

NOIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS

PhD COURSE WORK & SYLLABUS 2019-20

Ph.D. Course Work

Paper	Name of Paper	Theory	Practical	Internal Assessment (Assignments , Attendance & Seminar) **	Max Marks	Credits
I	Research Methodology & Training	60	-	40	100	4
II	Computer Application in Research	40	40	20	100	4
III	Area of Specialisation (Specific)	60	-	40	100	4

- a. Medium of instruction: **English**
- b. Each paper will be of 4 **hours** instruction/studies per week.
- c. The student shall be evaluated at the end of the semester. Each subject will be evaluated from 100 marks. **Pass marks is 55% in each paper.** If a student is not able to complete a course with 55% marks, the student shall be allowed to reappear only once in the examination in the subsequent academic year (As per the ordinance).
- d. The respective supervisors will conduct the course work in the concerned area of research i.e. paper III in consultation with the Head's/ Directors of the Departments / Schools . The supervisor will submit a detailed plan and evaluation scheme to the DRC for approval.
- e. Course Work will be conducted by respective Departments / Schools.
- f. The respective faculty, teaching the Pre-Ph. D. Course and the concerned supervisor, will provide the reading list that will vary as per the topic of research.
- g. It is mandatory that each research scholar will do a paper presentation pertaining to his/her research during the course work .
- h. The final research proposals will be presented before the DRC within the stipulated period as prescribed by the ordinance.
- i. Participation in Pre-Ph. D. presentation seminar, Pre-Ph. D. submission presentation, Ph. D. Viva Voce Exam and Seminars conducted by the Department is mandatory.
- j. **The minimum attendance required during the Course work period is 80% of the total classes.**

Further, kindly find attached the course work syllabus of Research Methodology for your reference.

Syllabus for Ph.D. Course Work

Paper I:

Research Methodology & Training

Marks: 100

Unit I: Concept of Research:

Why, What and How? Types and approaches, Ethics in Research and Plagiarism

Unit II: Types and Methods of Research

Different Patterns of Research: Inductive & Deductive, Comparison & Contrast, Spatial, Chronological, Cause & Effect etc. Quantitative and Qualitative approach Collection of Information and evaluation

Unit III: Material Collection and Analysis

Objectives and Classification, Primary and Secondary sources, Different Resources: Library, Field and Other sources, Collection of data from the Library sources, Field work and Field Methods, Designing an Interview, Note Taking

Unit IV: Analysis of Data and Use of Computer

Different approaches, Testing of Hypothesis, Techniques and Use of statistical packages

Use of Data: Summary, Paraphrasing and Quotations, Simulation & Modelling

Unit V: Writing Stage

Report Writing, The First Draft, Revisions, Language and Style, Use of Quotations, Method of Transcription, Special Elements: title page, table of contents, headings and sub-headings, footnotes, tables and figures, appendix, bibliography etc., Plagiarism checking, Editing

Unit VI: Post Writing Stage

Elements of Thesis, The Preliminaries, Title Page, Table of Contents, Approval Sheet, Typing Instructions, Proof Reading.

Syllabus for Ph.D. Course Work

Paper II:

Computer Application in Research

Marks:100

Unit-I Microsoft word

Creating and editing documents formatting text and paragraph, formatting documents, creating and formatting tables, illustration documents with graphics, creating a web page, mail merge and document merging, working with styles and templates, developing multipage documents, integrating word with other applications, exploring advance graphics, building forms working with charts and diagrams.

Unit-II Microsoft Excel

Building and editing worksheet, formatting a worksheet, working with charts working with formulas and functions, managing workbooks and preparing them for the web, automating worksheet tasks with macros, using lists, analyzing list data, enhancing charts and worksheets using analysis tools, analyzing data with pivot tables, exchanging data with other programs.

Unit-III Microsoft PowerPoint

Creating presentation with Microsoft Power Point modifying a presentation inserting objects into presentation, finishing a presentation working with advanced tools and masters, enhancing charts, inserting illustration, objects and media clips, using advanced features.

Unit – IV: Statistical Analysis

The analysis will be done with the help of SPSS, ILIWIS and other statistical packages. The syllabus includes the following topics:

Descriptive: Mean, Medium, Mode, Standard deviation using SPSS
Correlation, Regression, Test =- T. Z. x test, ANOVA

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Objectives: The course intends to provide the students an opportunity to study important contemporary critical and literary trends and approaches. The course briefly introduces the important trends and approaches such as Literary theory, Post colonialism, Gender Issues, Contemporary Poetics, Folk Literature and Cultural Studies

Unit –I Literary Studies & British Literature

- A) Medieval literary studies.
- B) Renaissance literature.
- C) 18th Century British literature.
- D) 19th Century British literature.
- E) Modern British Literature

Unit –II Postcolonial Theory and Diaspora Literature

- A) Postcolonial Theory and Literature
- B) Diaspora Theory and Literature

Unit-III: Contemporary Poetics: India and the World

- A) Introduction to Indian Poetics
- B) Introduction to Western Poetics

Unit-IV: Introduction to Emerging Trends in Literary Studies/Researches

- A) Gender Issues: Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual and Transgender (LGBT)
- B) Oral Traditions and Folk Literature

Suggested Reading:-

- 1 Ashcroft, Bill, et al. eds. Key Concepts in Post-Colonial Studies. London: Routledge, 2004. Naipaul, V.S. A House for Mr. Biswas. Rev. Ed. Delhi: Picador, 2011.
- 2 Habib, M.A.R. A History of Literary Criticism and Theory: From Plato to the Present. London: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012.
- 3 Huggan, Graham and Helen Tiffin. Post-Colonial Ecocriticism: Literature, Animals, Environment. Routledge, 2009.

- 4 Kumar, Raj. Dalit Personal Narratives: Reading Caste, Nation and Identity. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2011.
- 5 Kene, P.V. History of Sanskrit Poetics. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1961 (reprint 2015).
- 6 Misra, Tilottoma. The Oxford Anthology of Writings from North-East India: Poetry and Essays. Vol I & II. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2011. ---.
- 7 The Oxford Anthology of Writings from North-East India: Fiction. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- 8 Paranjape Makarand. In Diaspora: Histories, Texts, Theories. Delhi: Indialog, 2002.
- Rege, Sharmila. Writing Caste: Writing Gender. Delhi: Zubban, 2006.
- 9 Pollock, Sheldon. "Introduction." Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions form South Asia. Berkely: University of California Press, 2003. 1-37.
- 10 English Literature: Its History and Significance by William J.Long (Indian edition)
- 11 The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature by George Sampson
- 12 The New Pelican Guide to English Vol.2 The Age of Shakespeare (ed) Boris Ford
- 13 Politics and Poetry in the Fifteenth Century by V.J.Scattergood.
- 14 History of English Literature, Vol.1 by W.R.Goodman
- 15 Andrew Sanders: The Short Oxford History of English Literature.
- 16 M.H. Abrahm. A Glossary of Literary Terms. Cineage Publication Pvt. Ltd.
- 17 Herbert J C Grierson and J C Smith. Critical History of English Poetry. Bloomsbury Academic Collection.
- 18 Allardyce Nicoll. History of Drama, 1660-1900. Cambridge. Arnold Kettle.
- 19 An Introduction to English Novels. Routledge.

ELT/LINGUISTICS

Objectives:: The aims of this course are: to provide students with key linguistic terms, concepts and theories. To equip students with the origin, nature and development of human language in terms of Linguistics .To introduce the phonetics, general linguistics, morphology , syntax ,semantic elements and functions of language as a system. To present the main role and function of linguistics in language teaching, to provide students with a strong foundation in linguistic theories and make clear to them the relationship of these theories to language acquisition, teaching methodology& translation Studies.

Unit –I General & English Phonetics

- A) Phonetics and its Branches; Articulatory Phonetics; Acoustic Phonetics; Auditory Phonetics; Perceptual Phonetics; Applied Phonetics
- B) The Sound System of a Language: Vowels – Definition, Description and Classification Consonants: Description and Classification
- C) The Sound System of English: English Sounds and Letters; English Vowels and Consonants – Phonemic & Phonetics Details; Allophonic Variations
- D) Language: Definitions, Properties and Functions; Language and Society; Language and Culture

Unit –II Elementary Linguistics

- A) General Linguistics; Definition and the scope of the subject; Historical; Comparative; Descriptive Linguistics; Theoretical and Applied Linguistics
- B) Morphology: The structure of words and morpheme; morph, morpheme and morpheme variants, morphological processes; word formation processes.
- C) Syntax: The study of sentence structure; basic sentence patterns, phrase and clause structure; constituents and constructions; construction types.
- D) Semantics: Definition and scope; Types of word meaning; types of sentence meaning; word meaning relations and sentence meaning relations

Unit –III Language Learning & Teaching

- A) Language Learning Theories: Behaviourism, Cognitivist
- B) Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis Second Language Learning Theories
- C) Language Learning Strategies and Communication Strategies; Communicative Competence; Inter language hypothesis; Error Analysis.
- D) Methods of Language Teaching: Approach, methods and technique; The Grammar Translation Method; Language teaching innovations in the nineteenth century and the Reform Movement; The Direct Method; The Audio-Lingual Method Communicative Language Teaching.

Unit –IV Translation & Adaptation

- A) Adaptation: Theory, Practice and Inter-textually
- B) Translation Studies: Introduction, nature, meaning and function.
- C) Theories of translation; types, process, problems and limitations of translation; translation and transliteration.

Suggested Reading:-

1. Munday, Jeremy. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. Routledge, 2008.
2. Catford, J. C. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: OUP, 1994.
3. Kreidler, Charles W. (1997). *Describing Spoken English: An Introduction*. USA & Canada: Routledge.
4. McMahon, April. (2002). *An Introduction to English Phonology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press
5. Sethi, J & P. V. Dhamija. (2006). *A Course in Phonetics and Spoken English* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
6. Crystal, D. (2008), *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. 6th edn. Oxford: Blackwell.
7. Pullum, G.K. & W.A. Ladusaw (1996), *Phonetic Symbol Guide*. The University of Chicago Press.
8. Trask, R.L. (1996), *A Dictionary of Phonetics and Phonology*. London: Routledge.
9. Wells, J.C. (2008), *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*. 3rd edn. with CD: Pearson Education Ltd.
10. Baron, Naomi (2001). *From Alphabet to E-Mail*. Several chapters are assigned, but the whole book is recommended.
11. Celce-Murcia, Marianne and Diane Larsen-Freeman (1999). *The Grammar Book: An ESL/EFL Teacher's Course*, 2nd edition.
12. Boston: Heinle & Heinle. *Abbreviated GB*. This is our basic textbook. Crystal, David (1995).
13. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
14. Huddleston, Rodney and Geoffrey Pullum (2005). *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Optional: distilled from their huge *Cambridge Grammar of English*.
15. Hurford, James R. (1994). *Grammar: A Student's Guide*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Department of Geography

Environmental Problems and Strategic Management

Unit I:-Introduction

Meaning and Concept of Environment, Pollution, Types of Pollution and Environmental Degradation; Environmental Quality Indices: Air, Water, Soil, Noise and Solid Waste; Environmental Management: Meaning, Concept and Approaches

Unit II: - Environmental Problems:

Environmental Problems at Global, National and Regional level: Air Pollution and Global Climatic Change, Water Pollution and its Crisis, Land Degradation and Biodiversity, Natural Hazard and Mapping; Human Response and Attitude towards Environmental Problems; Environmental Quality and Health

Unit III: - Environmental Management:

Strategies for Environmental Management, Environmental Monitoring, Environmental Education and People's Participation, Environmental Laws and Role of International Bodies, EIA of Development Schemes: some case studies, National Environmental Policy.

Suggested Readings

1. Anjaneyulu, Y. 2002. Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology, B.S Publications, Hyderabad
2. Blodgett, J. 2000. Environmental Protection: New Approaches, CRS Report, National Council for Science and the Environment
3. Commoner, B. 1988. Rapid Population Growth and Environmental Stress in Developing Countries. Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group meeting, 23-26th August 1988, United Nations, New York.
4. Copeland, C. 2006. Water Quality: Implementing the Clean Water Act, CRS Report, National Council for Science and the Environment
5. Cruz, W. and Gills, C. 1990. Resource Policy Reform in the Context of Population Pressure in D. Chapman (ed.). Arresting Renewable Resource Degradation in the Third World. World Bank Environment Working Paper No. 44. Washington, DC: the World Bank
6. Hardoy, J. E. et al. 1997. Environmental Problems in Third World Cities, Earthscan Publications limited, London
7. Inhaber, H. et. al. 1976. Environmental Indices, A Wiley-Inter Science Publication

8. Jain, R.K. et.al. 1977. Environmental Impact Analysis A New Dimension in Decision making, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York
9. Khoshoo, T. N. 1981. Environmental Concerns and Strategies, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
10. Kumra, V.K. 1982. Kanpur City: A Study in Environmental Pollution, Tara Book Agency, Varanasi
11. Lohani, Bindu N. 1984. Environmental Quality Management, South Asian Publisher, New Delhi
12. Manners Ian R. and Mikesell Marvin W. 1974. Perspectives on Environment, edited by Association of American Geographers
13. Nag, P., Kumra, V.K. and Singh, J. 1997. Geography and Environment: National, Regional and Local Issues (3 Volumes), Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi
14. Singh, D.N., Singh, J., and Raju, K.N.P. ed. 2003. Water Crisis and Sustainable Management, Tara Book Agency, Varanasi.
15. Singh, M.B. et.al. (ed.) 2005. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (Land, Water and Forest), Tara Book Agency, Varanasi
16. Singh, O. ; Kumra, V.K. and Singh, J. 1993. Frontiers in Environmental Geography, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi
17. Singh, S.K. et. al. 2010. Strategic Management of Energy, Environment and Disaster for Sustainable Management, Proceedings of the International Conference on Strategic Management of Energy, Environment and Disaster for Sustainable Management, Faculty of Management Studies, BHU, Varanasi, January 11-15 2010.
18. Southgate, D. 1988. The Economics of Land Degradation in the Third World. World Bank Environment Department Working Paper No. 2. Washington, DC: the World Bank.
19. Tolba, M.K. et al. 1992. The World Environment, 1972-1992: Two Decades of Challenges, Chapman and Hall, London

Geography of Tourism and Heritage

Unit I: - Introduction

Development of the Geography of Tourism and Heritage; Basic concepts: Tourism Studies: Concepts and Principles; Methodologies and Approaches

Unit II: - Geography of Tourism

National, Regional and Global scenarios; Alternative tourism and Prospects: Ecotourism, Sustainable tourism, Heritage Tourism; Tourism Management, heritage issues and prospects: policy and planning - global, and national.

Unit III: - Indian Scenario

Tourism and Heritage resources, Tourism as industry and economy: national, state and local contexts; Heritage Planning and Master Plan, Varanasi: Heritage Zoning, identification and planning's Types of tourism: domestic, international, local, pilgrimages; Tourism policies, perspectives, and plans.

Suggested Readings

1. Aitchison, Cara; MacLeod, Nicola E. and Shaw, Stephen J. 2000. Leisure and Tourism Landscape: Social and Cultural Geographies. Routledge, London.
2. Ashworth, G.J. and Dietvorst, A.G.J. (eds.) 1995. Tourism and Spatial Transformations: Implications for Policy and Planning. CAB International, Warwick UK.
3. Ateljevic, Irena; Morgan, Nigel and Pritchard, Annette (eds.) 2011. The Critical Turn in Tourism Studies: Creating an Academy of Hope. Routledge, London.
4. Coles, Tim; Duval, David Timothy and Shaw, Gareth 2011. Student's Guide to Writing Dissertations and Theses in Tourism Studies and Related Disciplines. Routledge, London.
5. Collins-Kreiner, Noga 2006. Christian Tourism to the Holy Land: Pilgrimage during Security Crises. Ashgate Publ., Farnham U.K.
7. Gössling, Stefan; Hall, C. Michael and Weaver, David (eds.) 2008. Sustainable Tourism Futures: Perspectives on Systems, Restructuring and Innovations. Routledge, London.
8. Hall, C. M. and Page, S.J. 2008. The Geography of Tourism and Recreation: Environment, Place and Space. Routledge, London. 4th Ed.
9. Henderson, Carol and Weisgrau, Maxine (eds.) 2007. Raj Rhapsodies: Tourism, Heritage and Seduction of History. Ashgate Publ., Farnham U.K.

10. Higham, James 2007. Critical Issues in Ecotourism: understanding a complex tourism phenomenon. Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford.
11. Honey, Martha 2008. Ecotourism and Sustainable Development. Island Press, Seattle.
12. Jamal, Tazim and Robinson, Mike (eds.) 2009. The SAGE Handbook of Tourism Studies. Sage, London.
13. Pearce, Douglas and Butler, Richard W. (eds.) 1999. Contemporary Issues in Tourism Development. Routledge, London.
14. Raj, Razaq and Morpeth, Nigel D. (eds.) 2007. Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage Festivals Management: An International Perspective. CABI, London.
15. Singh, Rana P.B. 2009. Banaras, Making of India's Heritage City. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne UK.
16. Singh, Rana P.B. 2009. Where the Buddha Walked. A Companion to the Buddhist Places of India. Indica Books, Varanasi. 2nd Ed.
17. Singh, Rana P.B. and Rana, Pravin S. 2009. Banaras Region: a Spiritual and Cultural Guide. Indica Books, Varanasi. 2nd Ed.
18. Singh, S.N. 1986. Geography of Tourism and Recreation with special reference to Varanasi. Inter-India Publ., New Delhi.
19. Timothy, Dallen J. (ed.) 2007. The International Library of Essays in Tourism, Heritage and Culture: 3-Volume Set. Ashgate Publ., Farnham U.K.
20. Timothy, Dallen J. and Olsen, Daniel H. (eds.) 2006. Tourism, Religion and Spiritual Journeys. Routledge, London.

Remote Sensing & GIS as tools in Geographical Research

Unit I: - Introduction

Nature of Geographical Data; Conventional methods of geographical data collection vis-à-vis remote sensing and GIS; Some aspects of geodesy of earth and their implications in GIS; Spectra of common natural objects; Mechanism of remote sensing data acquisition.

Unit II: - Models of geographic data representation in GIS

Spatial Data quality and error analysis; Conceptual and Logical Data Modelling; Some important characteristics of Remote Sensing Data; Nature of image patterns and their interpretation.

Unit III: - DEM and Derivatives

GIS as spatial decision support system; Information extraction procedures from remote sensing data - manual and digital; Application of remote sensing and GIS in Land use, hydro-geomorphologic and integrated rural and urban development studies.

Suggested Readings

1. Burrough, P.A. and McDonnell, R. 1998. Principles of Geographic Information Systems. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
2. Campell, J. B. 2003. Introduction to Remote Sensing. 4th ed. Taylor and Francis, London.
3. Chang, K.T. 2003. Introduction to Geographic Information Systems. Tata McGraw Hill Publications Company, New Delhi.
4. Chauniyal, D. D. 2004. Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems. in Hindi). Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
5. Demers, M. N. 2000. Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems. John Wiley and Sons, Singapore.
6. Gautam, N.C. and Raghavswamy, V. 2004. Land Use/ Land Cover and Management Practices in India. B.S. Publications., Hyderabad.
7. Girard, M. C. and Girard, C. M. 2003. Processing of Remote Sensing Data. Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.
8. Goodchild, M.F., Park, B. O. and Steyaert, L. T. (eds.) 1993. Environmental Modelling with GIS. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
9. Heywood, I. 2003. An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems. 2nd edition, Pearson Publishing Company, Singapore.

10. Jensen, J.R. 1986. Introductory Digital Image Processing: A Remote Sensing Perspective, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
11. Jensen, J.R. 2004. Remote Sensing of the Environment: An Earth Resource Perspective. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Indian reprint available.
12. Lillesand, T.M. and Kiefer, R.W. 2000. Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
13. Lo, C.P. and Yeung, A. K. W. 2002. Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
14. Longley, P., Goodchild, M.F., Maguire, D. and Rhind, D. 1999. Geographic Information Systems. Principles, Techniques, Management, Applications. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
15. Maguirre, D. J., Michael, F. G. and David, W. R. 1999. Geographical Information Systems: Principles and Application. Geo Information International, Vol.2, Longman Publication., New York.
16. Martin, D. 1996. Geographic Information Systems: Socioeconomic Implications. Routledge, London.
17. Reddy, M. A. 2001. Textbook of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems. B. S. Publications., Hyderabad.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Specialisation No. 1

Religions, Cultures, and Civilizations (RCC), which exposes students to the diversity of cultural and religious life anchored in concrete studies of world areas, histories, cultural and political movements, as well as religious institutions and practices;

Specialisation No. 2

Peace, Violence, and Security (PVS), which exposes students to theoretical and foreign policy debates about global security challenges, conflicts, and violence, as well as issues of their prevention.

Paper Name: Culture and World Politics

Paper Code:SLAIRSPI-101

Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to acquaint students with the complex ways in which the cultural and political realms interact. It undertakes a critical enquiry into the academic and political endeavours that offer cultural interpretations of world politics in both historical and contemporary contexts. It is based on the implicit assumption that politics is negotiated and interpreted through the lens of culture, as are cultural interpretations often imbued with power and political intent. Intended to equip students with the analytical skills to problematic the immediate contexts in which some of the major issues of international politics are embedded, the course covers a broad sweep of issues ranging from strategic culture and diaspora studies to multiculturalism and popular culture. Although it frames culture largely within the IR discourse, it will draw on research and debates from farther afield and hence will be overtly inter-disciplinary in its orientation.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Debating Culture in IR

It serves as an introduction to the field of culture studies in IR. It offers insights into competing approaches to culture by exploring the motivations and political contexts that informed such theorisations.

1: Understanding culture

2: Culture and International Relations

3: Strategic culture

4: Culture as 'soft power'

Unit 2.: Cultural Interpretations of World Politics- I

It is an enquiry into the cultural expressions of significant 'political' projects and trends of the 19th and 20th centuries. It invites students to explore the cultural hegemony of imperialism, the significance of intercultural communication and the role of the diaspora that mediates between two worlds.

1: Imperialism

2: The politics of pluralism

3: Role of the diaspora

Unit 3.: Cultural Interpretations of World Politics- II

It is a critical assessment of some of the more recent political developments. It examines the debate over the homogenising force that globalisation is seen as representing and the role of media in a globalising world. It further explores the return of cultural knowledge to the centre stage of international politics.

1: Assessing globalization

2: The return of cultural knowledge

Unit 4.

It further explores the return of cultural knowledge to the centre stage of international politics.

1: Role of popular culture Week

2: The Politics of Display

3: Cultural Pasts and Present in South Asia

Reading Suggestions:

During, Simon (2005), Cultural Studies: A Critical Introduction, Abingdon: Routledge

Reeves, Julie (2004), *Culture and International Relations: Narratives, Natives and Tourists*, London: Routledge.

Darby, Phillip (1998), 'The Exclusions of Politics', *The Fiction of Imperialism: Reading between International Relations and Post colonialism*, London: Cassell.

Lebow, Richard Ned (2008), *A Cultural Theory of International Relations*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jahn, Beate (2000), *The Cultural Construction of International Relations: The Invention of the State of Nature*, Hampshire: Palgrave.

Johnston, Alastair Iain (1995), *Cultural Realism: Strategic Culture and Grand Strategy in Chinese History*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Nye, Joseph (2004), 'The Changing Nature of Power', *Soft Power*, Cambridge: Perseus Books.

Said, Edward (1994), 'Overlapping Territories, Intertwined Histories', *Culture and Imperialism*, London: Vintage.

Kymlicka, Will (2007), 'The Forms of Liberal Multiculturalism', *Multicultural Odysseys: Navigating the New International Politics of Diversity*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Mair, Christian (ed.) (2003), *The Politics of English as a World Language: New Horizons in Postcolonial Cultural Studies*, New York: Rodopi.

Paper Name - Introduction to Peace and Conflict Resolution

Paper Code – SLAIRSPII-101

Course Objective: This course aims to introduce students to the origins, concepts, theories, perspectives and dynamics of the major guiding visions that have evolved as integral part of Peace and Conflict Resolution studies discourse. This will also provide students with common language and precision in their understanding and skills for examining the dimensions, obstacles and opportunities in peace and to equip them with critical thinking on conflict resolution and provide appropriate examples and references for future explorations.

Course Contents

Unit 1 Origins and Development of Peace and Conflict Studies:

- a) Phases, Pioneers and Traditions

Unit 2 Basic Concepts of Peace and Conflict:

- a) Peace keeping, Peace Making, Peace Building, Peace Enforcement Conflict Resolution, Conflict Management, Conflict Settlement, Conflict Prevention, Conflict Regulation, Conflict Transformation

Unit 3 Sources of Conflict:

- a) Material, ideational and others

Unit 4 Theories of Peace and Conflict:

- a) Typologies – Inter-State and Internal Conflicts
- b) Contending theories & Perspectives – e.g. Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian, Nehruvian, Feminist
- c) Strategies of Peace Making -
 - 1. Actors – Institution, Individuals, and State
 - 2. Approaches – Facilitation, Mediation, and Arbitration

Readings

1. Azar, Edward E., *The Management of Protracted Social Conflict: Theory and Cases* (Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1990).
2. Berrovitch, Jacob and Jeffery Z. Rubin, (eds), *Mediation in International Relations: Multiple Approaches to Conflict Management*, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992).
3. Brown, Michael E., et.al, eds., *Theories of War and Peace* (Cambridge, Mass: The MIT Press, 2000).
4. Burton, John, *Conflict: Resolution and Provention* (London: Macmillan, 1990).
5. Elshtain, Jean Bethke, *Women and War*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995).
6. Enloe, Cynthia, *Maneuvers: The International Politics of Militarizing Women's Lives*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000).
7. Kriesberg, Louis, et.al., eds., *Intractable Conflicts and their Transformation* ((Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1989).
8. Kriesberg, Louis and Thorson, Stuart J., eds., *Timing and the De-escalation of International Conflicts* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1991).
9. Lederach, John Paul, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*, (Princeton: Princeton Uni Press, 2004).
10. Lorentzen, Lois Anne and Jennifer Turpin, eds., *The Women and War Reader*, (New York: New York University Press, 1998).

Course Name: Globalisation of Human Rights

Course Code: IRM-201

Course Credit Hours: 4hrs

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objective: To introduce the students to the philosophical foundation of rights, it will also familiarize the students with the normative architecture of human rights and the complex processes of implementation through formal international organisations, social movements, and an emerging global civil society.

Course Description: The course on globalisation of human rights is intended to discuss the global nature of human rights. It will further understand the philosophical foundations of human rights important in the contemporary world. This course also will review contemporary debates relating to cultural relativism, war on terror, the relationship between human rights and development and the transformative potential of the language of human rights in the era of globalization.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Philosophical foundations of human rights

- a) Philosophical foundations of human rights
- b) Concepts of Rights and Duties
- c) Individual and society idea of Justice
- d) Cultures and civilizations

Unit II: Human Rights Standard

- a) Source of Human Rights Law:
 - a) Treaties
 - b) Declarations
 - c) Resolutions
- b) Global Regional and National Standards

Unit III: Institutional Mechanisms

- a) UN Framework
- b) Principal UN Mechanisms, Human Rights Council, OHCHR UNHCR
- c) UN Treaty Body e.g. (Human Rights Committee)
- d) International Courts and Tribunals e.g., ICJ ICC Ad hoc Criminal Tribunal

Unit IV: Social Movements and Human Rights

- a) Salience of Social Movements
- b) Role of social movements in maintaining Human Rights standards
- c) Human Rights Movements in India
- d) Human Rights Movements in the third world countries

Course Learning Outcomes:

- To acquaint the students with the Philosophical foundations of human rights.
- To understand the concepts of rights and duties, and their importance.

- To point out the basic ideology behind UNHCR.

Reading suggestions:

Abdul Rahim P. Vijapur (ed) (2008) Implementing Human Rights in the third world: New Delhi Manak.

C. J. Nirmal, (ed) (2002) Human Rights in India: Historical Social and Political perspectives New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

G. Noorani (2008) Constitutional Questions and Citizen Rights', New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Henry J. Steiner, Philip, Alston and Ryan Goodman (2007) International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politic, Moral (OUP).

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- <https://www.fidh.org/en/issues/globalisation-human-rights/>
- <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48505172?seq=1>
- <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

Department of Political Science

Paper I

Syllabus on Human Rights

Objective of the course

The understanding of human rights is the foundation for the development of a good citizen and a responsible legal professional. The main objective of this course is to provide an insight into the meaning and significance of various human rights in the contemporary era and the mechanisms developed at the international and national level for protection and promotion of such rights. This course attempts to increase the knowledge of PhD Scholars with respect to human rights; to focus their attention on the underlying values of human rights and to explore various international and national legal frameworks which embody human rights and promote them in practice.

I: Introduction

- Meaning and Concept of Human Rights
- Theoretical Foundation of Human Rights - Natural Law and Natural Rights
- History and Development of Human Rights: Ancient – Medieval – 17th & 18th Century – 19th & 20th Century – Modern Developments
- Generations of Human Rights - Civil and Political Rights -Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - Solidarity Rights

United Nations and Human Rights

- UN Charter
- United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Human Rights Council)
- Sub commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- Commission on Status of Women
- UN Centre for Human Rights & UN Commissioner for Human Rights
- Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- Role of UN in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

International Human Rights Instruments

- International Bill of Human Rights
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – Influence – Legal Significance
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- First Optional Protocol
- Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- Optional Protocols to ICESCR

II: Implementation of Human Rights

- UN Commission on Human Rights (Human Rights Council)
- The Human Rights Committee (CCPR) under ICCPR
- The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) under ICESCR
- Treaty Bodies and Other Bodies

Regional System for Protection of Human Rights

- The European Convention on Human Rights, 1950
- The American Convention on Human Rights, 1969
- African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, 1981
- Arab Charter, 2004
- Asian Human Rights Charter, 1998

Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

- Women
- Children
- Minorities
- Disabled person

III: Human Rights in India

- Rights under Indian Constitution
- Application of International Human Rights Law in India
- Role of Indian Judiciary
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Establishment, Powers and Functions of NHRC - Role of NHRC

IV: Contemporary Challenges to Human Rights

- Science and Technology
- Terrorism

References

1. Alston, Phillip, The United Nations and Human Rights, Clarendon Press, London (1995).
2. Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations, D.K. Publishers, New Delhi (1996).
3. Basu, D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi (1994).
4. Sehgal, B.P.Singh, ed., Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi (1999).
5. S.K.Avesti and R.P.Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights, Orient Publications, New Delhi (2000)
6. SK Kapoor, Human Rights under International and Indian Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, (1999)
7. HO Agarwal, Human Rights, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, (12th Edn. - 2012)
8. Justice Palok Basu, Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights, Modern Law Publications, Allahabad (2002).
9. Sircar, V.K., Protection of Human Right in India, Asia Law House, Hyderabad (2004-05.)
10. Symmonides, J., Human Right: International Protection, Monitoring and Enforcement, Rawat publications, New Delhi (2005)
11. Mamata Rao, Law Relating to Woman and Children, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow (2008)
12. G B Reddy, Woman and the Law, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad (2001)
13. SC Tripathi, Law Relating to Woman and Children, Central Law Publishers, Allahabad, (2001)
14. Paramjit S. Jaswal, Nishtha Jaswal, Human Rights and the Law, APH Publishing, New Delhi (1996)

PAPER II

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. Introductory : Salient feature of the constitution; Nature of India Federalism : Preamble, Citizenship & State; Fundamental rights, directives principles and fundamental duties.

2. Union and State Executive : President, Governor- Election, appointment, powers, position, council of ministers, Prime Minister, Parliamentary system of Government Union and State Legislative; Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha & Vidhan Parishad - Composition; Speaker, Chairman, Privileges, Legislative procedure.

Union : State Judiciary - Supreme Court & High Court, Composition & Powers, Writs. Union - State Legislative Relationship – Distribution of Legislative Powers; Administrative & Financial Relationship

3. Services under the union and the state; constitutional protection of civil servants; Public Service Commission of the Union & States. Article 300-A - Property Rights : Freedom of trade, Commerce and Inter-course; State Liability in contracts and torts, Suits by and against the State.

4. Emergency provision - National, State and Financial. (b) Amendment of the Constitution – Constitutionality of ordinary law and amendment laws, Judicial review of amendment and the doctrine of basic structure - Major amendments and their constitutional values

PAPER III

Syllabus on Political Theory and Indian Politics

1. Political theory meaning and approaches

Theories of the state: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.

2. Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques.

Equality: Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action.

3. Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights.

Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy - representative, participatory and deliberative.

Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy.

Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism and Feminism.

Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions ; Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy .

4. Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, John, S. Mill, Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt.

PAPER IV
INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

1. Indian Nationalism:

a. Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.

Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.

2. Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.

A. Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.

B. Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.

Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grass root movements.

3. Statutory Institutions/Commissions: Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.

4. Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.

5. Planning and Economic Development : Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.

6.Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.

6. Party System: National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio- economic profile of Legislators.

7. Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements

PAPER V

Comparative Politics and International Relations

1. Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method.
2. State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies.
3. Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies.
4. Globalisation: Responses from developed and developing societies.
5. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
6. Key concepts in International Relations: National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
7. Changing International Political Order:

Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;

Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;

Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.
8. Evolution of the International Economic System: From Bretton woods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalisation of the world economy.
9. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
10. Regionalisation of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
11. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

PAPER VI

India and the World

1. Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.

2. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role

3. India and South Asia:

Regional Co-operation: SAARC past performance and future prospects.

South Asia as a Free Trade Area. India's "Look East" policy. Impediments to regional co-operation: river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.

4. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.

5. India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.

6. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.

7. India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.

8. Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy: India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

PAPER VII
WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT

The course gives an introduction to Political Thought processes and Theory making in the West. From the Greek Political thinkers to down the ages including Utilitarian, this course introduces the student to the richness and variations in the political perceptions of Western Thinkers. It provides a foundation to the Scholars of Political Science in familiarizing themselves to the Thought & Theory of Western Philosophy.

It particularly focuses on the evolution of idea and institution of State in the West. It covers ancient, medieval and early modern thinkers.

Unit I: Introduction to Political Thought Differences between Political Thought – Political Philosophy and Political Theory Interpretative Theory

Unit II: Greek Political Thought Plato – Justice and Ideal State. Aristotle – Theory of Form and Theory of State.

Unit III: Beginnings of Modern Political Thought Church – State Controversy. Renaissance and Humanism. Machiavelli. Unit IV- Social Contract Theory Hobbes – Individualism and Absolutism. Locke – Natural Rights and Property. Rousseau – General Will and Popular Democracy.

Unit IV: Utilitarianism Bentham – Utilitarianism. J. S. Mill – On Liberty.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alan Ryan (1974) J. S. Mill, New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
2. Aristotle (1992) Politics, New York: Penguin.
3. Bertrand Russell (1972) History of Western Political Philosophy, New York: Simon & Schuster, INC.
4. C. B. Macpherson (2011) Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke, New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Ellen Meiksins Wood & Neal Wood (1978) Class ideology and ancient political theory, New York: Oxford.
6. G. H. Sabine (1973) A History of Political Theory, Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. First published in 1937 New York: Henry Holt.
7. Karl Popper (2003) Open Society and Its Enemies (Vol. I: The Spell of Plato & Vol. II: Hegel and Marx) New York: Routledge Classics. KP.
8. Niccolo Machiavelli (2011) The Prince, New York: Penguin Books.
9. Plato (2009) The Republic, New York: Penguin.

Department of History

Themes in Ancient Indian History

SLAHIS02A

Unit I Historiography and different sources to study Ancient Indian History

- Introduction to Historiography - Different Schools of Historiography.
- Nature of Source material for the reconstruction of Ancient Indian History
- **Literary Sources**-Epics-Ramayan, Mahabharat and Puranas
- **Archaeological Sources:** Ashok's edict-rock and Pillar Inscriptions
- Allahabad Pillar Inscription. Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman
Bhitari Inscriptions of Skandgupta.
- **Coinage** of Indo-Greeks, Gupta, Kushans and Satvahnas.
- **Foreign Account:** Account of Megasthenese. Fa-hien Hieun-Tsang.
Alberuni

Unit II Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age Cultures in India

- Concepts of Prehistory, Proto-history and History.
- Stone Age – Hunter & Gatherers – Paleolithic and Mesolithic Age
- Pastoralism and Early Farming Communities—Neolithic and Chalcolithic Village Cultures
- **Harappan Civilization:** Origin, distribution, Morphology of major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira), Craft production, trade and commerce, religious beliefs and practices, art & architecture and script
- **Vedic Society** – Polity, Economy, role of Vedas in Indian history.
- **Early Iron Age** – Disposal of Dead, Megalithic Culture, Economic Development and Social Stratification- *Varnashram: Jati*

Unit III Janpads and Mahajanpads, Second urbanization and Early Empires

- Territorial States: Monarchical and Republican: Characteristics of Ancient Republics, their Constitution Ganrajya Republics in Buddhist Literature.
- Religious Movements: Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other Sects
- New Urban Centres and changing social relations.
- Nandas & Mauryas – Bindusara, ChandraGupta Maurya, Ashoka- Polity, nature and extent of Centralization, Foreign Relations, Social and Economic Conditions, Military Organization, Art and Architecture, Ashokan Edicts, Dhamma, Scripts,
- Decline of Mauryan Empire.

Unit IV Post-Mauryan Developments, Gupta, Vardhans, Vakatakas , Chalukyas and Pallavas

- Sungas and Kanvas: Indo-Greeks and Saka-Pallavas- Social Conditions
- Satvahanas and Western Kshatrapas: Pushyamitra Shunga, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Conflict between the Satvahanas and the Western Kshatrapas, Foreign invasions Indo-Greeks. State Formation in Central India and Deccan - land grants, Trade and guilds, Indo-Roman Trade, Coins and Currency
- Kushanas – Kanishka- Kushana Administration, Society, religion, art and architecture – Gandhara and Mathura School, of Art – Amravati, Trade and Cultural Interaction, Spread of Mahayan Buddhism, Trade-routes including silk and spice routes, Coins and Currency.
- Sangam Age
- Guptas - Chandragupta I, Samundragupta, Ramgupta, Chandragupta II, Gupta Administration, The Invasion of Hunas. Political consolidation, land grants, expansion of agriculture, Art and architecture-sculpture, coins and currency
- Vardhanas- Age of Harshavardhana - Political Achievements of Harsha and his Administration, Harsha's relation with Pulakeshin II, Religious and Literary activities, Decline of Harsh's Empire.

- Vakatakas and other dynasties of peninsular India: land Grants and administration and social conditions.
- Chalukyas and Pallavas: Extent of empire, administration and social conditions.

Reading List:

1. E.Sreedhrraran., A Text book of Historiography 500 B.C. to 2000 A.D.
2. Kanailal Hazra Buddhism in India as Described by the Chinese Pligrims.
3. Beal, Samuel Buddist records of the Western World.
4. J W Mccrindle Ancient Indian as described by Megasthens and Arrian.
5. E Hultzch Corpus inscriptionum indicarun vol.I.
6. V V Mirashi Inscriptions of the Satavahanas and western Kshatrapas.
7. J F Fleet Corpus inscriptionum Indicarun, Vol.3.
8. T V Mahalingam Inscription of the Pallavas.
9. D D Koshambi Indian Numismatics.
10. P L gupta, Coins.
11. J Allen, Catalogue of coins in the British Museum.
12. Satya Shrava, The Kushana Numismatics.
13. Percy Gardner A history of Indian Coinage.
14. M. S. Vatsa, Excavations at Harappa.
15. Sir Mortimer Wheeler The Indus civilization.
16. S R Rao Excavation of Dwarka.
17. A.S. Altekar State and Government in Ancient India (English and Hindi)
18. K.P. Jayaswal Hindu Polity
19. U.N. Ghosal A History of Indian Political Ideas.
20. R.S.Sharma Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
21. R.S. Sharma India's Ancient Past
22. D.R. Bhandarkar Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity.
23. N.C. Bandhopadhyay Development of Hindu Political Ideas Shanti Parva of Mahabharat.
24. Penguin History of India , Romila Thapar

SLAHIS02B

Themes in Medieval Indian History

Unit-I

Medieval Indian Historiography and Sources

- **Introduction to Historiography** - Different Schools of Historiography. Problem of Medieval Indian Historiography: Impact of Arab and Persian Traditions on development of Indo-Persian Historiography.
- **Autobiography as a Source of History:** Tuzuki-i-Babari and Tuzuki-i-Jahangiri.
- Abul Fazl's Approach to History- Akbar nama and Abdul Qadir Badauni's
- Mantakhab-ut-Tawarikh as a Source of History.
- Brief Survey of Historians of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb's Reign
- Travellers accounts as Sources of History: Ibn-i-Batuta Manucci, Tavernier

Unit-II

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)- Political and Agrarian Policies

- Central, Provincial and Local Administration of Delhi Sultanate
- Relationship of Ulema and Sufis with the state,
- Role of state for Benevolence and Development.
- Revenue administration of Slave rulers, Khiljis and Tughlaqs: Iqta System
- Economic measures of Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Irdari.

Unit III

Mughal Empire- Political Centralization and Legitimacy

- Babur's conquest of Northern India
- Lodi Empire, Theory of Kingship, Afghan Despotism, First Battle of Panipat and Establishment of Mughal Empire, Humayun's Difficulties.
- Mughal Theory of Kingship
- Emergence of Shershah and his administration.
- Nature of State – Administrative Centralization under Akbar- Provincial and Local Administration of Mughals

- Composition of Nobility under the Mughals, Central, Religious policies of Mughal emperors
- State Formation and role of Religion.
- Land Revenue Administration under Sher Shah and Akbar, Different aspects of Mansab and Jagir system
- War of Succession, Aurangzeb's Rajput and Deccan Policies,
- Disintegration of Mughal Empire and its various theories.

Unit-IV

The Regional Powers and Rise of Independent Kingdoms

- Sources of study of Medieval South Indian History
- Emergence and growth of Vijaynagar Empire (1336-1565)
- Vijaynagar and Bahmani Kingdoms – Relationship
- Disintegration of Vijaynagar Empire.
- Rise of Marathas- Administration, socio-cultural conditions
- Maratha State under Shivaji and Peshwas
- Nature of Rajput Polity under Mughals
- Establishment of Mughal *subas* as independent kingdoms: Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.
- Rise of Independent kingdoms: Rohillas, Jats, Marathas and Sikhs.
- The crisis in agrarian and jagir systems: Agrarian Revolts of the late 17th and the early 18th CE
- The Rajput Revolt of 1679

Reading List:

1. Sharma, Tej Ram, Historiography: A history of historical writings
2. Tarachand, influence of Islam on Indian culture,
3. Srivastava, S.K., Sir Jadunath Sarkar: the historian at work
4. E.Sreedhraran.....A Text book of Historiography 500 B.C. to 2000 A.D.
5. Elliot and Dawson (ed.) History of India as told by its own Historians
6. Lunia. B.N., Some historians of Medieval India
7. Mukhia, Harbans, Historian and Historiography during the Reign of Akbar
8. Chandra, Satish, Essays in Medieval Indian Economic History, New Delhi. 1987.

9. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India. Society. Jagirdari Crisis and Village. Translated in Hindi by Madhu Trivedi entitled Madhyakalin Bharat Sultanate se Mugal tak.
10. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village, Delhi, 1981.
11. Chandra, Satish, Mughal Religious Policies, The Rajputs and The Deccan, New Delhi 1993.
12. Das. K. R.. Raja Todarmal, Calcutta, 1925. 11
13. Habib, Irfan, 'The Price Regulations of Aluddin Khalji-A Defence of Zia Barani', IESI-IR. 21,4, 1984.
14. Habib, Irfan, Atlas of the Mughal Empire, New Delhi, 1982.
15. Habib, Irfan. The Cambridge Economic History of India-Volume 1: 1200-I 750.
16. Hahib. Muhammad. and K. A. Nizami. The conipre lensive History of India. Vol. V. The Delhi Sultanate AD 1206-1526). Peoples Publishing House. I3omhav. 1970.
17. Habib, Mahammad, Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period, edited by LA. Nizami. Delhi.
18. Hasan. S. Nurnl. Thoughlms on the Agrarian Relations in Mughal India. Delhi. 1973
19. Khan. A.R., Chieftains in the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar. Simla. 1977.
20. Khosla. R.P., Mughal Kinship and Nobility. Allahabad. 1934.
21. Lal. K.S.. History of Khalijis. New Delhi. 1980.
22. S.P. Nigam, Nobility under Sultans of Delhi (1206-1398), Delhi, 1968.
23. Ahdul, Aziz, The Manasabdari System and he Mughal Army. Delhi. 1972.
24. AfzaI Hussain, Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir, A Stud)' of Family Group, New Delhi. 1999.
25. Ali. M. Athar, Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, Bombay. 1966, reprint. 1970.
26. Ali. M, Ather, The Appartus of Empire, Aligarh, 1985.
27. C'handra, Satish, Essays in Medieval Indian Economic l-listory, New Delhi. 1987.
28. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India. Society. Jagirdari Crisis and Village. Translated in Hindi by Madhu Trivedi entitled Madhyakalin Bharat Sultanate se Mugal tak.
29. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village, Delhi, 1981.

30. Chandra, Satish, *Mughal Religious Policies, The Rajputs and The Deccan*, New Delhi 1993.
31. Chandra, Satish, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court. 1707-1740*, New Delhi 1979.
32. Das. K. R.. *Raja Todarmal*, Calcutta, 1925. 11
33. Habib, Irfan, *Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, New Delhi, 1982.
34. Habib. Irfan. *The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707*. First published in 1963 by Asia Publishing House, Second, extensively revised, edition published in 1999 by Oxford University Press.
35. Habib, Irfan. *The Cambridge Economic History of India-Volume 1: 1200-I 750*.
36. Hahib. Muhammad. and K. A. Nizami. *The coniprelensive History of India. Vol. V. The Delhi Sultanate AD 1206-1526*). Peoples Publishing House. I3omhav. 1970.
37. Habib, Mahammad, *Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period*, edited by LA. Nizami. Delhi.
38. Hasan. S. Nurnl. *Thouglns on the Agrarian Relations in Mughal India*. Delhi. 1973
39. L.H. Qureshi. *Administration of the Mughals*.
40. Khan. A.R., *Chieftains in the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar*. Simla. 1977.
41. Khosla. R.P., *Mughal Kinship and Nobility*. Allahabad. 1934.
42. Lal. K.S.. *History of Khalijis*. New Delhi. 1980.
43. Moreland, W.H., *From Akbar to Aurangzeb: A Study in Economy History*, London 1923.
44. Moreland. W.H., *India at the Death of Akbar: An Economic Study*, London, 1920.
45. Pandey, A.B., *Society and Government in Medieval India*, Central Book Depot. Allhabad, 1965.
46. Pant. Chandra, *Nurjahan and Her Family*, Allahabad, 1979
47. Prasad, Beni, *History of jahangir*, Allhabad. 1976.
48. Qanungo, KR., *Dara Shikoh*, Calcutta, 1935.
49. Qureshi. I. II., *The Administration of the Mughal Empire Karanchi*. 1966.
50. Saksena, B.P., *History of Shanjahan of Delhi*, Allhabad, 1962.

SLAHIS02C

Themes in Modern Indian History

Unit-I Historiography of Modern India

- Introduction to Historiography - Different Schools of Historiography.
- Liberal Utilitarians, Early Modern historiographic trends, Writing of Francis Buchanan, Bishop Hebbel, James Todd, Orientalists, Christian Missionaries, Liberal, Utilitarians.
- Main features of the Historical Writings on Economic History of Colonial India:
Dada Bhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, M.G. Ranande

Unit-II Indian Nationalism up to 1916

- **Emergence of Indian Nationalism:** Effects of British administration.
- Social and Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century.
- **Indian Response to British Rule: Revolt of 1857,** Causes nature and impact.
- **Peasant movements and tribal uprisings from the middle of 18th Century**
– Kol Rebellion (1832), The Mopala Rebellion in Malabar (1814), The Santhal (1855), The Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and Munda Rebellion (1899-1900).
- **Emergence of Political Associations in Bengal;** Bengal and Madras Presidencies.
- **Foundation of Indian National Congress:** Different theories about the formation and origin of the Congress, programme and objectives of the early Congress, the Social composition of early Congress leadership,
- The Moderates and the Extremists.
- **Economic Drain:** Reaction to the Congress and Nationalists.
- The Partition of Bengal (1905), The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, the Economic and Political aspects of Swadeshi movement.
- **Rise of Extremism:** Policy and Programmes of Extremists, Bal Gangadhar
- Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo Ghosh split.
- Militant Revolutionary activities in India and Abroad.

- The Home Rule League and Mrs. Annie Besant, British attitude towards the League.
- **Politics of separatism** and factors leading to the Birth of Muslim League;
- Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, Congress-League Relations.
- Programmes and Policies of the Muslim League till Lucknow Act.

Unit-III Indian National Movement (1916-1947)

- **Rise of Gandhi:** Character of Gandhian Nationalism, Jalliwala Bagh, Rowlatt Act. Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), Swaraj Party, **Civil Disobedience Movement** - Two phase (1930-31, 1932-34), Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931), Individual Satyagrah (1940), Quit India Movement (1942).
- **Govt. of India Act of 1935;** Election of 1937 and Election of 1946.
- **Second World War and India's March towards Freedom:**
- The August Offer (1940). The Cripps Mission (1942), The Wavell Plan (1945), The Cabinet Mission Plan (1947), Atlee's Announcement (1947), Mountbatten Plan (1947), The Indian Independence Act, (1947) Transfer of Power
- **Peasant Movements (1920-30),** U.P. Kisan Sabha, Mopila Revolt, Bardoli
- Satyagraha, Peasant Politics and Indian National Congress.
- Other stands in Indian National Movement: The rise and growth of Leftist Movement: The activities of communists and Socialists; the Congress Socialist Party and other Left Parties.
- **Subhash Chandra Bose** and Indian National Congress, Forward Block, Activities of Subhash Chandra Bose outside India, the Indian National Army.

Unit –IV Contemporary History of India 1947-2000

- **Nation in the making: national government**
 - Partition legacies; emergence of the Republic; making and adoption of the Constitution-salient features; Provisional Parliament
 - First general elections and the formation of central and provincial governments.
 - Secularism, structure of democratic institutions
- **Nation-building process**

- *zamindari*abolition; mixed economy, Five year Plans; national integration, unity in diversity
- Development of education, science and technology; Panchayati Raj and community development projects
- Concerns for tribal and scheduled castes
- **Political parties in India**
 - The Congress, BJP, the Left, communal and regional parties, the Naxalites.
 - The problem of linguistic identity and the issue of official language, the reorganization of states
 - Foreign policy- the initial years
- **The era of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi, 1964-77**
 - Conflicts with Pakistan, 1965 and 1971
 - Origin of coalition politics and governments in states
 - Congress split 1969; J.P Movement; the Janta experiment and re-emergence of Indira Gandhi

Reading List:

1. G.P. Gooch, History and Historians in the Nineteenth century, London, 1913.
2. Marc Block, The Historian's Craft, New York, 1953.
3. J.P. Thompson, History of Historical Writings, New York 1942.
4. C.H. Phillips (ed.) Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon Oxford, 1961.
5. B. Prasad (ed.), Ideas in History.
6. R.C. Majumdar, Historiography in Modern India.
7. K.K. Duttar. A survey of recent studies in modern Indian history.
8. Eric Stokes, The English Utilitarian and India, Oxford, 1959.
9. S.A. Khan, history and historians of British India.
10. S.K. Mukhopadhyaya, evolution of historiography in Modern India, Calcutta, 1981.
11. S.P. Sen (ed.) Historians and Historiography in Modern India. Calcutta, 1973.
12. Mushirul Hasan Communal and the pan-Islamic Trends in Colonial India, Delhi.
13. Bipan Chandra, Indian National Movements A long Term Dynamics, New Delhi, 1986
14. Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence, New Delhi, 2016
15. B.R. Nandu, Gandhi and his Critics Delhi, 1985
16. Patabhi Sitaramaya, History of Indian National Congress (Vol. II).

17. S.R. Choudhary, Leftist Movement in India
18. R. C. Majumdar, History of the freedom Movement (Voll. III)
19. Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India (Vol. IV)
20. Philips and Wain Wright, The Partition of India
21. Rafiq Zakaria, The Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics.
22. Bipan Chandra Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India.
23. Bipan Chandra India's Struggle for Independence and Modern India.
24. Amalesh Tripathi The Extremist Challenge.
25. Sumit Sarkar Modern India
26. B.L. Grover A Documentary study of British Policy towards Indian Nationalism.
27. A.R. Desai Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
28. A. R. Desai Peasant Struggle in India.
29. M.K. Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other Writing, Edited by A.J. Parel, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
30. Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India
31. Percival Spear, Oxford History of India
32. A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggle in India
33. Ranjit Guha, Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India
34. S.B. Mehrotra, Emergence of Indian National Congress
35. J. Femis, Gramsci's Political Thought
36. Ernesto Laclau, Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory.
37. A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism
38. Anil Seal, The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition and Collaboration in Late 19th Century
39. B.N. Pande, A Century History of Indian National Congress (1885-1985)
40. R.C. Dutt, The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule
41. Bipan Chandra, The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India Nationalism in Modern India

42. J.R. McLane, Indian Nationalism and the early Congress
43. S.N. Banerjee, A National in Making
44. B.R. Nanda Gokhale, The Indian Moderates and the Raj
45. Sumit Sarkar, The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal (1903-1908)
46. S. Gopal, British Policy in India, 1858-1905
47. A.C. Guha, First Spark of Revolution
48. B.B.Majumadar, Militant Nationalism of India
49. A.C. Bose, Indian Revolutionaries Abroad (1905-1922)
50. Pater Hardy, The Hindu-Muslim Questions
51. Mushirul Hasan, Nationalism and Communal Politics in India (1961-1928)
52. Heimsath, C.H., Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform, Princeson, University Press.
53. Bisheshwar Prasad, Changing Mode of Indian National Movement
54. Bipan Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee and Aditya Mukherjee, *India Since Independence*, New Delhi, 2008.
55. Bipan Chandra, *Essays on Contemporary India*, New Delhi, 1999.
56. ShashiTharoor, *India from Midnight to the Millennium*, New Delhi, 1997.
57. Francis R. Frankel, *India's Political economy 1947-77*, New Delhi, 1978.
58. Paul R Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence*, New Delhi, 1992.
59. Ram Chandra Guha, *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*, New Delhi, 2008.
60. MushirulHasan, *In Search of Identity: Indian Muslims Since Independence*, New Delhi,1999.

Department of Psychology

Knowledge creation process and quest for learning

Doctoral level of education is the pinnacle of higher education. It is also when the next generations of scholars are groomed. They, then, are expected to take the discipline forward, and in new directions if such an imperative emerges or is considered desirable. Hence the Ph.D. programme must aim to expand the horizons of thinking of the young scholars.

Until graduation or post-graduation level, notion of learning is largely limited to understanding and comprehending views of various academicians and researchers (especially in the context of India, where academic achievement is based on rote learning). However, doctoral level research gives greater freedom to scholar and an opportunity to ‘learn and know’ that which is so far not known.

Research should spring from curiosity as well as concerns, which would result into more of pure as well as applied research. Knowledge would then lead to publications for the purpose of communicating with various publics. However, publication is not the sole purpose of research. Unfortunately custom of doing regular publication (the atmosphere of —publish or perish) in academic world has resulted into mostly uncreative, unexciting, irrelevant and imitative research, rather than being innovative. Research is like a learning spiral, whereas one move from one level to another, one gets deeper to learn through an interpretative process aimed at the understanding of reality. In fact, the real flavour comes when with every new research, researcher feel like a novice researcher. ‘Quest for learning’ is an essential ingredient of research.

In other words, research is a personal journey, which springs from researcher’s will, ‘devotion’ and ‘conviction’, as pointed out by Michael Polanyi (1958), ‘Science is a personal conviction act, with a universal intent’.

To achieve such a mission and vision, the course work at PhD level must expand the perspective at philosophical as well as methodological levels. The following course structure addresses this requirement.

For achieving this mission and vision another aspect becomes equally, if not more, important. It relates to the choice of research topic and the choice of methodology. Though it is customary to arrive at the time of admission/registration in the PhD programme, it would

be undesirable to freeze it at that stage because the course work is designed to expand the horizon of research possibilities. In this context we strongly recommend that the initially chosen topic/methodology does not become a constraint when the scholar takes a fresh look at the thesis topic/methodology after the course work. It would be highly desirable that the scholar is asked to submit fresh proposal after, say, three months of the completion of the course work. It is also recommended that it (should) even be possible to propose a new guide in tune with the emerging research interest of the scholar.

The whole purpose of these recommendations is that the scholars are able to engage in exciting, creative, and useful research which bodes well for the future of the discipline of psychology.

As per the university ordinance, the research scholars who are provisionally registered for the Ph.D. Programme will undergo a Pre-Ph. D. Coursework. The following guidelines need to be followed for successful implementation/completion of the course work.

- (a) The various course works will be offered under two categories- 1) **Compulsory course** work, common for all research scholars of the Faculty of Science, 2) **Discipline specific** course work.
- (b) In the research **theme-specific courses (Additional)** the research scholars of the department will be offered preparation and presentation of research plan proposal and review of literature and presentation of seminar.
- (c) Under the **discipline-specific course** work, the Ph.D. students of psychology Department will be offered course from Applied area of Psychology, which covers the 7+ sub- fields of Psychology.
- (d) Each paper will be of 4 hours instruction/studies per week.
- (e) The research scholars shall be evaluated at the end of the semester. Total marks is 400 (100 marks for each four papers). Passing marks is 50% in each paper. If a student is not able to pass a course with 50% marks, the student shall be allowed to reappear only once in the examination in the subsequent academic year (As per the ordinance).
- (f) It is advisory, that each research scholar will do a paper presentation pertaining to his/her research in Semester as mentioned in Theme Specific course (Total 2 paper presentation).
- (g) The final research proposals will be presented in the DRC meeting within the stipulated period as prescribed by the ordinance.

- (h) Participation in Pre-Ph. D. presentation seminar, Ph. D. Viva Voce Exam and Seminars conducted by the Department is mandatory with minimum 75% attendance.
- (i) The duration of examination shall be 03 hours for each theory paper.
- (j) In a theory paper out of 100 marks, 30 marks shall be assessed through internal assessment (As per Ph.D. rules & regulations) of the student by the concerned faculty member/supervisor on the basis of student's academic activities, classroom presentation/Seminar on his/her research related topic, and knowledge of research activities including review of literature, preparation and presentation of research plan proposal etc.
- (k) The semester end examination shall consist of 70 marks in each theory paper.

Course Structure of the Ph.D. Course Work in Psychology

w.e.f. July 2019

S. No.	Course Code	Paper Name	Nature	Credits
1.	PDPY-101	Philosophy of Research & Ethics	Compulsory	2
2.	PDPY-102	Research Methods & Statistics	Compulsory	2
3.	PDPY-103	Scientific Writing in Psychology	Compulsory	2
4.	PDPY-104	Applied Psychology	Specialized (7+)	4
5.	PDPY-P1	Preparation and presentation of Research Plan Proposal	Theme Specific	2
6.	PDPY-P2	Review of literature	Theme Specific	2

Total Marks- 400, Total Credits- 14

Philosophy of Research and Ethics

Objectives:

Throughout the 20th century one paradigm of doing research – positivism - remained dominant. However now there is growing awareness that we need to the implications of the developments in the philosophy of the sciences to reclaim the creative potential of research. It is important for a researcher to understand his/her worldview and seeing how it impacts one's perspective on research. With this in view this course aims to achieve the following objectives.

- To provide a concise introduction to the philosophy of research.
- To help understand own worldview in relation to the specific purpose of research.
- To provide an understanding of the relationships and distinctions between philosophical positions and paradigms, that form an essential part of the research process. It is integral to deploying the methodology and methods best suited for a research project, thesis or dissertation.
- The course also addresses the ethical concerns involved in carrying out research in psychology, since it is essentially about living beings - humans and animals and also involves funding from different agencies to carry out research.

Course Contents:

1. Overview of research

1.1. What is Research? What are the goals of research? What are the different types of research?

2. Worldviews

2.1. What is a world view? Ontology, Epistemology, Axiology, and Praxeology.

2.2. Understanding the notion of worldview.

2.3. Indian perspectives on Ontology, Epistemology, Axiology and Praxeology.

2.4. Worldviews and their relationships to research.

3. Paradigms of research

- 3.1. Positivism, reductionism, rationalism.
- 3.2. Interpretivism, constructivism.
- 3.3. Feminism, post-colonialism.
- 3.4. Participatory Paradigms, including Action Research.
- 3.5. Postmodernism. 3.6. Transpersonal paradigm.
- 3.7. Indian ways of knowing.

4. Ethics of research

- 4.1. Why bother about ethics in research?
- 4.2. Ethical considerations and the conduct of research - informed consent, trust, what is owed to those who fund research, those who allow the conduct of research in the midst of their lives, anonymity.
- 4.3. What role is there for Ethical Codes for researchers?
- 4.4. Is there a place for 'covert' research as well as 'overt' research?

Possible assignments:

- 1. Writing a reflective note on one's own world view.
- 2. Writing critical paradigmatic review of an area of research of your interest.

Readings:

- 1. Bahm, Archie J. (1995). Comparative philosophy: Western, Indian, & Chinese philosophies compared.
- 2. Albuquerque, N.M.: World Book, Bem, S. & de Jong, H.L. (2006). Theoretical issues in psychology- An Introduction (2nd edn.). New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 3. Capaldi, E.J. & Proctor, R.W. (1999). Contextualism in psychological research: A critical review. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 4. Cornelissen, M., Varma, S. & Misra, G. (2014). Foundations and application of Indian psychology. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.

5. Danziger, K. (1990). Constructing the subject. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
6. Donohue, W. And Kitchener, R, F. (1996). (Ed) The philosophy of psychology. New Delhi :Sage publications.
7. Ganeri, J.(2002). Ethics and Epics: The collected essays of Bimal Krishna Matilal. Oxford:Oxford University Press.
8. Gergen, K. J. (1991). Toward transformation in social knowledge. London: Sage
9. Gregory, Ian (2003). Ethics in research. London: Continuum.
10. Honer, H. and Okholm (1999). Invitation to philosophy:Issues and options. New York:
11. Wadsworth. Howell, K. (2013). An introduction to the philosophy of methodology. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
12. Koltko-Rivera, M. E. (2004). The psychology of worldviews. Review of General Psychology, 8(1), 3-58.
13. Rakover, S. S. (1990). Metapsychology. New York Paragon
14. Ranganathan, Shyam (2007). Ethics and the History of Indian Philosophy, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
15. Robinson, D. N. (1985). Philosophy of psychology. New York : Columbia University Press.
16. Smith, M.J. (1998). Social science in question: Towards a post disciplinary framework. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
17. Thomas Kuhn. (1996). The structure of scientific revolutions (3rd ed.). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
18. Vidal, C. (2008). Wat is een wereldbeeld? (What is a worldview?), in Van Belle, H. &Van der Veken, J., Editors, Nieuwheid denken. De wetenschappen en het creatieve aspect van dewerkelijkheid, in press. Acco, Leuven.
19. William Braud (1998). Can research be transpersonal? Transpersonal Psychology Review, 2,(3) , 9-17.

Research Methods & Statistics

Objectives:

This course intends to provide the participants with the necessary theoretical and analytical tools to undertake further qualitative research. It focuses on the application of qualitative research methods in psychological contexts. It discusses different approaches to the study of psychological aspects with special emphasis on qualitative methodology.

It helps developing a working knowledge of a range of qualitative methods and methodological approaches. The course is designed to achieve:

- An understanding of the characteristics and role of qualitative methods in psychology.
- An understanding of the relationship between theory, methodology, and methods in qualitative research.
- A working knowledge of a range of qualitative methodologies and methods.

Quantitative research methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through different techniques.

Employment of quantitative research methods in psychology involves the design of research studies and the analysis of psychological data aimed at the measurement of human attributes and the statistical and mathematical modeling of psychological processes. This is an advanced course on quantitative research methods intended for doctoral students. The course provides research scholars necessary theoretical and analytical tools to employ quantitative research methods. This course focuses on developing a working knowledge of a range of quantitative research designs and the statistical techniques used.

At the end of the course, the participants should be able to:

- Discuss the contribution and characteristics of quantitative research
- Demonstrate an understanding of selecting a theme and topic of research and review the related literature and arrive at aims and objectives of one's research
- Discriminate between different research designs and their application
- Demonstrate the basic knowledge of hypothesis formulation and testing.

Course contents:

1. Introduction & Types of Qualitative Research

1.1. What is research?

1.2. What is Qualitative Research?

1.3. Types: Phenomenology, Narrative, Ethnography, Grounded Theory, Case study, Action Research

2. Data collection techniques & Data Analysis

2.1. Observations

2.2. Interview technique

2.3. Focus group interviews

2.4. Projective techniques

2.5. Secondary data: Documents

3. Doing Research- describing, relating and predicting phenomena

3.1. Basic Concepts; Generating Good Research Questions; Reviewing the Research Literature.

3.2. Phenomena and Theories; the Variety of Theories in Psychology; Using Theories in Psychological Research

3.3. Types of research design: Experimental, Non-experimental, Field Experiment, Complex, Survey, Single-subject; mixed method models; Diversity –oriented research and Fuzzy-Sets.

3.4. Logic of hypothesis testing, the null and the directional hypothesis, Standard error

4. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics

4.1. Why inferential statistics: Types of statistics and the meaning of Data, Understanding the

assumptions of normality and non-normality.

4.2. Making claims about the population and testing them : population parameters and the logical assumptions of sampling; sampling frame and representativeness, unbiasedness and randomization.

4.3. Summary measures of population and sample data – Centrality and Dispersion.

4.4. Parametric Statistics.

4.5. Nonparametric Statistics.

4.6. Reporting significance levels, One-tailed versus two-tailed significance testing.

4.7. Describing Relationships between two or more variables: Diagrams, tables and scatterplots.

4.8. Multivariate Data Analysis

4.9. APA Report on Statistical Testing, Effect size & Interpreting and reporting research results; Cautions in making claims.

4.10. Working on SPSS.

Readings:

1. Applied Multivariate Research: Design and Interpretation. In Lawrence S. Meyers, Glenn Gamst, A.J. Guarino(2006) Sage, New Delhi.
2. Awasthy, R. (2015). Journey of doing quasi-ethnographic study in organizations. *Vision*, 19(3), 219–226.
3. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3, 77-101.
4. Charles C. Ragin (2008). *Redesigning Social Enquiry: Fuzzy sets and beyond*. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press.
5. Cohen, J. (1988). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioural sciences* (2nd Ed.). New York: Academic Press.
6. Cresswell, J.W. (1998). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions*. Thousand Oaks: CA: Sage.

7. Davidsen, A. S. (2013) Phenomenological approaches in psychology and health sciences, *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 10(3), 318-339.
8. Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y.S. (2011). *The Sage handbook of qualitative research*, 4th Ed. Sage.
9. Gupta, R.K. and Awasthy, R. (Eds.) (2015). *Qualitative research in management: Methods and experiences*. New Delhi: Sage.
10. Hair, J.E., Anderson, R.E., Tatham, R. L., Black, W.C. (2003). *Multivariate data analysis* (5th edition). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
11. Jonathan A. Smith (2008). *Qualitative psychology: A practical guide to research methods* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: Sage.
12. Krueger, J. (2001). Null hypothesis significance testing: On the survival of a flawed method. *American Psychologist*, 56, 16-26.
13. Loftus, G. R. (1996). Psychology will be a much better science when we change the way we analyse data. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 5, 161- 171.
14. Loftus, G. R. (2002). Analysis, interpretation, and visual presentation of data. *Stevens' Handbook of Experimental Psychology*, Third Edition, Vol 4. (pp. 339-390). New York: John Wiley and Sons.
15. Lincoln, Y.S., & Guba, E.G. (1985). *Naturalistic inquiry*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.
16. Patton, M.Q. (2002). *Qualitative research and evaluation methods* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
17. Price, P.C. (2012). *Psychology Research Methods: Core concepts and skills v. 1.0*. Open accessed from <http://2012books.lardbucket.org/pdfs/psychologyresearch-methods-core-skills-and-concepts.pdf>. Also available from University of Minnesota Libraries Publishing eLearning Support Initiative. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/publishing>
18. skills-and-concepts.pdf. Also available from University of Minnesota Libraries Publishing eLearning Support Initiative. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/publishing>
19. Pruzek, R. M. (1997). An introduction to Bayesian inference and its applications. In L. L. Harris,
20. S. A. Muliak, & J. H. Steiger (Eds.), *What if there were no significance tests?* (pp. 287-318). NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
21. Routledge. Priya, K. R. & Dalal, A. K. (Eds.). (2015). *Qualitative research on illness, well-being and self-growth: Contemporary Indian Perspectives*. New Delhi: Routledge.

22. Sedlmeier, P., & Gigerenzer, G. (1989). Do studies of statistical power have an effect on the power of studies? *Psychological Bulletin*, 105, 309-316.
23. van Manen, Max (1997). *Researching lived Experience: human science for an action sensitive pedagogy*. London, ON: The Althouse Press.
24. Wilkinson, L. & the Task Force on Statistical Inference (1999). Statistical methods in
25. psychology journals: Guidelines and Explanations. *American Psychologist*, 54, 594-604.
26. William H. Percy, Kim Kostere, and Sandra Kostere (2015). Generic Qualitative research in psychology. *The Qualitative Report*, 20 (2), 76-85.
27. Willig, Carla & Stainton-Rogers, Wendy. (2008). *The SAGE handbook of qualitative research in psychology*. London: Sage.
28. Yin, R.K. (2009). *Case study research: Designs and methods* (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
29. Yin, R.K. (2011). *Qualitative research: From start to finish*. New York: Guilford Press.

Scientific Writing in Psychology

Objectives:

- To critically understand the process of scientific writing its purpose and communication.
- To enable the student to practically engage with scientific writing through writing of a research paper.
- To engage with the issue of research ethics in psychology as located in complex emerging realities.

Course Contents:

1. How to Read Sources Critically:

- 1.1. Looking for biases in assumptions;
- 1.2. Coherence between theory and methodology;
- 1.3. Critical analysis of the sufficiency of evidence‘;
- 1.4. Different types of sources and challenges associated with them (e.g., newspapers, unpublished documents, internet sources etc.)

2. Communicative Writing:

- 2.1. Writing with conceptual coherence;
- 2.2. Choice of a writing style appropriate for the topic of research (e.g., qualitative and quantitative research);
- 2.3. Learning to write for a different kinds of public/audience; Clarity and grace in writing style.

3. Format Guidelines (APA and other formats):

- 3.1. General document format;

3.2. Crediting sources and in-text citations,

3.3. references, headings, word usage and unbiased language etc.

4. Ethics in scientific writing:

4.1. The practice of active 'or positive' ethics in increasingly complex world;

4.2. Intellectual Honesty in writing;

4.3. Copyrights and permissions

Readings:

1. American Psychological Association. (2009). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (6th edition). APA: Washington, D.C.
2. Knapp, S.J. (Editor in Chief). (2012). APA Handbook of Ethics in Psychology. APA: Washington DC
3. Maher, B. (1978). A reader's, writer's, and reviewer's guide to assessing research reports in clinical psychology. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 46(4), 835-838.
4. Williams, J.M. (1990). *Style: Toward clarity and grace*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Course Transaction: The Ph.D. scholar engages with the course by completing assignments pertaining to different units and writing a term paper expected to be a part of the Ph.D. coursework. The different aspects of scientific writing and awareness of ethical issues in psychology practice and research are sought to be incorporated in the research process, writing style and presentation of the paper.

Applied Psychology

Objective:

To develop an in-depth understanding in the area of research which would enable them to gain the requisite insight for finalization of the research proposal.

1. Abnormal and Clinical Psychology:

- 1.1 Concepts and classifications of abnormality.
- 1.2 Causes of abnormality- Biogenic, Psychogenic, Sociogenic.
- 1.3 Neuroses and Psychoses- Types and Etiology.
- 1.4 Psychosomatic disorders.
- 1.5 Psychotherapeutic methods- Psychoanalytic, Behaviour Therapy, Group Therapy and Client Centered Therapy.
- 1.6 Mental Health and hygiene.

2. Social Psychology:

- 2.1. Nature and Scope of social psychology.
- 2.2. Methods of social psychology: Observation, Experimental and questionnaire.
- 2.3. Attitude- Nature and development. Measurement and theories of attitude change.
- 2.4. Prejudice and Stereotypes, Interpersonal attraction.
- 2.5. Group processes- Group formation, group effectiveness and group dynamics.
- 2.6. Leadership- Nature, Types and theories of leadership.

3. Health Psychology:

- 3.1. Stress: Concept of stress, History and present status, types of stressors: Physiological, Psychological, Environmental and Social,
- 3.2. Responses to stress- Physiological and Psychological, Positive role of stress

3.3. Stress, Personality and Social Support as Psychosocial linkage of ill health: Cardio-vascular Disorders: AIDS/ HIV; Diabetes Mellitus: Pain, Cancer

3.4. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention: Behavior Risk Factors (e.g. Drug and Alcohol use; unsafe sexual behavior; smoking, diet, sedentary life style).

4. Industrial and Organizational Psychology:

4.1. Industrial Psychology- Nature, scope and methods.

4.2. Job Analysis and personnel selection.

4.3. Training and development- Principles and methods, Job evaluation, performance appraisal.

4.4. Motivation and work- Theories of work motivation (Maslow, Herzberg and Vroom).

4.5. Job satisfaction and industrial morale.

4.6. Management of organizational behaviour- communication, organizational stress and mental health.

5. Guidance and Counselling:

5.1. Concepts and areas of guidance.

5.2. Techniques of guidance: Group guidance, Role playing, Career counseling, Case study and Interview.

5.3. Counselling- Nature, Goals and principles of counseling.

5.4. Role and functions of counselors and their professional training.

5.5. Approaches to counseling- Directive, Non Directive, Behaviouristic, Gestalt and humanistic.

5.6. Areas of counseling- Educational, vocational, personal, occupational guidance programme.

5.7. Exceptional Children- Gifted, Retarded and Handicapped.

6. Cognitive Psychology:

- 6.1. Cognition: Methods and paradigms. Approaches: Behavioural and physiological.
- 6.2. Cognitive processes: Attention and consciousness, STM and working memory.
- 6.3. Individual and situational factors in cognition: Perspectives on cognitive development, aging
and gender differences in cognition.
- 6.4. Culture and cognition.

7. Personality

- 7.1. Trait and type approaches: Allport, Cattell, and Eysenck; Big-three and big-five models.
- 7.2. Psychodynamic and psychosocial approaches: Freud and Erikson.
- 7.3. Behaviouristic and social learning approaches: Skinner, Bandura and Mischel.
- 7.4. Humanistic and phenomenological approaches: Rogers and Kelly.

Note: Additional areas can be added with the approval of Departmental Research Committee (DRC).

Readings:

1. A.K. Singh (1998). Uchhtar Naidanik Manovigyan, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi
2. Shahid Husan (2001). Naidanik Manovigyan, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi
3. Sheldon A. Corchin (1990). Modern Clinical Psychology, CBS Publication New Delhi
4. Baron, R. A. Byrne, D. (2002). Social psychology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
5. Baron, R.A. and Byrne, D. (2008) Samajik Manovigyan (Hindi Sanskaran). Delhi: Pearson.
6. Singh, A.K. (2009). Samaj Manovigyan Ki Rooprekha . Delhi: Moti Lal Banarsidas.
7. O.P. Sharma (2011). Samaz Manovigyan, Ritu Publication, Jaipur
8. Singh, A. K. (2010). Vyaktitva Ka Manovigyan, Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi.
9. G.C.Hall and G Lindzey: Theories of Personality, John Wiley, New York

10. Blum & Naylor (1982) Industrial Psychology, Its Theoretical & Social Foundations
CBS Publication, New Delhi
11. Muhammad and Dr. Vinay Kumar Choudhary (1991). Adhunik odyogik avum
sangathnatmak manovigyan, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi (Hindi)
12. R. K. Ojha (1986). Odyogik manovigyan, Vinod Pustak Mandir, Agra-2 (Hindi)
13. Amarnath Rai and Madhu Asthana (2006). Guidance and Counselling. Varanasi :
Motilal Banarasidas.
14. M. Asch (2009). Principles of Guidance and Counselling. New Delhi : Sarup and
Sons.
15. Shah Alam (2008). Basics of Guidance and Counselling. New Delhi : Global Vision
Publishing House.
16. J.C. Coleman (1964). Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life. Traporevala sons
co.pvt. ltd Bombay.
17. S.K. Srivastava (2005) Organizational Behaviour and Management. Sarup & Sons
Publisher, New Delhi.
18. C.P. Khokhar (2007) A Text Book of Stress, Coping and Health. Shalabh Publishing
House, Shastri Nagar, Meerut.
19. K. C. Galotti, 2008, Cognitive psychology: Perception, attention and memory. New
Delhi: Cengage.
20. E. B. Goldstein, 2008, Cognitive psychology, (2nd Ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth.
21. M.W. Matlin, 2008, Cognition (7th Ed.). USA: John Wiley & Sons.
22. R. J. Sternberg, 2009, Applied cognitive psychology: Perceiving, learning, and
remembering. New Delhi: Cengage.
23. H. R. Schiffman, 2000, Sensation and perception: An integrated approach. New York:
John Wiley.
24. Feist, J. & Fiest, G. J. (2009). Theories of personality. New York: McGraw Hill.
25. Friedman, H. S. & Schustack, M. W. (2003). Personality: Classic theory and modern
research (2nd Ed). Singapore: Pearson Education.
26. Funder. D. C. (2007). The personality puzzle (4th Ed). New York: Norton College
Books.
27. Hall, G. C., Lindzey, G., & Campbell, J. C. (1998). Theories of personality, (4th Ed).
New York: Wiley.
28. Larsen, R. J., & Buss, D. M. (2010). Personality Psychology: Domains of knowledge
about human nature. New York: McGraw Hill.

Department of Sociology

Paper Name: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION MOBILITY, RURAL DEVELOPMENT & REFORMS

Course Objectives: To explore the basic concepts of social mobility and status attainment and to bring to light about theoretical perspectives on stratification and mobility. This paper attempts to focus the attention on the need of a sociological perspective in studying rural life and outline the approach to study the rural society. It further attempts to portray the picture of the multi-sided and complex rural life and the emerging trends

Unit-I Stratification& forms of Stratification

- Caste: Features and changing Pattern
- Class: Problems of Identity class
- Determinants of Class

Unit-II Social Mobility In India

- Meaning and Types of mobility
- Determinants of mobility: Education, Occupation and income
- Understanding mobility through Westernization, Sanskritisation, and modernization.
- Social Movements as trends of mobility.

Unit – III Introduction to Rural Development& Land Reforms

- The Concept of Rural Development
- Importance of the Study of Rural Development
- Indian Village, its Characteristics
- Land Reforms before & after Independence

Unit-IV Programmes of Rural Reconstruction

- IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY
- Welfare Programme for Rural Women StrishektiYojana and others.
- Meaning of Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization

Readings:

1. Berger, Peter (1963), Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective, New York: Doubleday.
2. Bottomore, T.B. (1972), Sociology – A Guide to problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin.

3. Davis, Kingsley (1981), Human Society, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
4. Giddens, Anthony (1989), Sociology, Oxford University: Polity Press.
5. Harlambos, M. (1998), Sociology – Themes and Perspectives, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Beteille Andre (2002) *Caste, Class and Power: Changing patterns of Stratification in Tanjore Village*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. Prakash J (2001) *Affirmative Actions and Social Change: Social Mobility of Dalits*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi
8. Sharma K I, *Social inequality in India: Profiles of Caste, Class and Social Mobility, Essays in honor of Professor Yogendar Singh* Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
9. Singh Yogendra (1997) *Social Stratification and change in India*, Manohar Publications, New Delhi
10. Tumin Melvin (1967) *Social Stratification: The forms and functions of inequality*, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
11. Ahuja, Ram: Social Problem, Rawat Publication, Jaipur; 2006.
12. Beteille, A.: Studies in Agrarian social Structure, Oxford University Press, New Delhi; 1975
13. Desai, A.R.: Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay; 1996
14. Desai, A.R.: Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay; 1979
15. Dhanagre, D.N.: Peasant Movement, Oxford University Press, New Delhi;
16. Duby S.C.: India's changing Village: Human Factor in Community Development, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay; 1988
17. Fernandes, Leela : India's New Middle Class, Oxford Univ. Press; 2006
18. Lewis, Oscar: The Stigma of Poverty Maheshwari, S.R.: Rural Development In India, Sage Publication, New Delhi; 1985
19. Pradhan, P.K.: Land, Labour and Rural Poverty, Himalayan Publishing House Ltd., Bombay; 1988
20. Ranbir, D.T.: Bharat Mein Jati aur Varg, Popular Prakashan, Bombay; 1966

Paper Name – Introduction to Social Thinkers: Classical & Contemporary

Course Objective: : To understand the origin and development of Sociology as a subject. To learn the classical theories propounded by various thinkers. To learn how the various aspects of social life are analyzed by early sociological thinkers. To know the contributions of thinkers to classical sociological theory and their perceptions to the main structures, processes and existing contradictions and to examine contemporary society and social issues through the application of sociological perspectives.

Unit – I Auguste Comte

- Positivism
- Hierarchy of Sciences
- Law of three stages

Unit – II Herbert Spencer

- Organic Analogy
- Law of evolution
- Types of Societies

Unit – III-Emile Durkheim

- Sociology as a Study of Social Facts
- Theory of Division of Labour
- Theory of suicide

Unit – IV Max Weber

- Theory of Social Action
- Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism
- Theory of Bureaucracy

Unit V: -Karl Marx

- Concept of Historical Materialism
- Theory of Class Conflict
- Marx's Concept of History and Society
- Class and Class Consciousness –The Inevitable Doom of Capitalism
- Alienation

Unit – VI Vilfredo Pareto

- Sociology as Logico-Experimental Science
- Logical and Non-Logical Action

- The Circulation of Elites.

Unit – VII George_Simmel

- Method, Forms of Interaction and Individuality
- Social Types
- Modern Culture

Unit VIII-Structuralism-Functionalism Post-Modernism& Symbolic Interactionism

- Levi-staruss
- Robert K Merton: Middle Range Theory, Manifest and Latent Functions.
- Talcott Parsons: Social System-Pattern Variables
- Foucault
- Derrida
- C H Cooley

Unit-IX-Ethno methodology and Phenomenology

- Harold Garfinkel
- Alfred Schutz

References-

1. AronRymond : Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol, 1&2
2. Francis Abraham.M : Modern Sociological Theory, Oxford University.
3. George Ritzer : Sociological Theory, Rawat. PUB.
4. Irving M Zeitlin : Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory,
5. Jonathan H Turner: The Structure of Sociological Theory, Fourth (ed). Rawat. PUB.
6. Lewis A- Coser : Masters of Sociological Thought, Second (ed) Rawat.PUB.
7. S.L. Doshi: Modernity, Postmodernity and Neo-Sociological Theories, Rawat. PUB

Readings:

1. Abraham, M.Francis (2001): Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, Kolkata, Oxford University Press.
2. Aron, Raymond (1965), Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol.-I & II, New York; Basic Books.Bottomore.
3. Tom &Nisbet, Robert (2004), A History of Sociological Analysis, Jaipur, Rawat Publications. Cohen. Percy S. (1968), Modern Social Theory, New York, Basic Books.
4. Giddens, Anthony (1996), Capitalism & Modern Social Theory Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
5. Lemert, Charles (2004), Social Theory: The Multicultural and classic readings, Jaipur, Rawat Publications. Polity, (1994), The Polity Reader in Social Theory, Cambridge, Polity Press.
6. Ritzer George (2000), Modern Sociological Theory, New York, McGraw-Hill.
7. Turner, Jonathan H. (2001), The Structure of Social Theory, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
8. Ritzer, George (2000), Classical Sociological Theory, New York Mcgraw –Hill Higher Education.
9. Zeitlin, Irving M, (2001), Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory,

Paper Name – General Sociology

UNIT-1: Sociological Thought

1. Positivism
2. Marxism
3. Functionalism
4. Modernism and Post-Modernism
5. Ethnomethodology and Phenomenology

Unit-2: Social Problems & Institutions

1. Caste, Class and Mobility
2. Marriage and Kinship systems
3. Religion: Forms and Institutions
4. Kinds of societies: Primitive, Rural and Modern societies
5. Tribes of India: Characteristics, Classifications and Challenges

Unit-3: Gender and Society

1. Feminist Theories
2. Gender and Development
3. Evil Customs & Practices
4. Reformist and Revolutionary Movements

Unit-4: Crime and Society

1. Crime: Theories & Approaches
2. Crimes: Meaning and types
3. Juvenile Delinquency: Causes and Consequences
4. Crimes against Women: Forms and Legislations

Reading List

1. Sociology by Anthony Giddens, 8th edition, Wiley
2. Sociological Theory by George Ritzer, 5th edition, Mc Graw Hill
3. Masters of Sociological Thought, Coser, 2003, Waveland Press
4. Themes and Perspectives by Haralambos, 8th edition, Oxford University Press
5. Rural Sociology in India by A.R. Desai, 5th edition, Sage Publications
6. Social Problems in India by Ram Ahuja, 2nd edition, Rawat Publications
7. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, Patricia Oberoi, 1994, Oxford University Press
8. Feminism in India by Maitreyee Chowdhree, 2005, Women Unlimited
9. Understanding Gender by Kamla Bhasin, 2000, Kali for Women
10. Social Stratification by Dipankar Gupta, 1991, Oxford University Press
11. Caste and Class in India by G.S. Ghuriye, 1957, Popular Prakashan

12. Social Change in Modern India by M.N. Srinivas, 1972, Orient Longman
13. Caste, Social Inequality and Mobility in India, K.L. Sharma, 2019, Rawat Publications
14. Indian Villages by S.C. Dube, 2002, National Book Trust
15. Social Stratification and Change in India, K.L. Sharma, 1997, Manohar Publications
16. The Scheduled Tribes of India by G.S. Ghuriye, latest edition, Transaction Books
17. Theories of Crime by Ian Marsh, 2nd edition, Routledge
18. Crime and Crimmlinal Behaviour, William J. Chambliss, 2011, Sage Publications