to have background knowledge in the classical texts by making them familiar with different interpretations. The aim is to inspire them to have an interest in reading the original works, the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I: Introduction to Modern Political Thought: Enlightenment – Modernity – Rationality

MODULE II: Power and Political Realism: Machiavelli – Modern Secular Nation State


REFERENCES

• ................. (1951), The Origins of Totalitarianism, Harcourt Brace, New York.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
• Bhandari, D. R., History of European Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
• Nelson, Brian R. (2008), Western Political Thought, New Delhi: Pearson Education.
• ………………… (2004), Western Political Thought, Pearson, New Delhi.
• Masters, Roger D (1968), The Political Philosophy of Rousseau, Princeton.
• Pocock, J (1975), The Machiavellian Moment, Princeton.
• Strauss, Leo and Joseph Cropsey (1968), History of Political Philosophy, Rand McNally.
AIM

The course intents to provide an understanding about the major political developments having trans-boundary impact in South Asia. The course unravels the making of South Asia over the last half century with select inputs from various countries in the region. A study of diverse political, social and economic experimentations that countries of South Asia have undertaken would yield rich academic dividends to students.

OBJECTIVES

This four credit course attempts to study the complexity of South Asian politics without losing sight of the underlying social and economic processes. Being one of the most volatile regions in the world, the study of South Asian politics is both challenging and rewarding. The region is the home for one fifth of the global population and naturally the institutional resilience and efficiency in governance are important factors. Despite the diversity, and territorial divisions, certain common cultural and social threads run through the region and provide the necessary binding force. The Course further explores South Asia’s linkage with the rest of the world, particularly during the liberalization phase. Security threats, both conventional and non-conventional are examined in detail. As South Asia has opened up towards the world outside, its relations with great powers assume importance. The future of South Asia lies in its ability to mend fences and strive towards greater integration without compromising on individual county’s socio-cultural diversities and practices.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I. South Asia in the Colonial Context
Introduction to South Asia- Imperialism in South Asia

Module II. Social Processes in South Asia
Ethnicity (Case Study of Sri Lanka)

Module III. Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia
Role of the military (Case Study of Pakistan)- From Monarchy to Democracy (Case Study of Nepal)

Module IV. Economic issues in South Asia
Class and Agrarian Transformation (Case Study of India)- Globalization and its impact in South Asia

Module V. South Asia and International System
US and China in South Asia (Since 1990)- Nuclearisation in South Asia- Security in South Asia
Module VI. Regionalism in South Asia
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC and SAFTA)

REFERENCES

Core


**Additional readings**


AIM

Notwithstanding the diffusion of power since the end of the Cold War, the United States and its role in shaping the 21st century global order, continues to assume significance. The course aims to acquaint and familiarize with the nature and scope of US Foreign Policy, in its evolutionary trajectory. It intends to introduce students to the changing contours of a dynamic external-policy framework, vis-à-vis different regions of the globe, not to mention its policy-response to mutating thematic challenges manifesting themselves on the horizon and delineate the undercurrents, which underpin the American policy in the global realm, highlighting the forces, institutions and actors.

OBJECTIVES

The mission of this course is to explain and evaluate past and present United States foreign policies. We consider questions such as:

- What caused the United States' past involvement in foreign wars and interventions?
- Were the results of U.S. policies good or bad?
- Would other policies have better served the U.S. and/or the wider world?
- Were the beliefs that guided U.S. policy true or false? If false, what explains these misperceptions?

General theories that bear on the causes and consequences of American policy will be applied to explain and evaluate past and present policies.

The history of United States foreign policy in the 20th century is covered, including U.S. military policy, U.S. foreign economic policy, and U.S. policy on human rights and democracy overseas.

COURSE CONTENT


MODULE II: Determinants of US Foreign Policy in the 20th Century - Relations with the Soviet Union – The Cold War in the Twentieth Century.


MODULE VI: US-India Relations: From Adversary to Strategic Ally - Indo-US Relations – Post-Cold War change in relationship - Strategic Relationship – Focus on Trade, Education, Military and Civil-Nuclear cooperation – Common focus on the fight against Terrorism.

REFERENCES
Core

Additional References
- Chinoy, Mike (2010), *Meltdown: The Inside Story of the North Korean Nuclear Crisis*, St. Martin’s.
- Hill, Steven (2010), *Europe's Promise: Why the European Way Is the Best Hope in an Insecure Age*, Univ. of California.
- Kurtzer, Daniel (2008), *Negotiating Arab-Israeli Peace: American Leadership in the Middle East*, USIP.
Course Code : POL-E-426  
Course Title : GENDER POLITICS  
Credits : 4  
Semester : II

**AIM**
- To understand how politics works through the lens of gender hierarchy
- To examine how gender categories are constructed and how it shapes the construction of identities
- To analyze how power is distributed between men and women and how it operates in the public and private spheres

**OBJECTIVES**

One of the main objectives of this course is to sensitize students to the social construction of gender and its political implications. This course will examine how personal is political and how gender politics works in the Indian context. History of feminist movement in India and various theories of gender relations will be covered in depth during the course period.

**COURSE CONTENT**

**Module I: Contextualizing Gender**
Concepts and Definitions: Sex- Gender- Transgender- Masculinity- Femininity- Patriarchy- Politics of the Body- Gender and Caste/Class/Race

**Module II: Theories of Gender Relations**
Liberal- Socialist- Marxist- Radical- Post-modernist

**Module III: Gender and Development**
Sexual Division of Labour- Gender in Policy and Planning

**Module IV: Gender and Politics**
Political Participation and Representation of Women in India  
Debates over Women’s Reservation Bill

**Module V: Feminist Movement in India**
The History of Feminism and Feminist Movement in India- Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) Debate

Module VI: Gender Question in Kerala
Women in Public and Private Sphere- Atrocities against Women- Women Empowerment through Kudumbashree and other SHGs

REFERENCES

Core Readings

- Menon Nivedita (ed.), 1999, Gender and Politics in India, OUP, Delhi.

Additional Readings

- Georgina Waylen and Vicky Rondall (1998) Gender, Politics and the State,
- Patrick Jane L., M. Patricia Connelly and V. Eudine Barritteau (eds.) (2000) Theoretical Perspectives on Gender and Development, Ottawa, IDRC.
• Tickner, Ann J., (2008), “Gender in World Politics”, in Baylis, John, Smith, Steve and Owens,
Semester : III
Course Code : POL-C-431
Course Title : THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Credits : 4

AIM

Understand the major theories and approaches to the study of International Politics and examine them critically.

- Broaden and deepen students’ knowledge of the major reasons and conceptual explanations for peace and conflict in the world.
- To equip the student to explain and understand international incidents from a theoretical perspective.
- Strengthen students’ analytical and comprehension skills through student-led discussions, simulations, and policy papers based on the course.

OBJECTIVES

A clear understanding of the approaches and concepts in International Politics is essential for critical evaluation of events and issues in international politics. The Semester course envisages studying the leading theories in international politics such as liberalism/idealism and realism, constructivism, decision making theory and other theories mentioned in the modules. The course will explain the rationale and logic of global civil society and non-state-actors, Feminism and theories of peace and conflict resolution.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I  Nation State system
  Nation State System: Evolution and Development - The contemporary State System-Power in International Politics

Module II  Approaches to the Study of International Politics-I
  Importance of Theory - Decision making Theory-System Theory and Game Theory.

Module III  Approaches to the Study of International Politics-II
  Realism- Neo-realism- Liberalism- Neo-liberalism, Indian and Chinese Traditions-Kautilya and Sun Tsu

Module IV  Approaches to the Study of International Politics-III
  Marxism-Neo-Marxism-Functionalism-Post-modernism-Constructivism -English and European Schools of Thought

Module V  Peace and Conflict Resolution
Module VI  Non-State Actors and Global Civil Society
Concept, Definition and Role

REFERENCES
Core readings:


• Kanti, Bajpai and Siddarth, Mallavarapu (2005) International Relations in India Theorizing the Region and Nation, Orient Longman, New Delhi.


• T. Olaf, Corry (December 2006) Global Civil Society and Its Discontents, Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, Vol. 17, No. 4 pp. 303-324


• Lofgren, Mikael and Thorn, Hakas (October 2007) Global Civil Society- Opportunity or Obstacle for Democracy, Development Dialogue, No.49.

Additional Readings:


**Other Resources**


• 2.[http://www.jstor.org/action/showJournals?browseType=discipline&contentType=jourrnals&discipline=43693417](http://www.jstor.org/action/showJournals?browseType=discipline&contentType=jourrnals&discipline=43693417)
AIM

The four credit Course is designed primarily with the intention of providing a bird’s eye-view of the political process in Kerala over the last half century. The course elaborates on Kerala model of politics which spawned the much acclaimed Kerala Model of Development. The uniqueness of Kerala politics lies in its judicious blend of radicalism and liberal constitutionalism. The course traces these streams as it act as the leitmotif of most of the developmental interventions in the state. A study of Kerala legislature is rewarding as it acted as a major instrument of social change in the state. Similarly, Kerala has done some pioneering attempts in participatory planning and development. The state witnessed a variety of protests in recent times by dalits, adivasis, women etc. A study of new social movements reveals the competition, conflicts and cooperation between the political society and the civil society.

OBJECTIVES

The Course Political Economy of Kerala tries to map the major developments in Kerala politics particularly after the state formation in 1956. The Course tries to unravel some of the unique experiments in Kerala politics extending over the last 65 years. No other state in India has made such thoroughgoing social sector intervention as Kerala did. The course critically looks at the strains between the state-led and market-led development.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I. Caste – Class structure in Colonial Kerala
Social Reform Movements- Peasants and Working Class Movements- Congress and Communist Parties- National Movement in Kerala (Major phases in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar).

Module II. Legislature and Social Change
Changing Role and Functions of Legislature in Kerala

Module III. Political Process in Kerala
Political Parties and Electoral Politics- Coalition Politics- Trade Unionism

Module IV. Problems of Economic Growth
Agriculture, Industry and the Service Sector in Kerala- Kerala Model of Development

Module V. Decentralization and Governance in Kerala
Legal and Institutional Bases- Politics of Participatory Development

Module VI. New Social Movement and Kerala Politics
Dalit, Women and Environmental Movements

REFERENCES
Core Readings


Additional Readings


• Bhattatiripad V.T. (1983) Veettyiyude Jeevita Smaranikal (VT: Life-memories), Kottayam, SPCS.


Jacob, T.G. and P. Bandhu, (2009), Reflections on the Caste Question: The Dalit Situation in south India, Ootacamaund, Odyssey.


Kooiman, Dick (2002) Communalism and Indian Princely States: Travancore, Baroda and Hyderabad in the 1930s, Manohar, New Delhi.


AIM

To discuss the evolution, scope and theoretical and applied dimensions of Comparative Politics. It provides theoretical frameworks, as well as factual background on some of the most important countries in the world like USA, France, U.K, China, India, Canada and China.

OBJECTIVES

This course will discuss the evolution, scope and theoretical and applied dimensions of Comparative Politics. The emphasis is also provided on the aspects of the political process and phenomenon with the political system as its focus. The course is designed to introduce important concepts, ideas, and disputes in comparative politics, with the goal of preparing you to investigate the world more systematically and (possibly) to do more advanced work in other political science courses. The course also provides practice in writing short analytical papers; and to equip the students with the capacity of conducting research in areas of politics, which focuses on more than one country. This course will be taught by drawing examples from USA, France, U.K, India, Canada and China.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: Introduction
Evolution and Scope of Comparative Politics

Module II: Major Approaches

Module III: Modern Theories
Cultural Theories - Class Theories - Development Theories - Political Economy Theories

Module IV: Modern State: Major Debates
State in the Modern Age - Liberal-Democratic State - Marxist-communist State - Post-Colonial State

Module V: Challenges of Accommodating Diversity
Constitutionalism - Federalism - Multiculturalism (Examples from India, USA, and Canada)
Module VI: Political Process

Civil Society - Social Movements (Examples from India, USA and Britain) - Political Parties (Examples from USA, France, India, Britain and China) - Interest Groups (Examples from USA, Britain, India and Canada)

REFERENCES

Core Readings


Additional Readings

AIM
The course aims at giving the students a clear and critical understanding about the United Nations Organisations. Within this broader objective, it specifically focuses on the functioning of the UN as an agency to maintain international peace and security.

OBJECTIVES
Students would be encouraged to study the evolution of international organization. It facilitates them to understand the functioning of the UN as an agency to maintain international peace and security. It also helps the students to critically evaluate the contribution of the UN in the political, economic and social sphere.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I. Introduction to the Study of the UN: Evolution of International Organizations - Basic Principles - Structure and functions of the U.N - Role of Secretary General.

MODULE II. UN and the problem International Peace and Security: Peaceful Settlement of Disputes under the UN Charter

MODULE III. UN and Collective Security system - UN Peace Keeping Operations – Case Studies of Somalia, Kosovo and Kashmir

MODULE IV. UN -Disarmament and Arms Control


MODULE VI. UN in the Post-Cold War Period: Restructuring of the United Nations - UN and Non-State Actors

REFERENCES


**ADDITIONAL REFERENCES**

Aim
The course aims to introduce the students to the current political landscape of the West Asia, popularly known as the Middle East. It provides a foundation for the study of the contemporary political issues in West Asia.

Objectives
It begins with the diversities in West Asia, like culture, ideology, nature of the states etc. It focuses on major conflicts, movements and the leading issues in West Asia. The major powers’ involvement in West Asia and their interest are the special attention of the paper. The most important area of the paper is on Palestinian movements and their struggle for an independent statehood. Finally, the paper focuses on India’s relations with the West Asia, and the issues related to the Indian Expatriates in Gulf countries. The course helps the students to get an overview of the contemporary issues in West Asia with the help of theoretical and historical accounts. As such, those students who are interested in research on the contemporary politics of West Asia will receive proper guidance on the scope and nature of different issues.

Course content

Module I: Introduction to West Asia
Diversities in West Asia: Ethnicity- Sectarianism: Sunni and Shia - Political Ideologies; Islam and the West: Orientalism - Islam and Nationalism - Political Islam.

Module II: Major Conflicts in West Asia
Palestine question – Zionism - Palestinian resistance Movements: PLO and Hamas - Arab-Israeli Wars - Lebanese Civil War and refugees- Kurdish Question - Terrorists Groups

Module III: Islam and Democracy
Major Debates - People’s Movement: Muslim Brotherhood - Islamic Revolution in Iran - Arab Spring: Tunisia, Egypt and Libya

Module IV: Major Powers in West Asia (USA, Russia and China)
Oil Politics - Gulf Wars

Module V: Regional Organisations
Arab League and GCC
Module VI: India and West Asia

Issues of Indian Migrant Labours in Gulf - Economic and Political Cooperation: India and Israel - India and Arab countries - India and Iran.

REFERENCES

Core Readings


**Additional Readings**


• Hiro, Dilip (1996), *Dictionary of the Middle East*, St-Martin’s, New York.


AIM

The four credit Course aims at imparting an overview of the political process in Latin America and the Caribbean. Ranks fourth in area, after Asia, Africa, and North America and fifth in population, Latin America has vast diversity in terms of its politics, economic development, social organization and cultural traditions. The students would be able to draw several parallels with the Indian development experience. In order to make the Course more comprehensive, issues of political economy, social development and international relations have been incorporated.

OBJECTIVES

The Course Latin American Politics has four credits and offered as an Extra-Departmental Elective to all post-graduate students who aspire to learn more on modern Latin America. The Course provides a bird’s-eye view to the variegated political processes that characterise the region. Latin America is unique in terms of its developmental experiences. The Course tries to bring into focus some of these issues and debates.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I
Modern Latin America: From Colonialism to Independence

Module II
Democracy -Authoritarianism - Neoliberal Restructuring in Latin America

Module III
Political Economy of Development/Underdevelopment -Structuralist and Neo-Structuralist Schools

Module IV
Pink Tide- Left Resurgence in Latin America - Social Movements and Democracy in Latin America -The Zapatista Movement in Mexico and Landless Workers' Movement in Brazil

Module V
Latin American International Relations- US Policy in Latin America

Module VI
Economic Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean - Case Study of Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - ALBA)

REFERENCES
Core


Further Reading

AIM

This paper will allow students to conduct in-depth research on diplomacy in the modern era, with a focus on the post-Cold War period. The purpose of this course is to examine how states manage their external relations and to explore the conditions under which diplomacy has contributed positively or negatively to various foreign policy outcomes. This involves studying not only how states attempt to shape their foreign relations through diplomacy, but also the evolution of diplomatic strategies and tactics that states use, and challenges to implementing these strategies. In this course, the study of contemporary diplomacy will be divided into three sections: diplomacy in the context of international relations theory; approaches to conducting diplomacy; and diplomacy in different issue areas, including economics and security, broadly conceived.

OBJECTIVES

Deals with the theory and practice of multilateral diplomacy that pre-dominates the world order since the Second World War, highlighting the evolving discourse in the post-Cold War scenario. The course begins with the theoretical foundations of multilateral diplomacy and then goes on to study the objectives and modus operandi of the various international organizations, in the light of their brief as global, regional or inter-regional platforms. The course lays particular attention to India’s engagement with these various organisations, and how India responds to a series the non-state-oriented global concerns like climate-change, energy-security, global terrorism, international money-laundering, and building a global economic cooperative agenda.

COURSE CONTENT

MODULE I: Concept and Definition - Introduction to Diplomatic Practice – Origins in Europe in the Middle Ages – Forms and Structure – Role of Diplomacy in the modern world – Cold War and Post-Cold War Diplomacy.


MODULE III: Multilateral Diplomacy under the United Nations - Climate Change (CC) Diplomacy - Non-proliferation Diplomacy – Preventive Diplomacy

MODULE V: Indian Diplomacy - Indian Diplomacy & Foreign Policy – Aims & Goals – Achievements since independence –


REFERENCES

Core readings

- Brzezinski, Zbigniew, and Brent Scowcroft (2008), America and the World, Basic Books.
• Ganguly, Sumit & S. Paul Kapoor (2010), India, Pakistan and the Bomb: VIKING/Penguin, New Delhi.
• Ganguly, Sumit (2010), India’s Foreign Policy Retrospect and Prospect, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
• Griffiths, Martin (1999), Fifty Key Thinkers in International Relations, (London and Routledge, New York.

Additional Readings
• Rana, Kishan S. and Jovan Kurbalija (2007), Foreign Ministries: Managing Diplomatic Networks and Optimizing Value, Malta: Diplo Foundation.
• Schaffer, Teresita (2009), India and The United States in the 21st Century: CSIS Press, Washington DC.
• Waltz, Kenneth N (1979), Theory of International Politics, Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley.

• Watson, A (1982), Diplomacy: The Dialogue between States, Eyre Methuen, London.

• Williams, Phil, Donald M. Goldstein, and Jay M. Shafritz (1994), Classic Readings of International Relations,: Wadsworth Publishers Belmont, Cal.
AIM
The course aims to provide basic philosophical premises of different streams of Marxian theory from classical Marxism to neo-Marxism. The focus is on the evolution of Marxian theories in relation to the developments in other strands of political philosophies. The objective is also to inquire about the relevance of Marxian theories in building up a critical posture on the socio-political reality for social change.

OBJECTIVES
The Course is designed to introduce the students to the epistemological foundations of Marxian philosophy with a view to generating interest in the classical texts in Marxist political thought. The students are expected to have background knowledge in the various Marxist texts by making them familiar with different interpretations. The aim is to inspire them to have an interest in reading the original works, the debates around the work, and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.

COURSE CONTENT
Module I. Karl Marx

   Debate on Dialectical Materialism - Theory of State and Revolution - Critique of Capitalism: Exploitation and Alienation

Module II. V.I. Lenin

   Theory of Imperialism - Concept of Party - Problems of Democratic Centralism

Module III. Antonio Gramsci

   Role of Hegemony - Debate on Civil Society

Module IV. Critical Theory

   Jurgen Habermas – Public Sphere

Module V. Power and Authority

   Michel Faucault - Biopower
Module VI. Modern Indian Political Thought

Mahatma Gandhi (Politics of Non-Violence - Swaraj)
B.R. Ambedkar (Debate on Caste)
M.N. Roy (Radical Humanism)

REFERENCES

- Appadorai, A., (1971) Indian Political Thinking in the Twentieth Century from Naoroji to Nehru, London.
• D. Germino (1972) : Modern Western Political Thought : Machiavelli to Marx, UOC,Chicago.
• Doctor, Adhi H.(1997), Political Thinkers of Modern India, Mittal, New Delhi.
• Ghoshal, U.N., A History of Indian Political Ideas, OUP, London.
• Karl Marx, Das Capital Volumes 1,2, and 3, (2004), Penguin, UK.


Additional


• Verma, V.P.(1996), Modern Indian Political Thought, Laxminarayan, Agra.
SEMESTER: IV
COURSE CODE: POL-C-442
COURSE TITLE: ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM
- To acquaint the students with the major issues in international politics.
- To understand and analyse the major challenges to American hegemony and to world peace and security.
- To examine the role of regionalism and regional/international organizations in international politics in the backdrop of globalization.
- To discuss and understand issues in international politics.

OBJECTIVES
The course provides a comprehensive understanding of the major issues that international politics is confronted with. The nature of the emerging world order will be studied by looking at the relative decline of the United States and the rise of Asia with special focus on China. It will discuss various movements for democracy in different parts of the world, issues of armament and disarmament and global security, terrorism and militancy as challenges to world peace. The role of regional and international organizations in the backdrop of globalization will also be analyzed.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I  Post Cold War Era in International Politics
Post-Cold War Period- The New World Order – Unilateral/Multilateral American Hegemony and Chinese/Asian Challenge

Module II Global Governance- International and Regional Organizations
Reforming the UN-International Monetary Instruments- IMF, WTO, and Asian Investment and Infrastructure Bank (AIIB)-Economic Groupings -G-20- BRICS- EU- ASEAN- Political-Security Organizations - NATO and SCO

Module III Major Contemporary Issues in World Politics-I
International Terrorism –Refugees-Environment -Feminism

Module IV Major Contemporary Issues in World Politics-II
Nuclear Proliferation-Democratic Movements in the Arab World-Ocean Governance and Cyber Security

Module V Contemporary Practices of Neocolonialism and Neo-imperialism
Politics of Intervention-Case of US Intervention in Afghanistan

Module VI Rise of Nationalism and Challenges of Globalization
USA, Europe (Britain) and India
REFERENCES

Core Readings:

• Foot, Rose Mary (2006) “Chinese Strategies in a US Hegemonic Global Order Accommodating and Hedging” International Affairs, V.82, No.1, Jan, 22

Additional Readings:

• Chetty, A. Lekshmana, BRIC : An Instrument for Building a Fair Global Economic and Political Architecture in India China Relations changing

- Gilley, Bruce (2011) Beyond the Four Percent Solution: Explaining the Consequences of China’s Rise, *Journal of Contemporary China* 20, no. 72

Other Resources


- [http://www.jstor.org/action/showJournals?browseType=discipline&contentType=journal&discipline=4369341](http://www.jstor.org/action/showJournals?browseType=discipline&contentType=journal&discipline=4369341)
AIM

To discuss the evolution, scope and theoretical and applied dimensions of politics of countries in global south. It provides theoretical frameworks, as well as factual background on some of the most important countries in the world like Nigeria, Brazil, Indonesia, India and Pakistan, Tunisia, Afghanistan etc.).

OBJECTIVES

The focus of this course is to familiarize the changing nature and problems of post-colonial societies, their struggle in development and democracy in the era of post cold war and neo-liberalism. The approach is an area-wise and not country basis. The course focuses on: Providing an overview of various theoretical approaches to the field of political development; it seeks to link theoretical and application issues of democracy and its challenges; it explores the various political crises faced by the countries in south like authoritarianism, role of military and failed states; it explores the role of religion, ethnicity and caste on the political system; by the end of this course, the students should be familiar with the major debates within the fields of political and economic development. This course will be taught by drawing examples from Third World Countries, especially specific, Nigeria, Brazil, Indonesia, India and Pakistan

COURSE CONTENT

Module I: Concept of Global South

Socio-historical – Political - Cultural - Economic Features of Southern Countries

Module II: Approaches to the Study of Development

Modernisation Theory - Dependency Theory - Socialist and Gandhian Approaches

Module III: Challenges of Democratisation Process

Military Dominance - Religious Fundamentalism, - Regime Change - Case of Failed States. (Examples from Tunisia, Pakistan and Afghanistan)

Module IV: Challenges of Nation-building
Role of Religion – Caste and Ethnicity - Role of Civil Society and NGOs (Nigeria, India and Pakistan)

Module V: Political Mobilization
Political Participation (Examples from India, Nigeria, Indonesia)- Political Parties (Examples from India, Pakistan and Brazil)

Module VI: Social and Political Movements
Nature of Interest Groups (Examples India, Nigeria and Brazil) New Social Movements and the Role of Civil Society (Examples from India, Pakistan, and Indonesia)

References
Core Readings


Additional Readings
AIM:
To help students to identify socio-political issues of the society and make a thorough inquiry into the present discourses on it and make a study and contribute new knowledge about it.

OBJECTIVES:

- To help the students to look at the problems of the society in a critical manner.
- To help the students to make an inquiry into the present scenario of the issues they are to study.
- To improve the writing skills of the students.
- To initiate the students to the world of research.
- To develop analytical skills in students.
- To equip the students to approach issues in a systematic manner.
EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIVES

Semester : II
Course Code : POL-X-421
Course Title : INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY
Credits : 2

AIM
- Understand the basic principles, purposes, policy priorities, and strategies of India’s Foreign policy.
- Broaden and deepen students’ knowledge of the contextual factors, elements, challenges and strategies of India’s Foreign policy.
- Examine India’s relationship with its Neighbours, Indian Ocean, South East Asia, Indo-Pacific, and big powers such as USA, China and Russia.
- Articulate their own perspectives and arguments on India’s Foreign policy.
- Strengthen students’ analytic and comprehension skills through student-led discussions, simulations, and policy papers based on the content of the course.

OBJECTIVE
The Semester course envisages studying various aspects of India’s Foreign Policy. The basic determinants, key values and principles, goals, Non aligned movement, perspectives and strategies of India’s Foreign Policy along with the security concerns and challenges, India as an emerging power, defense and military policies, and world view of India’s foreign policy will be explained and assessed. A comprehensive study of India’s relations in South Asia, Asia-Pacific and with big powers- US, China and Russia besides the significance of Indian Ocean will be provided.
COURSE CONTENT


Module II Major Events in India’s Foreign Policy and Strategic Culture Major Events and Incidents in Foreign Policy - India’s Foreign Policy Strategy and Defense strategy

Module III New Trends in India’s Foreign Policy Changing Nature and Features of Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold World War Period-Nuclear Policy- NPT-CTBT- FMCT-India as an Emerging Power

Module IV India’s Relations with Other Countries- China –Pakistan and All Other Neighbours - USA-Russia-UNO-BRICS-SAARC- ASEAN

REFERENCES
Core Readings

- Mattoo, Amitabh and Jacob, Happymon (2010) Shaping India’s Foreign Policy, Haranand Publications, New Delhi.
- Sikai, Rajani (2009) Challenge and Strategy: Rethinking India’s Foreign Policy, Sage, New Delhi.
• Kumar, Rajiv and Menon, Raja (2010) *The Long View from Delhi: To Define the Indian Grand Strategy for Foreign Policy*, Amazon, Academic Foundation
• Parameswaran, Prashanth (2012) “Indian Strategic Thinking Comes Of Age”, World Politics Review.
• Kumar, Rajiv and Kumar, Santosh (2010) *In the National Interest: A Strategic Foreign Policy for India*, India, Business Standard Books
• Kumar, Rajiv and Menon, Raja (2010) “The Long View from Delhi: To Define the Indian Grand Strategy for Foreign Policy,” Amazon, Academic Foundation
• Centre for Policy Research (2012) NAM 2.0: A Foreign and Strategic Policy for India in the Twenty First Centuries, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.
Additional Readings

- Rajiv, Kumar and Kumar , Santosh (2010) In the National Interest: A Strategic Foreign Policy for India, India, Business Standard Books

Journal Articles

- Mukherjee, Rohan and Malone, M. David (2013) India at the UN, EPW, Vol. XLVIII No.29
- Edwardes, Michael (Jan., 1965), Illusion and Reality in India's Foreign Policy, International Affairs, Vol. 41, No. 1 pp. 48-58.

Other Sources
Semester : II
Course Code : POL –X- 422
Course Title : ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICS
Credits : 2

AIM

This two credit course aims at providing a general understanding about the interrelationship between environment and development in the contemporary age. Students are exposed to multiple discourses on environment in the course. Institutional, legal and political issues related to environment are incorporated in the course to provide a holistic understanding of the issue.

OBJECTIVES

The two credit course is offered to all post-graduate students irrespective of disciplinary boundaries. The Course is interdisciplinary in nature and tries to meld diverse disciplines into a holistic framework. Ecology is no longer being viewed as disaggregate processes happening across space and time. It is on the other hand, an ensemble of diverse material and social processes generating a peculiar resource politics around it at micro, meso and meta levels. The Course traces the development of the broader environmental discourse through history from the stand point of social theory. An understanding of the role of UN agencies in the propagation of liberal environmentalism in the contemporary period is
essential. The political ecology of water, biodiversity and climate change are hotly debated topics and hence finds its way into the syllabus. Development-induced displacement has created social crises in India in recent times. The course seeks to examine the state of environment in India and how it becomes a human rights issue for the people.

**COURSE CONTENT**

**Module I. Understanding Environment and Social Theory**

Evolution of environmentalism- Marxist Theory of Environment- Green Politics-
Relationship between Environment and Development

**Module II. Global Environmental Governance and Politics of Resistance**

Environmental Protection and the United Nations – Politics of water, biodiversity and climate change

**Module III. India: State, Environment and Human Rights**

The Indian State, Capitalism and Environmental Protection- Development and Displacement

**REFERENCES**

**Core Reading**


• Dobson Andrew (1990), *Green Political Thought*, Unwin Hyman, London.


• Klein Naomi (2014), *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate*, Simon and Schuster, New York.


**Additional Reading**


- Carson Rachel (1962), Silent Spring, Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- Cuomo Christine (1998), Feminism and Ecological Communities, Routledge, London.
- Gadgil Madhav and Ramachandra Guha (1992), This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India, University of California Press, Berkeley.
• Meadows Dennis et. al., (1972), Limits to Growth, Earth Island, London.
• Mehta Lyla (ed.) (2009), Displaced by Development: Confronting Marginalisation and Gender Injustice, Sage, New Delhi.
• Monbiot George (2007), Heat: How to Stop the Planet from Burning, South End Press, New York.
• Osborn Derek and Tony Bigg (2009), Earth Summit II: Outcomes and Analysis, Earthscan, London.
• Padel Felix and Samarendra Das (2010), Out of this Earth: East Indian Adivasis and the Aluminium Cartel, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi.
• Ruether Rosemary Radford (2005), Integrating Ecofeminism, Globalization, and World Religions, Rowman & Littlefield, Maryland.
AIM
The aim of the Course is to focus the attention to one of the most important phenomena of the contemporary world – the emergence of China. As rise of China is impacting the world, this Course tries to introduce the different dimensions of the emergence of China as a great power in the neighbourhood of India.

OBJECTIVES
As the aim of the Course is to introduce China to students, it starts with the Political System which is unique in many senses. The interactions of China with the different regions of the world are the major focus of this Course. The course deals with the determinants of Chinese foreign policy and its relations with the sole great power, the US. It also considers China’s forays into East Asia, South Asia, Africa and Latin America. The major issues in India–China relations are another focus of this course. It also specifically discusses the great power ambitions of China.

COURSE CONTENT:
Module I. Foreign Policy
Determinants of China’s Foreign Policy - Evolution – Basic Objectives

Module II. Relations with the US and India
   Post Cold War Period – Issues in Bilateral Relations –
   Major bilateral Issues with India – Tibet - Border – China-Pakistan Relations

Module III. China as a Global Power
   Rise of China – Economic Power house – One Belt One Road – Chinese Dream - Forays into Africa & Latin America

REFERENCES


**Websites**

- [http://en.people.cn/](http://en.people.cn/)
- [http://english.cri.cn/](http://english.cri.cn/)
- [http://english.sina.com/](http://english.sina.com/)
- [http://www.globaltimes.cn/index.html](http://www.globaltimes.cn/index.html)

**Semester**: III  
**Course Code**: POL-X- 431  
**Course Title**: HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA  
**Credits**: 2

**AIM**

To draw the attention of students to the basic concepts of Human Rights and its practice in the contemporary India. It aims to provide a clear vision to the students about the various instrumentalities that can be employed in the context of the violation of various kinds of human rights especially in a globalised era.

**OBJECTIVES**

The course ‘Human Rights in India’ offers an opportunity to the students to clearly understand the emergence, development and various dimensions of Human Rights in an in-depth manner. It also critically studies the formulation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various Covenants that are framed by the UN for the protection and promotion of Human Rights. The course tries to present the current human rights scenario in India and various instrumentalities and institutions that are in place to ensure the fundamental human rights to various sections of the population. Finally, it critically examines the impact of globalization on the protection and promotion of human rights.

**COURSE CONTENT**

**Module I: Human Rights**

Conceptualization and Evolution
Module II: Human Rights in India

Socio-Political and Constitutional Context
Human Rights Movements in India
Instrumentalities for the Protection of Human Rights
Globalisation and Human Rights

Module III: Human Rights and Social Groups

Rights - Scheduled Castes - Scheduled Tribes –Minorities – Women-Children - LGBT

REFERENCES


• Maurice Cranston (1973) *What are Human Rights*,The Bodley Head London.
• Mohammed Shaffir (Ed.) (2005), *Quest for Human Rights*, Rawat, Jaipur:


**Website Links**

- [http://www.amnesty.org/](http://www.amnesty.org/)
- [http://www.gwu.edu/](http://www.gwu.edu/)
- [http://www.hrw.org/](http://www.hrw.org/)
- [http://www.humanrights.com/](http://www.humanrights.com/)
- [http://www.nhrc.nic.in/](http://www.nhrc.nic.in/)