

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

NAGALAND UNIVERSITY

HQRS:LUMAMI

SYLLABUS FOR MA PROGRAMME (1ST TO 4TH SEMESTER)

BASED ON CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

**(As approved by the 19th Academic Council Vide Resolution AC:
19:6 (1), 9th December 2014)**

Effective from 2015-16 Academic Session

**MA PROGRAMME
COURSE CONTENT**

1st Semester: (All papers are compulsory)

Course No: PS: 101	Western Political Theory (Classical Traditions).
Course No: PS: 102	Political Processes and Dynamics in Indian Politics.
Course No: PS: 103	Theories of Public Administration.
Course No: PS: 104	Theories of International Politics.

2nd Semester (All papers are compulsory)

Course No: PS: 105	Western Liberal Theories.
Course No: PS: 106	Issues in International Relations.
Course No: PS: 107	Politics of North-East India with special reference to Nagaland.
Course No: PS: 108	Indian Administration: Problems and Prospects.

3rd Semester

Course No: PS: 109	Marxist Political Theory. (Compulsory)
Course No: PS:110	Comparative Politics. (Compulsory)
	(Optional Papers)
Course No: PS:111	International Organisations. (CBCS)
Course No: PS:112	Foreign Policy of India.
Course No: PS:113	Public Policy and Analysis in India.
Course No: PS:114	Human Rights: Theories and Practice.
Course No: PS:115	Women and Politics in India.
Course No: PS:116	International Law.

4th Semester

Course No: PS:117	Contemporary Political Theory. (Major Issues) (Compulsory)
Course No: PS:118	Political Sociology. (Compulsory)
	(Optional Papers)
Course No: PS:119	Working of Parliamentary and Federal Systems in India (CBCS)
Course No: PS:120	Foreign Policy of Major Powers.
Course No: PS:121	Liberal Political Theory.
Course No: PS:122	Politics of South Asia.
Course No: PS:123	Indian Political Thinkers: Both Ancient and Modern
Course No: PS:124	Development Administration in India.

INTRODUCTION

The M.A. syllabus for the Department of Political Science, Nagaland University, has been revised and prepared keeping in view the Model syllabus provided by the U.G.C. and is based on Semester system. The revised syllabus has been duly approved in the 19Th Academic Council meeting (Reference AC: 19:6(1) dated 9Th Dec 2014) to be effective from the academic session 2015-16.

The MA programme will be of 4 semesters having 16 (sixteen) papers both compulsory and optional.

- The students will be offered 4 (four) compulsory papers each in the 1st and 2nd semesters and 2 (two) each in 3rd and 4th semesters. Two optional papers will be offered in 3rd and 4th semester. The students will have to choose optional papers from among the list of optional papers listed in the syllabus.
- The optional papers have been prepared in consonance with the UGC Choice Based Credit System to facilitate academic mobility of the students within the discipline of social science.
- Each paper- both compulsory as well as optional will be of 100 marks equivalent to 4 credits that is altogether $16 \times 4 = 64$ credits ($16 \times 100 = 1600$ marks)
- Each paper will have both mid-term (internal) and end term (external) examinations of 30 marks and 70 marks respectively. Internal assessment carrying 30 marks in each paper will be in the form of internal tests, seminar paper presentations, book review, term paper based on the units taught in each paper.
- Each paper shall have further split into sub-units. Each unit will have a minimum of 8 contact hours. Therefore, each paper will have a minimum of 40 contact hours to meet the requirements of 4 credits.
- Qualifying marks/pass percentage in each paper would be 12 out of 30 marks (40%) for mid-term (internal) exam and 28 out of 70(40%) marks for end term external exam.

1st SEMESTER
COURSE NO: PS 101
WESTERN POLITICAL THEORY (CLASSICAL TRADITIONS)

Course Rationale:

This course is designed to enhance the understanding of the students about the contributions of the classical political philosophers, thoughts of ancient and medieval periods, their ethical and moral values and its influences on the existing political systems of the time.

Programme Outcome: This Programme aims to acquaint students with some of the Classical Political Thinkers from the West with special focus on Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, Machiavelli and Hobbes. The students will be able to understand how the great Masters explained and analyzed political events and problems of their time and how their responses to political issues profoundly affected the subsequent political thought.

Course Outcome: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the diverse intellectual political traditions in the west.
- Understand the conceptual debate of fundamental political ideas of western political thinkers from Plato to Thomas Hobbes in particular.
- Comprehend the ideas on state, people, Justice, communism, education, constitution, Liberty, Rights etc.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks =100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks=30	
		External Marks=70	
SL.No	Course Content	No of contact hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	PLATO: 1.1 Ideal state 1.2 Philosopher King 1.3 Justice 1.4 Education 1.5 Communism of Properties and Wives	8	0.8
Unit 2	ARISTOTLE: 2.1 Origin and Nature of State 2.2 Classification of Government, 2.3 Revolution 2.4 Slavery	8	0.8
Unit 3	ST. AUGUSTINE: 3.1 City of God 3.2 Defence of Christianity 3.3 Two virtues- Justice and Peace	8	0.8
Unit 4	MACHIAVELLI: 4.1 Prince 4.2 Church and State 4.3 Morality and Politics	8	0.8

Unit 5	THOMAS HOBBS: 5.1 Leviathan 5.2 Commonwealth 5.3 Social Contract and Sovereignty	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS: 101: References

1. Barker,E(1995) *The Politics of Aristotle* translated with Introduction, Notes and Appendix, Oxford University Press.
2. Barker, E(1960) *Greek Political Theory, Plato and His Predecessors*, London.
3. Boucher, David & Paul Kelly(2003) *Political Thinkers- From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford University Press, New York.
4. Coleman, Janet(2005) *A history of Political Thought- From Middle Ages to the Renaissance*. Blackwell Publishing.
5. Flathman, E. Richard(1993)*Thomas Hobbes: Skepticism, Individuality and Chastened Politics, Modernity and Political Thought (Volume 2)*. Sage Publications.
6. George ,Allen & Ulwin(1961) *Machiavelli-The Prince*, London.
7. Haddock, Bruce(2008) *A History of Political Thought- From Antiquity to the Present*. Polity Press, Cambridge UK.
8. Jha, Shefali(2010) *Western Political Thought – From Plato to Marx*. Pearson, New Delhi 2010.
9. Mukhopadhyay, Amal Kumar(1988) *Western Political Thought – From Plato to Marx*. K.P Bagchi & Company, Calcutta.
10. Sabine, H.George & Thomas L. Thorson(1973)*A History of Political Thought*. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi.
11. Subrata, Mukherjee & Sushila Ramasawamy(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers -1 (PLATO)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
12. Subrata, Mukherjee & Sushila Ramasawamy(1998)*Great Western Political Thinkers - 2 (ARISTOTLE)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
13. Subrata ,Mukherjee & Sushila Ramasawamy(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers -3 (NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
14. Subrata, Mukherjee & Sushila Ramasawamy(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers – 4 (HOBBS)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
15. Verma, V.P (1983) *Political Philosophy of Aristotle*. Triveni Publications, Delhi.
16. Wayper C.L (1994) *Political Thought*. B.I Publications Pvt.Ltd.
17. Wolff Jonathan(2006)*An Introduction to Political Philosophy*. Oxford University Press.

1ST SEMESTER
COURSE NO 102

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND DYNAMICS IN INDIAN POLITICS

Course Rationale:

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students about the social dynamics and its impact on political processes in the Indian context. This paper will focus on specific themes which are significant for the study of politics in India and also explore the way in which these themes have acquired prominence, and how their changing forms have impacted upon the nature and course of Indian politics.

Programme outcome:

This paper will enable students to develop a comprehensive understanding about the socio-political dynamics and explore the ways in which these themes have acquired significance and how their changing forms have impacted upon the nature and course of Indian politics. Students will also be exposed to the ideology, structure, social base and functioning of the political parties which play a pivotal role in the democratic polity. Additionally, students will come to know how the regional parties emerged and whether their emergence poses challenge to the hegemony of the national parties. The programme will also enable students to understand the legal processes and the emerging issues in the nation building project.

Course outcome:

At the end of the course students shall gain insights into the dimensions of plural society and understand the challenges arising due to the diversities and assess how the different social forces shapes the dynamics of politics in India. The students will acquire an in-depth understanding of the ideology and political support base of parties and also critically evaluate the factors and forces which influence the nation building process.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks= 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks=70	
SL.NO	Course Content	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	Political process and dimensions of plural society in India- 1.1Caste 1.2 Language 1.3 Regionalism 1.4 Ethnicity	8	0.8
Unit 2	2.1 Religion 2.2 Communalism 2.2 Secularism 2.3 Fundamentalism	8	0.8
Unit 3	Party System and Democratic Process in India: 3.1 Ideology and social base of National Political Parties 3.2 Emergence of Regional Political Parties 3.3 Coalition Politics	8	0.8

Unit 4	Judiciary: 4.1 Doctrine of Judicial Review 4.2 Judicial Activism 4.3 Judicial Autonomy	8	0.8
Unit 5	Nation Building and National Integration; emerging issues: 5.1 Politics of Governance 5.2 Role of Civil Society/NGOs	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS:102: References

1. Aditya, Nigam (2006) *The Insurrection of Little Selves: The Crisis of Secular-Nationalism in India*, OUP, New Delhi.
2. B.D, Dua, M.P Singh & Rekha Saxena (eds.) (2006) *Indian Judiciary and Politics: The Changing Landscape*, Manohar, Delhi.
3. Brass, Paul, R. (1974) *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, CUP, London
4. ----- (1999) *The Politics in India since Independence*, CUP, reprinted by Foundation Book, New Delhi.
5. Chadda, 1997, *Ethnicity, Security and Separatism in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
6. Chatterjee, P. (ed) (1997) *State and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Datta, Prabat, Kumar (1997) *Indias Democracy: New Challenges*, Kanishka Publishers
8. ----- (1993) *Regionalisation of Indian Politics*, Sterling Publishers
9. ----- (1991), *Politics of Region and Religion in India*.
10. Hasan, Zoya (ed.) (2002) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
11. Hasan, Zoya and Sridharan, E. (eds.) (2002) *India's Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*. Permanent Black, Delhi.
12. Jayal, Niraj Gopal, and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu (2010) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,.
13. Jenkins, Rob (2004) *Regional Reflections: Comparing Politics Across India's States*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,.
14. Kohli, A. (1991) *Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crises of Governability*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
15. Kohli A. (ed.) (1988) *India Is Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*, Princeton NJ Princeton University Pres.
16. Kohli, Atul (ed) (2001) (2004 reprint), *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge University press, Foundation Books, New Delhi.
17. Kothari, Rajni (1973) *Caste in Indian Politics*, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
18. ----- (2003) *Politics in India*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
19. Manoranjan Mohanty ed. (2000) *Caste, Class and Gender*, Sage, New Delhi.
20. Morris-Jones W H. (ed.) (1981) *Land; Caste and Politics in Indian States*, Delhi, Authors Guild of India
21. Narain, Iqbal, 1967, *State Politics in India*, Meerut.
22. Niraja, Gopal Jaya (2006) *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and governance of Public Institutions*, Palgrave Macmillan.
23. Peter, Ronald de Souza and E. Sridharan (eds.), (2006), *India's Political Parties*, Sage, New Delhi.

24. Robinson, John(2001) "Regionalising India: Uttarakhand and the Politics of Creating States", *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, Volume 24, No. 2, December 2001, pp. 189-212.
25. Sarangi, Asha (Ed.)(2009) *Language and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
26. S.P. Sathe(2002)*Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*, OUP,New Delhi.
27. Sathe S.P. (2002)*Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*, OUP,New Delhi.
28. Shah, Ghanshyam (ed.)(2002) *Caste and Democratic politics in India*, Permanent Black, Delhi.
29. Subroto Mitra (2005)*The Puzzle of India's Governance: Culture, Context, Comparative Theory*, Routledge.
30. Vora, R. And Palshikar, S. (eds)(2004) *Indian Democracy: Meaning and Practices*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
31. Wilkinson,Steven I., (ed.)(2005) *Religious Politics and Communal Violence*. Oxford University Press, New D

1ST SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS -103
THEORIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Course rationale:

This paper intends to study Public Administration in its larger systematic milieu with the focus on the evolution of the discipline, the various theories of administration and principles of organisation, Personnel Administration and also the analysis of the contemporary developments in the discipline.

Programme Outcome: The students will be able to understand the concepts and theories in Public Administration. The students will get familiarised with public personnel management and processes such as recruitment, training, promotion of the civil services etc. The students will also be acquainted with the contemporary developments in the field of public administration.

Course Outcome: On completion of the course, the students will not only be familiarised with the various concepts of public administration but they will be equipped with the knowledge and the skills that are required to run/manage an organisation.

Total Credits = 4		Total marks=100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks=30	
		External Marks=70	
SL.NO	Course Content	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	Introduction To Public Administration 1.1 Defining the Discipline 1.2 Evolution and Growth of the Discipline 1.3 Role and Importance of Public Administration in Developing Countries 1.4 Approaches to the study of Public Administration- Liberal & Marxists and the Third World	8	0.8
Unit 2	Theories Of Administration 2.1 Scientific Management Theory: Frederick Taylor 2.2 Bureaucratic Theory: Max Weber 2.3 Human Relations Theory: Elton Mayo 2.4 Decision Making Theory: Herbert Simon	8	0.8
Unit 3	Principles Of Organisation 3.1 Hierarchy 3.2 Span of Control 3.3 Unity of Command 3.4 Centralisation and Decentralisation 3.5 Coordination	8	0.8
Unit 4	Personnel Administration 4.1 Recruitment of Personnel 4.2 Training in Civil Service	8	0.8

	4.3 Promotion in Civil Service 4.4 Generalist and Specialist in Administration 4.5 Administrative Ethics		
Unit 5	Contemporary Developments 5.1 New Public Administration 5.2 Public Choice Theory 5.3 New Public Management 5.4 Good Governance: Changing Dimensions	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 103: References

1. Avasthi & Maheswari(1996)*Public Administration*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers.
2. Basu,Rumki (2013)*Public Administration- Concepts and Theories*, Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
3. Bhattacharya,Mohit(1999) *Restructuring Public Administration*, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi
4. Bhattacharaya Mohit(1996)*Public Administration and Planning*. The World Press Private Ltd.
5. Chakarbarty,Bidyut & Mohit Bhattacharya(2005)*Administrative Change and Innovation –A Reader*. Oxford University Press.
6. Chakrabarty,Bidyut and Prakash Chand(2012)*Public Administration in a Globalising World- Theories and Practices*. Sage Publications.
7. Chatterjee, S.K(1990)*Administrative Theory*. Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
8. Datta Prabhat (1990)*Public Administration and the State*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi
9. Maheshwari, S.R (1994)Administrative Theories, New Delhi, Allied.
10. -----(2009)A Dictionary of Public Administration, Orient Blackswan
11. Misra B.B(1977) *Bureaucracy in India*, Delhi, Oxford Univ. 1977.
12. Sharma Urmila & S.K Sharma(1997) *Public Administration*. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
13. Self, Peter(1990) *Administrative Theories and Politics*. S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
14. Ravindrprasa, Det.al (ed).(2010)*Administrative Thinkers*, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi.

1ST SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS-104
THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Course rationale:

This paper deals with different approaches to and theories of International Politics along with the emphasis on important contemporary issues such as concepts of Ideology, Power, National Interest, Non-alignment, Peace Research, Dependency and Under-Development.

Programme Outcome: This programme will acquaint the students with the evolution of International Politics as an academic discipline. Besides, the paper will also enable students to understand the different theories of International Politics, power relationship amongst countries and how international system works for common interest despite divergent interest of each and every country.

Course outcome: After completion of the course, students will be able to:

Understand the theoretical and diverse approaches to the study of International Politics.

Critically analyse the changing dimensions of International Politics from traditional concept of power struggle between various nations to that of cooperation in diverse fields and their relevance in the contemporary world.

Total Credits = 4		Total marks =100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks=30	
		External Marks=70	
SL.NO	Course Content	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	Growth and Development of International Politics 1.1 Transnationalisation of International Politics. 1.2 Non-State Actors.	8	0.8
Unit 2	Theories of International Politics: 2.1 Realist Theory and Neo-Realism. 2.2 Systems Theory of Morton Kaplan. 2.3 Decision Making Theory. 2.4 Game and Bargaining Theory.	8	0.8
Unit 3	3.1 Peace Research Approach in International Politics- John Galtung. 3.2 Dependency and Under- Development –A.G Frank.	8	0.8
Unit 4	Concept of Ideology: 4.1 Role of Ideology in International Politics. 4.2 Non- Alignment- Concept, Basis, Role and Relevance.	8	0.8
Unit 5	Concept of Power: 5.1 Elements of National Power and its dynamics 5.2 National Interest: Its determinants, types and constraints.	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 104: References

1. C.O. Large & A.A Said(1972) *Concept of International Politics*, Prentice hall.
2. Carr, E.H(1939) *The 20 Years of Crisis*, London Macmilla
3. Deutsch K.W(1989)*The Analysis of International Relations*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
4. H.Bull(1961)*The Control of the Arms Race*, New York, Draeger.
5. Kennan, G(1998)*The Nuclear Delusion*, New York, Pantheon books.
6. Malhotra, Vinay Kumar & Alexander,A Sergounin(1998)*Theories and Approaches to International Relations*. Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd New Delhi
7. Northedge F.S(1976)*The International Political System*, London, Faber a Faber, 1976.
8. P.Allan and K. Goldman (eds.)(1992) *The End of the Cold War*, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff.
9. Piever-Marie,Martin(1993)(Edited by J.C .Johari) *Introduction to International Relations*. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
10. R.Aron (1966)*Peace and War : A Theory of International Relations*, London Fontana.
11. Rosenau J.N,(1976) *World Politics-An Introduction*, New York,
12. -----(1980)*The Scientific Study of Foreign Policy*, Princeton
13. S. Bruchil(2001) *Theories of International Relations*, Hampshire, Macmillan
14. Theodore, A. Couloumbis & James H. Walfe(1986) *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice*. Publish by Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
15. W.Epstein(1971)*Disarmament: 25 Years of Effort*, Toronto, Canadian Inst. Of International Affairs.

2ND SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS105
WESTERN LIBERAL THEORIES

Course Rationale: The paper is aimed at acquainting the students about the growth and development of liberal democratic ideas and their impact on contemporary socio-economic and political systems.

Programme Outcome: This course would provide to students the foundational basis of modern society based on political and moral philosophy, and the arguments on the formation of state as a historical necessity. It will give an understanding on the rights of the individual, liberty, consent of the governed, political equality, right to private property and equality before the law, which are all fundamental to democratic values. The course further provides values of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, the separation of religion and state, and the due process of law as moral and legal obligations of a modern state.

Course Outcome: This course helps in enhancing the freedom of the individual to be central to any organised political setup. It also empowers the individuals by acknowledging their own rights, and prevents themselves from those who govern with abusive power.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	JOHN LOCKE 1.1 Human Nature 1.2 State of Nature 1.3 Social Contract 1.4 Natural Rights	8	0.8
Unit 2	JEAN-JAQUES ROUSSEAU 2.1 Human Nature 2.2 State of Nature 2.3 Social Contract, 2.4 General Will 2.5 Popular Sovereignty	8	0.8
Unit 3	JEREMY BENTHAM 3.1 Utilitarianism 3.2 State 3.3 Theory of Government 3.4 Theory of Punishment.	8	0.8
Unit 4	JOHN STUART MILL 4.1 Utilitarianism 4.2 Modification in Utilitarianism 4.3 Liberty 4.4 Representative Government.	8	0.8
Unit 5	GEORGE FRIEDRICH HEGEL 5.1 Dialectics 5.2 Dialectical Idealism	8	0.8

	5.3 War, State, History.		
Total		40	4

PS 105: References

1. Burns, J.H & H.L.A Hart(eds.)(1988) *A Fragment on Government*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Collini, Stefan(ed.)(1989) *On liberty and Other Writings*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. David Boucher & Paul Kelly(2009) *Political Thinkers – From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford University Press.
4. Dunning W.A, (1999) *A History of Political Theories*. Omsons Publications, New Delhi .
5. Dallmayr, R.Fred(1993) *G.W.F. Hegel: Modernity and Politics* , Modernity and Political Thought , Volume 3. Sage Publication, New Delhi.
6. Jha Shefali(2010) *Western Political Thought – From Plato to Marx*. Pearson, New Delhi .
7. Subrata Mukherjee & Sushila Ramasawamy(1998)*Great Western Political Thinkers -5 (JOHN LOCKE)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi 1998
8. Strong B. Tracy(1994) *Jean –Jacques Rousseau- The Politics of the Ordinary. Modernity and Political Thought, Volume 6*. Sage Publication, New Delhi.
9. -----(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers -6 (JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
10. -----(1998)*Great Western Political Thinkers -8 (JEREMY BENTHAM)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
11. -----(1998) *Great Western Political Thinkers -10 (JOHN STUART MILL)* . Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi 1998
12. -----(1994)*Great Western Political Thinkers – 9 (GEORGE FRIEDRICH HEGEL)*. Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi 1998
13. Taylor, Charles(1975) *Hegel*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
14. Wayper(1994) *C.L, Political Thought*. B.I Publications Pvt.Ltd.
15. Wolff Jonathan(2006) *An Introduction to Political Philosophy*. Oxford University Press.

2nd SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS 106
ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Rationale: This paper deals with contemporary issues in International Relations since the end of the IInd World War - the issues and the events that have been dominating the discourse in the discipline of International Relations such as Cold War and Post Cold War, Third World, Neo-Colonialism, Arms Race and Disarmament.

Programme Outcome: This programme intends to study diverse issues, problems and challenges in International Relations. In order to understand the complexity of International Relations, the paper will provide comprehensive and critical understanding of the problems in International Relations on issues such as the power relationship between the developed North and under-developed countries of the South based on security and defence and economic cooperation between them, issues of disarmament and arms control, poverty, terrorism and environmental concerns.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand and comprehend the various factors and elements that contribute to the power and strength of the nation.
- Understand and assess the power structure of the developed North and the under developed backward South, particularly transfer of technology and economic cooperation between North and South.
- To understand the problems and issues that confront the Third World countries particularly on security dilemma i.e. disarmament and economic development.
- To address the issues of Third World countries in areas of economic backwardness, security threat perception, terrorism, environmental problems and strategy to overcome these challenges.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	The structure of Post World War Politics: 1.1 Cold war and Post-Cold War 1.2 Implications for the International Systems	8	0.8
Unit 2	2.1 The Third World: Concepts 2.2 Third World: Search for New Paradigm 2.3 Development and Security Dilemma in the Third World.	8	0.8
Unit 3	3.1 Neo-Colonialism 3.2 New International Economic Order (NIEO) 3.3 Multi-National Corporation (MNC) 3.4 Issues and Challenges.	8	0.8

Unit 4	Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass destruction: 4.1 Its impact on International Relations. 4.2 Indian Ocean: Its strategic importance. 4.3 Zone of Peace: Problems & Prospects.	8	0.8
Unit 5	5.1 Arms Race 5.2 Arms Control & Disarmament 5.3 PTBT(Partial Test Ban Treaty, NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty), CTBT(Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) 5.4 Emerging Issues in IR	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 106: References

1. Charles Pearson, ed. (1987) MNCO, Environment and the Third World, NCT Duke University Press.
2. David, Blake & Robert Walter(1976) *The Politics of Global –Economics Relations*, NJ Prentice Hall, Eagle Cliffs.
3. Howard, Tolley(1987) *The U.N. Commission Human Rights*, Bouldder ,Westview
- 2 Joan,Edelman Spere(1977)*The Politics of International Economic Relations*, New York, St. Martins.
- 3 I. Thomson et.al., *Relationship between Disarmament and Development Disarmament Study Review No. 5* New York: U.N. Deptt of -----
- 4 Malhotra,Vinay Kumar & Alexander A Sergounin(1998) *Theories and Approaches to International Relations*. Published by Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd New Delhi.
- 5 Mullins, A.F (1987) *Born Arming: Development and Military Power in New States* Standford: Standford University Press
- 6 Owen, David (1978)*Human Rights and State Sovereignty*, Tropsfield, Jonathan, 1978.
- 7 Raymond Vernon(1971) *Sovereignty at Bay*, New York, Basis Books.
- 8 Richard Barnet & Ronald Muller(1974) *Global Reach*, N.Y. Simon & Schuster.
- 9 Rirchard, Folk(1981) *Human Rights and State Sovereignty*, New York, Holmes & Meyer.
- 10 Rober, Gilpin(1987)*The Political Economy of International Relations*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press
- 11 Sivard, Leger Ruth(1996)*World Military and Social Expenditure*, Washington, World Priorities Institute.
- 12 Stephen,Philip Cohan, ed.,(1987) *The security of South Asia, American and Asian Perspective,Urbana -Champaign*, University of Illinois Press, 1987.
- 13 Theodore A. Coulombis & James H. Walfe(1986) *Introduction to International Relations: Power and Justice*. Publish by Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- 14 The World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, New Delhi ,OUP (1987) Chapter II.
- 15 William, D. Bajuss & David J. Loushcer(1988) *Arms Sale and U.S. Economy (The Impact of restructuring Military Exports)*, Boulder, Col.West view Press.

2ND SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS107
POLITICS OF NORTH EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAGALAND

Course Rationale: This paper deals with the politics of North East India, rise and growth of political concepts among the tribal people and their traditional political organisations. Northeast politics has remained sensitive due to politics of insurgency and demand of autonomies. The paper seeks interpretation of factors responsible for such movements and demands. The focus is on the Northeast and its strategic significance in India's Look East Policy

Programme Outcome: This paper will give a general outline of the geo-political and historical construction of Northeast as a region with special reference to Nagaland. The students will be familiarised with the various debates, problems and challenges involved in the reorganisation of the North East states. The course will also engage them with the causes and impact of various struggles and movements and their management and will assess the role of the civil society in the peace process of the region. The students will also be able to grasp the relevance, problems and prospects of the North East states through the Look East to the Act East policy.

Course Outcome: On completion of the course, the students will be familiar with the political history of North East India. The students will be able to critically analyse the factors that has given rise to various conflicts and also grasp the importance of the various civil society groups in conflict management. The students will be able to analyse the emerging relevance, problems and prospects of the North East states through the Look East to the Act East Policy. Upon completion, students will be acquainted with major stages of developments in the political, social and cultural history of Nagaland during the early times.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	Profile of North East 1.1 Physical and Political features 1.2 British Occupation 1.3 Creation of Backward Tracts and Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas 1.4 Inner Line Regulations	8	0.8
Unit 2	Demand for Autonomies and Constitutional provisions: 2.1 Constituent Assembly Debates 2.2 Bordoloi Committee 2.3 Sixth Schedule and Autonomous District Council	8	0.8
Unit 3	Reorganisation of North-East states 3.1 Creation of Union territories and new states 3.2 Problems and challenges to the creation of	8	0.8

	the State of Nagaland 3.3 State of Meghalaya		
Unit 4	Political Movements: Conflict and Conflict Management 4.1 Challenges of insurgency 4.2 Inter ethnic conflicts 4.3 Peace process in Nagaland: Role of NGOs and Civil society	8	0.8
Unit 5	India's Look East Policy: 5.1 Relevance for Northeast 5.2 Relevance for Nagaland 5.3 Vision 2020 5.4 Problems and Prospects	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 107: References

1. Barpujari, H.K. (1976) *Problems of the hill tribes of North-East India, Vol. I, II, III* Buxenti Prakash, Guwahati.
2. Baruah Sanjib(2000) *Durable Disorder*, OUP
3. ----- (series ed.), (2004) *Between South and Southeast Asia: Northeast India and The Look East Policy*. Published by Centre for Northeast India, South and Southeast Asia Studies. OKDISCD Guwahati.
4. ----- (2008) *India Against Itself Assam and The politics of Nationality*, OUP
5. Bhuyan B.C. (ed.) (1992) *Political Development of the North-East. Vol.11*, Omson's Publications N.Delhi
6. Bose M.L (1979) *Historical and Constitutional Development of North East India*, New Delhi
7. Chaube, S.K. (1974) *Hill Politics of North-East India*, Orient Longman, Kolkata.
8. Chakravorty, B.C. (1981) *British Relations with Hill Tribes of Assam Since 1885*, Kolkata.
9. Charles, Reuben Lyngdoh & Merostar Rani (eds), (2008) *Look East Policy Impact On Northeast India*, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. Dubey, S. M (ed.) (1978) *North-East India. A Sociological Study*, Concept Publishing, Delhi.
11. Elvin, V. (1969) *Nagas in the Nineteenth Century*, Shillong.
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13. Girin, Phukon (ed.) (2005) *Inter-Ethnic Conflict in Northeast India*, South Asian Publishers.
14. Goswami, Atul, (2002) *Traditional Self-Governing Institutions Among The Hill Tribes of North-East India*.
15. Jha, Ganga Nath and Nani Bath (2000) *India and South-East Asia-Reviving Traditional Bonds of Friendship* in Nalini Kant Jha (ed) *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World. Essays in Honour of Professor Bimal Prasad*. South Asian Publishers N.Delhi
16. Karna M.N., Gassah L.S., Thomas C.J. (eds) (1998) *Power to People in Meghalaya. (Sixth Schedule and the 73rd Amendment)* Regency Publications N.Delhi
17. Rao, V.V. (2000) *A Century of Tribal Politics in North-East India*, S Chand & co., Delhi,

2ND SEMESTER
COURSE NO 108
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Course Rationale: This main focus of this paper is to enhance the students about the structure and function of the administrative system in India. It will examine the evolution of the administrative system and also engage on the debate regarding the idea on continuity and change. This paper will deal in detail the study of the administration system that exists at the Union, State and the District level. It will also include a study of the emergence and the growth of the public services in India as well as the various statutory institutions and commissions

Programme Outcome: The students will be able to grasp the evolution of Indian Administration and will also be able to critically analyse the challenges and complexities of Indian Administration. Students will be able to familiarise themselves with the structure, organisation and functioning of the Union, State and District administration. The students will know about the historical background, the constitutional base and the importance of public services

Course Outcome: On completion of the course, students will be able to understand the structure, organisation and the functions of the Central, State and Local Administration. They will be equipped with the knowledge to compete for different competitive examinations. They will also be able to manage administrative positions in any organisation or institutions.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks=70	
SL.NO	Course Content	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION 1.1 Ancient & Medieval 1.2 Mughal Administration 1.3 Colonial Legacy 1.4 Post Colonial Context 1.5 Debates on Continuity & Change	8	0.8
Unit 2	UNION ADMINISTRATION 2.1 Structure 2.2 Cabinet Secretariat 2.3 Prime Minister's Office 2.4 Central Secretariat	8	0.8
Unit 3	STATE AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION 3.1 Governor 3.2 Chief Minister and Council of Ministers 3.3 Structures of administration- Secretariat & Directorate with special reference to the role of Chief Secretary	8	0.8

Unit 4	PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA 4.1 All India Services 4.2 The Union Public Service Commission 4.3 State Services 4.4 Relationship between Political and Permanent Executive 4.5 Administrative Reforms	8	0.8
Unit 5	STATUTORY INSTITUTIONS AND COMMISSIONS 5.1 Central Vigilance Commission, Lokpal and Lokayukta 5.2 National Commission for Minorities 5.3 National Commission of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes 5.4 National Commission for women 5.5 Election Commission	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 108: References

1. Arora K. Ramesh, Rajni Goyal(1995) *Indian Administration- Institutions and Issues*. New Age International, New Delhi.
2. Barthwal, C.P.(1993) *Public Administration in India – Retrospect and Prospects*. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
3. Chakarbarty Bidyut(2007)*Reinventing Public Administration- The Indian Experience*. Orient BlackSwan.
4. Datta,Prabhat (2006) *Decentralisation, Participation & Governance*. Kalpaz. New Delhi
5. Jayapalan N(2001)*Indian Administration, Volume I & II*. Atlantic Publishers, 2010
6. Jeevan Nair & U.C Jain(2000) *The Indian Bureaucratic System*. Pointer Publishers, 2000
7. K.C Sivaramakrishnan K.C (2000) *Power to the people: The Politics & Progress of Decentralisation*. Konark Publishers, New Delhi
8. K.S Padhy & P.K Muni(1987) *Corruption in Indian Politics*, Discovery Publishing House, 1987
9. Maheswari S.R (1979) *State Governments in India*. Macmillan
10. ----- (2013) *Indian Administration*. Orient Blackswan, New Delhi.
11. ----- (2006) *Public Administration in India – The Higher Civil Service*. Oxford University Press.
12. R.K(1885) *Civil Service in India*. Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
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14. Sharma P.D & B.M Sharma(2009)*Indian Administration- Retrospect & Prospect*. Rawat Publishers, Jaipur.
15. Sapru R.K(1994) *Development Administration*. Sterling Publishers. New Delhi.
16. Singh Satyajit & Pradip Sharma(2007) (Ed) *Decentralisation Institutions & Politics in Rural India*, Oxford .
17. Vepa, K.Ram (1978) *Change and Challenges in Indian Administration*. Manohar,New Delhi

3rd SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS-109
MARXIST POLITICAL THEORY

Course Rationale: This course intends to provide an understanding of the contributions of the different Marxist thinkers and their major theoretical and philosophical contributions to political philosophy. The paper also seeks to provide a critical understanding of the main philosophical themes in the Marxist Political Thinking as represented by select thinkers. The students are expected to learn the dominant political discourses on Marxism in a critical perspective so that the scope and limits of such traditions can be ascertained, both theoretically and historically.

Programme Outcome: This course will provide an understanding of the central philosophical themes of different Marxist thinkers and their major theoretical and philosophical contributions to political philosophy. The programme will equip students to learn the dominant political discourses on Marxism in a critical perspective so that the scope and limits of such traditions can be ascertained, both theoretically and historically.

Course Outcome: After taking this course, students should be able to recognize the distinguishing characteristics of Marxist theory and understand their fundamental importance. Additionally, they would be able to critically assess the strengths and weaknesses of narratives expressed by different Marxist thinkers and examine whether those concepts have relevance contemporary conditions.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels : 1.1 Dialectical Materialism 1.2 Economic Determinism 1.3 Doctrine of Class Struggle	8	0.8
Unit 2	Vladimir Ilich Lenin: 2.1 Communist Party as the Vanguard of the Proletariat 2.2 Theory of Imperialism	8	0.8
Unit 3	Mao Zedong: 3.1 Theory of Contradiction 3.2 New Democracy 3.3 Cultural Revolution	8	0.8
Unit 4	Antonio Gramsci: 4.1 Theory of Hegemony 4.2 Modern Prince 4.3 Civil Society 4.4 Intellectuals	8	0.8
Unit 5	Herbert Marcuse:	8	0.8

	5.1 Theory of Alienation, 5.2 Neo-Leftism		
Total		40	4

PS 109: References

1. Cransten, Maurice (ed)(1970) *The New Left: Six Critical Essays*, Bodley Head.
2. Fremontle, Anne.(1967) *Mao Tse-tung: An Anthology of His Writings*, A Mentor Book/ New American Library, New York, First edition.
3. Hallowell, J.H(2006) *Main Currents in Modern Political Thought*, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
4. Kowlakowski, Leszek(1981) *Main Currents of Marxism: Its Origins, Growth and Dissolution*. The Breakdown, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
5. Kymlicka, Will.(1990)*Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction*, Oxford, Clarendon.
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7. Lorimer, Doug(2006) *Fundamentals of Historical Materialism*, Aakar Books, Delhi.
8. Mukherjee, Subrata & Ramaswami Sushila(1999) *A History of Political Thought-Plato to Marx*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
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10. Paul Thomas(2008) *Marxism and Scientific Socialism from Engels and Althusser*, Routledge, New Delhi
11. Plamenatz, John.(1976) *Man and Society: A Critical Examination of Some Important Social and Political Thinkers from Machiavelli to Marx*, Longman, London.
12. Popper, Karl(2003) *The Open Society and Its Enemies. Volume 2: Hegel and Marx*, Routledge, London and New York.
13. Sabine George(1973) *A history of Political Theory, Fourth Edition*, Oxford & IBH, New Delhi.
14. Santucci, Antonio A(2011)Antonio Gramsci, Aakar Books, Delhi.
15. Sassoon,A.S. (1988) *Gramsci's Politics*, University of Minnesota Press; 2nd edition.

3rd SEMESTER
COURSE NO: PS-110
COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Course Rationale: The paper deals with the theoretical evolution and approaches to the study of Comparative Politics. It gives a comparative analysis of the political systems of the US and India and also provides an insight into the political system of China.

Programme Outcome: The course will acquaint students about the evolution of Comparative Politics as a domain and compare and contrast major aspects of democratic and non-democratic political systems. The students will be able to explain the theories and approaches with a focus on political systems of different nations such as the US, India and China in a comparative perspective.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of the course students will be able to compare and contrast the political systems of the countries explored in the course and debate the way political dynamics have changed and shaped societies under study from time to time.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	Comparative Politics: 1.1 Meaning, nature and Scope 1.2 Evolution of the discipline 1.3 Political Systems: Democratic and Non-Democratic	8	0.8
Unit 2	Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: 2.1 Traditional 2.2 Behavioural 2.3 Post-Behavioural 2.4 Marxist	8	0.8
Unit 3	Theories of Comparative Politics 3.1 Systems Theory 3.2 Communication Theory (Karl Deustch) 3.3 Decision Making Theory in the context of Western & Non-Western Political Systems	8	0.8
Unit 4	US & India 4.1 Presidential & Parliamentary 4.2 Electoral System 4.3 Political Parties 4.4 Pressure Groups	8	0.8
Unit 5	Political System of China 5.1 Role of Ideology 5.2 Communist Party of China (CPC)	8	0.8

	5.3 National People's Congress (NPC)		
	5.4 Judiciary		
Total		40	4

PS 110: References

1. A. Stephen(2001) *Arguing Comparative Politics*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
2. Carles Boix & Susan C. Stokes (eds)(2007) *The Oxford handbook of Comparative Politics*. OUP
3. December Green & Laura Luehrman (eds)(2010) *Comparative Politics of the Third World Linking Concepts and Cases*. Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.
4. Easton David(1953)*The Political System: An Enquiry into the State of Political Science*, New York Alfred A Knopf.
5. G.A Almond & J.S Coleman(2000) *Comparative Politics Today: A World view*, 7th edition, New York London, Harper/Collins.
6. Gabriel A.Almond, G.Bingham, RusselJ.Dalton, Kaare Stron (eds)(2013)*Comparative Politics Today A World View (updated Ninth Edition)*Dorling Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd.
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8. H.J Wiarda (ed)(1986) *New Development in Comparative Politics*, Boulder Colorado, Westview Press.
9. Jeffrey Haynes (2005) *Comparative Politics in a Globalising World* , Polity Press Cambridge U.K.
10. J.E Goldthrope (1996)*The Sociology of Post-Colonial Societies: Economic Disparities, Cultural Diversity & Development*, Cambridge, Cambridge University press .
11. JC Johari(2012) *Comparative Politics*, Sterling Publishers New .Delhi
12. John T. Ishiyama (ed),(2012) *Comparative Politics Principles Of Democracy And Democratisation*. Wiley - Blackwell
13. J. Manor (Ed) (1991)*Rethinking Third World Politics*, London, Longman.
14. Rod Hague & Martin Harrop (eds)(2010) *Comparative Governments & Politics An Introduction (8th Edition)*, Palgrave Macmillan
15. Todd Landman and Neil Robinson(2009) *The Sage Handbook of Comparative Politics*, Sage Publication.

3rd SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS 111
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Course Rationale: The paper deals with the growth and development of International Organizations such as the League of Nations and United Nations as well as the role and relevance of the regional organisations in the world politics.

Programme Outcome: This course would unfold the evolution, characteristics and functions of inter-governmental organizations in both global and regional levels. It also enables students to understand how UN with contemporary global challenges.

Course Outcome: This course would reveal about the global organizations, especially the UN and its purposes and functions in maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, supporting sustainable development, and upholding international law. It would also provide better understanding on regional organizations in fostering regional political and economic cooperation; dedicated to free trade and reduction of trade barriers, cultural and educational exchanges.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	1.1 Meaning 1.2 Nature and Evolution of International Organisation 1.3 Its Characteristics and Roles.	8	0.8
Unit 2	The League of Nations 2.1 Structure and function 2.2 Achievements and failures.	8	0.8
Unit 3	UN 3.1 Origin, Structure & Functions 3.2 Achievements and Failure 3.3 UN in Post Cold War Period 3.4 Debates on UN Reforms	8	0.8
Unit 4	Regional Organisations: 4.1 Meaning, Scope & Evolution 4.2 European Union (EU) 4.3 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) 4.4 Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	8	0.8

Unit 5	UN and Contemporary Global Challenges : 5.1 Agenda for Peace 5.2 Human Rights 5.3 Environment 5.4 Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs) 5.5 Refugees-Changing Dimensions	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 111: References

1. A.L Bennett A.L (1977) *International organisation: principles and Issues*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Prentice hall.
2. Gareis, Sven Bernhard & Varwick, James, *The United Nations: An Introduction*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan.
3. K.P Saxena(1993) *Reforming the United Nations: The Challenges and Relevance*, New Delhi, sage 1993.
4. I. Claude(1971)*Swords into Ploughshares: the Problems and Progress of International Organisation*, New York, Random House.
5. L.B Miller(1967) *World Order and Local Disorder: The UN and International Conflict*, Princeton,NY, Princeton Univ. Press.
6. Luard, Evans, A History of the United Nations, Macmillan, London
7. L.Oppenheim(1919) *The League of Nations and its Problems*, London Longman, 1919.
8. Narasimhan, C.V., *The United Nations: An inside view*, New Delhi,Vikas
9. P.baehr and L. Gorendenker(1992) *The United nations in the 1990s*, London, Oxford Univ.Press.
10. S.S Goodspeed(1967) *The Nature and Functions of International Organisation*, New York, Oxford Univ. Press.
11. Simma,Bruno, *The charter of the United Nations: a commentary*, Oxford University press.
12. Saksena, K.P, *Reforming the United Nations: The challenge of Relevance*, New Delhi, Sage.
13. J. Styoessinger (1965) *The United Nations and the Superpower*, New York, random House 1965.
14. S.J.R Bilgrami(1977) *International Organisation*, New Delhi-Vikas.
15. S.Kumar (ed)(1995) *The United Nations at 50: An Indian view*, Delhi UBSPD.

3rd SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS 112
FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Course Rationale: The paper aims at acquainting and enriching the students with the various dimensions of foreign of our country, particularly our relations with the neighbours and the emerging challenges of the contemporary times.

Programme Outcome: The objective of the course is to make students understand the key issues and problems arising in making and implementation of foreign policy. The aim is to identify the different domestic sources and structural and non structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of foreign policy of India. The endeavour is to make students understand the interface between domestic and international aspects of foreign policy of India by giving focus on observing the shifts in domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. The objective is to train students on basic details of foreign policy such as who are actors involved in making and implementing the foreign policy of India in contemporary time. It will also give fair idea to students about influencing and determining factors of foreign policy of India. The objective of the course is to make students understand the foreign policy of India towards its immediate neighbours as one can change friends but not neighbours. Students will be made to understand the foreign policy shifts of India with time. Students will be instructed to look at the approaches of India towards the major global issues of contemporary time to carve its identity as an ‘aspiring global power’. Students will be instructed to understand the foreign policy dynamics of India in terms of bargaining strategy and positioning, style of negotiations with major powers and major institutions.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- ❖ Understand how foreign policy decision making is central to developing an understanding of the sources of state conduct in the international system.
- ❖ Understand the shifts in foreign policy of India with due course of time and understand foreign policy as response.
- ❖ Describe how bureaucratic politics influences the foreign policy making process through its formative and implementation phases.
- ❖ Describe the institutions that are involved and responsible for formulation and execution of foreign policy of India.
- ❖ Explain the significance of cognition, psychology and personality in shaping foreign policy decision making by leaders and advisory teams.
- ❖ Identify the factors determining and influencing the foreign policy of India essentially.
- ❖ Examine the continuity and change in India’s approach towards its immediate neighbours such as China, Pakistan, and Bangladesh etc.
- ❖ Understand India’s approach to major global issues such as terrorism, environment, Human rights and globalization etc.

Total Credits = 4	Total Marks = 100
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Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	1.1 Evolution 1.2 Objective 1.3 Principles of Indian Foreign Policy (Non-alignment, Peaceful Co-existence).	8	0.8
Unit 2	Making of Indian Foreign Policy: 2.1 Role of Parliament 2.2 Cabinet 2.3 Prime Minister's Office 2.4 Ministry of External Affairs 2.5 National Security Council	8	0.8
Unit 3	Determinants of Foreign Policy 3.1 Internal Determinants-Geography, History, Culture, Economy, Society, Role of Personality and Non-State Actors (MNCs and Civil Society.) 3.2 External Determinants: Structure of World Politics-Cold War and Post- Cold War World Order.	8	0.8
Unit 4	India and its Neighbours (Continuity and Change) 4.1 India and Pakistan 4.2 India and China 4.3 India and Bangladesh	8	0.8
Unit 5	India's Approach to Major Global Issues: 5.1 Terrorism, 5.2 Globalisation 5.3 Human Rights 5.4 Environment.	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 112: References

1. Brines, Russel(1968) *The Indo-Pakistani Conflict*, London: Pall Mall Press.
2. Bandhopadhyaya. J(1979), *The making of India's Foreign Policy*, Calcutta Allied 1979.
3. C.Dasgupta(2002) *War and Diplomacy in Kashmir 1947-48*, New Delhi Sage.
4. C.H Alexandrowics (ed)(1952) *Indian Book of International Affairs*, Madras Univ. Madras.
5. ----- (1999)*National Interest and Non-alignment*, New Delhi Kalunga Publications 1999.
6. David, J.P.(1969) *Himalayan Blunder*, New Delhi: Orient Paperbacks.
7. Dixit,J.N(1998)*Across Borders: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi:PICUS Books.

8. Gould Harold.A. and Sumit Ganguly (eds) (1992)*The Hope and the Reality; US-Indian Relations from Roosevelt to Reagan*, Boulder: Westview Press.
9. H.W Brands(1990) *India and the US: The Cold Peace*, Boston, Twayne Publishers.
10. Jha, Nalini Kant (ed.)(2000) *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.
11. Maxwell, Neville(1971) *India's China War*, Bombay:Jaico.
12. Nasenko, Yuri(1977)*Jawaharlal Nehru and India's Foreign Policy*, New Delhi: Sterling.
13. Nehru, Jawaharlal (1961)*India's Foreign Policy: Selected speeches*, New Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Publications Division.
14. Pant, Harsh. V (ed.)(2009) *India's Foreign Policy in a Unipolar World*, New Delhi: Rutledge.
15. R.Bradock(1990)*India Foreign Policy since 1971*, London Royal Institute of International Affairs.
16. R.A Cossa(1997) *Restructuring the US –Japan Alliance*, Washington DC, CSIS Press.
17. Ray, Jayanta Kumar and Rakhee Bhattacharya(2008) *Northeast India: Administrative Reforms and Economic Development*, New Delhi: Har-Anand.
18. S.Chopra (ed)(1980) *Studies in India Foreign Policy*, Amritsar, Guru Nanak Dev Univ.
19. S.Ganguly(1990) *US Policy towards South Asia*, Boulder Colorado Westview Press.
20. Saigal, J.R(1979) *The Unfought War of 1962*, New Delhi: Allied.
21. Sinha Atish and Madhup Mohta (eds)(2007) *Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation.
22. T.Das(1932) *India in World Politics*, New York Basis Books.
23. K.P. Misra (ed.) (1969)*Studies in Indian Foreign Policy*, Delhi: Vikas.
24. Tharoor Shashi(2003) *Nehru :The Invention of India*, New Delhi: Penguin/Viking.
25. V.P Dutta(1999) *India's Foreign Policy in a changing World*, New Delhi Vikas.

3rd SEMESTER
Course No: PS: 113
PUBLIC POLICY AND ANALYSIS IN INDIA

Course Rationale: This paper deals with the various aspects of the public policy processes - policy planning and research, policy formulation, policy implementation and policy analysis.

Programme Outcome: To study the nature, importance and need of Public Policy and identify and enumerate models and theories of public policy and to give an outline of the policy making process in India by highlighting the role of Legislature, bureaucracy, executive and judiciary. The paper will also analyze the role of political parties, pressure groups, personality cult and media in Public policy.

Course Outcome: Students will gain Knowledge of meaning, nature and scope of public policy and analysis in India and discuss how different actors play their role in shaping and influencing the policy process.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	1.1 Meaning Nature Scope 1.2 Importance of the Study of public policy, 1.3 Policy Analysis-research design, data collection and interpretation, 1.4 Policy impact on Society.	8	0.8
Unit 2	Political Science as a Policy Science: 1.1 Behavioural and Post-Behaviour list 1.2 Controversy Theories 1.3 Model systems, structural, functional and communication theory.	8	0.8
Unit 3	Policy Process: 1.1 Legislative, 1.2 Bureaucracy, 1.3 Executive 1.4 Judiciary.	8	0.8
Unit 4	Policy Making: 1.1 Role of Political Parties, 1.2 Pressure groups, 1.3 Personality cult and 1.4 Mass Media.	8	0.8
Unit 5	Case study of Public Policy: 1.1 Land reforms, 1.2 Reservation, 1.3 Health education 1.4 Industrial policy.	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 113: References

1. A.C Tandu(1994) *Policy Implementation in India:A case study*, New Delhi,Vikas.
2. A.Ranney (ed) (1968)*Political Science and Public Policy*, Chicago Markham
3. G.P Delcon(1983)*Foundations of Policy Analysis*, Homewood, Illinios, Dorsey press.
4. II.Ingram and S.R Smith(1993) *Public Policy for Democracy*, Washington DC Brookings Institution's
5. J.E Anderson(1990) *Public Policy Making*, Boston Houghton Mifflin.
6. L.Sharkansky (ed)(1970)*Policy Analysis in Political Science*, Chicago Markham.
7. M.Derthick(1979) *Policy Making for Social Security*, Washington D.C Brookings Institutions.
8. P.H Appleby(1957)*Policy and Administration*, Alabama, Univ. of Alabama Press.
9. P.M Giregg (ed)(1976) *Problems of Theory in Policy Analysis*, Lexington, Lexington Books .
10. R.E Goodin(1982)*Political Theory and Public Policy*, Chicago, University of Chicago press.
11. W.Dunn(1985) *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction (2nd edition)*,Englewood Cliffs NJ,Prentice Hall

3rd SEMESTER
Course No: PS: 114
HUMAN RIGHTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Course Rationale: The focus of the course is on acquainting the students with the concept and development of Human Rights as a discipline and movement at global, regional and national levels.

Programme Outcome: The paper will provide students capacity to identify issues and problems relating to the realisation of human rights, and strengthen the ability to contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems. It will enable students to understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights and demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights. It will also prepare students for careers such as, officials in the United Nations system, activists in humanitarian and policy-making non-governmental bodies in India and abroad, as journalists, or trade unionists and enable them to prepare for further independent research in the field of Human Rights.

Course Outcome: On completion of the course the learner will be able to apply the knowledge gained to address Political, Socio-Economic, Legal and Gender issues. The course will prepare the learner for responsible citizenship with awareness of Human Rights and foster respect for international obligations for peace and development.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	Concept of Human Rights: 1.1 Historical development 1.2 Three generations of Human Rights 1.3 Human rights of subordinated people 1.4 The Rights of self determination	8	0.8
Unit 2	Human Rights and the United Nations: 1.1 Charter Provisions; Universal Declaration of Human rights and the various other conventions.	8	0.8
Unit 3	Internationalisation of Human Rights: 1.1 The evolving inter-governmental Institutional structure 1.2 International protection of Human Rights 1.3 Civil, Political, Social and Economic rights.	8	0.8
Unit 4	Human Rights: 1.1 Issues relating to discrimination against women, 1.2 children another weaker sections of society	8	0.8
Unit 5	Human rights in the context of the Third world countries: 1.1 Human rights movement in North-East India 1.2 State of Human rights commission and organisation, 1.3 NGOs and NPMHR.	8	0.8

	Total	40	4
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PS 114: References

1. D.Beetham (ed)(1995) *Politics and Human Rights*, Oxford Blackwell.
2. G.Alfredsson, et, al (eds) (1992)*The Univ. Declaration of Human Rights, A Commentary*, Oslo Scandinavian Univ. Press.
3. J.A Andrews(ed)(1995) *Human Rights in Criminal Procedure, A Critical Appraisal*,Oxford, The Clarendon Press
4. J.J Waldron (ed) (1981)*Theories of Rights*, Oxford Univ. Press.
5. L.Henkin (ed)(1981) *The International Bill of Rights, The Covenants on Civil and Political Rights*, New York, Columbia Univ. Press .
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3rd SEMESTER
Course No: PS: 115
WOMEN AND POLITICS IN INDIA

Course Rationale: This paper examines theoretically and empirically issues concerning women's empowerment, women at work and the factors that contribute to women's equality and their subjection and underdevelopment especially in India. It critically dissects the relevance of feminism and the women's movement in contemporary India.

Programme Outcome: The students will be familiarised with the debates and discourses related to women's struggle for their rights. The course will also sensitise the students about contemporary gender issues.

Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course students would be able to gain awareness of and understanding of women's position in the society, women's rights and human rights ideas and frameworks including the history and implementation of United Nations Conventions and treaties concerning women in conflict situation.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	Women in contemporary society: 1.1 Trend in women's studies-issues in the Debate.	8	0.8
Unit 2	Evolution of Women's position in the society, 1.1 Women oppression with special reference to religious, caste and culture, state and legal system.	8	0.8
Unit 3	Women's struggle against oppression; 1.1 Contemporary movement for restoration of women rights in India 1.2 Issues of reservation for the women 1.3 Women and development 1.4 Current status and demand for change.	8	0.8
Unit 4	Women rights and Human Rights: 1.1 Women organisation 1.2 Women rights movement in Northeast India 1.3 Violation of women's rights 1.4 Political participation of women 1.5 Political parties and women's organisation	8	0.8
Unit 5	Role of women in conflict resolution: 1.1 Naga Mothers Association and Peace Process in Nagaland 1.2 Women and Human Rights Movement in Northeast.	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 115: References

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2. B.Nelson and N Chowdhary (ed)(1997) *Women 's and Politics Worldwide*, Delhi Oxfords Univ. press.
3. Engles F.(2010) *Origin of family and Private and the State*.Penguin
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5. G.Gantens(1976) *Feminisms and Philosophy, Perspective on Differences and Equality*, Cambridge Policy Press.
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7. Patnail L (ed) (1980) *Chains of Servitude*, New Delhi, Vikas.
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9. Lenin V.I (2004) *On the Emancipation of Women*.University Press of the Pacific
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12. M.Okin(1989) *Justice, Gender and the Family*, New York, Rouledge.
13. M.I Shanley and C Patenman(1991) *Feminist Interpretation and Political Theory*, Cambridge Polity Press 1991.
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15. N.Pagh(1992)*Women and Women's Movement in Britain1914-1959*, London Macmillan.

3rd SEMESTER
Course No: PS: 116
INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Rationale: This paper deals in detail with the origin and development of international law, its various aspects and dimensions along with its relevance in the contemporary period in the realm of Political Science and International Relations.

Programme Outcome: This course will help students to understand an international system which is based on rules and principles that govern the relationships and interactions between nations. It also unfolds a crucial framework for promoting peaceful relations between states, resolving disputes, protecting human rights, global health issues, promoting economic development, and ensuring environmental protection.

Course Outcome: Learning International Law will provide learners the nuances of justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law. This course will give an understanding about international courts, tribunals and multilateral treaties provided by the international bodies. And it will also unfold the major principles of international relations, from sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	1.1 Origin and Development of International law: 1.2 Nature and basis of International law (contribution of Hugo Grotius)	8	0.8
Unit	Contemporary International law: 1.1 Scope and Sources of Modern International Law 1.2 The New World Legal Order, 1.3 Relationship and difference between International Law and Municipal Law.	8	0.8
Unit 3	1.1 Codification and progressive Development of International Law 1.2 International Law and Economic Development: The Third World concerns.	8	0.8
Unit 4	International legal Principles 1.1 recognition 1.2 Jurisdiction 1.3 Diplomatic immunities and privileges.	8	0.8
Unit 5	Crimes against humanity and provision of International Law 1.1 Pacific settlement of International disputes, 1.2 International Environmental Regulations’.	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 116: References

1. Chandrs S(1985)Law of Sea Mittal Publications New Delhi.
2. -----(1983)International law Oxford IBH Co.Kolkata 1983.
3. _____(1972)Introduction to International Law_____ London .
4. Dore I.Isaak(1984) International Law and Superpowers: Normative Order in a Divided World
5. H.R Siago(1970) New States and International law.
6. K. Deutch and S. Holliman (ed)(1955) The Relevance of International Law, Oxford, The Clarendon Press.
7. J.F Williams Aspects of Modern International Law, New York , Oxford Univ.Press
8. J.Stone(1951) Legal Controls of international Conflict .New York Rinehart and Company.
9. R.Higgins(1963) Development of International law through the Political Organisations of United Nations.
10. S. D Bailey(1972)Prohibitions and Restraints in War, London and New York, Oxford Univ. Press.
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12. W.Friedman(1961) The Changing Structure of International Law, vakil F and Simens Bombay.

4th SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS 117
CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY- MAJOR ISSUES

Course Rationale: The purpose of the paper is to identify the trends within political theory after its revival and the future of these trends for larger political theorizing. Each of these themes is to be critically examined not only to establish continuity and change with political theories but also to identify their continuity and relevance in contemporary times.

Programme Outcome: The objective of the course is to look at the different debates emerging in political theory. This course will analyse different ideology and their critics. Students will be equipped with theoretical foundations to deal with major issues in political theory. This course aims to study the contemporary politics and society which need to be egalitarian and just. The objective is to take students out from the veil of ignorance and make them an independent critical mind.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- ❖ Understand the dichotomy of facts and values with traveling in trans-empirical world of political theory.
- ❖ Critically analyse the debates on ideology and its relevance in contemporary society and the decline of political theory.
- ❖ Examine rationalism and conservatism prevailing in the contemporary modern society.
- ❖ Explain the sociology of knowledge and planned society and its critics.
- ❖ Understand the most important concepts of contemporary time that is theory of justice.
- ❖ Develop an outlook to view the world critically, independently and impartially.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	Political Theory 1.1 Meaning – 1.2 Traditional & Modern 1.2 Empiricism 1.3 Trans-Empiricism 1.4 Issues of Values and Facts	8	0.8
Unit 2	Theory and Ideology 2.1 Meaning of Ideology 2.2 Debates on end of ideology –Daniel Bell & Fukuyama 2.3 Decline of Political Theory	8	0.8
Unit 3	Michael Oakeshott: 3.1. Rationalism in Oakeshott's view	8	0.8

	3.2. As a critique of Rationalism 3.3 Philosopher of Conservatism.		
Unit 4	Karl Mannheim: 4.1. Sociology of Knowledge: 4.2.Critical review of Karl Mannheim - His planned society.	8	0.8
Unit 5	John Rawls: 5.1. Theory of Justice: 5.2. Veil of Ignorance 5.3. Principle of Justice	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 117:References

1. A. de Crespigny and K. Minogue (eds)(1975) *Contemporary Political Thinkers*, London,
2. Bhikhu Parekh (ed)(2000) *Rethinking Multiculturalism. Cultural Diversity and Political Theory* Palgrave New York
3. B. Parekh,(1982) *Contemporary Thinkers*, Oxford Martin Robertson.
4. Catriona Mckinnon (ed)(2009) *Issues in Political Theory* .OUP
5. Colin Farrelly (ed) (2007)*Contemporary Political Theory A Reader* , Sage Publications
6. David Boucher & Paul Kelly (eds)(2009) *Political Thinkers- From Socrates to the Present*(Second edition), Oxford University Press
7. Daniel Bell (ed), (1962)*The End of Ideology, On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties with "The Resumption of History in the New Century"*. Harvard University Press
8. Fukuyama Francis (ed)(2014)*Political Order and Political Decay: From the Industrial Revolution to the Globalisation of Democracy*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux Publishing Company. New York
9. Fukuyama Francis (ed),(2006) *The End of History and the Last Man*. Free Press, New York
10. Fukuyama Francis & Patricia L.Maclachlan (eds)(2004), *State Building: Governance and World Order in the 21st Century* (2004). Cornwell University Press
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14. P.Franco (ed)(1990) *The Political Philosophy of Michael Oakshott* New Haven CT, Yale Univ. Press
15. Paul Schumaker (ed) (2010)*The Political Theory Reader*, Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
16. R.Grant, Oakshott, (1990)*Philosophical Politics*, London Longman.
17. Robert H. Coombs,(1966) *Karl Mannheim Epistemology and the Sociology of Knowledge*, Blackwell Publishing. The Sociological Quarterly
18. S.P.Verma (ed)(1999) *Modern Political Theory*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
19. W.H Grenleaf (1966) *Oakshotts Philosophical Politics*, London Longman.

4th SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS 118
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Rationale: This paper explains the various approaches to the study of Political Sociology. It proposes to introduce concepts like political culture, nature of power and authority, the role of the elite and the process of social change with reference to India. The course explains and analyses the social, economic and cultural determinants of the political processes in India.

Programme Outcome: The course will analyse the social bases of politics and politisation of social phenomena to understand and interpret the impact of society on politics and politics on society.

Course Outcome: The students will acquire the ability to understand the socio-political reality and issues in the areas of both Political Science and Sociology and develop a sociological insight in understanding the dynamics of Indian Politics.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	Political Sociology: 1.1 Evolution , Meaning and Scope; 1.2 Major approaches to the study of Political Sociology: Systems Approach, Marxist Approach	8	0.8
Unit 2	2.1 Power 2.2 Authority 2.3 Legitimacy	8	0.8
Unit 3	Social Stratification: 3.1 Meaning and Nature 3.2 Caste, Class and Gender 3.2 Elite Theory: Mosca, R.Mitchels & Pareto	8	0.8
Unit 4	4.1 Political Socialisation: Concept, Nature and Agents of Political Socialisation 4.2 Political Culture : Concept, Nature and Classification 4.3 Political Communication	8	0.8
Unit 5	Political Participation: 5.1 Concept 5.2 Nature and Determinants 5.3 Political Parties and Pressure Groups	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 118: References

1. Asraf, Ali and Sharma, L.N.,(1983), (2007 reprint), *Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics*. Universities Press, Hyderabad.
2. Bottommore, Tom, (1979) (1994 reprint), *Political Sociology*. B.I. Publications, Bombay.
3. D.Sheth, (1999)"Caste and Class:Social Reality and Political Representation" in V.A.Pai Panandikar and A.Nandy (eds.), *Contemporary India*, Delhi, Tata McGraw-Hill.
4. Easton, David(2000) *The Political System*, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta
5. Faulks Keith(1999) *Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction*, (Edinburgh University Press.
6. G.A. Almond, and S. Verba(1963) *The Civic Culture*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press
7. Giddens, Anthony, (1971),(1992 Indian edn.), *Capitalism and modern social theory: an analysis of the writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber*. Cambridge University Press, Foundation Books, New Delhi.
8. Gupta, Dipankar (ed),(1997) *Social Stratification*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
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16. S. Bayly(1999)*Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
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18. Sharma, K.L., (1994)(2002 reprint), *Social Stratification and Mobility*. Rawat Publication, Mumbai.

4th SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS-119
WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY AND FEDERAL SYSTEMS IN INDIA

Course Rationale: This paper deals with the nature, structure and function of the parliamentary and federal systems in India, its relevance, strengths and constraints. The paper provides for study tour for the students offering this course in order to acquaint them with the working and the functioning of the parliamentary and federal institutions in India.

Programme Outcome: The programme will appraise the evolution of democratic institutions in India and will enable students to understand the functioning of the party system and democratic institutions. Further, students will understand the major debates in centre-state relations and exposes them to the discourse on the strength and constraints of Indian democracy.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course the students will be acquainted with the political system of India. They will understand the making of the constitution of India and the basic ideal and objectives of the constitution of India. They will learn the main institutions of Indian Political System and will also be familiarised with the contemporary India's political issues.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks=70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	Evolution of Democratic Institutions in India 1.1 Evolution of Parliamentary Democracy in Colonial India 1.2 Evolution of Federal Polity 1.3 Determinants of Indian Democracy and Federalism	8	0.8
Unit 2	Processes of working of Indian Democracy and Party System 2.1 Political Parties , Pressure Groups & Civil Society	8	0.8
Unit 3	Functioning of Democratic Institutions: 3.1 Legislature 3.2 Executive 3.3 Judiciary	8	0.8
Unit 4	Working of Indian Federalism 4.1 Centre- State Relations 4.2 Areas of Conflict & Cooperation(Legislative, Administrative & Financial)	8	0.8

Unit 5	Strengths & Constraints of Indian Democracy 5.1 Appointment of Governors 5.2 Coalitional Politics 5.3 Management of Internal Security- Maoism, Terrorism & Communal Violence	8	0.8
Total		40	4

*The students have to visit several places in India to study how Federal System and Parliamentary Democracy are operating in India and its State.

PS 119: References

1. Baxi U(1990) *Political Justice, Legislative Reservation for Schedule Castes and Social Change*, Madras Univ.
2. Bayly Susan(2001)*Caste Society and Politics in India from the 18th Century to the Modern age*, Cambridge Univ.Press.
3. Bardhan P(1999)*The Political Economy of Development in India*, OUP
4. F.Frankel(1971) *India's Green Revolution: Economic Gains and Political Costs* Princeton NJ, Princeton Univ.Press.
5. J Ahuwalia and I.M.D(1998) *India's Economic Reforms and Development*, Delhi, Oxford Univ.Press .
6. J.Brown(1985) *Modern India: The Origins of an Asian Democracy*, Delhi Oxford Univ. Press .
7. N.Chandhoke(1999) *Beyond Secularism: The Rights of Religious Minorities*, Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press.
8. R Baird(1981) (ed) *Religion in Modern India*, New Delhi Manohar.
9. R.Jeffery and P Jeffery(1997) *Population, Gender and Politics Demographic Change in Rural North India*, Cambridge, Univ.Press.
10. S. Bose and A Jalal(1997) (ed) *Nationalism, Democracy and Development State and Politics in India*. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press .
11. T.Byres(1998) (ed) *The Indian Economy: Major Debates since Independence* ,Delhi, Oxford Univ.Press.

4TH SEMESTER
COURSE NO PS 120
FOREIGN POLICY OF MAJOR POWERS

Course Rationale: The paper aims at acquainting the students with the foreign policy of the contemporary powers like US, China, Japan and Russia and its relevance for and impact on world politics.

Programme Outcome: We live in a complex and transforming global order where the rapidly changing beliefs, norms, regimes and orders are being pushed to an extent so as to test their limits. World's major powers are trying to drag the balance of power to their sides to change the world order. The way major powers are analyzed and scrutinized in the contemporary international relations indicates an underlying churning in global order. Each major power is trying to protect their global turf. The objective is to make students understand the great game of major powers in international relations. The primary aim is to understand that there is no generalization in foreign policy but it is response. The objective of the course is to make students critically understand the shifts in foreign policy of major powers. This paper will therefore reflect upon the theoretical insights of global order and study in depth the behavior, pattern and large array of activities conducted by the major powers such as United States of America, Russia, Japan and China in relations to India and the world.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- ❖ Understand the contemporary international relations and factor the diplomatic maneuvers of major powers
- ❖ Develop an independent understanding of the complex international events of the world and prepare for the future challenges.
- ❖ Understand the United States of America in the Cold war and post cold war period.
- ❖ Examine the United States of America's approach and policy towards European Union, South Asia, India and Pakistan and West Asia.
- ❖ Critically analyse and scrutinize United States of America in the contemporary international relations.
- ❖ Explain the factors influencing and determining the foreign policy of China, Japan and Russia in contemporary international relations.
- ❖ Develop an independent worldview and analytical skill to understand the international relations.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
SL.NO	COURSE CONTENT	NO OF CONTACT HOURS	NO OF CREDIT
Unit 1	US in International Politics: Issues and Challenges 1.1 Cold War 1.2 Post Cold War Period	8	0.8

Unit 2	US Foreign Policy towards: 2.1 South Asia 2.2 India and Pakistan 2.3 West Asia 2.4 European Union	8	0.8
Unit 3	China's Foreign Policy: 3.1 Determinants 3.2 Changing International Position 3.3 China and US.	8	0.8
Unit 4	Foreign Policy of Japan 4.1 Determinants: 4.2 Japan and India 4.3 Japan and US 4.4 Japan and South East Asia	8	0.8
Unit 5	Foreign Policy of Russia: 5.1 Foreign Policy during the Soviet Union 5.2 Russia in Post Cold War Period: Challenges and Opportunities 5.3 Russia and India.	8	0.8
Total		40	4

PS 120: References

1. C.Hill(2001) *Changing Politics of Foreign Policy*, Hampshire, Macmillan.
2. Chari, P.R. & Suba Chandran(2003) *Terrorism Post 9/11: An Indian Perspective*. Manohar.
3. Cohen, Stephen P(2002) *India: Emerging Power*. Brookings Institution Press.
4. D. Campbell(1992)*United States Foreign Policy and the Politics of Identity*, Minneapolis, Univ. of Minnesota Press.
5. F.R Dulles(1972) *American Foreign Policy towards Communist China*, New York Crowell.
6. G.Chan(1999) *Chinese Perspective in International Relations*, New Zealand Macmillan Univ.Press.
7. G.E Kennan(1951) *American Diplomacy 1900-1950* , Chicago Univ.press.
8. Haynes, Jeffrey(2005) *Comparative Politics in a Globalising World*. Polity Press Malden.USA
9. H.G Morgenthau(1951) *In Defence of the National Interest*, New York, Knopf.
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11. J. Frankel(1963) *Making of Foreign Policy*, London Oxford Univ.Press.
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23. R.E Kenel and A.V Kozhemiakin(1997) *The Foreign Policy of Russian Federation*, London, Macmillan.
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25. R.G Sutter(1996)*Shaping Chinas Future in world Affairs, the Role of the US*, Boulder Colorado, West View.
26. Tharoor Shashi(2003) *Nehru :The Invention of India*. Penguin/Viking, New Delhi
27. Varshney,Ashutosh (2014).*Battles Half Won: India's Probable Democracy*.Penguin
28. Wilkinson,Rorden (eds).(2005)*The Global Governance: Reader*. Routledge, UK.

LIBERAL POLITICAL THEORY

Course rationale: The paper examines the origin and genesis of liberal political theory by highlighting its different streams and traditions.

Programme Outcome: The world we live in is dominated by liberal political and economic order. Liberal political theory is based on moral argument of an individual right to life, liberty and property. The objective of this course is to understand the rise and growth of liberalism and the contribution of renaissance to it. The aim is to critically examine the intervention of philosophical radicals like Bentham and Mill and new theoretical paradigm of utilitarianism. This course will examine the revision of liberalism and contemporary liberalism. This will also look into the recent critic of liberalism from communitarians, post-modernist, feminists and contemporary Marxists. The aim of this course is to make students understand the theory and test it in the living world that is having primarily liberal political order.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- ❖ Understand the theoretical paradigm so as to test in the contemporary global liberal political order.
- ❖ Explain the historicity and rise and growth of liberalism and analyse the renaissance movement and its contribution to the growth of liberalism.
- ❖ Examine the interventions of Utilitarianism and its proponents such as Bentham and Mill, Smith and Ricardo.
- ❖ Understand how liberalism has been revised to meet the challenges of new requirements.
- ❖ Explain the critics of liberalism that is communitarians, post-modernists, feminists and Marxists.
- ❖ Develop a critical outlook to view the most dominant theory in the contemporary world.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of contact hours	No of credit
Unit 1	Meaning of Liberalism- 1.1 Rise and Growth, 1.2 Role of Renaissance Movement to help growth of liberalism.	8	0.8
Unit 2	Philosophical Radicals: 1.1 Bentham and Classical Utilitarians 1.2 Economic Basis of Yearly Liberalism: Smith and Ricardo.	8	0.8
Unit 3	Revision of Liberalism 1.1 Negative and Positive	8	0.8
Unit 4	Contemporary Liberalism.	8	0.8

Unit 5	Recent Critics of Liberalism: 1.1 Communitarians, 1.2 Post Modernist Feminists Marxist.	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 121 : References

1. A. Arblaster (1984) *The Rise and Decline of Western Liberalism*, Oxford, Blackwell,
2. B. Barry (1973) *The Liberal Theory of Justice*, Oxford, the Clarendon Press.
3. E. Barker (1950) *Political Thought in England from Herbert Spencer to the Present day*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press .
4. E. Halvey (1956) *Growth of Philosophical Radicalism*, London, Faber.
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12. N. Daniels (ed) (1975) *Reading Rawls*, New York, Basic Books.
13. S. Collini (1977) *Liberalism and Sociology*, Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press.
14. W.L. Davidson (1957) *Political Thought in England, The Utilitarian's from Bentham to Mill*, Oxford, Oxford Univ. Press.

POLITICS OF SOUTH ASIA (OPTIONAL)

Course rationale: This paper studies the major political systems-their origins, evolution and nature in South Asia in comparative perspectives. Further the paper will make the students aware about the contemporary issues and challenges faced by the region and its impact on the polity, society, economy and security of South Asia in particular and the world in general.

Programme Outcome: This paper will introduce students the region's similar past, a long movement for independence and state formation, and their challenges and prospects in the post-colonial period. It also aims to uncover various trajectories of its history and politics, and its role in the wider arena of global politics. The course would also highlight the inter-regional and intra-regional interactions, in terms of politics, economics and cultural spheres which are evolving over the years.

Course Outcome: The course would acquaint the students to the region's geo-politics and historical background from a comparative perspective. It familiarizes students with the different types of political systems like democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy and military rule. The course will also enable students to understand regional integration mechanisms such as SAARC, BIMSTEC, and their role in forging economic relations.

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of contact hours	No of credit
Unit 1	Geo-Political features importance 1.1 Impact of Western imperialism, 1.2 National Movement (India and Bangladesh) 1.3 Major Power and South Asian region, 1.4 SAARC 1.5 Impact of globalization.	8	0.8
Unit 2	Bhutan: 2.1 Land and people 2.2 Tradition institutions 2.3 Buddhism in Bhutanese Politics 2.4 Political Modernization 2.5 The present political system and the role of the king _____	8	0.8
Unit 3	Nepal: 3.1 Land and people monarchy 3.2 Democratic experiment during 1951-60. 3.3 Working of Panchayat democracy 3.4 Introduction of parliamentary democracy and its working 3.5 Political parties, pressure groups and ethnic	8	0.8

	problems 3.5 Communist insurgency.		
Unit 4	Pakistan: 4.1 Emergence of Pakistan 4.2 Crisis of Leadership 4.3 Rise of Military dictatorship 4.4 Basic democracy (1962-71) 4.5 Movement for restoration of democracy 4.6 Religious fundamentalism 4.7 Political parties/system.	8	0.8
Unit 5	Bangladesh: 5.1 Movement for autonomy 5.2 Liberation war and emergence of Bangladesh 5.3 Military rule and working of parliamentary Democracy 5.4 Political parties 5.5 Ethnic problem, 5.6 Economic development and Foreign Policy.	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 122: References

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4. K. Bahadur(1998) *Democracy in Pakistan, Crisis and Conflicts*, New Delhi, Har Anand
5. M. Chadda(2000) *Building Democracy in South Asia, India, Nepal ,Pakistan*, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Reinner.
6. S.P Cohen(1990) *The State in Bangladesh ; the extension of a Weak State*” in S.K Mitra(ed) *The Post-Colonial State in Asia: Dialects of Politics and Culture*, London Harvester Wheat sheaf.
7. S.U Kodikara (1993)(ed) *External Compulsion of South Asian politics*. New Delhi, Sage
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9. U.Phadnis & R. Ganguli(2000) *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*, New Delhi, Sage.
10. V.D Chopra (ed) (1994) *Religious Fundamentalism in Asia*, Delhi, Gyan Publishers.
11. R.Rais(1997) *State, Society and Democratic Change in Pakistan*, Oxford, Oxford Univ.Press .
12. R.W Stern(2001) *Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia, dominant classes and Political outcomes in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh*, New Delhi, India research Press .

Indian Political Thinkers (Both Ancient and Modern) (OPTIONAL)

Course rationale: The purpose of the paper is to familiarise the students with the ideas and thoughts of some select Indian political thinkers who continue to dominate the thought processes in the contemporary period.

Programme Outcome: India has been land of the oldest civilization and mother of many contemporary ideas which governs the world. The ancient India gave the world many thoughts which have not lost its relevance yet. This is the reason India was holding the prestigious status of Vishwa-Guru in ancient time. The objective of the course is to make students understand the political thinkers and their thought from India. The objective is to have interface with ancient and modern political thinkers and their relevance in contemporary world. The aim is to travel through the thoughts of Buddha, Kautilya to Gandhi and Ambedkar and others.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course and having completed the essential reading and activities students should be able to:

- ❖ Examine the ancient thinkers like Buddha, Manu and Kautilya and their thoughts and its relevance in contemporary time.
- ❖ Understand the Modern social and cultural reformers such as Rammohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda and their thoughts which paved the way for the contemporary India.
- ❖ Explain the architect of India that is Bharat like Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru who led the Indian freedom struggle.
- ❖ Assess the contributions Ambedkar, Lohia and Jayprakash to make modern India a just, democratic and socially equal society.
- ❖ Critically examine the contributions of Marxists, Left and feminists to bridge the gap between bourgeoisie and proletariats.
- ❖ Develop an independent mind to look at everything from Indian perspectives and come out of eurocentrism.
- ❖

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of Contact Hours	No of Credit
Unit 1	Ancient Political Thinkers: Manu and Kautilya	8	0.8
Unit 2	Modern Social and Cultural Reformers: Raja Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekanand.	8	0.8
Unit 3	Political Thoughts of Gokhale, Gandhi and Nehru	8	0.8
Unit 4	Contributions of Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohia and J.P Narain	8	0.8
Unit 5	Contribution of the Left and Marxist Political Thinkers – Ranade and Others		

Total	40	4
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PS 123:References

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2. A.R Desai(1954)The Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay popular
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7. D.G Karve & D.V(1966) Ambedkar,Speeches and writings of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.
8. D.P Roy(1989) Leftist Politics in India: M,N Roy and the Radical Democratic party,Calcutta Minerua.
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11. K.N Kadam(1992) (ed) Dr.B.R Ambedkar, New Delhi,Sage
12. M.J Kanetkar(1935)Tilak and Gandhi:A Comparative Study,Nagpur.
13. N.R(1975) (ed) Raja Rammohan Roy: A Bi-centenary, Calcutta, Asiatic Society.
14. R.J Casliman(1975) The Myth of Lokmanya Tilak and Mass Politics in Mahashtra, Berkeley Univ. of California Press.
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16. S.Gosh(1973) The Renaissance to Militant nationalism, Bombay Allied Publishers.
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DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

Course rationale: The paper deals with the changing dynamics and the shifting dimensions of development administration in India with focus on changes and challenges in the age of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

Programme Outcome: The students will understand the basic concepts, origin and principles of development administration

The students will be able to understand the role and importance of administration in the development process

The students will be familiarised with the change and challenges to development administration in the age of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation

Course Outcome: On completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the concept of development administration and the challenges to Development Administration in the age of liberalisation privatisation and globalisation

Total Credits = 4		Total Marks = 100	
Total Contact Hours = 40		Internal Marks = 30	
		External Marks = 70	
UNIT	COURSE CONTENT	No of contact hours	No of credit
Unit 1	Development administration, 1.1 Meaning, 1.2 Nature and Scope.	8	0.8
Unit 2	Concept of Welfare Administration: 1.1 Welfare administration for schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes 1.2 Women in India, 1.3 Poverty, Alleviation, Programmes and evaluation.	8	0.8
Unit 3	Planning in India- 1.1 Process of Planning, 1.2 Role of Planning Commission, 1.3 National, development Council: 1.4 Decentralisation of Planning, 1.5 District Planning	8	0.8
Unit 4	Public sector in India- 1.1 Management and Problems of Public Enterprises 1.2 Economic reforms and Public Sector undertakings.	8	0.8
Unit 5	Citizen and administration: 1.1 Redressal of Citizen's grievances, 1.2 Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.	8	0.8
	Total	40	4

PS 124: References

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