**NOIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME**

**Based on National Education Policy (NEP)**

**SYLLABUS OF B.A.(HONS.) POLITICAL SCIENCE**

 **(Courses Effective From Academic Year 2022-23)**

**B.A and M.A Political Science**

**School of Liberal Arts, Noida International University (NIU)**

**Introduction**

Political Science is one of the disciplines among social sciences which deal with the study of state or public institutions. It includes the policy of the government, political theory and thoughts, and international relations. Political science is the scientific study of politics and focuses on governance and power, political institutions or behavior and associated constitutions and laws. There is a design of the course to analyze the political behavior, institutions and outcomes. The discipline stressed upon the nature and significance of democracy through which electoral system is important feature of democratic setup.

How democratic country evolved through the struggle by various leaders and thinkers such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawarharlal Nehru, B. R Ambedkar including all reformists, moderates and radical or revolutionary’s contributions. Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian political thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. How the determinants affect the behavior of political parties and voters.

This course is an introduction to politics in the globalized world where there are two significant methods of reasoning the discipline like political science tries to enhance understanding and explaining cross-country differences and cross-time differences between countries therefore we understand all aspects or issues mentioned above by focusing on three dimensions like political behavior, institutions, and outcomes etc. At the global level of politics where the traditional models like states were the important actors and in the present globalized world in which globalization paradigm is dominating global politics although, states are still significant actors but there are others MNCs or TNCs and international organization emerged as an important actor. In the contemporary world, issues terrorism, environment or climate change, disarmament, and relations among nations are analyzed through the theories of international relations-classical realism, neo- realism, liberalism-neo-liberalism, Marxism-neo-Marxism post-structuralism post-modernism and feminist and critical theories etc.

As Immanuel Wallenstein uses world system approach where he explores the relationship between developed and developing countries particularly economic relationship. Political science studies the theory and practice of human rights which deals the theories and some case studies where the modern concept of human rights is analyzed. It explores the institutional arrangements of human rights for the protection and promotion of human rights.

**Aims of B.A (Hons.) Programme**

**The main objectives of this course are to**

* Introduce students to the main concept, theories, thoughts and practical aspects of political science
* Introduce students to how political preferences are formed in politics and how behaviour of voters, parties, institutions and electoral systems shape behaviour to each other.
* Introduce students to the sphere of politics at the local, national and global levels.

**Programme Learning Outcomes B.A (Hons)**

At the end of the course and having finished all the course important readings and activities you should be able to:

* to identify the patterns of political actor’s behavior and how institutions and individuals within institutions interact with each other and shape behaviour
* students will be able to explain the developments in democracy and non-democracy
* Students of political science will be able to describe that how the disciple helps them to explain policy outcomes such as economic growth, distribution of resources education etc.
* Having completed the course students will be able to explain or how to use specific qualitative and quantitative methods in political science.

**Learning Specific Outcomes**

For the development of the ability of understanding and explaining the issues mentioned in the course students should be able to:

* to think by adopting the methodology of political science or political scientists and understand the relevance of political science knowledge and be able to contextualize all theories and abstracts in particular case studies.
* Political behaviours of parties, voters, institutions, interest groups-these political actors behave at the local, national and global level and through the behaviour of each other’s interaction they shape their actions therefore-students should be able to analyse their political behaviour.
* As the result of the interaction among political actors as mentioned above there are some political outcomes so students should be able to assess these outcome such as status of economy, education, health and the most important in democratic countries is the satisfaction with the democracy itself.
* **1st Semester**

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| **S. No** | **Paper Code** | **Paper Name**  | **L-SW-P** | **Credits** | **Scheme of Marks** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Internal Marks**  | **External Marks** | **Total** |
| 1 | A060101T | Political Theory : Concepts and Debates | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | A060102T | Colonialism and Nationalism | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | A050103T | 1. Indian Culture through Ages (History) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| A070103T | 2. Contemporary Issues in Society (Sociology) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 |  | Communicative English (SJMC) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 |   | Basic Photographic Skills Practical (SJMC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 |  | Universal Values (Jivan Kaushal) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 24 |  |  | 600 |

**2nd Semester**

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| **S. No** | **Paper Code** | **Paper Name**  | **L-SW-P** | **Credits** | **Scheme of Marks** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Internal Marks**  | **External Marks** | **Total** |
| 1 | A060201T | Political Process in India | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  2 | A060202T | Comparative Politics | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | A060203T |  Indian Constitution (Political Science)  | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| A390203T | 2.Introduction to UN System ( IR) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | A110202P | Environmental Studies (Geography) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 |  | Advanced Photographic Skills Practical (SJMC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 |  | Communication Skills (Jeevan Kaushal) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 24 |  |  | 600 |

* **3rd Semester**

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| **S. No** | **Paper Code** | **Paper Name**  | **L-SW-P** | **Credits** | **Scheme of Marks** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Internal Marks**  | **External Marks** | **Total** |
|  1 |  A060301T | Governance Issues and Challenges | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  2 | A060302T |  Public Administration:Concepts & Theories | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | A280303T | 1. Organization Behaviour | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| A070303T | 2. Self-Reliance and Socialization | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 |  | Human Rights and Laws (Political Science) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 |  | Basic Content Writing Skills (SJMC) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 |   | Professional Skills (Jeevan Kaushal) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 24 |  |  | 600 |

* **4th Semester**

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| **S. No** | **Paper Code** | **Paper Name**  | **L-SW-P** | **Credits** | **Scheme of Marks** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Internal Marks**  | **External Marks** | **Total** |
| 1 | A060401T | Indian Political Thought | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 2 | A060402T | Western Political Thought | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 3 | A090403T | 1. Psychology of Social Behaviour (Psychology) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| A110403T | 2. Tourism Geography (Geography) | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 |  | Women and Children Law (SLLA ) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 |  | Writing for Media Print (SJMC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 |   | Leadership and Managerial Skills (Jeevan Kaushal) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 24 |  |  | 600 |

* **5th Semester**

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| **S. No** | **Paper Code** | **Paper Name**  | **L-SW-P** | **Credits** | **Scheme of Marks** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Internal Marks**  | **External Marks** | **Total** |
|  1 | A060501T | Human Rights: Theory and Practice  | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  2 | A060502T | Global Politics | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  3 | A060503T |  Theories of International Relations | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | A060504T | Political Process and Institutions in the South Asia  | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 |  | Research Methodology | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 |  | Problem-Solving and Decision-Making (SJMC) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 7 |  | Project/Awareness of Rights & Law | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | 600 |

**6th Semester**

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|  **S. No** | **Paper Code** | **Paper Name**  | **L-T-P** | **Credits** | **Scheme of Marks** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **Internal Marks**  | **External Marks** | **Total** |
|  1 | A060601T | Theory and Practice of Democracy | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  2 | A060602T | Political Economy | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
|  3 | A060603T | India's Foreign Policy in Globalizing World  | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 4 | A060604T | State Politics in Indi | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 5 |  | Entrepreneurship and Start-up Management (SBM) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 6 |  | Personality Development  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 60 | 100 |
| 7 |  | Project | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | 600 |

 **B.A Political Science- Semester I (Major Core-1)**

 **Political Theory: Concepts and Debates**

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| Programme / Class | Certificate | I | BA I | Semester | I |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title |  **Political Theory: Concepts and Debates** |
| Course Outcome-Understanding Political theory is integral and indispensable for acomprehensive and critical study of political science. The course is designed to train a student in the foundational issues of political theory, which is relevant for any in depth study and research. |
| Credits – 6 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks :33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week) :5-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. of Lectures |
| I | **Political Science:** Definition, Nature, Scope, Methods, and Relations with Other Social Sciences.  | 10 |
| II | **Traditional Approaches:** Institutional, Historical, Sociological, Philosophical or Normative.**Modern Approaches:** Behavioralist, Post -Behavioralist, System Analysis etc. | 10 |
| III | **State**: Nature, Definition and Elements**Origin Theories**: Divine theory, Social Contract, Evolutionary theory, and Marxists theory.**Functions of State**: Idealistic theory, Liberal theory, Socialist theory, and Welfare theory. | 10 |
| IV | **Concepts**: Citizenship, Liberty, Equality, Justice, Power, Authority, Democracy, Obligation, Law, Sovereignty, Duties, Rights, and Human rights. | 15 |
| V | **Political Ideologies - I:**Liberalism, Marxism, Conservatism, Socialism, Nationalism, Social Democracy. | 15 |
| VI | **Political Ideologies - II:** Post-colonialism, Post modernism, Feminism, Anarchism, Environmentalism, Religious Fundamentalism, Populism. | 15 |
| Suggested Readings:1. AC Kapoor, Principals of political science.
2. Eddy Ashirwatham, political theory, S Chand Delhi,2009
3. JC Johari, Modern political theory.
4. CEM Joad, Introduction to modern political theory.
5. R.C Aggarwal, Political Theory, S Chand
6. Appadorai, Substance of Politics, OUP, Delhi 2000
7. R. Bhargav& A. Acharya, Political theory: and introduction, pearson 2008
8. Amal Ray &Mohit Bhattacharya, Political Theory: An introduction, Pearson 2008 New Delhi
9. R.G. Aggarwal, Political Theory, S. Chand 2001 New Delhi.
10. O.P. Gauba, An introduction to political Theory, Macmillan 2001 New Delhi.
11. Eddy Ashirvatham, Political theory, S.Chand 2009 New Delhi.
12. J.C. Johri, AdhunikRajnitiVigyanKeSiddhant, Sterling Publication Pvt. Ltd. 1992, New Delhi.
13. RG Gettel. Political Science
14. David Held, Political Theory and the modern state: Essays on state, power and democracy 1989.
15. Andrew Heywood, Politics, Macmillan 2002
 |

**B.A Political Science- Semester I (Major-II**

**Colonialism and Nationalism in India**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Colonialism in India** |
| **Course Objective:** The purpose of this course is to help students understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it. The aim is to engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political, and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Colonialism and Nationalism:**a. Main perspectives on colonialism: Liberalism, Marxism, Post colonialism  b. Approaches to the study of nationalism in India: Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist | 10 |
| II | **Colonial Rule in India and its impact:** a. Constitutional developments and the colonial state b. Impact on agriculture, land relations, industry, and ecology. | 10 |
| III |  **Reform and Resistance:** a. The 1857 rebellion b. Major social and religious movements c. Education and the rise of the new middle class | 10 |
| IV | **Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base** a. Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Liberal constitutionalist, Swadeshi and the Radicals, Formation of the Muslim Leagueb. Gandhi and mass mobilization: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India Movements c. Socialist alternatives: Congress socialists, Communists d. Communalism in Indian Politicse. The two-nation theory, negotiations over partition | 15 |
| V | The Women’s Question: participation in the national movement and its impact b. Peasant, Tribals, and Workers movements | 15 |
| **Essential Readings:** 1. **Colonialism and Nationalism:**

Chandra, B. (1999) Essays on Colonialism, Hyderabad. Orient Longman, pp.1-22. Chandra, B. (1988) India’s Struggle for Independence, New Delhi. Penguin, pp.13-30. Fulcher, J. (2004) Capitalism: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Datta, G. Sobhanlal. (2007) ‘Imperialism and Colonialism: Towards a Postcolonial Understanding’, in Dasgupta, Jyoti Bhusan (ed.) Science, Technology, Imperialism and War. New Delhi: Centre for Studies in Civilization Publication and DK, pp 423-466. Guha, Ranajit. (1982). Subaltern Studies, I. Oxford University Press. Delhi. pp.1-8. Metcalf, T. (1995) ‘Liberalism and Empire’ in Metcalf, Thomas. Ideologies of the Raj. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.28-65. Young, R. (2003) Post colonialism: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 9-68. Thapar, R. (2000) ‘Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial’, in DeSouza, P.R. (ed.) Contemporary India: Transitions. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 25-36.**2. Colonial Rule in India and its impact:** Bandopadhyay, S. (2015 revised edition) From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India, New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 37-65; 66-138. Chandra, B. (1999) Essays on Colonialism. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, pp. 58-78.Metcalf and Metcalf. (2002) A Concise History of India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 55-80. Sarkar, S. (1983) Modern India (1885-1847). New Delhi: Macmillan. Sen, A.P. (2007), ‘The idea of Social reform and its critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India’, in Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi (ed.) Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences . Vol X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Guha, R. and Gadgil, M. (1989) ‘State Forestry and Social Conflict in British India’, in Guha, R. and Gadgil, M. Past and Present: A Journal of Historical Studies. May: 123, pp. 141-177. Mann, M. (2004) ‘Torchbearers Upon the Path of Progress: Britain's Ideology of a Moral and Material Progress in India’, in Mann, M. and Fischer-Tine, H. (eds.) Colonialism as Civilizing Mission: Cultural Ideology in British India. London: Anthem, pp. 1-26.4. **Reform and Resistance:**Bandyopadhyay, S. (2015, revised edition) From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 139-169. Sen, A.P. (2007), ‘The idea of Social reform and its critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India’, in Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi (ed.) Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences. Vol X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Bandyopadhyay, S. (2008) Eighteen-Fifty-Seven and Its Many Histories, in 1857: Essays From Economic and Political Weekly, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan. pp.1-22.5. **Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base** Bandyopadhyay, S. (2015 revised edition) From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 227-323; 405-438.Sarkar, S. (1983) Modern India (1885-1847). New Delhi: Macmillan.Jalal, A. and Bose, S. (1997) Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 109-119; 128-134; 135-156.6. **Social Movements:** Bandopadhyaya, S. (2015 revised edition) From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India. New Delhi:Orient Longman, pp. 334-381.**Additional Readings:** Desai, A.R. (1987 reprint) Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, Popular. Chandra, B. (1988) India’s Struggle for Independence, New Delhi. Penguin.Chatterjee, P. (2010) ‘A Brief History of Subaltern Studies’, in Chatterjee, Partha Empire & Nation: Essential Writings (1985-2005). New Delhi: Permanent Black. Metcalf, T. (1995) Ideologies of the Raj. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 132- 148. Islam, S. (2004) ‘The Origins of Indian Nationalism’, in Religious Dimensions of Indian Nationalism. New Delhi: Media House, pp. 71-103. Islam, S. (2006) ‘Rashtravaad: Ek Siddhanthik Pareepeksha’, in Bharat Mein Algaovaad aur Dharm. New Delhi: Vani Prakashan, pp. 33-51. Pradhan, Ram Chandra. (2008) Raj to Swaraj. New Delhi: Macmillan. Sangari, Kumkun and Vaid, S. (1989) Recasting Woman: Essays in Colonial History. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.  |

**B.A Political Science (Hons-IInd Semester) Major-I**

**Political Process in India**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Political Process in India** |
|  Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of ‘modern’ institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power. Study of the functioning of Indian Democratic System is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Political System. The course is designed to train& acclimatize the student with the Indian Political System in action and explain the working relationship between citizens and state and among various units of the state. The student would be able to appreciate the trajectory of the Indian political system since independence. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Political System:** process of democratization in post-colonial India,dimensions of democracy, social, economic, political, actors shaping the Indian political system and challenges to democracy in the 21st century India. | 10 |
| II | **Political Parties and Party System:** pattern and trends in the party system, single party and multi-party system, federalism, coalition politics, explanations for fragmentation of party system.  | 10 |
| III | **Determinants of Voting Behavior:**Caste, Class, Gender, Region and Religion, Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Theories of Representation, Election, Public Opinion, Local Government.  | 10 |
| IV | **Region and Nation:** The Politics of Secession and Accommodation, Regions and Nations, State effectiveness, Impact of Democratic Decentralization: Urban and Local self-government, 73rd& 74thAmendment of Indian Constitution | 15 |
| V | **Ideology, Politics and Policy:**Secularism, Affirmative Action Policies with Respect to Women, Cast and Class, Social Justice, political economy | 15 |
| VI | **Challenges of Nation Building:** Ethnicity, Language, Regionalism, Cast, Majority and Minority Communalism, Corruption, Politics of Defection, Politics of President rule. | 15 |
| Suggested Readings:1. Basu D.D., ‘An Introduction to the Constitution of India’, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. (Latest Edition)
2. Frankel Francine, Hasan Zoya, Bhargava Rajeev, Arora Balveer (eds.), Transforming India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Granville Austin Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999
4. JayalNiraja Gopal (Ed.): Democracy in India’ Oxford India Paperbacks, New Delhi 2012
5. Kothari Rajni, ‘Politics in India’ Orient Blackswan Hyderabad, 2014
6. Kothari Rajni, ‘Politics in India’ Orient Blackswan Hyderabad, 2014
7. Kothari Rajni, ‘Bharat mein Rajneeti: KalaurAaj’ Vani Prakashan New Delhi, 2007
8. Narang A.S., Indian Government and Politics, Geetanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996
9. (Latest edition)
10. Singh, M.P., and Sexena Rekha, Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues &Concerns ’Prentice Hallof

India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1998.**Political Parties and the Party System: Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions** Essential Readings: R. Kothari, (2002) ‘The Congress System’, in Z. Hasan (ed.) Parties and Party Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 39-55. E. Sridharan, (2012) ‘Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions’, in Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 18 Additional Reading: Y. Yadav and S. Palshikar, (2006) ‘Party System and Electoral Politics in the Indian States, 1952-2002: From Hegemony to Convergence’, in P. deSouza and E. Sridharan (eds.) India’s Political Parties, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 73-115. **Determinants of Voting Behavior: Caste, Class, Gender and Religion** Essential Readings: Y. Yadav, (2000) ‘Understanding the Second Democratic Upsurge’, in F. Frankel, Z. Hasan, and R. Bhargava (eds.) Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics in Democracy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 120-145. C. Jaffrelot, (2008) ‘Why Should We Vote? The Indian Middle Class and the Functioning of World’s Largest Democracy’, in Religion, Caste and Politics in India, Delhi: Primus, pp. 604- 619. R. Deshpande, (2004) ‘How Gendered was Women’s Participation in Elections 2004?’, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 39, No. 51, pp. 5431-5436. S. Kumar, (2009) ‘Religious Practices Among Indian Hindus,’ Japanese Journal of Political Science, Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 313-332. **Regional Aspirations: The Politics of Secession and Accommodation** Essential Readings: M. Chadda, (2010) ‘Integration through Internal Reorganisation’, in S. Baruah (ed.) Ethnonationalism in India: A Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 379-402. P. Brass, (1999) ‘Crisis of National Unity: Punjab, the Northeast and Kashmir’, in The Politics of India Since Independence, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press and Foundation Books, pp.192-227. **Religion and Politics: Debates on Secularism: Minority and Majority Communalism** Essential Readings: T. Pantham, (2004) ‘Understanding Indian Secularism: Learning from its Recent Critics’, in R. Vora and S. Palshikar (eds.) Indian Democracy: Meanings and Practices, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 235-256. N. Menon and A. Nigam, (2007) ‘Politics of Hindutva and the Minorities’, in Power and Contestation: India since 1989, London: Fernwood Publishing, Halifax and Zed Books, pp.36-60. Additional Reading: N. Chandhoke, (2010) ‘Secularism’, in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 333-346. **Caste and Politics: Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste** Essential Readings: R. Kothari, (1970) ‘Introduction’, in Caste in Indian Politics, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.3- 25. M. Weiner, (2001) ‘The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics’, in Atul Kohli (ed.) The Success of India’s Democracy, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, pp. 193-225. G. Omvedt, (2002) ‘Ambedkar and After: The Dalit Movement in India’, in G. Shah (ed.) Social Movements and the State, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 293-309. **Affirmative Action Policies: Women, Caste and Class** Essential Readings: M. Galanter, (2002) ‘The Long Half-Life of Reservations’, in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) India’s Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies, New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 306-318. C. Jaffrelot, (2005) ‘The Politics of the OBCs’, in Seminar, Issue 549, pp. 41-45. M. John, (2011) ‘The Politics of Quotas and the Women’s Reservation Bill in India’, in M. Tsujimura and J. Steele (eds.) Gender Equality in Asia, Japan: Tohoku University Press, pp. 169-195. **Changing Nature of the Indian State: Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions** Essential Readings: S. Palshikar, (2008) ‘The Indian State: Constitution and Beyond’, in R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 143-163. R. Deshpande, (2005) ‘State and Democracy in India: Strategies of Accommodation and Manipulation’, Occasional Paper, Series III, No. 4, Special Assistance Programme, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune. M. Mohanty, (1989) ‘Duality of the State Process in India: A Hypothesis’, Bhartiya Samajik Chintan, Vol. XII (1-2) Additional Readings: T. Byres, (1994) ‘Introduction: Development Planning and the Interventionist State Versus Liberalization and the Neo-Liberal State: India, 1989-1996’, in T. Byres (ed.) The State, Development Planning and Liberalization in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994, pp.1-35. A. Verma, (2007) ‘Police Agencies and Coercive Power’, in S. Ganguly, L. Diamond and M. Plattner (eds.) The State of India’s Democracy, Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, pp. 130-139. |

 **B.A Political Science (Major II)**

 **Comparative Politics**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Comparative Politics** |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0**Course Objective:** Each topic is to be studied with reference to concepts, theories, and the historical experiments of developing countries as well as advanced industrialised countries. A central concern of the course is to discern the Eurocentric bias in the field of comparative politics, and to identify the processes of de-centring which have reconfigured the field in significant ways.**Course Description: In t**his course we will introduce to students with different comparative political approaches, different countries different government structure and ideologies and different kind of their development theories. |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I |  **Significance of Comparative Political Analysis**1. Historical Overview
2. Political Systems Approach
3. Structural-Functional Approach
4. Culture-centric approach.
 | 10 |
| II | **St State in Comparative Perspective**1. The Advanced Capitalist State
2. Socialist State
3. The Postcolonial State
4. Globalization and the Contemporary State
 | 10 |
| III | **Fo Forms of State**1. Constitutionalism
2. Democratic States
3. Authoritarian and Fascist States

Corporatist States | 10 |
| IV | **Theories of Development**1. Development and Underdevelopment
2. Debate on Developmentalism
3. Impact of Liberalization
4. Globalization
 | 10 |
|  |  |  |
| **Essential Readings:** Alavi, H. and T. Shanin, Sociology of Developing Societies, London, Macmillan, 1982.Alford, Robert A. and Roger Friedland, Power of Theory. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1985.Chilcote, Ronald, Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, Boulder, Westview, 1994.Hardtm, Michael Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, Boulder, Westview Press, 1994.R. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s Not? (And SoWhat?)’, in *Foreign Policy*, No 118A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave-McMillan |

**B.A Political Science- II Semester**

**Indian Constitution of India Major III (Choice Based Elective)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class | BA (Hons) | Year | I | Semester | I |
|  |  |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Indian Constitution of India** |
| Course Outcome-Acquaintance to Indian National Movement & Constitution is indispensable for a student to make a sense of Indian Political System. The course is designed to provide a overview of Indian freedom Struggle and key concepts of the Indian constitution to the student, which wouldevolve him into a conscientious citizen. |
| Credits – 6 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks :33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 5-0-0 |
| **Unit** | **Topic** | **No. of****Lectures** |
| I | **Indian National Movement:** Birth, Growth and The Political Trends in The Indian National Movement**Stages:** of Constitutional Development, Making of The ConstituentAssembly**Philosophy:** Indian Constitution, Citizenship | 10 |
| II | **Indian Constitution:** Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy History of Conflict Between Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles, Process of Amendment, Concept of Basic Structure of Constitution. | 10 |
| III | **Forms of Government:** Parliamentary System, Presidential System, Federal vs Unitary, One-Party System and Multi-Party System, Public Policy. | 10 |
| IV | **Central Government:** Union Executive & Union LegislaturePresident, Cabinet, Prime Minster Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Speaker, Role of Central Agencies like ED, CBI, NCB, and NIC.**State Government**: State Executive& Legislature:Powers, Functions and The Relationship Between the Governor & Chief Minister, The Legislative Assembly, The Legislative Council**Local Government**: Local Governance, Panchayati Raj, Urban Bodies, Decentralization. | 10 |
| V | **Judiciary:** Composition, Powers & Jurisdiction of Supreme Court, High Court, District Court, Judicial Activism, Role of Supreme Court. | 10 |
| VI | **Centre-State Relations**: Federalism, function, and power of Election Commission of India, disputes between states in Inida. | 10 |
| Suggested Readings:1. Abbas H, Alam M.A. & Kumar R (2011) ‘Indian Government & Politics’ Dorling Kindersley Pearson Pvt. Ltd. India
2. Basu D. (2012) ‘Introduction to the Constitution of India’ Lexis Nexis NewDelhi
3. Bhargava (ed.) ‘Politics & Ethics of the Indian Constitution’ Oxford University Press New Delhi
4. BiswalTapan (2017) ‘BharatiyaShasanSamvaidhanikLoktantraaurRajneetikPrakriya’ Orient BlackswanNewDelhi
5. Chaube S. (2009) ’The Making & working of the Indian Constitution’ National Book Trust, NewDelhi
6. Ghosh Peu (2012) ‘Indian Government & Politics’ PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi
7. Singh M.P. &SexenaRekha (2008) ‘Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues and Concerns’

Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi |
| This Course Can Be Opted as An Elective by The Student of Any Subject. |

 **B.A Political Science- II Semester Subject History (Major III**)

**Indian Culture through Ages Major III (Choice Based Elective)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class | BA (Hons) | Year | I | Semester | I |
|  |  **Indian Culture through Ages**  |
| Subject | History |
| Course Code |  | Course Title |  |
| The course is aimed to acquaint students with the roots and changes in theIndian Culture from ancient to modern times. This also aims to introduce thePolitical ideas, educational system and socio-religious environment that formed the basis of IndianCulture and Heritage. This course is designed to impart knowledge of Indian culture throughAncient, Medieval, and modern Indian history. It includes themes around social, cultural,intellectual and technological developments in Indian history, |
| Credits – 6 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks :33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 5-0-0 |
| **Unit** | **Topic** | **No. of****Lectures** |
| I | **Concepts of Cultural Heritage** Traditional and Modern Concepts of Culture Tangible and Intangible heritageSocial, Cultural and Religious HeritageUNESCO World Heritage Sites Myths and Legends, Traditions, Oral HistoryRelationship between Culture and CivilizationSources to study Indian Culture: Literary and Archaeological | 10 |
| II | **UNESCO – Origin and Relevance**Background and Origin of UNESCO (United NationsEducational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)Goals and Objectives of UNESCO Concept of Tangible and Intangible HeritageUNESCO World Heritage Sites – Cultural, Natural, Mixed | 10 |
| III |  **Ancient Indian Culture**Vedic and Post-Vedic CultureRise of Buddhism and JainismEducation system and important Centres Art &amp; ArchitecturePoets and famous literatureScientific Achievements | 10 |
| IV | **Medieval Indian Culture** Rise of Bhaktism and SufismEducation system and important Centres of Learning Medieval Indian Art &amp; Architecture Poets and famous literature | 15 |
| V |  **Modern Indian Culture**Western Ideas and Indian Responses New Education system and important CentresColonial art &amp; Architecture Socio-religious Reforms-Reformation and RevivalismTribes of India and their habitat Vernacular Literature | 15 |
| **Suggested Readings:**Altekar, AS, 1958, State and Government in India, Delhi Bandyopadhyaya, N.C. 1980. Development of Hindu Polity and Political Theories, Delhi Basham, A.L. 1989. The Wonder that was India, Delhi Bhardwaj R., Kala C, Tribes of India: Realities and Representations, 2022Buddha Prakash : India and the World, New Delhi. Chandra, S, 2009: History of Medieval India: Part 1, New Delhi Chandra, S, 2009: History of Medieval India: Part 2, New Delhi Chandra, B, 2016, India’s Struggle for Independence, New Delhi E.H. Carr: What is History? London. Kosambi, D.D. 1975. An Introduction to the Study of Indian History. Bombay. Kosambi, D.D. 1975. The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India. Delhi. Majumdar, R.C. 1994. Ancient India. Delhi . Majumdar, R.C. 1996. The Vedic Age. Mumbai . Majumdar, R.C., 1922, Corporate Life in Ancient India, Calcutta Masih, Y. 2017, A Comparative Study of Religions, Varanasi Sharma, R.S. 1957. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi Singh, C. 2015, Aspects of Medieval Indian Architecture Subbarayappa, B.V. 1988. Scientific Heritage of India. Bangalore. Thapar, Romila. 1984. Ancient Indian Social History. Hyderabad. Tiwari, K.N. 1997, Comparative Religion, Varanasi. |
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**B.A Political Science-III Semester (Major -I)**

**Governance: Issues and Challenges**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Governance: Issues and Challenges** |
| **Course Outcome:** The course examines the various dimensions and concepts of governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times. There is need to understand the importance of the concept of governance in the context of a globalizing world, environment, administration, development. The essence of governance is explored through the various good governance initiatives introduced in Inida. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Government and Governance:** ConceptsState, Market and Civil SocietyRole of State in the Era of Globalization | 10 |
| II | **Governance and Development:**Growth and Development in Independent IndiaDemocracy and DevelopmentGood Governance | 10 |
| III | **Environmental Governance:**Human-Environment InteractionSustainable DevelopmentHuman DevelopmentGlobal Governance and Climate Change | 10 |
| IV | **Local Governance:**Democratic DecentralizationDigital Governance, participatory, accountability, inclusive, rule of law, Interaction between government and citizens | 15 |
| V | **Elements of Good Local Governance:** Local Democracy: Democratization, local finances, gender equality and access to basic services Right to Information  | 15 |
|  |  |  |
| Suggested Readings:1. Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham (eds) Good Governance, Democratic Societies and Globalization, Sage Publishers, 2004

2. United Nations Development Programme, Reconceptualizing Governance, New York, 19973. Carlos Santiso, Good Governance and Effectiveness: The World Bank and Conditionality4. Johns Hopkins University, The Georgetown Public Policy Review, Volume VII, 20015. Vashudha Chortray and Gerystroker, Governance Theory: A Cross Disciplinary Approach, Palgrave Macmillan, 20086.. Basu D.D., ‘An Introduction to the Constitution of India’, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. (Latest Edition)7. Frankel Francine, Hasan Zoya, Bhargava Rajeev, Arora Balveer (eds.), Transforming India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.8. Granville Austin Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999 JayalNiraja Gopal (Ed.): Democracy in India’ Oxford India Paperbacks, New Delhi 2012 Kothari Rajni, ‘Bharat mein Rajneeti: KalaurAaj’ Vani Prakashan New Delhi, 2007 Narang A.S., Indian Government and Politics, Geetanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996 (Latest edition) Singh, M.P., and Sexena Rekha, Indian Politics: Contemporary Issues &Concerns ’Prentice HallofIndia Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1998. |

**B.A Political Science-III Semester (Major -II)**

**Public Administration: Concept and Theories**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title |  |
| **Course Outcome:** **Objective** The focus of this course is on the theories from the Western and Non-traditions that have shaped the emergence of modern systems of governance and their related structures and processes. The course introduces the key thinks on public administration and the approaches, theories to the study of Public Administration.**Course Description**The course is overall understanding about the internal and external logic of administration that how theories and approaches are significant to the study of public administration. It explores the principles of organization like hierarchy, Coordination and centralization and recent developments such as relationship between political and permanent executives, good governance and development, people’s participation in administration etc. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Theories and Approaches to the study of Public Administration*** Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration
* The Scientific Management School & the Classical Theory of Management
* The Ideal Organization: Max Weber
* Human Relations: Elton Mayo
 | 10 |
| II | **Contextual Public Administration*** Ecological Approach: Fred Riggs
* Rational Decision-Making Approach; Herbert Simon
* Development Administration Approach
* Marxist Approach
 | 10 |
| III | **Principles of Organization*** Hierarchy: Unity of Command
* Power: Authority and Responsibility
* Coordination: Span of Control
* Centralization, Decentralization and Delegation
 | 10 |
| IV | **Contemporary Developments*** Relationship between Political and Permanent Executives
* Administration of Welfare
* Good Governance and Development
* People’s participation in Administration
 | 15 |
|  | **Suggested Readings:**Hoshiar Singh and Pradeep Sachdeva, ‘ Public Administration: Theory and Practice Pearson Education India 2011 M.P. Sharma et al *Public Administration: in theory and practice*, Kitab mahal, Daryagng Delhi Albrow, Martin *Bureaucracy* London Macmillian 1978T. Dye, (1984) *Understanding Public Policy,* 5th Edition*.* U.S.A: Prentice Hall 2. R.B. Denhardt and J.V. Denhardt, (2009) *Public Administration,* New Delhi: Brooks/Cole 5. T. Dye, (2002) *Understanding Public Policy*, New Delhi: Pearson 6. Y. Dror, (1989) *Public Policy Making Re-examined.* Oxford: Transaction Publication |  |

**B.A Political Science**

**Human Rights and Laws (Minor-I)**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | BA I | Semester | II |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code | A060303T | Course Title | **Human Rights and Laws** |
| Course Outcome- This paper intends to arm the student with basic understanding Human Rights and national and international laws in the context of relationship between human rights and laws, and protection and promotion of human rights in Indian context. |
| Credits – 3 |  Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks :33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week) – 2-0-0 |
| **Unit** | **Topic** | No. of Lectures(2 hrs. each) |
| I | **Concepts:** Human Rights Law, Human Rights and International Law, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), War and Law, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Refugee law, International Human Rights Law. | 5 |
| II | **UDHR**: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants on ICCPR andICECR ICERD CEDAW UNCRC  | 5 |
| III | **Indian Constitution:** Equality Before Law and Equality of Opportunity, Freedom of belief, Expression and Solidarity rights, Dissent, Cyber Crime, State& Cyber security. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties. | 5 |
| IV | **Act**: Civil Rights Act, 1955Child Rights Act 2005Human Rights Act,1993Anti-Terrorism Act, 1967 etc. | 5 |
| V | **Implementation:** Human Rights and Role of NGOs Tribal Laws in India and Tribal Conventions on Rights of Indigenous People Worldwide Human Rights and the Rule of Law in India.**Corruption:** Human Rights Dimension | 5 |
| VI | **Commission and Committee:** Role of Commissions and Committees for the protection and Promotion of Human Rights through NHRC, NCM, NCW National Commission for SCs and STs. | 5 |

**Suggested Readings:**

* Khosla, Madhav, et al. 2016. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian constitution. New delhi: OUP
* [ttps://www.india.gov.in/topics/law-justic](http://www.india.gov.in/topics/law-justice)e
* Benegal, Shyam. 2014. Samvidhan. Rajya Sabha TV
* D. D Basu Indian Costitution
* AK. Ray, Human Rights UN

**B.A Political Science-IV Semester (Major -I)**

**Indian Political Thought**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title |  |
| **Course Outcome:** **Objective** Based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian political thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. Selected extracts from original texts are also given to discuss in the class. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought**Rammohan Roy: Rights PanditaRamabai as social worker Ramabai as a Feminist  | 10 |
| II | **Vivekananda: Ideal Society** Gandhi’s freedom struggleGandhi: SwarajAmbedkar: Social Justice  | 10 |
| III | Introduction to Nationalism, Community, Hindutva and their critiquesTagore: Critique of Nationalism Iqbal: Community Savarkar: Hindutva | 10 |
| IV | Introduction to Secularism and Socialism and its critiquesNehru: SecularismLohia: Socialism Capitalism with human face | 15 |
|  | **SUGGESTED READINGS**D. Dalton, (1982) ‘Continuity of Innovation’, in *Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, AurobindoGhose, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi,* Academic Press: GurgaonC. Bayly, (2010) ‘Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800- 1830’, in Sh. Kapila (ed.), *An intellectual History for India,* New Delhi: Cambridge UniversityPressU. Chakravarti, (2007) *Pandita Ramabai - A Life and a Time*, New Delhi: Critical Quest, G. Omvedt, (2008) ‘Ramabai: Women in the Kingdom of God’, in *Seeking Begumpura*: S. Vivekananda, (2007) ‘The Real and the Apparent Man’, S. Bodhasarananda (ed.)M. Gandhi, (1991) ‘Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of the Soul’, in S. Hay (ed.), *Sources of Indian Tradition,* Vol. 2. Second Edition, New Delhi: PenguinA. Nandy, (1994) ‘Rabindranath Tagore & Politics of Self’, in *Illegitimacy of Nationalism,* Delhi: Oxford University PressDh. Keer, (1966) *Veer Savarkar,* Bombay: Popular Prakashan, pp. 223-250.S. Sinha, (2010) ‘Lohia’s Socialism: An underdog’s perspective’, in *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV (40)  |  |

**B.A Political Science-IV Semester (Major -II)**

**Western Political Thought**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title |  |
| **Course objective:** To introduce students to select classical texts in western political philosophy through intensive reading of selected parts of the text. The idea is to instil in students and interest in reading original works, in the desire to closely follow the debates around the work and become aware of the different ways in which a text can be read.This course helps students to understand the thought from Political philosopher from Plato to Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Kant. The Athenian philosopher Plato is one of the most important figures of the entire history of western thought. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I |  **Plato**IntroductionPolitical PhilosophyThe RepublicConcept of Ideal State | 10 |
| II |  **Machiavelli**Machiavelli as Modern ThinkerMachiavelli’s HumanismPower and Virtue in Machiavelli’s Political ThoughtMachiavelli on King | 10 |
| III | **Hobbes**Hobbes ‘s metaphysicsHobbes: Morality and PoliticsHobbes on social contractHobbes’s Leviathan | 10 |
| IV | **Kant**Kant’s Moral Thinking: The Right and the GoodKant’s Conception of PoliticsKant on War and PeaceKant on the Enlightenment | 10 |
|  | **SUGGESTED READINGS**The republic of Plato- By Plato; Allan Bllom Basic Books, 1991(2nd edition)Hobbes, Thomas, The Leviathan, Amerst New York prometheous Books,1988Machiavelli, Niccolo, The Prince and The discourse, translated L. New York Modern Library, 1950Kant: A very Short Introduction (Paperback) by Roger scruton.J. Coleman, (2000) ‘Introduction’, in *A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity,* Oxford: Blackwell PublishersQ. Skinner, (2010) ‘Preface’, in *The Foundations of Modern Political Thought Volume I,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press p. ix-xv. |  |

**India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalizing world**

**B.A Political Science-IV Semester (Major -II)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title |  |
| **Course Objective:** This course’s objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution, and practice of India’s foreign policy.The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the ‘domestic’ and the ‘international’ aspects of India’s foreign policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India’s shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting to carve its identity as an ‘aspiring power’. India’s evolving relations with the superpowers during the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international climate change negotiations, international economic governance, international terrorism, and the United Nations facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development of India’s role as a global player since independence.The course highlights that how Indian is trying to carve its niche in foreign policy domains. India’s transition from cold war to post-cold war world and entered new century (twenty-first century) where there is shift from West to Asia where new actors emerged such as China and India. Today’s world is not now unipolar but changing towards multiple world order. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | Determinants of India’s Foreign Policy Post-Industrial StatePostcolonial State Aspiring Global Power  | 10 |
| II | India’s Relations with the USA India’s Relations with Russia India’s Relations with EUIndia’s Relations with Israel | 10 |
| III | India’s Engagements with China India’s relations with JapanIndia’s relations with ASEANIndia’s Relations with Central Asian Countries | 10 |
| IV | India in South Asia: Debating Regional Strategies India’s Negotiating Style and Strategies Trade, Environment and Security Regimes, India in the Contemporary Multipolar World. | 10 |
|  | **SUGGESTED READINGS**S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) ‘Explaining Sixty Years of India’s Foreign Policy’, in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (1Ch. Ogden, (2011) ‘International ‘Aspirations’ of a Rising Power’, in David Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India’s International Relations*, London: RutledgeW. Anderson, (2011) ‘Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy’, in W. Anderson, *Trysts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia*, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.J. Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) *The Making Of India's Foreign Policy,* New Delhi: AlliedPublishers.109 |  |

**B.A Political Science V Semester Global Politics (Major-I)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Global Politics** |
| **Course Objective:** This course introduces students to the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural, and technological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within the globalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy, its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks. The course also offers insights into key contemporary global issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ecological issues, international terrorism, and human security before concluding with a debate on the phenomenon of global governance.  |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives** Political: Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors of Global Political Economy: IMF, World Bank, WTO, TNCs Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)  | 10 |
| II | **Contemporary Global Issues**Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate ChangeProliferation of nuclear weapons Armaments / DisarmamentsDisparities in Global Development/Poverty | 10 |
| III |  **Security** State and Non-State Actors and State Terrorism. Developments after Post 9/11 and 2008-09 global crisis Migration Human Security  | 10 |
| IV | **Global Shifts: Power and Governance** Globalization – Conceptions, Meaning and NatureHistorical and Contemporary forms of GlobalizationDebates in Globalization TheoryAlternative perspectives to Globalization | 15 |
| V |  | 15 |
| **Essential Readings:**  G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-BlackwellM. Strager, (2009) *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction,* London: Oxford UniversityPressR. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s Not? (And SoWhat?)’, in *Foreign Policy*, No 118A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave-McMillanW. Ellwood, (2005) *The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization,* Jaipur: NI-Rawat Publications |

**B.A Political Science Human Rights: Theory and Practice (Major-I)**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Human Rights: Theory and Practice** |
| **Course Objective:** To familiarize the students to the concept, perspective, and various dimensions of human rights in international and domestic context with a contemporary perspective, to enable them to become enlightened citizens in a globalized world.The course on human rights is to bring the conceptual history of human rights, the shifts from natural rights theory to modern concept of human rights in the form of Universal Declaration of Human rights (Civil-Political rights, treaties, bill of rights). As far as theories of human rights are traced from the social-contract theorists of the state like Lock, Rousseau, Hobbes, Thomes Paine and interdisciplinary approaches to study the different dimension of the concept. etc. practices which is reflecting in political-legal institutions like public institutions like Supreme Courts, legislature and at the societal level where the three generation of human rights can be analyzed in a globalized world. |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I |  **Introduction**Concept of Human RightsUniversal Declaration of Human RightsICCPR, ICESR & the Bill of RightsClassification of Rights | 10 |
| II | **Human Rights Treaty Bodies**Explanation of human rights treaty bodies.The functioning of human rights treaty bodies.How to access and work with the human rights treaty bodiesUniversal Human Rights Index | 10 |
| III |  **Human Rights in India**Human Rights and Constitutional Provisions - Preamble, Part III & IVFundamental DutiesJudicial ActivismRule of Law | 10 |
| IV | **Contemporary Perspectives**An Overview of the Criminal Justice SystemPublic Interest LitigationRole of the National Human Rights CommissionRole of National Commission of Women | 15 |
| V |  | 15 |
| **Essential Readings:**  G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-BlackwellM. Strager, (2009) *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction,* London: Oxford UniversityPressR. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s Not? (And SoWhat?)’, in *Foreign Policy*, No 118A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave-McMillanW. Ellwood, (2005) *The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization,* Jaipur: NI-Rawat Publications |

**Political Economy- B.A Political Science-VI Semester- (Major-I)**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Political Economy** |
| **Course Objective**: Given the growing recognition worldwide of the importance of the political economy approach to the study of global order, this course has the following objectives: 1. To familiarize the students with the different theoretical approaches; 2. To give a brief overview of the history of the evolution of the modern capitalist world; 3. To highlight the important contemporary problems, issues and debates on how these should be addressed.**Course Description:** The course is made due to the increasing importance of the new perspective in the globalized world known as New Political Economy but there were the old approaches which theorize political economy of the system. The course will help to the students to understand the meaning and nature of the present world order which is interconnected and interrelated aspects of society. International organizations are important and playing a role in development and socio-economic transformations |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 |
|  | Topic | No. ofLectures |
|  |  |  |
| I |  **Introduction to International Political Economy** | 10 |
| II | **Theoretical Anchors** * Economic Nationalism
* Liberal Perspective
* Structural Approaches: Marxist perspectives and
* Dependency School
 | 10 |
| III |  **Critical Perspectives on IPE*** Rational Choice Critique
* Green Critique
* Feminist Critique
* Post-Modernism

 (ii) Big Dams and Environmental Concerns (iii) Military: Global Arms Industry and Arms Trade (iv) Knowledge Systems | 10 |
| IV | **International Monetary System, Trade and Finance*** Bretton woods System (World Bank, IMF and WTO)
* North-South Dialogue &
* Economic Diplomacy
* EU, G4, G8, G20
 | 10 |
| **Essential Readings:** Robert Gilpin, Chapter 8 in The Political Economy of International Relations, Princeton University Press, 1987*Invisible Hand: The Case for Classical Liberalism in the Twenty first Century.* Princeton:Princeton University Press.Mandel, E. (1979) *An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory.* New York: PathfinderPress, 3rd printHarvey, D. (2005) A *Brief History of Neo-liberalism.* Oxford: Oxford University Press Ghosh, B.N. (2007) *Gandhian Political Economy: Principles, Practice and Policy*. Ashgate G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text,* Sussex: Wiley-BlackwellM. Strager, (2009) *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction,* London: Oxford UniversityPressR. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s Not? (And SoWhat?)’, in *Foreign Policy*, No 118A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave-McMillanW. Ellwood, (2005) *The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization,* Jaipur: NI-Rawat Publications |

 **International Relations: Theory and practice**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **International Relations: Theory and practice** |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0**Course Objectives**:This paper seeks to equip students with the basic theoretical tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. A key objective of the course is to make students aware of the lenses on mainstream and post-positivism to understand and explain the world of politics or world politics. The course is described to provide different theories in International Relations and the developments in those theories from time to time. After having set the parameters of the debate, It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments. Students are expected to learn about the key milestones in world politics and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze the same from different perspectives.  |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I |  **Theories of International Relations**RealismLiberalismMarxism FeminismConstructivism | 10 |
| II | **New Trends**:Neo-RealismNeo-LiberalismNeo-MarxismCritical Theories | 10 |
| III | **Concepts:**Power National InterestNational Security Balance of Power | 10 |
| IV | **History:**Colonization and DecolonizationCold WarPost-Cold War EraFrom Non-Alignment to All Alignment Shift in IR | 15 |
| V |  **World Order:**India and the WorldUSA-ChinaIndia-ChinaIndia and South-Asian states | 15 |
| **Essential Readings:**  M. Nicholson, (2002) *International Relations: A Concise Introduction,* New York:Palgrave,R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories**andApproches*, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University PressS. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) *International Relations,* New York:Pearson Longman, 2007C. Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) *Understanding International Relations,* Basingstoke:Palgrave. R. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) ‘Globalization: What’s New? What’s Not? (And SoWhat?)’, in *Foreign Policy*, No 118A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics,* New York: Palgrave-McMillan |

 **B.A Political Science Semester-VI**

**Theory and Practice of Democracy Major Core-I**

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| Programme / Class |  | Year | B.A. II | Semester | III |
| Subject | Political Science |
| Course Code |  | Course Title | **Theory and Practice of Democracy** |
| Credits – 4 | Max. Marks: 100 | Min. Passing Marks: 33 |
| Total No. of Lectures - Tutorials - Practical (in hours per week): 4-0-0 **Course Objective**: This course is about the theoretical portion of democracy and how actually our democratic system behaves, the concerns, issues and the solutions that lie within and without. The is to map the difference between theory and practice of democracy, particularly in India-the largest democracy of the world.**Course Description:**The course is about to provide an understanding about the evolution of idea of democracy and how it has been exercised space and time. The course provides theories of democracy, and challenges like communalism, casteism, regionalism, etc It is essential for students to understand the relationship between democracy and federalism that how the role of democratic institutions are centralized and decentralized. |
| Unit | Topic | No. ofLectures |
| I | **Idea of Democracy**The Historical Evolution of the IdeaDemocracy: Plural traditionsTheories of DemocraciesRadical Democracy | 10 |
| II | **Challenges to Democracy**ReligionCasteLanguage and RegionalismAccess to Justice and Human Rights | 10 |
| III | **Democracy and Decision-making approach**Meaning and CharacteristicsDecision Process ClusterDescion making Approach and Political DevelopmentApplication of Decision-Making Approaches to Politics | 10 |
| IV | **Democracy and Federalism**Federalism System: Meaning and Dynamic ImplicationsEssential Conditions for the successful Organization of Federal GovernmentUnitarian Federalism & Cooperative FederalismCentralization and Decentralization | 10 |
| **Essential Readings: SUGGESTED READINGS**Kohli Atul, India’s Democracy, Delhi Orien Longman, 1991Jayal Nirija G, Democracy in India Delhi, Oxford University PressDahl, Robert A. On Democracy New Heaven Yale University Press 1998.Barber Benjamin R. Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a New Age, LARiley, Jonathan. (2008) ‘Liberty’ in Mckinnon, Catriona (ed.) *Issues in Political Theory*, New York: Oxford University PressSwift, Adam. (2001) *Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student’s and Politicians.*Cambridge: Polity PressCarter, Ian. (2003) ‘Liberty’, in Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds.) *Political Concepts*. Manchester: Manchester University Press*Handbook of Practical Ethics.* New York: Oxford University Press |