

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE
COURSE STRUCTURE FOR M.A. IN POLITICAL SCIENCE
(UNDER NEP-2020 GUIDELINES) w.e.f. August 2025

SEMESTER I

Course Code	Course Name	Course Credits	
MAP-C-2401	Introduction to Political Theory	Core	4
MAP-C-2402	Ancient and Medieval Political Thought	Core	4
MAP-C-2403	Theories of International Relations	Core	4
MAP-C-2404	Government and Politics in India: Institutions	Core	4
<i>Languages</i>		AEC	2
MAP-VBC-01	Understanding Rights and Duties	VBC	2
Total credits		20	

SEMESTER –II

MAP-C-2405	Modern Political Thought	Core	4
MAP-C-2406	Introduction to World Politics	Core	4
MAP-C-2407	Comparative Politics	Core	4
MAP-E-2401	1.Modern Indian Political Thought	DCE	4
MAP-E-2402	2. International and Regional Organizations: Theory and Practice		
MAP-E-2403	3. Understanding Privacy: Theory and Practice		
MAP-E-2404	4.. Understanding South Asia		
MAP-E-2405	5. Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies		
MAP-E-2406	6. Social Movements in India		
	7. Introduction to Public Policy		
<i>Languages</i>		AEC	2
MAP-VBC-02	Introduction to Human Rights	VBC	2
Total credits		20	

SEMESTER –III

MAP-C-2408	Contemporary Political Theory	Core	4
MAP-C-2409	Government and Politics in India: Processes	Core	4
MAP-C-2410	Non-Western Perspectives in International Relations	Core	4
MAP-E-2407	1. Gandhian Philosophy of Non-Violence	DCE	4
MAP-E-2408	2. Governance and Development		
MAP-E-2409	3. State Politics in India		
MAP-E-2410	Right to Information: Theory and Practice		
MAP-E-2411	4. India's Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: Theory and Practice		
	5. Feminist Political Theory		
MAP-C-2411	Internship	Core	4
Total credits		20	

SEMESTER –IV

MAP-C-2412	Public Administration and Policy	Core	4
MAP-C-2413	State Politics in Jammu & Kashmir	Core	4
MAP-C-2414	Research Methodology in Social Sciences	Core	4
MAP-C-2415	Dissertation	Core	8
Total credits		20	

Semester-I

M.A. Political Science- Semester-I			
Course Code: MAP-C-2401		Course Title: Introduction to Political Theory	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major -Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To acquaint students with the key concepts of political theory; • To know the different traditions and various debates surrounding these concepts; • To introduce major theoretical trends, perspectives and debates that have shaped the political theorizing; and • To analyse political arguments and engage in rational thinking.		
Course Outcomes	▪ Knowing and remembering the Basic concepts of Political Theory ▪ Understanding various importance of Political Theory and various concepts ▪ Applying various theoretical models to understand social reality and working of political institutions ▪ Analysing the working of political and social institutions through various theories		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Politics and Political Science • Evolution of Political Science as an academic discipline • Politics – meaning and stretching boundaries	
	Module – 2	• Political Theory and its meaning • Political Theory - Meaning • Nature of Political Theory	
	Module – 3	• Political Theory and its significance • Need of Political Theory • Scope of Political Theory	
	Module – 4	• Typology • Normative versus Empirical • Historical/Analytical/Applied	
	Module – 5	• Positivism • Auguste Comte – Life and Contribution to Knowledge • Positivism and its Three Stages	
Unit- 2	Module – 1	• Liberty • Concept of Liberty • J.S.Mill on Liberty	
	Module – 2	• Equality • Concept of Equality • Equality of Opportunity	

	Module – 3	- Justice - Concept of Justice - John Rawls and Concept of Justice
	Module – 4	- Rights - Concept of Rights - Theories of Rights
	Module – 5	- Power and Authority - Conventional notion of Power - Concept of Authority
Unit- 3	Module – 1	- State - Concept of State - Evolution and Historical Trajectory of State
	Module – 2	- Elements of State - Territory, Population - Government, Sovereignty
	Module – 3	- Theories of Origin of State - Divine Theory - Social Contract Theory
	Module – 4	- Social Contract Theory - Hobbes - Locke - Rousseau
	Module – 5	- Nationalism - Nation and Nationalism - Ethnic Nationalism
Unit- 4	Module – 1	- Gender - Gender and Sex - Construction of Gender
	Module – 2	- Feminism - Feminism as theory and movement - Waves of Feminism
	Module – 3	- Feminist Theory - Feminist Theory – Western Perspective - Concept of Agency - Feminist Theory from Global South
	Module – 4	- Modernization - Modernization Theory - Modernization and Environment - Environmental Degradation
	Module – 5	- Green Political Theory - Green Politics - Green Political Theory - Critique of Green Political Theory
Pattern of Examination	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part - C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	

References : Books	• Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16. • Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14. • Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40. • Sanders, D. (1995) 'Behavioral Analysis', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 58-75. • Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspective', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114. • Bhargava, R, 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36. • Bannett, J. (2004) 'Postmodern Approach to Political Theory', in Kukathas, Ch. and Gaus, G. F. (eds.) Handbook of Political Theory. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 46-54. • Vincent, A. (2004) The Nature of Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004, pp. 19-80. • Riley, Jonathan. (2008) 'Liberty' in Mckinnon, Catriona (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 103-119. • Knowles, Dudley. (2001) Political Philosophy. London: Routledge, pp. 69- 132. • Swift, Adam. (2001) Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 51-88. • Tulkdar, P.S. (2008) 'Rights' in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 88-104. • McKinnon, Catriona. (2003) 'Rights', in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew. (eds.) Political Concepts. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 16-27. • Hyums, Keith. (2008) 'Political Authority and Obligation', in Mckinnon, Catriona. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 9-26 • Martin, Rex. (2003) 'Political Obligation', in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew. (eds.) Political Concepts, Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 41-51.
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

M.A. Political Science- Semester-I			
Course Code: MAP-C-2402		Course Title: Ancient and Medieval Political Thought	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	Seminar/ End Exam	50
Course Type	Major- Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To study schools of ancient and medieval political thought - To understand the philosophies of ancient and medieval periods - To examine the changes from ancient to medieval thought process - To critical observe the changes in the knowledge process in different regimes		
Course Outcomes	- Recollect the basics of western political thought - Understand the dynamics of different institutions in the ancient and medieval times - Application of knowledge system through different schools of thought - Critically analyse the changes in the thought process in different political regimes		
Contents:			
Unit -1	Module – 1	- Introduction to Greek Political Thought - What is Philosophy? - Sophists and Socrates	
	Module – 2	- Plato’s Philosophy and politics - Plato’s Idealism - Plato’s theory of knowledge	
	Module – 3	- Plato concept of Justice - Education and Communism - Theory of form and Allegory of cave	
	Module – 4	- Aristotle’s criticism of Plato’s idealism - Concepts of form and matter - State and the good life	
	Module – 5	- Classification of Constitutions - Justice as rule of law - Justice as proportional equality	
Unit-2	Module – 1	- Ancient Indian Traditions <i>Brahmanic</i> and <i>Shramanic</i> traditions	

		• State in ancient India
	Module – 2	• Indian Materialism • <i>Lokayata</i> • <i>Charvaka Darsana</i>
	Module – 3	• Brahminical traditions • Social organisation • State and society
	Module – 4	• Buddhist traditions • Theory of emptiness or <i>Śūnyata</i> • Concept of <i>Dhamma</i>
	Module – 5	• Theory of Kingship • Duties of state • <i>Cakra</i> and <i>Pancasila</i>
Unit-3	Module – 1	• Features of Medieval Political Thought • Theoretical and theological dimensions • Greeks philosophy and Roman Law
	Module – 2	• St. Augustine • Dualism • Confessions
	Module – 3	• City of God • Earthly city • Sinners vs saint
	Module – 4	• St. Thomas Aquinas on Law • Teleos-purpose • Levels of law
	Module – 5	• Relationship between the church and the state • Ethics and politics • Legal philosophy
Unit-4	Module – 1	• Arab Muslim Traditions • Islamic state after the prophet • Monarchy in Islam
	Module – 2	• Al Farabi • State and Society • Concept of <i>Ummah</i>
	Module – 3	• Ideal state and philosopher king • Imperfect states • Democracy (al-Madina al-<i>Jama'iyyah</i>)
	Module – 4	• Ibn Khaldun • <i>Muqaddimah</i> • Philosophical inquiry

	Module – 5 • Theory of social organization • Justice and strong institutions • Theory of Good Governance
<u>References:</u> Textbooks:	• Jha Shefali (2018). Western Political Thought: From the Ancient Greeks to Modern Times, Routledge: New York • Subrata Mukherjee Sushila Ramaswamy (2011). A History of Political Thought-Plato to Marx, Prentice Hall India Learning Private limited, India. • McClelland, J.S. (2005). A History of Western Political Thought, Routledge: New York.
Books:	• Plato (2023). The Republic, Arushi Book Enterprises, New Delhi. • Aristotle (2023). Politics, Fingerprint Classics, New Delhi. • Ashok S. Chousalkar (2018). Political thought of Ancient India, Sage Books. • V.P. Varma (2020) Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal. • Nelson Brian R. (2007) Western Political Thought, Pearson, India. • Flood, Gavin (2003), The Blackwell Companion to Hinduism, Blackwell Publishing limited, U.K. • Chatterjee and Dutta (2007), An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Rupa Publishers, India • K. Damodaran (2012) Indian Thought: A Critical Survey. People's Publishing • Roy M.N. (1940). Materialism- An outline of the history of scientific thought. Renaissance Publication. • Collins S. (ed.) (2001). Agganna Sutta: An Annotated Translation. Sahitya Academy, India.
Journal Articles:	• Brown D.M. (1953). 'The Premises of Indian Political Thought'. The Western Political Quarterly, 6 (2), 243-249. • Suda J.P. (1970). Dharma: Its Nature and Role in Ancient India'. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i>, 31(4), 356-366. • Gilbert Felix (1941). 'Political Thought of the Renaissance and Reformation'. Huntington Library Quarterly, Vol.4, No.4. pp.443-468. https://www.jstor.org/stable/3815775 • Crone Patricia (2003). 'What was Al-Fārābī's 'Imamic' Constitution?'. <i>Arabica</i>, T. pp.306-3221. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4057632 • Qadir Abdul M. (1941). 'The Social and Political Ideas of Ibn Khaldun'. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i>, Vol.3, No.2. pp.117-126. • Ardlc Nurullah. (2012). 'Genealogy or Asabiyya? Ibn Khaldun Between Arab Nationalism and the Ottoman Caliphate'. <i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>, Vol71, No.2. pp.315-324. https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/666697.
Web Resources:	https://www.jstor.com https://www.epw.in https://www.britannica.com https://plato.stanford.edu https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in

M.A. Political Science- Semester-I			
Course Code : MAP-C-2403		Course Title : Theories of International Relations	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	50
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	Seminar/ End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- Understand key theoretical conceptualizations in International Relations (IR). - Critically engage with academic debates and literature in the discipline - Apply theoretical knowledge to contemporary global issues and case studies. - Encourage a deeper appreciation for diverse global perspectives in international relations.		
Course Outcomes	On successful completion of the course, student will learn the following: - Remembering and recalling the concepts, definitions, and theories - Interpret and infer the ways in which international issues have shaped and changed IR - Apply and relate theoretical conceptualizations and ideas to contemporary real-world issues and problems - Appraise and evaluate claims of IR theories with reference to issues like access, power relations, and lived experiences of people		
Contents			
Unit-1	Module – 1	- Emergence of International Relations as a Discipline - Origins and evolution of International Relations (IR) as an academic discipline - Key figures and debates in the foundation of IR	
	Module – 2	- Levels of Analysis Debate – Individual Level - Waltz's Three Image theories - Role of individual decision-makers in IR (e.g., leaders, diplomats)	
	Module – 3	- Levels of Analysis Debate – Unit Level - Role of nation-states in global politics - Domestic political structures and foreign policy decisions	
	Module – 4	- Levels of Analysis Debate – International System Level - Structural constraints in the international system - Anarchy and power dynamics among states	
	Module – 5	- Globalization of International Relations - Patterns of Contemporary Globalization - Emerging global challenges (e.g., climate change,	

		technology, migration)
Unit-2	Module – 1	- Classical and Structural Realism - Thucydides, Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Morgenthau on classical realism - Structural realism (Waltz) and Offensive-Defensive debate
	Module – 2	- Neo-Classical Realism and Subaltern Realism - Role of domestic factors in foreign policy (Gideon Rose) - Subaltern realism and its critique of mainstream IR (Mohammed Ayoob)
	Module – 3	- Liberalism and Democratic Peace Theory - Main characters: Classical, Interdependence - Criticisms and limitations of democratic peace theory
	Module – 4	- Capitalist Peace, Institutional Peace & Complex Interdependence - Economic liberalism and capitalist peace theory - Role of international institutions in maintaining peace (Keohane & Nye)
	Module – 5	- Realism vs. Liberalism – Contemporary Debates - Comparative strengths and weaknesses of realism and liberalism - Hybrid models and their implications for global security and cooperation
Unit-3	Module – 1	- Social Constructivism – Key Concepts & Alexander Wendt's Contributions - Identity, norms, and the role of ideas in international politics "Anarchy is what states make of it" (Wendt)
	Module – 2	- The English School – System, Society, and the World - The balance between realism and idealism in English School Theory - Concepts of international system vs. international society (Hedley Bull)
	Module – 3	- Culture and International Politics - Role of cultural factors in shaping IR theories and policies - Impact of soft power and cultural diplomacy
	Module – 4	- Marxist Theories – Dependency Theory & World-Systems Theory - Immanuel Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory - Dependency theory and post-colonial perspectives in IR
	Module – 5	- Gramsci and Hegemony in IR - Antonio Gramsci's concept of hegemony and IR - Role of ideology and cultural hegemony in global politics
	Module – 1	- Feminist Theories in IR – Ann Tickner and Cynthia Enloe - Ann Tickner's critique of realism and mainstream IR theories

Unit-4		• Cynthia Enloe's feminist analysis of global politics
	Module – 2	• Critical Theories and Andrew Linklater's Contributions • Andrew Linklater on citizenship and global justice • Ethical perspectives on sovereignty and intervention
	Module – 3	• Normative Theory and Molly Cochran's Ethical IR • The role of ethics and morality in international politics • Molly Cochran's constructivist take on normative theory
	Module – 4	• The Future of IR Theory – Emerging Trends and Challenges • Role of technology, AI, and cyber security in international relations • The impact of climate change and global health crises on IR
	Module – 5	• Bridging Theory and Practice – Final Reflections • Evaluating the relevance of IR theories in contemporary world politics • Future directions for research and policymaking in IR
Pattern of Examination	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part - C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	• Baylis, John, Patricia Owens, and Steve Smith. <i>The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations</i>. Oxford University Press, 2023. • Dunne, Tim, Milja Kurki, and Steve Smith. <i>International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity</i>. Oxford University Press, 2022. • Morgenthau, Hans J. <i>Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace</i>. McGraw-Hill, 2005. • Waltz, Kenneth N. <i>Theory of International Politics</i>. Addison-Wesley, 1979. • Keohane, Robert O., and Joseph S. Nye. <i>Power and Interdependence</i>. Pearson, 2011 • Wendt, Alexander. <i>Social Theory of International Politics</i>. Cambridge University Press, 1999. • Tickner, J. Ann. <i>Gender in International Relations: Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security</i>. Columbia University Press, 1992. • Cox, Robert W. <i>Approaches to World Order</i>. Cambridge University Press, 1996. • Wallerstein, Immanuel. <i>World-Systems Analysis: An Introduction</i>. Duke University Press, 2004. • Ayoob, Mohammed. <i>Subaltern Realism: International Relations Theory Meets the Third World</i>. Cambridge University Press, 2002. • Gramsci, Antonio. <i>Selections from the Prison Notebooks</i>. International Publishers, 1971. • Linklater, Andrew. <i>The Transformation of Political Community: Ethical Foundations of the Post-Westphalian Era</i>. University of South Carolina Press, 1998. • Cochran, Molly. <i>Normative Theory in International Relations: A Pragmatic Approach</i>. Cambridge University Press, 1999.	

	Buzan, Barry, and George Lawson. <i>The Global Transformation: History, Modernity, and the Making of International Relations</i>. Cambridge University Press, 2015.
Journals	- Alexander Wendt (1992). "Anarchy is What States Make of It: The Social Construction of Power Politics." <i>International Organization</i>, 46(2), pp. 391-425. - Robert Keohane (1984). "After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy." Princeton University Press. - Andrew Linklater (1998). "The Transformation of Political Community." <i>Ethics & International Affairs</i>, 12(1), pp. 7-24.
Online sources	NDL India – International Relations Section - URL: https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/ <i>International Relations Theory</i> – Available at NDL e-Library <i>Global Governance and IR</i> – Open Access at NDL India - MIT OpenCourseWare: https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/political-science/ - Yale Open Courses (International Security & IR Theory): https://oyc.yale.edu/political-science - Project MUSE (Johns Hopkins University) – https://muse.jhu.edu/ - JSTOR (Access through Institutional Login) – https://www.jstor.org/ - Oxford Bibliographies – International Relations – https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/ - Foreign Affairs (Council on Foreign Relations) – https://www.foreignaffairs.com

MA-Political Science – Semester- I			
Course Code: MAP-C-2404		Course Title: Government and Politics in India: Institutions	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/week:	4 Hours	CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End semester Examination	50
Course Type	Elective	Exam Duration	2:5 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular-Core	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To understand the various approaches to the study of Indian politics and the nature of Indian State. It aims to familiarize students with the Constituent Assembly debates and the ideas behind the political institutions functioning today. - To analyse the concepts and features of federalism and democratic decentralisation, centre-state relations, asymmetries, regional assertions and state autonomy. - To understand the parliamentary system in India, functioning of legislature, executive and judiciary, and nature of political party system in India, - To gain the knowledge on the Political Economy of Indian State; planned economy and five years plans, the role of Planning Commission and presently Niti Aayog.		
Course Outcome	- Understand the various approaches to the study of Indian politics and the nature of Indian State and analyse the debates in constituent assembly to understand their relevance in contemporary Indian politics. - Gain the knowledge and understand the features of federalism and democratic decentralisation, importance of centre-state relations, asymmetries, reasons for regional assertions and state autonomy. - Understand and gain the knowledge on parliamentary system in India, the role of legislature, executive and judiciary in Indian and nature of political party system in India, - Analyse the system of Political Economy of Indian State, importance of planned economy and Five Years Plans, planning Commission and Niti Aayog and emerging trends		
Contents			
	Module -1	- Approaches to Indian Politics: - Institutional approach	
	Module-2	Political Economy approach	

Unit -1	Module-3	• Developmental approach
	Module-4	• Constituent Assembly Debates
	Module-5	• Philosophical Contradictions and Clash of Traditions
Unit - 2	Module -1	• Federalism and Democratic Decentralisation
	Module-2	• Centre-state Relations
	Module-3	• Centre-state Relations: Asymmetries
	Module-4	• Regional Assertions
	Module- 5	• State Autonomy
Unit - 3	Module-1	• Parliamentary System: Legislature
	Module-2	• Executive
	Module-3	• Judiciary
	Module-4	• Nature of Indian Party System
	Module-5	• Coalition Era
Unit - 4	Module- 1	• Political Economy of Indian State
	Module- 2	• Planned economy
	Module- 3	• Five Years Plans
	Module- 4	• Planning Commission
	Module- 5	• Niti Aayog
Pattern of Examination	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part - C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	• Avasthi, A.V. (2019). Indian Government and Politics, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal (Text) • Bhuvanesh Gupta (2024). Government and Politics in India, Madhurima Books, Guwahati. • Bidyut Chakrabarthi & Rajendra K. Pandey (2024). Indian Political System: Institutions and Processes, Routledge India (Taylor & Fancies Books India Pvt.Ltd. • Fadia.B.L. & Kuldeep Fadia (2022). Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra. • Himanshu Roy and Mahendra Prasad singh (2018). Indian Political System, Pearson Education. • Johari. J. C. (2010). Indian Political System, Anmol Publishers. • Niraja Gopal & Pratap Bhanu Mehta (2011). Politics in India, Oxford University Press. • Peu Gosh (2021). India Government and Politics, PHI Learning. • Subhash Kashyap (2011). Our Political System, National	

	Book Trust.
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

MA-Political Science – Semester- I			
Course Code: MAP-VBC-01		Course Title: Understanding Rights and Duties	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	30 Hours	Max Marks	50
Hours/week	2 Hours	CIA	20
Credits	2	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	25
Course Type	Value Based Course	Exam Duration	1:30 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To introduce basic knowledge on various types of rights and duties, human rights philosophy and instruments to the students. - To enhance students’ theoretical understanding of human rights system in general and human rights provided in Indian constitution in particular.		
Course Outcomes	- Understand basic knowledge on various types of rights and duties, human rights philosophy and instruments to the students. - To enhance students’ theoretical understanding of human rights system in general and human rights provided in Indian constitution in particular.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module -1	Rights: Meaning, Nature and Significance	
	Module-2	Theories of Rights: Theory of Natural Rights, Legal Theory of Rights	
	Module-3	Feminist perspective on Rights: Origin and Development, Broad streams of feminism, Feminist critique of human rights	
	Module-4	Civil and Political Rights: Nature of civil and political rights, status in international human rights law	
	Module-5	Economic Social and Cultural rights. Three generations of rights	
Unit - 2	Module -1	Rights in Indian Constitution: Fundamental Rights: Meaning, significance and constitutional provisions	
	Module-2	Directive Principles of State Policy: Meaning, Significance and relationship with fundamental rights.	
	Module-3	Duties: Meaning ,Classification of duties, Relationship between Rights and Duties	
	Module-4	Fundamental duties in Indian constitution: Background, features and importance.	

	Module- 5	Legal status of fundamental duties: Judicial approach , criticism of fundamental duties
Pattern of Examination	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (only two to be attempted) Part-B : Four Short answer type question 100-200 words(only three to be attempted) Part-C: Three Long answer type question (only one to be attempted)	
References: Books	- Andrew Clapham (2007), <i>Human Rights: A very Short Introduction</i>, Oxford University Press, New York. - Hosbet Suresh (2010), <i>All Human Rights Are Fundamental Rights</i>, Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi. <i>Handbook on International Human Rights Conventions</i> (2012), National Human Rights Commission India, - Bidut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Panday(2008), <i>Indian Government and Politics</i>, Sage. - Charles R Beirz (2009), <i>The Idea of Human Rights</i>, Oxford University Press. - S.G. Subramanian (2019), <i>Indian Constitution and Indian Polity</i>, Pearson. - M Laxmikant, (2017), <i>Indian Polity</i>, McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited. - Granvile Austin (1966), <i>The Indian Constitution Corner Stone of a Nation</i>, Oxford. - Brain R Nelson (1996), <i>Western Political Thought: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology</i>, Waveland Press.	
Online	- John Locke: Natural Rights (Available at: chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/81671/1/Unit-11.pdf - Civil and Political Rights, Available at: https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/43192/1/Unit-3.pdf National Digital Library of India (NDLI) - JSTOR (www.jstor.org) - Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) - SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

MA. Political Science-Semester-II			
Course Code: MAP-C-2405		Course Title: Modern Political Thought	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	50
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	Seminar/ End Exam	50
Course Type	Major- Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To study the ideas of political philosophers in the modern period • To assess the concepts in the modern period from human nature • To apply the modern concepts in the ever changing society • To understand the ideas pertaining to the contemporary global scenario		
Course Outcomes	• Understanding the shifts in political ideas of different periods • Studying the concepts in the modern period with changing dynamics • Learning the social structure and changing laws in different periods • Application of the ideas and concepts in the modern day politics		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Renaissance • Humanism • Nation state	
	Module – 2	• Machiavelli • Power politics • Discourses	
	Module – 3	• Social Contract traditions • Thomas Hobbes- Leviathan • Human Nature- social contract	
	Module – 4	• John Locke • State of Nature and natural rights • Social contract and civil society	

	Module – 5	• J.J.Rousseau • General Will • Self love versus patriotism
Unit-2	Module – 1	• Romanticism • Philosophy of Freedom • Idealism
	Module – 2	• Immanuel Kant • German Idealism-Enlightenment • Critique of Pure Reason
	Module – 3	• Transcendental Realism • Kant's Enlightenment • Perpetual Peace
	Module – 4	• G.W.F. Hegel- German Idealism • Phenomenological Ideation • Absolute Idealism
	Module – 5	• Hegel Dialectics • State and civil society • Philosophy of Rights
Unit-3	Module – 1	• Jeremy Bentham • Principle of Utility • Utilitarianism
	Module – 2	• Eudaemonics • Felicific Calculus • Human Motives
	Module – 3	• Freedom • Human Motives • Ends of Government
	Module – 4	• J.S. Mill • Representative Government • Subjugation of Women
	Module – 5	• Democratisation • Political Participation • Freedom of Press
	Module – 1	• Karl Marx • Critique of Hegel • Dialectic Materialsim
	Module – 2	• Theory of Alienation • Theory of Exploitation • Communist Manifesto and Social classes

Unit-4	Module – 3	• Politics and Communism • State and civil society • Critical Assessment
	Module – 4	• Gramsci- • Hegemony • Prison writings
	Module – 5	• Human Rights • State and Civil Society • Philosophy of Praxis
References: <u>Text Book</u>		• Miller, David. 2003. Political Philosophy: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press. • Swift A. Political Philosophy: A Beginner's Guide for Students and Politicians: Cambridge Polity. • Dyson, I. A. (2007). Fifty Major Political Thinkers (Second ed.). New York, USA: Routledge. • Johari, J. C. (1994). Traditions of Political Thought: Western and Eastern. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House
Books and Articles		• Locke, J. (1970). Two Treatises of Government. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Nancy Fraser. (1997). Justice interruptus: Critical reflections on the "postsocialist" condition. New York: Routledge. • Nivedita Menon (2004). Multiculturalism: A Critical Introduction. Oxford University Press. • Russell, B. (1945). The History of Western Philosophy. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc, Rockefeller Center. • Sabine, G. H. (2015). A History of Political Theory (3rd ed.). Delhi, India: Surjeet Publications. • Skinner Quentin. 1978. The Foundations of Modern Political Thought: Volume 1. Cambridge University Press • Walzer, M. (1981). "Philosophy and Democracy". Political Theory, 9 (3): 291-455 • Wolff, J. 2006. An Introduction to Political Philosophy. Cambridge Polity
<u>Weblinks:</u>		https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/rights-group/ https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt9qg6g7 www.oxfordtextbooks.co.uk/orc/mckinnon/ https://www.britannica.com/topic/Marxism/Class-struggle https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-philosophy https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/political-science-and-government/political-science-terms-and-concepts/political-philosophy

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MA-Political Science – Semester- II	
Course Code: MAP-C-2406	Course Title: Introduction to World Politics

Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max Marks	100
Hours/week:	4 Hours	CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	50
Course Type	Major-Core	Exam Duration	2:5 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	• Develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate global political events and their implications. • Assess the rise of emerging powers like China and other middle powers in shaping global politics. • Formulate independent perspectives on international relations and justify them with evidence-based arguments. • Demonstrate the ability to analyze and interpret complex international political scenarios.		
Course Outcomes:	• Understand the historical development of international relations as well as ongoing challenges to global order. • Apply a body of factual knowledge directly relevant to understanding causes and effects of international conflict and cooperation among nation-states. • Establish the ability to analyse factors influencing contemporary political relations between nation-states. • Evaluate arguments made in support of different perspectives on global society.		
Contents			
Unit-1	Module -1	• Unit I: Introduction (15 Hours, 1 Credit) • A Brief History of the Modern International System of States (3 Hours) • The Westphalian system and state sovereignty • Colonialism, imperialism, and their legacies	
	Module-2	• The Post-World War Era and Ideological Contestation (3 Hours) • The emergence of bipolarity in global politics • Capitalism vs. Communism: US vs. USSR	
	Module-3	• The Cold War and Its Global Impact (3 Hours) • Rise and emergence of Cold War • Debates: Ideological contestation vs Power Politics	
	Module-4	• The End of the Cold War and Its Aftermath (3 Hours) • The dissolution of the USSR • The shift from bipolarity to unipolarity	
	Module-5	• Post-Cold War Politics and Emerging Challenges (3 Hours) • US hegemony and the emergence of new global actors • Humanitarian interventions and changing global order	

Unit-2	Module -1	• N Power, Hierarchy, and the International Order (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Definitions and theories of power in IR • Structural hierarchies in the global system
	Module- 2	• Race and International Relations (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Race in academic discipline of IR • Global North vs. Global South dynamics
	Module- 3	• International Order (<i>3 hours</i>) • Origin of Order • Liberal International Order (LIO) and Crisis in the ILO
	Module- 4	• International Political Economy (IPE) (<i>3 Hours</i>) • International Political economy and its main paradigms • Crisis in International Political economy
	Module- 5	• The Politics of War – Old and New Wars (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Traditional vs. modern warfare • Hybrid warfare and asymmetric conflicts
Unit- 3	Module-1	• Anarchy and the Security Dilemma (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Virtue of Anarchy • Security Dilemma and its key characteristics
	Module- 2	• International Cooperation and Alliance Formation (<i>3 Hours</i>) • International Cooperation aimed anarchy and security dilemma • Why states form alliances: historical case studies
	Module-3	• Balance of Power and Its Impact (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Traditional vs. contemporary balance of power models • Role of middle powers in global stability
	Module-4	• Nuclear Proliferation and Deterrence (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Cold War nuclear strategies (MAD, NPT, Arms Control Agreements) • Deterrence theories
	Module- 5	• Case Studies of Global Security Alliances (<i>3 Hours</i>) • US alliances in the Indo-Pacific (AUKUS, QUAD) • Russia-China relations and emerging security dynamics
Unit-4	Module- 1	• The Rise of China and Great Power Competition (<i>3 Hours</i>) • China's economic rise and geopolitical ambitions • The US-China rivalry and its global implications
	Module- 2	• The Role of Middle Powers in Global Politics (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Middle Powers: concept and strategies • Role in Great Power Competition
	Module- 3	• Globalization and the Rise of Populism (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Economic globalization vs. nationalist movements • The resurgence of right-wing populism in global politics
	Module- 4	• Emerging Technologies and International Security (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Cybersecurity threats and digital warfare • Artificial Intelligence (AI) in military strategy
	Module-5	• The Global Environment and Security Challenges (<i>3 Hours</i>) • Climate change as a security threat • Environmental diplomacy and global governance
Reference:	• Allison, Graham. Destined for War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides'	

Books	Trap? Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2017. • Bull, Hedley. <i>The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics</i>. Columbia University Press, 1977. • Carr, E.H. <i>The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919–1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations</i>. Harper & Row, 1946. • Fukuyama, Francis. <i>The End of History and the Last Man</i>. Free Press, 1992. • Gaddis, John Lewis. <i>The Cold War: A New History</i>. Penguin, 2005. • Gilpin, Robert. <i>Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order</i>. Princeton University Press, 2001. • Jervis, Robert. <i>Perception and Misperception in International Politics</i>. Princeton University Press, 1976 • Kaldor, Mary. <i>New and Old Wars: Organised Violence in a Global Era</i>. Polity Press, 2012. • Kissinger, Henry. <i>Diplomacy</i>. Simon & Schuster, 1994. • Mearsheimer, John J. <i>The Tragedy of Great Power Politics</i>. W.W. Norton, 2001. • Singer, P.W., and Allan Friedman. <i>Cybersecurity and Cyberwar: What Everyone Needs to Know</i>. Oxford University Press, 2014. • Waltz, Kenneth N. <i>Theory of International Politics</i>. McGraw-Hill, 1979.
Journals	• Keohane, Robert O. "The demand for international regimes." <i>International Affairs</i> 36, no. 2 (1980): 325-355. • Nye, Joseph S. "Soft power and American foreign policy." <i>International Affairs</i> 80, no. 5 (2004): 83-95. • Walt, Stephen M. "Alliance formation and the balance of world power." <i>International Security</i> 9, no. 4 (1985): 3-43. • Allison, Graham. "The Thucydides trap: Are the US and China headed for war?" <i>Survival</i> 56, no. 1 (2014): 7-28.
Online Sources	• NDL (National Digital Library of India) Resources • NDL India – International Relations Section ◦ URL: https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/ • E-Books on IR Theories (NDL) ◦ <i>International Relations Theory</i> – Available at NDL e-Library ◦ <i>Global Governance and IR</i> – Open Access at NDL India • Course Materials & Open Access Books ◦ MIT OpenCourseWare: https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/political-science/ ◦ Yale Open Courses (International Security & IR Theory): https://oyc.yale.edu/political-science • Other Digital Repositories • Project MUSE (Johns Hopkins University) – https://muse.jhu.edu/ • JSTOR (Access through Institutional Login) – https://www.jstor.org/ • Oxford Bibliographies – International Relations – https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/ • Foreign Affairs (Council on Foreign Relations) – https://www.foreignaffairs.com/

MA-Political Science – Semester- II	
Course Code: MAP-C-2407	Course Title: Comparative Politics
Scheme of Instruction	Scheme of Evaluation

Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End Semester	50
Course Type	Major-Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hour.
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To understand the concept, nature and various approaches to study comparative Politics; • To identify and recognise the various forms of state, globalization and its impact; • To analyse the different theories of political development; and • To learn the basic features of Indian Constitution, UK, US and comparative analysis.		
Course Outcomes:	• Able to gain knowledge the concept, nature and various approaches to study comparative politics; • Recognise the various forms of states like capitalist and socialist states, Colonial and post-colonial state, globalization and its impact; • Understand the importance of different theories of political development; and • Gain the knowledge on the basic features of Indian Constitution, UK, US and comparative analysis, and it significance.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	Introduction to Comparative Politics –Concepts	
	Module – 2	Nature of Comparative Politics	
	Module – 3	Significance of Comparative Politics	
	Module – 4	Evolution of Comparative Politics	
	Module – 5	Approach to Comparative Politics	
Unit -2	Module – 1	Concept and Forms of State	
	Module – 2	Capitalist and Socialist States	
	Module – 3	Colonial and Post-Colonial State	
	Module – 4	Globalization -Concepts	
	Module – 5	Impact of Globalization	

Unit -3	Module – 1	Theories of Political Development
	Module – 2	Political Socialization
	Module – 3	Political Culture
	Module – 4	Elite Theory
	Module – 5	Elite theory- different perspectives and critics
Unit -4	Module – 1	Constitution
	Module – 2	Constitutionalism
	Module – 3	Features of Indian Constitution
	Module – 4	Features of UK Constitution
	Module – 5	Features of US Constitution
Pattern of Examination:	Part A: Four very short answer type questions (All compulsory) Part B: Five Short answer type questions 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part C: Four Long answer type question 500-1000 words (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	• Haridwar Shukla (2020). Introduction to Comparative Government & Politics; Mahaveer Publications. • Johari. J.C. (2020). Comparative Politics; Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd • Palekar. S.A. (2011). Comparative Politics and Government; PHI learning Private Ltd, New Delhi. • Subrata Mukherjee & Sushila Rama Swamy (2017). Theoretical Foundations of Comparative Politi; The Orient Blackswan. • Tapan Biswal (edt) (2023) Comparative Politics: Institutions and Processes; Laxmi Publications. • Vidya Bhushan (2023). Comparative Politics; Atlantic Publication.	
Online	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

MA-Political Science – Semester- II	
Course Code:MAP-E-2401	Course Title: Modern Indian Political Thought

Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	50
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	Seminar/ End Exam	50
Course Type	Major- Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To study the nature of political thought in Indian traditions • To understand the concepts of the reformist thinkers • To examine the ideas of the modern thinkers to reflect on the contemporary issues • To evaluate the thought process for constructing a new mechanism		
Course Outcomes	• Understanding the nature of Indian political thought • Learning. the concepts by the reformist thinkers • Analysing the ideas to reflect on the present day issues and concerns • Building up a new thought on the existing ideas for a more transformative society		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Indian Renaissance • Cultural and Revolutionary Transitions • Renaissance versus Revivalism	
	Module – 2	• Raja Ram Mohan Roy • Social and Religious thought • Economic and Political Thought	
	Module – 3	• Importance of language • Modern Education • Freedom of Press	
	Module – 4	• Swami Vivekananda • Ideal Society • Transformative or reformative society	
	Module – 5	• State and society • State and Individualism • State and Nationalism	
Unit-2	Module – 1	• Freedom at multiple level • State, religion and Nationalism • Moderates and Extremists	

	Module – 2	• Gandhi and state • Non-Violence • Satyagraha
	Module – 3	• Jawaharlal Nehru • Ideas and ideology • Socialism
	Module – 4	• Nehru and Secularism • Nehru and internationalism • Debate between Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar
	Module – 5	• Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on Constitutionalism • Ambedkar on Social Justice • Ambedkar on Social Democracy
Unit-3	Module – 1	• V.D. Savarkar • Hinduism and Hindutva • Akhanda Hindustan
	Module – 2	• Pan Hinduism • Aligarh Movement • Sir Ayed Ahmad Khan
	Module – 3	• Mohammed Iqbal and his political ideas • Pan Islamism • On Religion
	Module – 4	• On Nation and Nationalism • Mohammed Ali Jinnah • Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen points
	Module – 5	• Two Nation Theory • Muslim League • Resolution
Unit-4	Module – 1	• Auribindo Ghose: • Nationalism as a Religion • Political Struggle
	Module – 2	• M.N. Roy • Materialism • Radical Humanism
	Module – 3	• R.M.Lohia on Freedom • Equality and State • Doctrinal Socialist
	Module – 4	• Jayprakash Narayan • Sarvodaya and • <i>Sampoornakranti</i> or Total Revolution
	Module – 5	• Critical Analysis

		• Western influence of Indian political thought • Revisiting Indian Philosophy
References: Text Book		• Damodaran K. (1967), Indian Thought, A Critical Survey • Chandra Bipin. (1999), Freedom Struggle, National Book Trust, New Delhi • Varma V.P. 1991. Modern Indian Political Thought Vol-II, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra • Chakrabarty Bidyut and Rajendra K. Pandey. (2024). Modern Indian Political Thought-Text and Context. Routledge, India.
References: Books		• Desai A.R. (2008), Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular Prakashan, New Delhi • Sarkar, Sumit. (2000). Modern India (1885-1947), Macmillan, New Delhi • Bali, D.R. (1993). Modern Political Thought (From Ram Mohan Roy to Jayprakash Narayan), Sterling Publication, New Delhi. • Chandra Bipan, (2012). The Making of Modern India from Marx to Gandhi, Orient Blackswan. • Sharma, S.R. (1951). The Making of Modern India. Orient Longmans ltd., India. • Flood, Gavin (2003), The Blackwell Companion to Hinduism, Blackwell Publishing limited, U.K. • Chatterjee and Dutta (2007), An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, Rupa Publishers, India,
Journal Articles		• Masi Marco, (2023). The integral cosmology of Sri Aurobindo: An introduction from the perspective of Consciousness Studies, <i>Integral Review</i> 18 (1). Pp 512-552. • Sirswal Desh Raj, (2019). Dr. Ambedkar- a Humanist, <i>Modern Rationalist</i>, • Sirswal Desh Raj, (2018). Dr. Ambedkar: A Modern Indian Philosopher, <i>Milestone Education Review</i> 1 (09). Pp 19-31. • Brown D.M. (1953). 'The Premises of Indian Political Thought'. <i>The Western Political Quarterly</i>, 6 (2), 243-249. • Suda J.P. (1970). Dharma: Its Nature and Role in Ancient India: <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i>, 31(4), 356-366.
Weblinks:		http://www.nptel.ac.in http://www.routledge.com http://www.britannica.com/Indian-National-Congress

Course Code: MAP-E-2402		Course Title: International and Regional Organizations: Theory and Practice	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max Marks	100
Hours/week:	4 Hours	CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	50
Course Type	Major- Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	- To familiarize students with the theoretical foundations and historical evolution of international organizations. - To develop the ability to analyse contemporary issues and case studies involving international organizations using both theory and empirical data. - To assess the effectiveness, legitimacy, and decision-making processes within international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. - To instill appreciation for the role of civil society, NGOs, and global activism in promoting inclusive governance and sustainable development.		
Course Outcome:	- Demonstrate conceptual clarity regarding major theories of international organizations and their historical evolution - Assess the governance architecture of the global political economy, including Bretton Woods institutions, WTO, and transnational corporations - Engage in comparative analysis of regional organizations (EU, AU, ASEAN, SAARC) in terms of their structure, decision-making, and global relevance. - Formulate critical perspectives on the problems, challenges, and future directions of international organizations in a changing global order		
Contents			
	Module -1	International Organizations: Meaning, evolution and types	
	Module-2	Theories of International Organizations: Realism	
	Module-3	Theories of International Organizations: Liberalism and Functionalism	

Unit -1		
	Module-4	• Historical Legacy-The Concert of Europe: Emergence, Principles and Decline
	Module-5	• League of Nations: Emergence, Achievements and failures
Unit- 2	Module -1	• United Nations: Formation, Objectives, principles and organs
	Module-2	• European Union: Formation, Structure, role and Challenges
	Module-3	• African Union: Formation, Structure, role and Challenges
	Module-4	• South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation(SAARC): Formation, Structure, role and Challenges
	Module- 5	• ASEAN: Objectives, Principles and role
Unit- 3	Module- 1	• Global Governance: Meaning and contours
	Module- 2	• Global economic Governance: Bretton Woods System: Evolution and Decline
	Module- 3	• Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF and World Bank.
	Module- 4	• Global civil Society: Concept, emergence and Role
	Module- 5	• International Non- Governmental Organizations: Functioning and Role
Unit- 4	Module- 1	• Contemporary global crises and role of IGOS: Environmental challenge, migration and refugee crises
	Module- 2	• UN and International Peace and security
	Module- 3	• UN and contemporary socio-economic issues
	Module- 4	• Problems and challenges of International organizations
	Module- 5	• Future prospects of International organizations
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References:	• Pease, Kelly-Kate S. <i>International Organizations: Perspectives on Governance in the Twenty-First Century</i>. 6th ed., Routledge, 2021. • Claude, Inis L. <i>Swords into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organization</i>. 4th ed., Random House, 1984. • Karns, Margaret P., Karen A. Mingst, and Kendall Stiles <i>International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance</i>. 4th ed., Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2021. • Weiss, Thomas G. "The United Nations: Before, During and After	

	1945." <i>International Affairs</i>, vol. 91, no. 6, 2015, pp. 1221–1235. [DOI: 10.1111/1468-2346.12461] • Barnett, Michael, and Martha Finnemore. "The Politics, Power, and Pathologies of International Organizations." <i>International Organization</i>, vol. 53, no. 4, 1999, pp. 699–732. • Ruggie, John Gerard. "International Regimes, Transactions, and Change: Embedded Liberalism in the Postwar Economic Order." <i>International Organization</i>, vol. 36, no. 2, 1982, pp. 379–415 • Biermann, Frank, et al. "The Fragmentation of Global Governance Architectures: A Framework for Analysis." <i>Global Environmental Politics</i>, vol. 9, no. 4, 2009, pp. 14–40.
Online	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

Course Code: MAP-E-2403		Course Title: Understanding Privacy: Theory and Practice		
Scheme of Instruction			Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours		Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours		Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4		Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture		End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Elective		Exam Duration	2.5 Hr.
Instruction Mode	Regular		Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	- To introduce the students the concept of privacy in political theory. - To equip students with the basic understanding to assess the dynamics of privacy, state, society, national security, identity and choice.			
Course Outcomes:	- Understand the concept of privacy, right to privacy, security and identity. Interpret different conceptions of and contestations over privacy in general and the idea of privacy in Indian constitution in Particular. Apply the understanding of privacy to comprehend various challenges from State and Society. - Analyse the relationship between privacy, identity, personal choice and notions of space. Assess the conceptual value of privacy through cases from everyday life. Present understanding of the nuances of the concept of privacy at interpersonal level.			
Content				
Unit -1	Module – 1	Understanding Privacy: Concept and Contours		
	Module – 2	Types of Privacy		
	Module – 3	Characteristics and Significance of privacy		
	Module – 4	Theories of the Concept of Privacy		
	Module - 5	Changing Notions of Privacy		
Unit- 2	Module – 1	Different Imaginations of Privacy		
	Module – 2	Privacy and Notions of Space		
	Module – 3	Privacy and the Public-Private Divide		
	Module – 4	Privacy and Notions of Identity		
	Module – 5	Privacy, Liberalism and Choice		

Unit-3	Module – 1	Contemporary Debates on Privacy
	Module – 2	Privacy and the Issue of Surveillance
	Module – 3	Privacy in the Digital Era
	Module – 4	Relationship between Privacy and State
	Module – 5	Privacy and the Question of National Security
Unit-4	Module – 1	Demands for Right to Privacy
	Module – 2	Privacy as a Moral Prerogative of Individuals
	Module – 3	Privacy as a Legal and Constitutional Right
	Module – 4	Interpreting Privacy in Indian Constitution
	Module – 5	Limits to the Practice of Privacy Rights
Pattern of Examination	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All compulsory) Part-B: Five Short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four Long answer type question 500-1000 words (only two to be attempted)	
References	• <i>Protect It</i>, Hachette Book Publishing India Pvt Ltd. • Daniel J. Solove (2009), <i>Understanding Privacy</i>, Harvard University Press. • Gaurav Goyal (2016), <i>Right to Privacy in India: Concept and Evolution</i>, Patridge India. • Seema Goyal (2003), <i>Right to Privacy: A critical study</i>, Capital Publishing House. • Sabine Trepte, Leonard Reincke (2011), <i>Privacy online</i>, Springer.	
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

Course Code: MAP-E-2404		Course Title: Understanding South Asia	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours.	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours.	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major -Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	• To introduce postgraduate students to South Asia as a region • To familiarize them with major issues of South Asian countries • To introduce the students various debates on socio-political issues in South Asia • To explore the working and challenges faced by the SAARC		
Course Outcomes:	• Knowing the concepts of Region and Regionalism • Understanding the history of South Asia and its regional Dynamics • Applying various theoretical models of regionalism to understand the contours of politics in South Asia • Analysing the working of political and social institutions in South Asia through various theoretical models		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Study of a Region • Evolution of Area Studies as an academic discipline • Area Studies in global south	
	Module – 2	• Theorizing Region • Region - Meaning • Theoretical debates on Region	
	Module – 3	• Regionalism • Regionalism – Meaning • Theoretical Debates on Regionalism	
	Module – 4	• South Asia • Territorial dimension of South Asia • Geopolitical Importance of South Asia	
	Module – 5	• South Asia as a Region • Historical linkages among South Asian states • Cultural dynamics within South Asia • Economic factors in South Asia	

Unit - 2	Module – 1	• Economy in South Asia • Impact of Colonialism on South Asian Economy • Options of various economic models after decolonization
	Module – 2	• Economic models in smaller nations in South Asia • Economic model of Bhutan • Economic model of Nepal
	Module – 3	• Conflicts in South Asia • Nature of Conflicts in South Asia • Major challenges of violent conflicts
	Module – 4	• Conflicts among states • India – Pakistan Conflict(s) • India – Bangladesh Conflict(s)
	Module – 5	• Conflicts within States • Water disputes -India • Linguistics conflicts - Afghanistan
Unit - 3	Module – 1	• Religions • Hinduism • Islam • Buddhism
	Module – 2	• Cultural Practices • Major Festivals • Food Culture
	Module – 3	• Caste as an Issue • Caste-system among Hindus • Caste hierarchy and Muslims
	Module – 4	• Civil Society in South Asia • Civil Society in Bangladesh • Civil Society in Sri Lanka
	Module – 5	• Social Movements in South Asia • Trade Union Movements in Pakistan • Shahbag Movement in Bangladesh
Unit -4	Module – 1	• Regionalism in South Asia • Regionalism in South Asian Context • Major attempts/Conferences for Regionalism
	Module – 2	• SAARC • Origin and Evolution of SAARC • Structure and Functioning of SAARC
	Module – 3	• Challenges of SAARC • Economic backwardness among Nation-states • Inter-state Conflicts
	Module – 4	• Failure of SAARC • National interest versus regional interest • India- Pakistan conflict as problem
	Module – 5	• Future of SAARC • Climate change as common issues • Trade possibilities

Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)
References: Books	▪ Jalal, and S. Bose, (1997) Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 135-156. ▪ Acharya, J. and Bose, T.K. (2001) 'The New Search for a Durable Solution for Refugees: South Asia', in Samaddar, S. and Reifeld, H. (eds.) Peace as Process: Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in South Asia. New Delhi: Vedams ,pp-137-157 ▪ Chandra, B. (1999) Essays on Colonialism, Hyderabad. Orient Longman, pp.1-22. ▪ Chandra, B. (1988) India's Struggle for Independence, New Delhi. Penguin, pp.13-30. ▪ Hewitt, V. (1992) 'Introduction', in The International Politics of South Asia. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp.1-10. ▪ Hewitt, V. (2010) 'International Politics of South Asia' in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.399-418. ▪ Muni, S.D. (2003) 'South Asia as a Region', South Asian Journal, 1(1), August-September, pp. 1-6 ▪ Baxter, C. (ed.) (1986) The Government and Politics of South Asia. London: Oxford University Press, pp.376-394. ▪ Baxter, C. (2010) 'Introduction', Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.1-24 ▪ Subramanyam, K. (2001) 'Military and Governance in South Asia', in V.A (ed.) Problems of Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & Konark Publishing House, pp.201-208. ▪ Hachethi, K. and Gellner, D.N.(2010) 'Nepal : Trajectories of Democracy and Restructuring of the State', in Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp. 131-146. ▪ Kukreja, V. 2011. 'Federalism in Pakistan', in Saxena R. (ed.) Varieties of Federal Governance. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 104-130. ▪ Jha, N.K. (2008) 'Domestic Turbulence in Nepal: Origin, Dimensions and India's Policy Options', in Kukreja, V. and Singh, M.P. (eds.) Democracy, Development and Discontent in South Asia. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 264-281. ▪ Narayan, S. (2010) 'SAARC and South Asia Economic Integration', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 32-50. ▪ Muni, S.D. and Jetley, R. (2010) 'SAARC prospects: the Changing Dimensions', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Emerging dimensions of SAARC. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 1-31. ▪ Baral, L.R. (2006) 'Responding to Terrorism: Political and Social Consequences in South Asia', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Responding to terrorism in South Asia. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.301-332. ▪ Muni, S.D. (2006) 'Responding to Terrorism: An Overview', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) Responding to terrorism in South Asia. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.453-469. ▪ Hoyt, T.D. (2005) 'The War on Terrorism: Implications for South Asia', in

	Hagerty, D.T. (ed.) South Asia in World Politics. Lanham: Roman and Littlefield Publishers, pp.281-295.
Online	▪ National Digital Library of India (NDLI) ▪ JSTOR (www.jstor.org) ▪ Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) ▪ SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

M.A Political Science-Semester-II			
Course Code: MAP-E-2405		Course Title: Introduction to Peace & Conflict Studies	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hrs.	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4hrs.	Assignment/IA	50
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture	Seminar/ End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	• Understand key theoretical approaches in Peace and Conflict Studies. • Identify key actors in peacebuilding and conflict processes. • Engage in analytical discussions on global conflict trends and reconciliation efforts • Formulate strategies for conflict prevention, resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction.		
Course Outcomes:	• Will develop understanding of the various theoretical dimensions of Peace, Conflict and Violence. • Grasp the ability to account for key theoretical assumptions on the causes, dynamics and resolution of armed conflict, and to apply these concepts to explain the causes, dynamics and resolution of armed conflict • Establish the ability to analyse the role of Human Security, Civil Society and Gender based violence with cases from the field. • Will be able to demonstrate the ability to use various approaches of the conflict transformation and resolution from the various cases studies.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies • Definitions: Conflict, Violence, and Peace • Types of Conflict: Intra-state, Inter-state, Ethnic, Religious, and Resource-based	
	Module – 2	• Theoretical Perspectives on Peace and Conflict – Johan Galtung-1 • Structural, Cultural, and Direct Violence • Negative and Positive Peace	
	Module – 3	• Johan Galtung-2 • Application of Johan Galtung’s Peace theory • Shortcomings	
	Module – 4	• Power Politics Paradigm	

		• Power as a Key Factor in Conflict and Peace • Balance of Power vs. Hegemonic Stability
	Module – 5	• Conflict Escalation and De-escalation • Stages of Conflict and Peace Processes • Role of Third-Party Mediation
Unit-2	Module – 1	• Theories of War • Realism and Just War Theory • Pacifism and Non-Violence
	Module – 2	• Inter-State War • Conventional and Limited War • Nuclear War and Deterrence
	Module – 3	• Civil War and Internal Conflicts • Ethnic and Religious Conflicts • Insurgencies and Guerilla Warfare
	Module – 4	• Conflicts Over Resources • Water Wars and Energy Conflicts • Case Studies: South Asia and Africa
	Module – 5	• Hybrid and Asymmetric Warfare • Cyber Warfare, Proxy Wars, and Terrorism • The Role of Private Military Companies
Unit-3	Module – 1	• Gender-Based Violence in Conflict • Gendered Impact of War • Sexual Violence as a Weapon of War
	Module – 2	• Human Security: Refugees and Forced Migrations • Causes of Forced Migrations and Internal Displacement • International Refugee Law and UNHCR's Role
	Module – 3	• Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Statelessness • Rights and Challenges of IDPs • Stateless Communities in Conflict Zones
	Module – 4	• Peace-Making and Adjudication • International Law and Human Rights Frameworks • International Criminal Court and War Crimes Tribunals
	Module – 5	• Case Studies: Human Security in Conflict Zones • Afghan Refugee crisis • Rohingya Crisis
Unit 4	Module – 1	• Peace Transformation and Conflict Resolution • Strategies for Sustainable Peace • Role of Diplomacy and Soft Power
	Module – 2	• Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) • Trust-Building Strategies in Conflict Zones • Role of Civil Society and Media
	Module – 3	• Cultural Approaches to Conflict Resolution • Indigenous and Traditional Methods • Role of Religion and Rituals in Peacebuilding
	Module – 4	• Post-Conflict Processes: Truth and Reconciliation • Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Mechanisms • Case Study: South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission

	Module – 5	- Processes of Negotiation: Case Studies - Northern Ireland Peace Process - South Tyrol Autonomy Model
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part - C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	- Brown, Michael E., et al. <i>Theories of War and Peace: An International Security Reader</i>. MIT Press, 1998. - Barash, David P., and Charles Webel. <i>Peace and Conflict Studies</i>. Sage Publications, 2022. - Ramsbotham, Oliver, Tom Woodhouse, and Hugh Miall. <i>Contemporary Conflict Resolution</i>. Polity Press, 2016. - Reychler, Luc, and Thania Paffenholz (Eds.). <i>Peacebuilding: A Field Guide</i>. Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2001. - Richmond, Oliver P. <i>The Transformation of Peace</i>. Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. - Galtung, Johan. <i>Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilization</i>. Sage Publications, 1996.	
Journals	- Galtung, Johan. "Violence, Peace, and Peace Research." <i>Journal of Peace Research</i>, vol. 6, no. 3, 1969, pp. 167-191. Sage Publications. DOI: 10.1177/002234336900600301. - Kaldor, Mary. "Old Wars, New Wars and the Liberal Peace." <i>Global Policy</i>, vol. 6, no. 4, 2015, pp. 398-407. Wiley. DOI: 10.1111/1758-5899.12278. - Richmond, Oliver P. "A Genealogy of Peace and Conflict Theory." <i>Alternatives: Global, Local, Political</i>, vol. 36, no. 4, 2011, pp. 317-339. Sage Publications. DOI: 10.1177/0304375411431763. - Paris, Roland. "Peacebuilding and the Limits of Liberal Internationalism." <i>International Security</i>, vol. 22, no. 2, 1997, pp. 54-89. MIT Press. DOI: 10.1162/isec.22.2.54. - Burton, John W. "Conflict Resolution as a Political Philosophy." <i>International Journal of Conflict Management</i>, vol. 1, no. 1, 1990, pp. 1-17. Emerald Publishing. DOI: 10.1108/eb022672.	
Online	- National Digital Library of India (NDLI) - "Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding" – Available in NDLI under Political Science & International Relations. "International Security and Peace Studies" – Digital repository of peace and conflict research papers. "Theories of War and Peace" – Available in the NDLI database under Security Studies. "Galtung's Peace Theory" – NDLI collection on Johan Galtung's writings.	

MA-Political Science –Semester II			
Course Code: MAP-E-2406		Course Title: Social Movements in India	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max Marks	100
Hours/week:	4 Hours	CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	50
Course Type	Elective	Exam Duration	2:5 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To acquaint students about the various social problems and these problems have been raised through various movements. • To provide an overview of emerging movements in globalised era. • It introduces the history of multiple social movements that started for achieving justice. • It elaborates on how the diverse society engages in identifying the problem and gives an idea on the mechanisms that focused on finding solutions.		
Course Outcomes	• Understand the major social issues and concerns by knowing the movements that started to address the problems, Learning about the social movements and the underlying theoretical framework that made the revolutionary march towards justice • Application of knowledge based on the various social moments occurred for a change in society • Analyse the contemporary political scenario that supported and negated the cause basing on various reasons • Assess the political obligations as well as the emancipation of various groups in the society. Creating a democratic space for all the diversified groups for a better society with the understanding of the stand taken by various groups through the moments.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module -1	Approaches to Study Social Movements: Liberal approach	
	Module-2	Marxist approach to the study of Social movements	
	Module-3	Gandhian approach to the study of Social movements	
	Module- 4	Classification of Social Movements: Old and New	
	Module- 5	Globalisation and Emerging Movements	

Unit -2	Module - 1	Dalit Movement
	Module- 2	Backward Class Movement
	Module- 3	Tribal Movements
	Module- 4	Adivasi Movements
	Module- 5	Naxalite and Maoist Movements
Unit -3	Module- 1	Women's Movements
	Module- 2	Regional Movements
	Module- 3	Civil Liberties Movement
	Module- 4	Human Rights Movements
	Module -5	Agrarian Movements
Unit -4	Module- 1	Workers' Movements
	Module- 2	Student's Movements
	Module- 3	Ethnic Movements
	Module- 4	Anti-Corruption Movements
	Module- 5	Environmental and Ecological Movements
Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References	• "Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position" in Maitrayee Chaudhuri Ed. <i>Feminism in India</i>. Women Unlimited/Kali. Delhi. • Ghansyam Shah Ed. (2001), <i>Dalit Identity and Politics</i>. Sage. New Delhi. • Ghansyam Shah (2002), <i>Social Movements and the State</i>. Sage. New Delhi. • Ilina Sen (2004), 'Women's Politics in India' in ed. Maitrayee Chaudhuri <i>Feminism in India</i>. Women Unlimited/Kali. Delhi. • Ramchandra Guha (2002), "Chipko: Social History of an Environmental Movement" in Shah Gha • Sharmila Rege (2004). 'Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a • T. K Oommen (2004), <i>Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements: Essays in Political Sociology</i>. Sage. New Delhi.	
Online	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

MA-Political Science –Semester II			
Course Code: MAP-E-2407		Course Title: Introduction to Public Policy	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max Marks	100
Hours/week:	4 Hours	CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	50
Course Type	Elective	Exam Duration	2:5 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To acquaint students about the meaning and nature of public policy. • To familiarize students about different approaches to the study of public Policy. • To introduce students different models of public policy. • To familiarize students about policy analysis and evaluation process.		
Course Outcomes	• Understand the meaning and nature of public policy. • Apply a body of factual knowledge directly relevant to understand different approaches to the study of public policy. • To analyse different models of public policy. • To evaluate the implement process of public policies.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module -1	Public Policy: Meaning, Nature and Scope-I	
	Module-2	Public Policy: Meaning, Nature and Scope-II	
	Module-3	Evolution of Public Policy Science	
	Module- 4	Factors influencing Public policy	
	Module- 5	Public Policy and Public Administration	
Unit -2	Module - 1	Systems Approach.	
	Module- 2	Incremental Approach	
	Module- 3	Political Economy Approach	
	Module- 4	Group Approach	
	Module- 5	Laswell’ s Policy Approach	

Unit -3	Module- 1	Women's Movements
	Module- 2	Regional Movements
	Module- 3	Civil Liberties Movement
	Module- 4	Human Rights Movements
	Module -5	Agrarian Movements
Unit -4	Module- 1	Workers' Movements
	Module- 2	Student's Movements
	Module- 3	Ethnic Movements
	Module- 4	Anti-Corruption Movements
	Module- 5	Environmental and Ecological Movements
Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References	• "Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position" in Maitrayee Chaudhuri Ed. <i>Feminism in India</i>. Women Unlimited/Kali. Delhi. • Ghansyam Shah Ed. (2001), <i>Dalit Identity and Politics</i>. Sage. New Delhi. • Ghansyam Shah (2002), <i>Social Movements and the State</i>. Sage. New Delhi. • Ilina Sen (2004), 'Women's Politics in India' in ed. Maitrayee Chaudhuri <i>Feminism in India</i>. Women Unlimited/Kali. Delhi. • Ramchandra Guha (2002), "Chipko: Social History of an Environmental Movement" in Shah Gha • Sharmila Rege (2004). 'Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a • T. K Oommen (2004), <i>Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements: Essays in Political Sociology</i>. Sage. New Delhi.	
Online	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

Course Code: MAP-VBC-02		Course Title: Introduction to Human Rights	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	30 Hrs	Max Marks	50
Hours/week:	2 hours	CIA	20
Credits	2	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	25
Course Type	Value Based Course	Exam Duration	1:30 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To acquaint students with the conceptual understanding of human rights, and their evolution. - To enhance students understanding about key international human instruments and human rights issues of disadvantaged sections of society.		
Course Outcomes	- Understand the concept and evolution of human rights and their significance,Grasp different theoretical perspectives and debates on human rights - Apply the concepts and understanding of human rights to explore human rights issues of disadvantaged sections of society, analyze the expanding scope of human rights through UN and its various conventions.		
Content			
Unit-1	Module -1	Evolution of Human Rights	
	Module- 2	Rights in International human rights instruments: Universal Declaration of Human Rights	
	Module-3	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	
	Module- 4	International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	
	Module- 5	Rights of disadvantaged people: Stateless persons, Women, and LGBTQQIA+	
Unit- 2	Module -1	Human Rights in India: Constitutional Framework	
	Module-2	Rights and Indian judiciary	
	Module- 3	Human Rights Commissions: National and State Human Rights Commissions	
	Module- 4	Minority Rights in India: Rights of Scheduled Castes	
	Module- 5	Rights of Scheduled tribes and religious minorities	
Pattern of Examination		Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (only two to be attempted) Part-B: Four Short answer type question 100-200 words (only three to be attempted) Part-C: Three Long answer type question (only one to be attempted)	

References: Books	• Andrew Clapham (2007), <i>Human Rights: A very Short Introduction</i>, Oxford University Press, New York. • Bidut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Panday (2008), <i>Indian Government and Politics</i>, Sage. • Brain R Nelson (1996), <i>Western Political Thought: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology</i>, Waveland Press. • Charles R Beirz (2009), <i>The Idea of Human Rights</i>, Oxford University Press. • Granvile Austin (1966), <i>Indian Constitution Corner Stone of a Nation</i>, Oxford. • <i>Handbook on International Human Rights Conventions</i> (2012), National Human Rights Commission India, • Hosbet Suresh (2010), <i>All Human Rights Are Fundamental Rights</i>, Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi. • M Laxmikan, (2017), <i>Indian Polity</i>, McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited. • S.G. Subramanian (2019), <i>Indian Constitution and Indian Polity</i>, Pearson.
Online	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

Semester -III

MA. Political Science-Semester-III

Course Code: MAP-C-2408		Course Title: Contemporary Political Theory	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	• To introduce the students the recent ongoing debates in political theory. • To introduce students with various political thinkers in contemporary time. • To engage students with various theoretical and philosophical debates among modern thinkers. • To enhance students critical thinking about the various theories.		
Course Outcomes:	• Understand basic ideas of liberalism, communitarianism, postmodernism, critical theory and nationalism. • Interpret different thinkers and their contributions within each tradition of thought described by the unit. • Analyse the assumptions underlying the works of these thinkers to understand the definition of individual. • Assess the conceptual and critical value of these different and often opposing traditions of thought.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	Liberalism	
	Module – 2	Libertarianism	
	Module – 3	John Rawls – Liberal Egalitarianism	
	Module – 4	Robert Nozick – Justice	
	Module – 5	Martha Nussbaum – Liberalism and Capabilities	
Unit 2	Module – 1	Communitarianism	
	Module – 2	Multiculturalism	
	Module – 3	Michael Sandel – Liberalism and Limits of Justice	
	Module – 4	Will Kymlicka – Liberal Multiculturalism	
	Module – 5	Bhikhu Parekh – Plural Universalism	
Unit 3	Module – 1	Postmodernism /Poststructuralism	
	Module – 2	Critical Theory	
	Module – 3	Michel Foucault – Power	
	Module – 4	Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction	
	Module – 5	Jurgen Habermas – Public Sphere	
Unit 4	Module – 1	Nationalism	
	Module – 2	Post-Colonialism	
	Module – 3	Benedict Anderson – Imagined Communities	
	Module – 4	Eric Hobsbawm – Invented Traditions	
	Module – 5	Edward Said – Orientalism	
Pattern of	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory)		

Examination:	Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)
References: Book Chapters and Journal Articles:	• Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 298-307. • Bedau, Hugo Adam. (2003) 'Capital Punishment', in LaFollette, Hugh (ed.). The Oxford Handbook of Practical Ethics. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 705-733. • Carter, Ian. (2003) 'Liberty', in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds.). Political Concepts. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp. 4-15. • Casal, Paula & William, Andrew. (2008) 'Equality', in McKinnon, Catriona. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 149- 165 • Knowles, Dudley. (2001) Political Philosophy. London: Routledge, pp. 69- 132. • Knowles, Dudley. (2001) Political Philosophy. London: Routledge, pp. 177-238. McKinnon, Catriona. (ed.) (2008) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 289-305. • Menon, Krishna. (2008) 'Justice', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 74-86. • Riley, Jonathan. (2008) 'Liberty' in Mckinnon, Catriona (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 103-119. • Sethi, Aarti. (2008) 'Freedom of Speech and the Question of Censorship', in Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 308-319. • Swift, Adam. (2001) Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 51-88. • Swift, Adam. (2001) Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 91-132. • Swift, Adam. (2001) Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 9-48. • Wolf, Jonathan. (2008) 'Social Justice', in McKinnon, Catriona. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 172-187.
Online Sources	▪ National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

MA. Political Science-Semester-III

Course Code: MAP-C-2409		Course Title: Government and Politics in India: Processes	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours.	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	▪ To understand the concept federalism, theories of federalism, trends and challenges; ▪ To provide the knowledge on the electoral systems in India, the concept of majoritarian, proportional representation and mixed; ▪ To evaluate the role of caste, gender, minorities in Indian politics, the concepts of secularism and communalism; and ▪ To understand the Indian Model of Development: A historical perspective, LPG Model: Genesis, economic reforms and social justice, and significance of good governance.		
Course Outcomes:	• Understand the working of federalism, elections and politics in India, Interpret the dynamics of Indian federal arrangement and electoral system in India. • Apply the concepts of class, caste, gender and minorities to understand the nature of Indian politics. • Analyse the relationship between development, economic reforms, social justice and governance in India. • Assess the nature of Indian State through different policies and laws framed by the government; Present the nuances within the dynamics of modern state power in India.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	Understanding federalism, Theories of federalism	
	Module – 2	Nature and evolution of Indian federalism	
	Module – 3	Indian Federalism: Trends and challenges	
	Module – 4	Indian Federalism and Regional Aspirations	
	Module – 5	Federalism as a tool to accommodate diversity	
Unit -2	Module – 1	Electoral Systems: Majoritarian, Proportional representation and mixed	
	Module – 2	Electoral system in India	
	Module – 3	Elections: trends and patterns	
	Module – 4	Election Machinery: Process and Trends	
	Module – 5	Electoral reforms in India	

Unit -3	Module – 1	Caste and Politics in India
	Module – 2	Class and Politics in India
	Module – 3	Gender and Politics in India
	Module – 4	Minorities and Politics
	Module – 5	Secularism and Communalism
Unit- 4	Module – 1	Indian Model of Development: A historical perspective
	Module – 2	LPG Model: Genesis
	Module – 3	Economic reforms and social justice
	Module – 4	Governance: concept and attributes of good governance
	Module – 5	Governance in Liberalized Era
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part - C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References:	• Avasthi, A.V. (2019). Indian Government and Politics, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal (Text) • Bhuvanesh Gupta (2024). Government and Politics in India, Madhurima Books, Guwahati. • Bidyut Chakrabarthy & Rajendra K. Pandey (2024). Indian Political System: Institutions and Processes, Routledge India (Taylor & Fancies Books India Pvt.Ltd. • Fadia.B.L. & Kuldeep Fadia (2022). Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra. • Himanshu Roy and Mahendra Prasad singh (2018). Indian Political System, Pearson Education. • Johari. J. C. (2010). Indian Political System, Anmol Publishers. • Niraja Gopal & Pratap Bhanu Mehta (2011). Politics in India, Oxford University Press. • Peu Gosh (2021). India Government and Politics, PHI Learning. • Subhash Kashyap (2011). Our Political System, National Book Trust.	
	▪ National Digital Library of India (NDLI) ▪ JSTOR (www.jstor.org) ▪ Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) ▪ SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

Course Code: MAP-C-2410		Course Title: Non-Western Perspectives on International Relations	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Core	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• Understand the Eurocentric foundations of traditional International Relations (IR) theories and their impact on global knowledge production. • Critically analyze the assumptions and challenges of Non-Western IR theories in contrast to mainstream Western perspectives. • Examine Chinese, South Asian, Southeast Asian, Arab and African perspectives on international relations, considering historical, philosophical, and political contexts. • Evaluate future directions for global IR theory by integrating diverse perspectives and challenging existing paradigms.		
Course Outcomes	• Interpret and infer the ways in which mainstream theories of IR have reinforced Eurocentric hegemonic epistemologies; • Apply and relate theoretical conceptualizations and ideas to contemporary issues of Global South and connect them to everyday realities; • Develop a comparative perspective on international relations by integrating insights from Chinese, South Asian, Arab, African, and Indigenous theories; and • Contribute to the decolonization of knowledge in IR by advocating for a more inclusive and globally representative discourse.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Origins of International Relations as a Discipline and Its Eurocentric Foundations • Development of IR as an academic discipline in the West • Influence of European historical events (Westphalia, World Wars, Cold War) on IR	
	Module – 2	• The Dominance of Western Theories: Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism • Core tenets of classical Western IR theories	

		How Realism and Liberalism reflect Western historical and political experiences
	Module – 3	- Colonialism, Imperialism, and Their Influence on IR Theory - How colonial encounters shaped global power structures and knowledge production - The role of imperialism in shaping early international institutions
	Module – 4	- Post-Colonial and Decolonial Critiques of Mainstream IR - The role of the Global South in challenging Eurocentric IR frameworks - The emergence of decolonial thought in International Relations
	Module – 5	- Theoretical Challenges in Developing Non-Western IR Theories - The lack of global representation in IR theory-building - Challenges in integrating indigenous and regional perspectives into mainstream IR
Unit - 2	Module – 1	- Chinese IR Theory: Tianxia, Confucianism, and Harmony in International Relations - Understanding <i>Tianxia</i> (All Under Heaven) as a Chinese worldview - The concept of <i>Harmonious World Order</i> in Chinese foreign policy
	Module – 2	- The Role of Marxism and Realpolitik in Chinese Foreign Policy - Influence of Marxism-Leninism and Maoist thought on Chinese international strategy - The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as a manifestation of Chinese IR thinking
	Module – 3	- South Asian Contributions to IR: Kautilya's Arthashastra, Gandhian Non-Violence, and Post-Colonial Thought - Kautilya's <i>Arthashastra</i> and its relevance to modern Realist thought - Gandhi's theory of non-violence (Ahimsa) and its application in diplomacy
	Module – 4	- ASEAN's Role in International Politics and Southeast Asian Approaches to IR - Regionalism and the ASEAN Way: Consensus-building and non-interference - Southeast Asian perspectives on global power dynamics

	Module – 5	• Buddhist and Islamic Influences on South and Southeast Asian IR Perspectives • Buddhist principles of peace and conflict resolution in international relations • Islamic perspectives on sovereignty, law, and diplomacy
Unit -3	Module – 1	• Arab Perspectives on Sovereignty, Statehood, and Security in IR • The impact of colonial borders on modern Middle Eastern states • Security concerns in the Middle East: Conflict, terrorism, and geopolitical rivalries
	Module – 2	• Islamic Theories of International Relations and Diplomacy • The concept of the <i>Ummah</i> and pan-Islamic solidarity in international relations • The role of Sharia law in international treaties and diplomacy
	Module – 3	• African Theories of IR: Pan-Africanism, Ubuntu, and Decolonization • Pan-Africanism as a framework for unity and resistance to neocolonialism • The philosophy of <i>Ubuntu</i> and its application in diplomacy and governance
	Module – 4	• The African Union, Regionalism, and African Contributions to Global Governance • The role of the African Union (AU) in regional peace and security • Africa's increasing role in South-South cooperation
	Module – 5	• Dependency Theory, Neocolonialism, and Africa's Place in the Global Order • Dependency Theory and its critique of global economic inequality • How neocolonialism continues to shape African economic and political relations
Unit -4	Module – 1	• Indigenous Political Thought from the Americas: Reciprocity, Sovereignty, and Global Relations • Indigenous concepts of sovereignty and nationhood in international relations • The politics of land rights and environmental diplomacy in Indigenous communities
	Module – 2	• Oceania and Pacific Indigenous Approaches to Diplomacy and International Cooperation

		- Indigenous knowledge and environmental governance in Oceania - Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in Pacific communities
	Module – 3	- Global South Perspectives: The Bandung Conference, Non-Aligned Movement, and South-South Cooperation - The significance of the Bandung Conference in challenging Western dominance - The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and its continued relevance in global politics
	Module – 4	- Contemporary Applications of Non-Western IR Theories in Global Politics - The increasing role of Global South countries in multilateral organizations - Alternative security frameworks: Regional cooperation vs. military alliances
	Module – 5	- Future Directions for a Pluralistic and Decolonized IR Discipline - The role of emerging scholars in diversifying IR theory - Efforts toward decolonizing international institutions and policy-making.
References: Books	- Acharya, Amitav, and Barry Buzan. <i>Non-Western International Relations Theory: Perspectives on and Beyond Asia</i>. Routledge, 2010. - Bilgin, Pinar. <i>The International in Security, Security in the International</i>. Routledge, 2016. - Examines the Eurocentric construction of security and alternative global perspectives. - Tickner, Arlene B., and Karen Smith (Eds.). <i>International Relations from the Global South: Worlds of Difference</i>. Routledge, 2020 - Ayoob, Mohammed. <i>The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System</i>. Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1995. - Mazrui, Ali A. <i>Africa's International Relations: The Diplomacy of Dependency and Change</i>. Heinemann, 1977. - Shilliam, Robbie. <i>International Relations and Non-Western Thought: Imperialism, Colonialism, and Investigations of Global Modernity</i>. Routledge, 2011.	
Journals	- Acharya, Amitav. "Dialogue and Discovery: In Search of International Relations Theories Beyond the West." <i>Third World Quarterly</i>, vol. 34, no. 7, 2013, pp. 1287-1303. - Tickner, Arlene B. "Seeing IR Differently: Notes from the Third World." <i>International Studies Review</i>, vol. 10, no. 4, 2008, pp. 735-748. - Pinar. "The 'Western-centrism' of Security Studies: 'Blind Spot' or Constitutive Practice?" <i>Review of International Studies</i>, vol. 29, no. 3, 2003, pp. 413-437.	

	• Clapham, Christopher. "Africa and International System: The Politics of State Survival." <i>African Affairs</i>, vol. 87, no. 346, 1988, pp. 97-115.
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • Website: https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/ • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com • African Journals Online (AJOL) - www.ajol.info • The United Nations Digital Library (https://digitallibrary.un.org/)

MA. Political Science: Semester- III			
Course Code: MAP-E-2407		Course Title: Gandhian Philosophy of Non-Violence	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To introduce the students to different aspects of life and thought of Mahatma Gandhi. - To introduce the students to the life structure of Mahatma Gandhi, - To engage students with the Gandhian Philosophy of Non-Violence and ways to practice non-violence, - To engage students with the contemporary debates on social, economic and political issues.		
Course Outcomes	- Knowing and remembering the teachings from Gandhian Philosophy. - Understanding various debates in socio-economic and political aspects from Gandhian perspective. - Using various Gandhian models to understand contemporary social and political issues. - Analysing the political economic and social institutions through the framework of Gandhian Philosophy.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	- Gandhian Philosophy - Main tenets of Gandhian Philosophy - Gandhian Philosophy as Discipline	
	Module – 2	- Early Life - Childhood and Early Life - Higher Education	
	Module – 3	- Life at South Africa - Gandhi as a Lawyer - Gandhi as Social Activist	
	Module – 4	- Important Texts - My experiments with Truth - Hind Swaraj	

	Module – 5	• Gandhi and Freedom struggle • Gandhi and Indian National Congress • Gandhi's emergence as a leader
Unit-2	Module – 1	• Human Nature • Human Nature – various perspectives • Gandhi's view on Human Nature
	Module – 2	• Truth • Truth – various perspectives • Gandhi's view on Truth
	Module – 3	• Religion • Gandhi on Religion • Gandhi on Religious Tolerance
	Module – 4	• Modernity • Modernity and its impact on subcontinent • Gandhi's views on modernity
	Module – 5	• Civilization • Gandhi on Indian Civilization • Gandhi's Critique on western civilization
Unit-3	Module – 1	• Violence • Concept of Non-Violence • Religious Perspective from Sub-continent
	Module – 2	• Violence in Sub-Continent • Inter-religious • Inter-caste
	Module – 3	• Gandhi on non-violence • <i>Ahimsa</i> • <i>Satyagraha</i>
	Module – 4	• Gandhi on <i>Swaraj</i> • Gandhi on <i>Swadeshi</i>
	Module – 5	• Gandhi on Government • Gandhi on village republics • Gandhi on Decentralization
Unit-4	Module – 1	• Women and Colonization • Colonial state and Gender • Women's position in private spaces
	Module – 2	• Women in Indian Freedom Struggle • Participation of women in freedom struggle • Limited spaces for women
	Module – 3	• Gandhi on women • Gandhi on women's position in society

		• Gandhi on women's role in family
	Module – 4	• Gandhi on women and politics • Gandhi on women's participation in marches • Gandhi on women's role in leadership
	Module – 5	• Gandhi in Academia and Popular Media • Academic works on Gandhi • Popular media and Gandhi
Pattern of Examination	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	• Gandhi, M. (1965). <i>Gandhi on non-violence</i>. New Directions Publishing. • Gandhi, M. K. (2025). <i>My non-violence</i>. Namaskar Books. • Gandhi, M. (1963). <i>Village swaraj</i>. Narajivan Publishing House. • Kripalani, J. B. (1970). <i>Gandhi His Life and Thought</i>. Publications Division Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. • Mandelbaum, D. G. (1973). The study of life history: Gandhi. <i>Current anthropology</i>, 14(3), 177-206. • Merton, T. (1965). <i>Gandhi on non-violence</i>. New York: New Directions Publishing Corporation. • Chadha, Y. (2008). <i>Gandhi: A life</i>. Turner Publishing Company. • Wolpert, S. (2001). <i>Gandhi's passion: The life and legacy of Mahatma Gandhi</i>. Oxford University Press. • Kishwar, M. (1985). Gandhi on women. <i>Economic and political weekly</i>, 1691-1702. • Pradhan, R. C. (2006). Making Sense of Gandhi's Idea of Truth. <i>Social Scientist</i>, 36-49. • Parel, Anthony J. (ed.) (2002) 'Introduction', in Gandhi, freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Vistaar Publication. • Patel, S. (1988). Construction and reconstruction of woman in Gandhi. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, 377-387. • Dalton, Dennis (1982) Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154- 190. • Puri, B. (2015). <i>The Tagore-Gandhi debate on matters of truth and untruth</i>. New Delhi: Springer India. • Terchek, Ronald (2002) 'Gandhian Autonomy in Late Modern World', in Parel, Anthony J. (ed.) Gandhi, Freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Sage. • Weber, T. (2003). Nonviolence is who? Gene sharp and Gandhi. <i>Peace & Change</i>, 28(2), 250-270.	
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

MA. Political Science: Semester- III			
Course Code: MAP-E-2408		Course Title: Governance and Development	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To study the debates and discussions on the concept of Governance and development; - To access the role of governance in the process of development; - To understand the concept of development and its challenges; - To evaluate the role of governance in achieving the social development.		
Course Outcomes	- Learning the discourse on Governance and development; - Assessing the players of governance in different regions; - Understanding the concept of development and its challenges; a - Analysing the role of governance and development in social change.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	- Development - Framework for development - Measuring Development	
	Module – 2	- Theories of Development - Approaches to development - Indian experiments with development in different times	
	Module – 3	- Human Development - Features of Human development - Measuring Human Development	
	Module – 4	- Sustainable Development - Social, economic and environmental development - Sustainable Living	
	Module – 5	Developmental Challenges	

		• Structural Transformation • Empowerment and gender equality
Unit - 2	Module – 1	• Governance • Worldwide Governance Indicators • Measuring Governance
	Module – 2	• Theories on Governance • Perspectives on Governance • Strengths and challenges of governance
	Module – 3	• Rational Choice • Collective Choice • Individual choices and collective actions
	Module – 4	• Institutionalism • New institutionalism • Cultural and structural institutionalism
	Module – 5	• Discourse Analysis • Knowledge practices • Equitable opportunities
Unit -3	Module – 1	• Political Economy • Political economy and development • Engendering development
	Module – 2	• Perspectives on Development • Modernisation • Structuralism
	Module – 3	• Development and the state • India's Developmental model • Structural adjustment in India
	Module – 4	• Rule of Law and Access to justice • Role of state in development • Constitutional Values
	Module – 5	• Addressing Inequality and poverty • Participatory Governance • Equality of opportunity
Unit -4	Module – 1	• Governance and Social Change • Addressing inequality and poverty • Inclusive policy making processes
	Module – 2	• Development • Politics and Development • Grassroots development
	Module – 3	• Social Movements in India • Caste, class and tribal movements

		• Gender, tribal and environmental movements
	Module – 4	• Social Justice • Redistribution • Representation
	Module – 5	• Social Inclusion and Exclusion • Factors and impact of exclusion • Promoting inclusive development
References: Text Books	• Fischer, Frank, and Gerald J. Miller, ed. (2017), Handbook of public policy analysis: theory, politics and methods. Routledge. • Alvin So, Social Change and Development, SAGE, 1992. • Bevir Mark, (2012). Governance-A Very Short Introduction, OUP. • Willis Katie, (2021). Theories and Practices of Development, 3rd edition. Routledge	
Books	• Bevir Mark, (2011). The Sage Handbook of Governance, Sage Publications • Simon, David, (2005). Fifty Key Thinkers on Development, Routledge • Kitching G. (1989). Development and Underdevelopment in Historical Perspective: Populism, Nationalism and Industrialisation, Routledge: London • Rapley J. (2007). Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World: Lynne Rienner: London. • Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal, (1997). Nationalism, Democracy and Development: State and politics in India, OUP: New Delhi. • Myrdal G. (1968). Asian Drama: An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations, Pantheon: New York.	
Journals & Article	• Chibba, Michael (2009). Governance and Development- The Current role of theory, policy and practice, <i>World Economics</i>, Vol.10, No.2, 79-108. • Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., and Matruzzi M. (2011). The Worldwide governance indicators: Methodology and analytical issues1. <i>Hague journal on the rule of law</i>, 3(2), pp. 220-246. • Leftwich A. (1994). Governance, the state and the politics of development, <i>Development and Change</i>, vol.25, no.2, pp.363-386. • Currie Bob, (1996). Governance, Democracy and Economic Adjustment in India: Conceptual and Empirical Problems. <i>Third World Quarterly</i>, Vol.17, no.4, pp.787-807.	
Online Sources	• Weblinks: • http://www.ombudsman.gov.ph/UNDP • http://www.iog.ca/ • http://www.southcentre.org	

MA-Political Science – Semester- III			
Course Code: MAP-E-2409		Course Title: State Politics in India	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max Marks	100
Hours/week:	4 Hours	CIA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction delivery	Lecture and Tutorial	End semester Examination	50
Course Type	Major- Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To acquaint students about the development of state politics in India. • To develop students understanding regarding the powers and functioning of constitutional functionaries • To familiarize students about the issues in centre- state relations. • To introduce students the changing dynamics of state party system.		
Course Outcomes	• Understand the development and approaches to the study of state politics. • Apply a body of factual knowledge directly relevant to understand the nature and issues in state politics. • To analyse the process of state formation and demand for new states. • To evaluate the role and working of different institutions at state level.		
Contents			
Unit- 1	Module -1	Development of State politics in India	
	Module-2	Need and Significance of State Politics in India	
	Module-3	Approaches to Study of State Politics in India-I	
	Module-4	Approaches to Study of State Politics in India-II	
	Module- 5	Formation and Reorganization of Indian States	
	Module -1	Politics of regionalism	
	Module- 2	Demand for state autonomy	
	Module- 3	Sub-Regional Assertions	

Unit -2	Module- 4	Regional Disparities
	Module- 5	Tension Areas in Centre-State Relations
Unit -3	Module- 1	Structure and Functioning of the State Legislature
	Module- 2	Governor: Appointment and role
	Module- 3	Constitutional Position of Governor
	Module- 4	Chief Minister: Appointment, powers and relationship with Governor
	Module- 5	State Council of Ministers: Constitutional provisions, composition and responsibility
Unit -4	Module- 1	Emergence of Regional Parties and its Impact on Indian Politics
	Module- 2	Party System at State Level
	Module- 3	Constitutional Asymmetries: Nature and Political Implications (Article 370, 371, 5th and 6th Schedules)-I
	Module- 4	Constitutional Asymmetries: Nature and Political Implications (Article 370, 371, 5th and 6th Schedules)-
	Module- 5	Inter-state Disputes: Nature and Institutional Mechanism for Resolution
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References : Books	• Sudhir Naidu (2013). Right to Information in India; Oxford University Press. • Barwalia J, N. (2010). Commentary On Right to Information Act; Lexus Nexis Publication • Niraj Kumar (2019). Treatise on Right to Information Act 2005; Bharat Publication. • Rai. K.B. 2020) Right to Information Act; Prabhat Prakashan	
: Journals & Online Journals	▪ Sairam Bhat [ed] (2016), <i>Right to Information and Good Governance</i> , NLSIU Book Series-3. ▪ Sairam Bhat (2012), <i>Right to Information</i>, Eastern Book House, 2012. [ISBN-978838021553] ▪ Subhash Chandra Agrawal (2012), <i>My Experiences on RTI & Judiciary</i>, Central Information Commission. ▪ Harsh Mander and Abha Joshi; “The Movement for Right to Information in India: People’s Power for the Control of Corruption” ; http://www.rti.gateway.org.in ▪ Srinivas Madhav, “Election and Right to Information”, http://www.rti.gateway.org.in ▪ M. M. Ansari (2008), “Impact of Right to Information on Development: A Perspective on India’s Recent Experiences,” United Nations Educational	

	Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2008. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001865/186510m.pdf ▪ Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, “Right to Information: International, Member State’s Laws and Papers,” http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/programs/ai/rti/international/laws_&_papers.htm ▪ “Global Trends on the Right to Information: A Survey of South Asia.” http://www.article19.org/pdfs/publications/south-asia-foi-survey.pdf ▪ Prabodh Saxena (2009), “Public Authority and RTI,” Economic and Political Weekly, April 2009, Vol XLIV no. 16. ▪ Priyanka Jana (2010), “Limitation of the Right to Information Act,” Global Media Journal – Indian Edition Winter Issue / December 2010.
Online Sources	▪ National Digital Library of India (NDLI) ▪ JSTOR (www.jstor.org) ▪ Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) ▪ SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com

M.A. Political Science-Semester-III			
Course Code: MAP-E-2410		Course Title: India’s Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: Theory and Practice	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours	Assignment/IA	50
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture	Seminar/ End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To develop a foundational understanding of key theoretical approaches in the study of foreign policy, including systemic, state-level, and individual-level theories • Interpret India’s bilateral and multilateral relations, particularly with key global players like the US, Europe, China, Russia, and its immediate neighbors. • Evaluate the role of Indian diaspora and cultural diplomacy in shaping foreign policy decisions and soft power projection. • Build research and communication skills by engaging with real-world case studies, diplomatic texts, and international policy documents.		
Course Outcomes	• Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of theoretical approaches used to study foreign policy across systemic, state, and individual levels • Interpret and analyze the evolution of India’s foreign policy, highlighting its transformation from a postcolonial state to a global actor • Examine and articulate India’s bilateral and multilateral relations, with a special focus on its interactions with the US, Europe, China, Russia, and Pakistan, while considering their implications for global power dynamics. • Develop insights into the emerging challenges and opportunities in India’s foreign policy as it navigates the complexities of a rapidly changing global order.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Introduction to Foreign Policy • Definition, nature, and scope • Evolution of foreign policy as an academic discipline	
	Module – 2	• Theoretical Approaches of Foreign Policy • Realistic • Structural	
	Module – 3	• State-Level Theories • Bureaucratic Politics Model (Allison)	

		Domestic political systems and foreign policy
	Module – 4	- Individual-Level Theories - Role of leadership and personality - Cognitive and psychological approaches (Jervis, Hermann)
	Module – 5	- Perception and decision-making in crisis - Critical analysis
Unit 2	Module – 1	- Diplomacy – Theoretical Aspects - Introduction to Diplomacy - Definition and scope - Historical evolution: from classical to modern diplomacy
	Module – 2	- Multilateral, Preventive, and Summit Diplomacy - UN and multilateral institutions - Preventive diplomacy (UN missions, peacebuilding)
	Module – 3	- Crisis, Coercive, and Economic Diplomacy - Use of sanctions, threats, and incentives - Trade negotiations and economic statecraft
	Module – 4	- Public, Cultural, and Environmental Diplomacy - Soft power and image-building (Nye) - Climate diplomacy and environmental negotiations
	Module – 5	- Tools of Modern Diplomacy - Diplomatic protocol, immunity, and conventions - Diplomacy in the age of social media
Unit-3	Module – 1	- India's Foreign Policy: Postcolonial State to an Emerging Global Power - Foundations and Phases of Indian Foreign Policy - Nehruvian legacy and non-alignment - Major doctrinal shifts (Gujral Doctrine, Look East/Act East)
	Module – 2	- India-US and India-Europe Relations - Strategic and defense cooperation - Technology transfer, education, diaspora engagement
	Module – 3	- India-China and India-Russia Relations - Border tensions and cooperation mechanisms - Historical ties with Russia and evolving power balance
	Module – 4	- India-Pakistan Relations - Partition legacy and Kashmir conflict - Wars, dialogues, and Track II diplomacy
	Module – 5	- India's Neighbourhood Policy - SAARC and BIMSTEC

		Challenges from China's influence and BRI
Unit-4	Module – 1	- India's Foreign Policy in Emerging Global Order - India's diaspora: a historical perspective - India's diaspora and soft power
	Module – 2	- India in Regional Organizations - Regional connectivity and infrastructure diplomacy - Maritime strategy and SAGAR doctrine
	Module – 3	- India in Multilateral Forums - Role in UN, WTO, WHO, and G20 - Reforming international institutions
	Module – 4	- India in Global Regimes - Climate and Global trade negotiations - Counter-terrorism and cyber security frameworks
	Module – 5	- Future Directions of Indian Foreign Policy - Strategic autonomy in a multipolar world - Tech diplomacy, digital India, and global governance
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part - C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
Books:	- Hill, Christopher. <i>The Changing Politics of Foreign Policy</i>. Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. - Hudson, Valerie M. <i>Foreign Policy Analysis: Classic and Contemporary Theory</i>. Rowman & Littlefield, 2014. - Bajpai, Kanti, Saira Basit, and V. Krishnappa (Eds.). <i>India's Grand Strategy: History, Theory, Cases</i>. Routledge India, 2014.	
Journals:	- Nayar, Baldev Raj, and T.V. Paul. "India in the World Order: Searching for Major-Power Status." <i>International Studies Quarterly</i> 44, no. 1 (2000): 95–119. - Bajpai, Kanti. "Indian Strategic Culture." <i>South Asian Survey</i> 9, no. 1 (2002): 1–38. - Raghavan, Srinath. "Civil–Military Relations in India: The China Crisis and After." <i>Journal of Strategic Studies</i> 32, no. 1 (2009): 39–68. - Chaudhuri, Rudra. "India's Diplomacy: Negotiating Independence." <i>The International History Review</i> 36, no. 5 (2014): 830–847.	

Other Online Resources	National Digital Library of India (NDLI) - Key Books & Resources • EA India – Official Website https://www.mea.gov.in (Statements, white papers, official positions on foreign policy) • IDSA (Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses) https://www.idsa.in (Research articles, policy briefs on India's foreign and security policy) • Observer Research Foundation (ORF) https://www.orfonline.org (Think tank publications and foreign policy analysis)
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MA. Political Science: Semester- III			
Course Code: MAP-E-2411		Course Title: Feminist Political Theory	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours.	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4Hours.	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Elective	Exam Duration	2.5 Hrs.
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	- To introduce the students to feminism as an emerging critique in political theory. - To equip students with the basic tools to understand the dynamics of patriarchy, - To engage students with the various gender debates - To analyse these socio-political issues such as conflict, identity, state and environment from a feminist perspective.		
Course Outcomes	- Understand the meanings of feminism, patriarchy, gender and intersectionality. - Interpret different conceptions of feminism and their analyses of patriarchy and gender discrimination. - Apply the ideas of different feminist theories to understand gendered nature of state, conflict, work, religion, race, caste, nationality, etc. - Assess different forms of gender discrimination and lived experiences of multiple oppressions based on intersectionality.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	Feminism as a discipline	
	Module – 2	Patriarchy	
	Module – 3	Sex and Gender	
	Module – 4	Feminist Movement across world	
	Module – 5	Waves of Feminism	
Unit 2	Module – 1	State and Women	
	Module – 2	Women and Politics	

	Module – 3	Women and Work
	Module – 4	Modernity and its impact on subcontinent
	Module – 5	Women and Environment
Unit 3	Module – 1	Feminism and Intersectionality
	Module – 2	Postcolonial Feminism
	Module – 3	Black Feminism
	Module – 4	Dalit Feminism
	Module – 5	Muslim Feminism
Unit 4	Module – 1	Reconceptualising Feminism
	Module – 2	Care Ethics and Relational Approach
	Module – 3	Heteronormativity
	Module – 4	Performativity
	Module – 5	New Developments in Feminism
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	- Geetha, V. (2002) Gender. Calcutta: Stree. - Geetha, V. (2007) Patriarchy. Calcutta: Stree. - Jagger, Alison. (1983) Feminist Politics and Human Nature. U.K.: Harvester Press, pp. 25-350. - Rowbotham, Shiela. (1993) Women in Movements. New York and London: Routledge, Section I, pp. 27-74 and 178-218. - Jayawardene, Kumari. (1986) Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World. London: Zed Books, pp. 1-24, 71-108. - Forbes, Geraldine (1998) Women in Modern India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-150. - Eisentein, Zillah. (1979) Capitalist Patriarchy and the Case for Socialist Feminism. New York: Monthly Review Press, pp. 271-353. - Funk, Nanette & Mueller, Magda. (1993) Gender, Politics and Post-Communism. New York and London: Routledge - Chaudhuri, Maiyatee. (2003) 'Gender in the Making of the Indian Nation State', in Rege, Sharmila. (ed.) The Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge. New Delhi: Sage. - Banarjee, Sikata. (2007) 'Gender and Nationalism: The Masculinisation of Hinduism and Female Political Participation', in Ghadially, Rehana. (ed.) Urban Women in Contemporary India: A Reader. New Delhi: Sage. - Roy, Kumkum. (1995) 'Where Women are Worshipped, There Gods Rejoice: The Mirage of the Ancestress of the Hindu Women', in Sarkar, Tanika & Butalia, Urvashi. (eds.) Women and the Hindu Right. Delhi:	

	Kali for Women, pp. 10-28. • Chakravarti, Uma. (1988) 'Beyond the Altekarian Paradigm: Towards a New Understanding of Gender Relations in Early Indian History', Social Scientist, Volume 16, No. 8. • Banerjee, Nirmala. (1999) 'Analysing Women's work under Patriarchy' in Sangari, Kumkum & Chakravarty, Uma. (eds.) From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender. Delhi: Manohar.
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.coc

Internship:

Stage/Phase	Nature	Summary	Marks
First Phase	Proposal	Proposal Presentation about the nature of work and the institution, intending	25
Second Phase	Work in Institution	Employer/Head of the institution will provide student with certificate and marks	25
Third Phase	Final Report	Student will submit the final report to the department and Vice Versa	50 (35+15)
Attendance	Attendance at Institution	Attendance at the institution	05
		Total	100

Semester –IV

MA-Political Science – Semester- IV			
Course Code: MAP-C-2412		Course Title: Public Administration	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours.	Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours.	Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial	End Exam	50
Course Type	Compulsory	Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	• To provide basics of public administration, theoretical framework of different perspectives of public administration; • To get the knowledge of organisational structure, functions of administration and management skills; • To understand the concept of public policy, process, implementation and evolution; and • To analyse and examine the concept of decentralisation, functioning of local self-government, liberalisation and its impact, RTI and e-governance;		
Course Outcomes	• The knowledge on public administration, theoretical framework of different perspectives of public administration; • Understand the organisational structure, functioning of administrative system and the role of various administrative principles and skills; • Increase the capacity building on public policy formulation, process, implementation and evolution; and • Enhance the knowledge on concept of decentralisation, functioning of local self-government, liberalisation and its impact on local governance, impact of RTI Act and importance of e-governance.		
Contents			
Unit -1	Module – 1	Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration	
	Module – 2	Evolution of Discipline of Public Administration	
	Module – 3	Public vs Private Administration	
	Module – 4	New Public Administration and New Public Management	
	Module - 5	Approaches to Study of Public Administration	

Unit 2	Module – 1	Classical Theory- Henri Fayal
	Module – 2	Classical theory – Luther Gulick and Lindall Urwick
	Module – 3	Scientific Management Theory- F.W.Taylor
	Module – 4	Bureaucratic Theory- Max Weber
	Module – 5	Human Relations Theory – Elton Mayo
Unit-3	Module – 1	Concept and Meaning of Public policy
	Module – 2	Theories of Public Policy
	Module – 3	Public Policy –Process and Formulation
	Module – 4	Public Policy - Implementation
	Module – 5	Public Policy –Process in India
Unit 4	Module – 1	Concept of Decentralisation and Local Self Government
	Module – 2	Rural Polity, Institutions and Administration
	Module – 3	Liberalisation and its Impact
	Module – 4	Right to Information Act 2005
	Module – 5	E-Governance
Pattern of Examination	Part A: Four very short answer type questions (All compulsory) Part B: Five Short answer type questions 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part C: Four Long answer type question 500-1000 words (only two to be attempted)	
	- Basu, Rumki, (2019). Public Administration: Concept and Theories', Sterling Publishers, New Delhi. - Fadia B.L and Kuldeep Fadia (2024). Public Administration: Administrative Theories, Sahitya Bhawan. - Mohit Bhattacharya (2018). New Horizons of Public Administration: Jawahar Publishers & Distributors. - Mohit Bhattacharya (2012). Restructuring Public Administration- A New Look; Jawahar Publishers & Distributors, India. - Naidu. S.P. (2021). Public Administration: Concepts and Theories: New Age International Publishers. - Sapru R.K. (2013). Administrative Theory and Management Thought; , PHI Learning. - Sharma, M.P. and B.L. Sardana, (2010). Public Administration in Theory and Practice, Kitab Mahal. New Delhi. - Vishnu Bhagvan and Vidya Bhushan (2010). Public Administration, S Chand Publishers.	
Online Sources	SWAYAM PORTAL: https://onlinecourses.swayam2.ac.in/cec24_hs39/preview	

MA. Political Science-Semester-IV				
Course Code: MAP-C-2413		Course Title: State Politics in Jammu and Kashmir		
Scheme of Instruction			Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	60 Hours		Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	4 Hours.		Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4		Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial		End Exam	50
Course Type	Major-Core		Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular		Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To introduce the students history of the formation of Jammu and Kashmir State. • To explore the political history of pre-1947 Jammu Kashmir. • To understand the debates on plurality, federal structure and politics of land reforms. • To know the post-1990s politics in Jammu Kashmir.			
Course Outcomes	• Knowing political history of the princely state of Jammu Kashmir. • Understanding the trajectory of political and constitutional debates visà-vis Kashmir. • Using various debates on nationalism and autonomy to understand Kashmir Politics. • Analysing the working of state institutions in Jammu Kashmir.			
Contents				
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Contested History • Contested History of Jammu Kashmir • Kashmir under Mughals and Afghans		
	Module – 2	• Dogra Ruler • 1846 – Treaty of Amritsar • Nature of Dogra Rule		
	Module – 3	• Political Movement • 1930s Revolt • Glancy Commission		
	Module – 4	• Political Mobilization • Formation of Muslim Conference • Contestation of Muslim Conference and National Conference		

	Module – 5	• Accession to India • Post-partition violence in Jammu • Instrument of Accession
Unit -2	Module – 1	• Approaches of State politics • Systemic Framework • Marxian Framework
	Module – 2	• State Constitution • Formation of state constitution • Main features
	Module – 3	• State Policies • <i>Naya Kashmir</i> Manifesto • Land Reforms of 1952
	Module – 4	• Government • Prime Minister to Chief Minister • <i>Sadre-Riyasat</i> to Governor
	Module – 5	• Regional Demands • Demands from Jammu • Demands from Ladakh
Unit -3	Module – 1	• Party Politics • Political Parties in J&K • National Conference and Plebiscite Front
	Module – 2	• Electoral Processes • Major Elections in state • Issues during Elections
	Module – 3	• Coalition politics • National Conference and INC • Other regional parties
	Module – 4	• National Parties in Jammu Kashmir • INC in Jammu Kashmir • CPM in Jammu Kashmir • BJP in Jammu Kashmir
	Module – 5	• Local Self Government • Panchayats in Jammu Kashmir • Municipal Corporations in Jammu Kashmir
Unit -4	Module – 1	• Post 1987 politics • Election of 1987 • Muslim United Front
	Module – 2	• Political Violence • Emergence of Armed Struggle • Multiple ideological Groups

	Module – 3	• Counter-Insurgency • Governor’s Rule • Counter-insurgency Measures
	Module – 4	• Multiple forms of Protest • Songs and Poetry • Civil Society Groups
	Module – 5	• Post 2019 Kashmir • Abrogation of Article 370 • Re-organization of State into Union Territory
Pattern of Examination:	Part -A: Four very short answer type questions (All Compulsory) Part-B: Five short answer type question 100-200 words (only four to be attempted) Part-C: Four long answer type question (only two to be attempted)	
References: Books	• Akbar, M.J (1991), Kashmir: Behind The Vale, New Delhi, Viking. • Behera, Navnita Chadha (2000), State Identity and Violence: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladak, New Delhi, Manohar • Behera, Navnita Chadha (2008), Kashmiri Militant Movement: Azadi or Jihad in Rao, Aparana, (eds), The Valley of Kashmir –The Making and Unmaking of a Composite Culture? New Delhi, Manohar Publishers. • Chowdhary, Rekha (1998) ‘The Muslim Identity and the Politics of Fundamentalism in Kashmir’, Working Paper No 19, QUEH Working Paper Series. • Ganguly, Sumit (1996) ‘Explaining the Kashmir insurgency: political mobilization and institutional decay’, International Security 21, 2. • Ganguly, Sumit (1997) The Crisis inKashmir: Portents of War, Hopes of Peace. Washington, Dcl Cambridge: Woodrow Wilson Centre Cambridge University Press. • Malik, Iffat (2005), Kashmir Ethnic Conflict International Dispute, Oxford, Oxford University Press.	
Online Sources	• National Digital Library of India (NDLI) • JSTOR (www.jstor.org) • Project MUSE (muse.jhu.edu) • SSRN (Social Science Research Network) - www.ssrn.com	

MA-Political Science – Semester- IV	
Course Code: MAP-C-2414	Course Title: Research Methodology in Social Sciences

Scheme of Instruction			Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	90 Hours.		Max. Marks	100
Hours/Week	6 Hours.		Assignment/IA	45
Credits	4		Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	Lecture/Tutorial		End Exam	50
Course Type	Compulsory		Exam Duration	2.5 Hours
Instruction Mode	Regular		Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives:	• To understand the value of research to pursue a good research; • To study various phases of research in different time periods; • To learn and practice the writing and adopt the research design; • To analyse various research methods in the social sciences; • To evaluate the content or data with available tools and techniques • To apply the ethical principles in the research process.			
Course Outcomes	• Understand the importance of research, types and motivations of good research; • Knowing the theories of scientific theories from positivism to post-behaviouralism; • Update with the appropriate research design for carrying out the academic work in contemporary period; • Analysing various methods to conduct research in social sciences; • Establishing the ability to use content and data by using computer based tools; • Significance of research ethics and application of ethical principles in conducting research.			
Contents				
Unit -1	Module – 1	• Introduction to Research • Concept of social research • Objectives of Research		
	Module – 2	• Quantitative Research • Qualitative Research • Mixed Methods Research		
	Module – 3	• Language of Research • Terminology • Writing style or communication method		

	Module – 4	• Research process • Formulating research problem • Preparing research design
	Module - 5	• Research in social science • Logical • Empirical evidence
Unit 2	Module – 1	• Theories of Scientific research • Ethical neutrality • Logical reasoning process
	Module – 2	• Positivism • Neo-positivism • Post positivism
	Module – 3	• Behavioral revolution in political science • Applied research • Value based research
	Module – 4	• Understanding nature of science • Thomas Kuhn • Karl Popper
	Module – 5	• Hermeneutics • Methodology of interpretation • Meaning of texts
Unit-3	Module – 1	• Writing and Design • ‘What’ ‘why’ and ‘how’ ? • Identifying the literature gap
	Module – 2	• Review of Literature • Information seeking • Critical appraisal
	Module – 3	• Planning and preparing a research proposal • Annotated bibliography • Rationale and scope of the study
	Module – 4	• Research Design • Correlation • Causation
	Module – 5	• Refencing styles • APA or MLA • Chicago or Harvard
Unit 4	Module – 1	• Research Methods • Identifying method • Justification of the method
	Module – 2	• Qualitative method

		• Case study • Content analysis
	Module – 3	• Discourse analysis • Ethnography • Narratives
	Module – 4	• Quantitative Methods • Descriptive research • Observational research
	Module – 5	• Survey research • Sampling frame • Hypothesis testing
Pattern of Examination	Part – A: Multiple Choice / Short Answer Type based on Level of Study Part – B: Short Questions of 100 – 200 Words Answer Type Part – C: Essay Type Question of 500 – 1000 Words	
References: Text Books	• Acharyya and Nandan Bhattacharya, (2020). Research Methodology for Social Sciences, Routledge. • Bryman A. (2012). Social Research Methods (4th), OUP. • Kothari C.R., Garg G., (2021). Data Collection in Research Methodology: Methods and techniques, New Age International.	
Books	• Bernstein Jeffrey L. (2021). Teaching research Methods in Political Science, Edward Elgar, USA. • McNabb David, (2020), Research Methods for Political Science- Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Method Approaches, 3rd edition, Routledge. • Johnson Janet Buttolph, H.T.Reynolds and Jason D. Mycoff. (2023). Political Science Research Methods, 8th edition, Sage edge. • Marsh David and Gerry Stoker, (2010). Theory and Methods in Political Science, 3rd ed. Palgrave Macmillan. • Hughes, C., and Cohen, R (ed.) (2012). Feminism Counts: Quantitative Methods and Researching Gender, 1st ed. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315874944 • Mukherjee, S.P., Sinha, B.K., Chattopadhyay, A. (2018). Introduction. In : Statistical Methods in Social Science Research. Spri; New Delhi. nger. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-2146-7_1 • Mahajan, Gurpreet. (2011). ‘Hermeneutic Understanding’, Explanation and Understanding in the Human Sciences, 3rd ed. OUP. • McGrath, Joseph E. (1995). ‘Methodology Matters: Doing Research in the Behavioural and Social Sciences’, in Readings in Human-Computer Interaction: Toward the Year 2000, by Ronal M. Baecker, Jonathan Grudin, Saul Greenberg (ed.), Morgan Kaufmann.	
Journal Articles:	• McCaartney Kathleen, Margaret R. Burchinal and Kristen L.Bub, (2006). Best Practices in Quantitative Methods for Developmentalists, <i>Monographs of the society for research in child development</i>, vol.71, no.3, Pp- i-145.	

	• Keightley Emily, (2009), Remembering research: memory and methodology in the social sciences, <i>International Journal of Social Research Methodology</i>, 13 (1), pp55-70. https://doi.org/10.1080/13645570802605440. • Lewthwaite, S., and Nind, M. (2016). Teaching Research Methods in the Social Sciences: Expert Perspectives on Pedagogy and Practice. <i>British Journal of Educational Studies</i>. 64(4), pp.413-430. https://doi.org/10.1080/00071005.2016.1197882. • Karpf D. (2012). Social Science Research Methods in Internet Time, <i>Information, Communication and Society</i>, 15(5), pp.639-661. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2012.665468.
Weblinks:	• https://www.forskningsetikk.no/en/guidelines/social-sciences-and-humanities/guidelines-for-research-ethics-in-the-social-sciences-and-the-humanities/ • https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tsrm20/current • https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/ • www.jstor.com • www.epw.com • https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in

MA-Political Science – Semester- IV			
Course Code:MAP-C-2415		Course Title: Dissertation	
Scheme of Instruction		Scheme of Evaluation	
Total Duration	As per University Norms	Max. Marks	200
Hours/Week	As per University Norms	Assignment/CIA	NA
Credits	8	Attendance	05
Instruction Delivery	L/T/P	Seminar/ Viva Voce	95
Course Type	Major- Core Course	Exam Duration	NA
Instruction Mode	Regular/blended/online	Evaluation	Grade
Course Objectives	• To identify the research gap from the existing literature • To comprehend on formulating research question, concerning contemporary debates • To study and select the concepts and methods to produce a suitable research design for the specific subject research • To develop a research framework for conducting a subject specific research • To exhibit the ability to produce the knowledge through an ethical justification • To produce the results as research findings through original dissertation work.		
Course Outcomes	• Be familiar with the literature in their concern research project • Able to justify the significance of their research relating to the contemporary debates • Familiarize with the theories, methods and concepts relating to their research • Developing a research design to conduct the subject specific research • Demonstrating the ability to synthesize the knowledge and application of ethical dimension to obtain justifiable outcome of the research. • Communicating the findings of the research through the drafting with the word limit of 8000-10000 words		
Content			
Units	Module – 1	Synopsis presentation- 15-20 minutes (15%)	
	Module – 2	Dissertation outline- 1000 words (5%)	
	Module – 3	Draft chapter (literature review or theory chapter- max 2000 words) (10%)	
	Module – 4	Dissertation submission 10,000-15,000 words(60%)	
	Module – 5	Viva (justification of findings)- Defense (10%)	

References	• Emdem, Joan van and Lucinda Becker (2016). Presentation skills for students, 3rd edition, palgrave:London. • Cottrell, Stella. (2014). Dissertations and Project Reports: A Step by Step Guide, Palgrave: Basingstoke.
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