UNIVERSITY OF KERALA

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS FOR AFFILIATED COLLEGES
2019

SEMESTER I

CORE PAPERS

POL C-1-1. Modern Western Political Thought
POL C-1-2. State and Society in Kerala
POL C-1-3. Indian Government & Politics

ELECTIVES

POL E-1-1. U.N & World Peace
POL E-1-2. Public Policy Analysis
POL E-1-3. Political Theory: Marxian Tradition
POL E-1-4. Financial Administration

SEMESTER II

CORE PAPERS

POL C-2-1. Comparative Politics
POL C-2-2. Theories and Concepts of Public Administration
POL C-2-3. Theories and Concepts of International Politics

ELECTIVES

POL E-2-1. Politics of Social Justice in India
POL E-2-2. Contemporary West Asian Politics
POL E-2-4. Gender Politics
POL E-2-5. Theories of Democracy
SEMESTER III

CORE PAPERS

POL C-3-1. Research Methods in Political Studies
POL C-3-2. Contemporary Political Theory
POL C-3-3. Issues in Indian Politics

ELECTIVE

POL E-3-1. Human Rights in India
POL E-3-2. India’s Foreign Policy
POL E-3-3. Development Administration and Rural Development
POL E-3-4. Comparative Federalism

SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPERS

POL C-4-1. Indian Political Thought
POL C-4-2. Environment, Development and Politics
POL C-4-3. Issues in International Politics

ELECTIVES

POL E-4-1. New Social Movements
POL E-4-2. International Political Economy
POL E-4-3. Indian Administration
POL E-4-4. Politics of Globalization
POL E-4-5. Politics of South Asia
SEMESTER: I (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-1-1
COURSE TITLE: MODERN WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
Western political thought has a foundational role in the evolution of the discipline in its current form. The course aims at making students familiar with the foundational ideas and thinkers in Western political thought.

OBJECTIVES:
The course should familiarise the students with the classics in political philosophy. Students should gain interest and ability to read and interpret the works of classical thinkers along with the context in which they have written.
The course has the prime objective of enabling the student to realise the manner in which the ideas of these thinkers influenced the development of the discipline and their significance in modern human history.
Students should also be made to explore how ideas of thinkers translate into the political practice in the form of institutions and political action.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Origin and Context of Modern Political Thought

UNIT II. Social Contract Tradition
Hobbes: Political Absolutism.
Locke: Double Contract, Political Obligation.

UNIT III. Utilitarianism
Bentham: Quantitative Utilitarianism.
Democracy and Representative Government.
UNIT IV. Idealistic and Conservative Tradition

Immanuel Kant: Critique of Pure Reason.


Edmund Burke: Modern Conservatism, Critique of French Revolution.

UNIT V. Marxian Tradition

Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism,

Critique of Political Economy, Theory of Alienation.

Lenin: Theory of Imperialism, Vanguard role of the Party

Reading list

Boston, Brill.
Boucher David and Paul Kelly (eds.) (2003) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present,
OUP.
Brian Nelson R. (2013) Western Political Thoughts: From Socrates to the Age of Ideology
Pearson.
Cohen Martin (2001) Political Philosophy: From Plato to Mao,
London, Pluto.
Ebenstein William and Alan O. Ebenstein (1991) Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present,
Worth, Harcourt College Publishers.
Oxford, OUP.
Haywood Andrew (2004) Political Theory: An Introduction,
London, Palgrave Macmillan.
Matravers Derek and John Pike (eds.) (2003) Debates in Contemporary Philosophy
Miskelly Matthew and Jaime Noce (eds.) (2002) Political Theories for Students,
Farmington Hills: Gale Group Inc.
Plant Raymond (1991) Modern Political Thought,
London, Blackwell.
Sabine G.H. (1968) A History of Political Theory,
New Delhi, Oxford.
Schmitt Carl (1996) The Leviathan in the State Theory of Thomas Hobbes,
Greenwood Press.
Simmons John (1992) The Lockean Theory of Rights,
Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
Sparks Chris and Stuart Isaacs (2004) Political Theorists in Context,
Princeton University Press.
White Michael J. (2003) Political Philosophy: An Historical Introduction,
One World Publications.
AIM:
The course aims at enabling the student to have a deep knowledge of the history and politics of Kerala.

OBJECTIVES:
The student should develop a keen interest in the history and politics of modern Kerala. It is expected that it will enable the student to analyse the politics of her immediate surroundings.
The course should prompt the student to explore the diverse debates about the development trajectory followed by Kerala.
The course should enable the student to go through the works of political thinkers and reformers who has contributed to the emergence of the present day Kerala society.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT. I. Historical Background

Traditional Society, Economy and Power structure
Impact of Colonialism

UNIT. II. Political Movements

Malayali Memorial
Press Freedom (Swadeshabhiman Ramakrishna Pillai)
Civil Rights Movement
Struggle for Responsible Government in Travancore and Cochin
National Movement in Malabar
Peasant and Trade Union Movements
Socialist and Communist Movements
UNIT III. Institutions and the Democratic Process

Movement for Aikya Keralam
Nationality Question and Class-Caste Analysis of E M S Namboothiripad
Evolution of Legislature, Executive and Civil Service
Land Reforms and socio-economic changes
Kerala Model of Development
Panchayat Raj experiment and People’s Planning

UNIT IV. Issues in State Politics

Coalition Politics
Interest groups and Pressure Groups
Marginalisation and Social Exclusion: Women, Dalit, Adivasi and Environmental Movements.

UNIT V. Disquieting Trends in Kerala Politics

Communalism/Casteism
Mafia politics
Corruption

Reading List


Sreedhara Menon (1993) *Kerala Charithram (Mal)*, Kottayam, SPSS.


SEMESTER : I (CORE)
COURSE CODE : POL C-1-3
COURSE TITLE : INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
CREDITS : 4

AIM:
Teaching politics in a country has to be grounded in understanding and analysis of politics of the country concerned. Thus, this paper seeks to introduce students the key institutions and processes of governance in India.

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

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Ideological Base of Indian Constitution
   Constituent Assembly: Nature of Constitutional debate
   Preamble: Philosophy – Significance, Basic Structure Doctrine

UNIT II. Rights and Judicial Intervention
   Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy- Political and Jurisprudential Dimensions- Fundamental Duties

UNIT III. Rule Making Process and Federal Process
   Structure and Process: Legislature, Executive, Amendment procedure
   Nature of Federation – Constitutional Provisions – Contentious Areas (Article 202,256, 257, 352, 356, 360) and issues in Centre- State Relations –Issues of state autonomy
   Committees on Centre State Relations.
   Changing nature of Centre State relations in the context of Globalisation
UNIT IV. Judicial Process in India

Structure of the Judiciary

Judiciary and Social change: Problems and Prospects- Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, PIL, Independent v/s Committed Judiciary, Judicial Reforms

UNIT V. Grass roots Level Democracy

Constitutional Provisions – 73rd and 74th Amendments- Participatory Democracy

Reading List


Kaviraj Sudipta (1997) Politics in India, Calcutta, OUP.


Omvedt Gail (2007) Dalit Politics and Democratic Revolution, New Delhi, OUP.


Verma and Kusum (eds.) (2000) Fifty Years of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, Oxford.
SEMESTER: I (ELECTIVE)  
COURSE CODE: POL E-1-1  
COURSE TITLE: UN AND WORLD PEACE  
CREDITS: 4

**AIM:**  
The course aims at giving the students a vibrant and critical understanding about the United Nations Organisations. Within this larger objective, it precisely focuses on the functioning of the UN as an agency to maintain international peace and security and scope for its reforms.

**OBJECTIVES:**  
It facilitates them to understand the functioning of the UN as an agency to maintain international peace and security. It also helps the students to critically evaluate the contribution of the UN in the political, economic and social sphere. Role of UN in protecting human rights and need to restructure it in the context of changing world power structure.

**COURSE CONTENT:**

**UNIT I. Emergence of UN**
- Understanding International Power equations at the End of World War II
- UN and Postcolonial States
- UN and the Cold War Politics

**UNIT II. International Peace and Security**
- UN and Collective Security
- UN Peace keeping operations: Case Study of Kosovo, Kashmir and Iraq
- Disarmament and Arms Control (WMD)

**UNIT III. UN and Social Development**
- Women, Children, Disabled, Refugees, Migrant Workers
- UN and Global environmental regime
- Development: FAO, WHO
UNIT IV. UN and Human Rights

UDHR: Relevance

UN Organisations for the protection of Human Rights

International Criminal Court

UNIT V. Restructuring the UN

UN and the Global South, India’s Admission to the UN Security Council

UN and Global Governance

Reading List

Hennessy M. A. and McKercher B. J. C. (2003) War in the Twentieth Century; Reflections at Century’s End, Preger.Westport,
SEMESTER: I (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-1-2
COURSE TITLE: PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS
CREDITS: 4

AIMS:
To understand the theories and concepts of Public Policy
To analyse the major approaches, stages and actors of Public Policy
To examine the Education, Health, Environmental and Social Welfare Policies of India

OBJECTIVES:
This paper would help us to understand the approaches and theories of Public Policy. Contributions made by various thinkers are also included in this paper. Besides, the stages and actors involved in the policy process are also considered for having better awareness on Public Policy. Policy Analysis in Indian context is also made in this paper.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Nature, Scope, and Importance of Public Policy

UNIT II. Major Approaches to the Study of Public Policy

UNIT III. Stages of Public Policy
Policy Initiation; Policy Deliberation and Policy Making, Agencies for Public Policy Making, Policy Evaluation, Monitoring and feedback

UNIT IV. Major Actors in Public Policy Making
Legislature and Executive –Bureaucracy-media-Political Parties-Interest Groups-NGOs

UNIT V. Public Policy and Indian Society
Education policy –Environmental Policy- Health Policy-Social Welfare policies in India

Reading List
Core
Cairney Paul (2011), Understanding Public Policy: Theories and Issues, Basingstoke, Palgrave
R.K. Sapru (2010), Public Policy, Art and Craft of Policy Analysis, New Delhi, PHI Learning Private Limited

Additional

Knill Christoph and Jale Tosun (2012), Public Policy: A New Introduction, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan
Michael Hill (2009), The Public Policy Process, Harlow, Longman
Moran Michael, Martin Rein and Robert E. Goodin (Eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy, Oxford, Oxford University Press
P.R. Rijal (1995), Fundamentals of Public Policy Analysis, Kathmandu, Mrs. Indira Rijal
Sahni Pardeep (1987), Public Policy, Conceptual Dimension, Allahabad, Kitab Mahal.
Stewart Joseph, Jr., David M. Hedge, James P. Lester (2007), Public Policy: An Evolutionary Approach, Stamford, Cengage Learning

Journal Article

SEMESTER: I (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-1-3
COURSE TITLE: POLITICAL THEORY: MARXIAN TRADITION
CREDITS: 4

AIMS:
The course aims at introducing the foundational ideas of Marxian thought to the students.

OBJECTIVES:
Students should develop a keen understanding of evolution of Marxist thought. They should be familiarised with the Marxian method of analysis. Key ideas of thinkers should be taken as entry points to motivate further learning and exploration.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit I. Marx and Engels: Influences on Marx
   Dialectical Materialism – Base-Superstructure analysis
   Alienation – Critique of Political Economy.

Unit II. Revolutionary Marxism
   Lenin: Theory of Imperialism, Theory of State and Party
   Mao: On Contradiction and Peasants and Revolution

Unit III. Euro-Communism
   Gyorgy Lukacs – Negative Dialectics
   Antonio Gramsci – Concept of Hegemony

Unit IV. Marxist Theories of State
   Instrumentalist View of State (Ralph Miliband)
   (Louis Althusser)
   Relative Autonomy (Nicos Poulantzas)

Unit V. Contemporary Marxism
   Frankfurt School: Herbert Marcuse and Jurgen Habermas
   Post-Marxism and Radical Democracy: Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe
Reading List

SEMESTER: I (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-1-4
COURSE TITLE: FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION
CREDITS: 4

AIMS:
To examine in general the significance, process and agencies of financial administration
To understand the fiscal policies and the budgetary system in India
To analyse the contemporary development in the taxation policies of India

OBJECTIVES:
This paper covers various dimensions of financial Administration. It explains the process and significance of financial administration, public expenditure, parliamentary committees and throws light on the recent development in taxation policies also. It also focuses on the role of Finance Commission, NITI Aayog and National Development Council in bringing out efficiency in the Financial Administration of India.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Introduction
   Nature, Scope and importance of Financial Administration
   Process and Agents in Financial Administration
   Financial Administration in the era of Globalisation

UNIT II. Dimensions of Financial Administration
   Resource mobilisation for different level of government
   Monetary and Fiscal Policies – Tax and Non tax sources
   Public borrowings, Public Debt and its management

UNIT III. Budget
   Concept of Budget-Types of Budget – Performance Budget, PPBS
   Capital Budgeting – Zero based Budgeting
   Budgetary process in India
   Accounts and Audit

UNIT IV. Control Over Public Expenditure
   Parliamentary Control over Public Expenditure
   Public Account Committee-Estimated Committee
   Committee on Public undertakings, Comptroller and Auditor General
   Role of Financial Ministry
UNIT V. Indian Public Finance
Union, State, and Local finances in India
Finance Commission
Taxation Policies in India –Recent Developments –GST
NITI Ayog
National Development Council

Reading List

Core

Panda Snehalata (1989), Financial Administration and Personnel Management in Public Enterprises, New Delhi, Mittal Publications
Prakash B.A. (ed.) (2009), The Indian Economy Since 1991, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley

Additional

Bird Richard Miller (1992), Improving Tax Administration in Developing Countries, USA, International Monetary Fund.
Chandra Prakash Bhambri (1959), Parliamentary Control over Finance in India: A Study in Financial Administration, Meerut, Jai Prakash Nath
Chen Greg G ,Dall W Forsythe,Lynne a Weikart andDaniel W Williams (2008), Budget Tools: Financial Methods in the Public Sector, USA, CQ Press
Commonwealth Secretariat (2003), Contingent Liability Management: A Study on India (Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Management Series), UK, Commonwealth Secretariat
Jalan P. K. (2004), Industrial Sector Reforms In Globalization Era, New Delhi, Sarup & Sons
Prasad K.N. (2003), Indian Economy, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers
R.K. Gupta. (Ed.), (2008), Liberalisation And Globalisation Of Indian Economy Vol# 7, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers
Rubin Irene S. (2009), The Politics of Public Budgeting: Getting and Spending, Borrowing and Balancing, USA, CQ Press
Sharan Vyuptakesh (2009), Fundamentals of Financial Management, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley
Sharma Urmila and S.K. Sharma (2002), Public Administration, New Delhi, Atlantic Publishers
Singh Hoshiar and Pankaj Singh (2011), Indian Administration, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley
Singh Hoshiar and Pradeep Sachdeva (2012), Public Administration: Theory and Practice, New Delhi, Dorling Kindersley

Journal Articles

SEMESTER: II (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-2-1
COURSE TITLE: COMPARATIVE POLITICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
The course aims at enabling student to understand the theories and concepts of comparative politics and make them understand the significance of comparative politics in the evolution and practice of the discipline.

OBJECTIVES:
The course should enable the student to appreciate the diversity of theoretical approaches in comparative politics. They should be able to locate these theories in their historical background. The course enrich the understanding of world politics and enable the students to analyse global politics more critically.

Country studies should be used as an opportunity to enhance empirical knowledge of the students.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I History and Evolution of Comparative Politics
Theories of Comparative Politics: Institutionalism and Neo-institutionalism
Structural-functionalism, Political Economy, Rational Choice Approach
Dependency and World System Theory,
Colonialism and decolonization: forms of Colonialism, anti colonial struggles and decolonization.

UNIT II. State Theory
Debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies; Post colonial state,
Welfare state; Globalisation and nation states.

UNIT III Political Regimes
Democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarian and Fascist)

UNIT IV Federalism and Political Process
Federalism- characteristics- Dual Federalism and Competitive Federalism

Federal-State Relations- Canada, India, Australia

UNIT V Actors and Processes

Electoral Systems , Political Parties and Party systems (Draw examples from France, Sri Lanka and Brazil), Interest Groups (Draw examples from USA, Poland and Russia), New Social Movements , Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Campaigns (Draw examples from Brazil, Egypt and India)

UNIT VI. Major Concepts

Constitutionalism, Polyarchy, Civic Culture, Patrimonialism, Failed State, Third Wave Democritisation, Glasnost and Perestroika, Multiculturalism.

Reading List


SEMESTER: II (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-2-2
COURSE TITLE: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
CREDITS: 4

AIMS:
To introduce the concepts and theories of Public Administration
To analyse the changes in the discipline of Public Administration in the globalised era
To understand the dimensions of contemporary governance

OBJECTIVES:
This paper stresses on providing a detailed picture on the evolution and development of Public Administration as a discipline and throws light on various theories of classical and neo–classical and modern period. This paper further emphasises on the paradigm shifts in the field of Public Administration. In addition, some innovations of contemporary governance are included for strengthening the awareness on participatory governance.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Introduction to Public Administration
Meaning; Nature, Scope and Significance of Public Administration: Evolution of Public Administration -from dichotomy to governance; Globalisation and Public Administration

UNIT II. Paradigm Shift in Public Administration

UNIT III. Theories of Administration
Scientific Management Theory (F.W. Taylor), Classical Theory (Fayol, Gullick, and Urwick),
Bureaucratic Theory (Max Weber), Human Relation Theory (Elton Mayo), Behavioural Approach (M.P Follet, Chester Bernard), Decision Making Theory (Herbert Simon), Systems Theory (Nobert Weiner)

UNIT IV. Theories of Motivation and Leadership
Abraham Maslow, Fredrick Herzberg, Victor Vroom, M C Gregor, Blake and Moutain, Rensis Likert

UNIT V. Contemporary Discourse
Good Governance, E-Governance, Right to Information, Citizens Charter, Right to Service, Social Auditing
**Reading List**

**Core**


**Additional**


Bhattacharya Mohit (2008), *New Horizons of Public Administration*, New Delhi, JNU Old Campus.


**Journal Articles**


SEMMESTER: II (CORE)

COURSE CODE: POL C-2-3

COURSE TITLE: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CREDITS: IV

AIM:
To introduce theories and concepts with an emphasis on the dynamics of power in international relations
To demonstrate how theory provides a toolkit by which international events can be explained
To assess the contributions and shortcomings of mainstream and critical International Relations theories

OBJECTIVES:
This course is intended to connect International Relations with Great Debates, both methodological and theoretical, in order to familiarize the students on major epistemological shifts in Social Sciences. The objective is to deal with both mainstream and critical theoretical persuasions in the discipline of IR and to familiarize the students with major intellectual tools available to them in analyzing global politics. A reading of original theoretical literature is mandatory for this course.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. MAJOR CONCEPTS

UNIT II. THE GREAT DEBATES IN IR THEORY
Realism V/S Idealism, Traditionalism V/S Behaviouralism, Neorealism V/S Neoliberalism, Rationalism V/S Reflectivism

UNIT III. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES
Marxist approaches in IR, World Systems theory, Dependency theory, Transnational Capitalist School
UNIT IV. CONTEMPORARY IR THEORY

International Society/English School, Social Constructivism, Postmodernism, Post-colonialism and Critical Theory

UNIT V. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO IR THEORY

Green Politics in International Relations, Feminist Theories in International Relations and Non-Western IR Theory.

Reading List

Core

Amitav Acharya and Barry Buzan (2007). Why is there No Non-Western International Relations Theory?, International Relations of the Asia-Pacific, 7 (3), pp.287-312
Columbia University Press.
Frank, Andre Gunder, “The Development of Underdevelopment”, Monthly Review,
Hedley Bull. (1989). The Emergence of a Universal International Society & The Revolt
InternationalRelations”, World Politics, 19 (1) pp. 1-20.
Method, Millennium: Journal of International Studies 12, 162-75.
Waltz, Kenneth N.(1954). Man, the State and War: A Theoretical Analysis, New York:
Additional

SEMESTER: II (ELECTIVE)

COURSE CODE: POL E-2-1

COURSE TITLE: POLITICS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE IN INDIA

CREDITS: 4

AIM:
The aim of the course is to inculcate in students the immortal value of justice. Justice, which is enshrined as an important objective of our Constitution is presented in this course along with its theoretical moorings. This course also helps the students to understand different dimensions of Social Justice by discussing specific issues.

OBJECTIVES:
The student should develop a keen interest in the core principle of Justice.
It is expected that it will enable the student to analyse the problems of social justice and its various dimensions.
The course should prompt the student to explore the diverse debates about the problems of affirmative action and issues like social exclusions.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Social Justice: Theoretical Perspective
Concept of Justice: Distributive and Procedural Justice, Deontological and Consequentialist
Theories of Justice: Aristotle, Rawls, Ambedkar, Amartya Sen
Feminist and Communitarian Critique of Justice

UNIT II. Indian Constitution and Social Justice
Fundamental Rights
Directive Principles
Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes (Arts.330-342)

UNIT III. Dimensions of Social Justice in India
Socio- Cultural, Political and Economic
Social Justice in the Post-industrial society
Globalization and Social Justice in India
State of Environmental Justice in India

UNIT IV. Social Categories and Social Exclusion
UNIT V. Affirmative Action
Affirmative Action in India- The Politics of Reservation
Decentralized Governance and Politics of Inclusion
Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusive development
Inclusive Politics-Role of Civil Society

Reading List
Baxi Upendra (1982) Introduction of Indian Legal System, Delhi, Vikas
Hasan Zoya and Ritu Menon (2005) The Diversity of Muslim Women’s Lives in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Verma and Kusm (eds.) (2000) *Fifty Years of Supreme Court of India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
SEMESTER: II (ELECTIVE)

COURSE CODE: POL E-2-2

COURSE TITLE: CONTEMPORARY WEST ASIAN POLITICS

CREDITS: 4

AIM:
To give a bird’s eye view of West Asian society polity and to explain the politics of Orientalism

To familiarize the students about major movements and regional organisations in West Asia

To discuss the international political power play in West Asia and its impacts

To trace the historical relations between India, particularly Kerala, with West Asia

OBJECTIVES:

The course is intended to discuss the socio-political configuration of West Asia, its strategic position in world politics and the politics of oil and its impact on the region. There will be specific discussion on the Orientalist perceptions on West Asia and its political consequences. Emphasis is added to Arab-Israel conflict and such regional issues and the ascendancy of the non-state actors and its implications. The course is also intended to discuss the democratisation process in the region and also the historical relations between India and West Asia. The course will give an outline of the politics in West Asia and it will be useful for further research in the area.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Society in West Asia

West Asian Society: Ethnicity-Sectarianism: Sunni/Shia divides

Islam and the West: Orientalism (Edward Said)

Islam and Nationalism in West Asia

UNIT II. Major Issues in West Asia

Geo-Strategic Significance of West Asia

Arab-Israeli Conflicts: Palestine Question-Zionism

Nuclearization in West Asia

Terrorism: Al Qaeda, IS
UNIT III. Democracy and Authoritarianism in West Asia

People’s Movements: Muslim Brotherhood

Islamic Revolution in Iran

Arab Spring-Tunisia, Egypt and Libya

UNIT IV. Regionalism and Great Powers

Major Regional Organisations: Arab League, OIC, OPEC and GCC

Regional Instability and Politics of Oil

Oil Diplomacy and Great Powers: USA, EU, RUSSIA and CHINA

UNIT V. India and West Asia

India and West Asia: Historical relations

Gulf Oil and India’s energy security

Kerala and West Asia: Nitaquat Laws and its impact

Reading List

Core:

Akthar, Naseema (2004), West Asian Politics, Authors Press, Delhi, 2 vols.
Hammer, Juliane (2009), Palestinians Born in Exile: Diaspora and the Search for a Homeland, University of Texas Press.

Additional Readings

Additional

Hiro, Dilip (1996), Dictionary of the Middle East, St-Martin’s, New York.
Semester : II (ELECTIVE)
Course Code  :  POL E-2-3
Course Title : HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Credits      :  4

AIM:

To introduce the concepts of Human Resource Management
To understand the functions and skills needed for requirement of effective HRM
To familiar with the controlling mechanism of HR

OBJECTIVES:

Scope of HRM is limitless. Any organisation whether it is public or private the most important resource is human being. So students of any discipline must possess a basic knowledge in the management of human being.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Introduction to HRM

Meaning, Scope and importance of HRM, HRD, Strategic HRM , Need and importance of HR planning, Barriers to HRP.

UNIT II. Functions of HRM

Recruitment - Selection - Placement - Training - On the job and off the job training - Performance Appraisal - Employee Welfare.

UNIT III. Skills in HRM

Decision Making - Process of effective decision making
Communication - Types of communication, Barriers to communication,
Official communication - letters, circulars, memo, order
UNIT IV. Measures of Controlling HR
  Changing concept of Employment, HR Auditing, Employee turnover, Promotion, Transfer, Demotion and Discipline.

UNIT V. Resourcing the Organisation
  The nature of Labour market, Labour demand, Changing pattern of Labour demand, Definition of talent management, Selecting and retaining talent, Talent development.

Reading List

Aswathappa K, Human Resource Management(Text& Cases),Mc GrawHill, Greater Noida, 2017
Gary Dessler & BijuVarkkey, Human Resource Management, Pearson, New Delhi, 2010
Prof. (Dr.) Shikha Kapoor, Human Resource Management( Text& Cases), Taxmann, NewDelhi,2015
P.R.N. Sinha, Indu Bala Sinha, Seema Priyadarshini Shekhar, Industrial Relations, Trade Unions and Labour Legislations: Pearson, New Delhi,2017
Piyali Ghosh and Shefali Nandan, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Mc GrawHill, Greater Noida,2017
Stephen P Robbins, Mary Coulter, Management, Pearson , New Delhi, 2008
SEMMESTER: II (ELECTIVE)

COURSE CODE: POL E-2-4

COURSE TITLE: GENDER POLITICS

CREDITS: 4

AIM:
This course will introduce students the key concepts and central issues in gender politics. It is structured around the major theories that have an impact on the way gender relations are addressed in political studies.

OBJECTIVES:
By integrating perspectives from social theory and development discourses, the course focuses on having students understand the current intellectual advances in gender politics.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Contextualising Gender
Concepts and Definitions: Sex, Gender, Transgender, Masculinity, Femininity, Patriarchy and Sexual Politics
Politics of the Body – Michel Foucault
The Gender Trouble - Judith Butler
Theories of Gender Relations - Structural functionalism, Conflict Theory
Symbolic Interactionism, Feminist theory

UNIT II. Feminism
Feminist Perceptions on Family - Personal is Political
Streams of Feminism - Liberal, Marxist and Socialist, Radical and Postmodern
Three Waves of Feminism, The Public-Private distinction
Eco-feminism, Nature-Culture Dichotomy

UNIT III. Gender and Development
Basic Concepts - Gender Analysis, Gender Discrimination, Gender Division of Labour, Gender Equality and Equity
Gender Related Indices - Gender-related Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Women in Development (WID) Gender and Development (GAD), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Global Gender Gap Index

UNIT IV. Women Empowerment

Women Empowerment – Significance, Characteristics and Strategies
Parameters and Dimensions – Personal, Collective, Socio-cultural, Economic and Political
Women Empowerment in India - Prospects and Challenges

UNIT V. Major Issues in Gender Politics

Political Representation of Women – Gender Quota in Legislative bodies Reservation of Women in Panchayat Raj Institutions
The Women Reservation Bill
Women and the Kerala Model of Development

Reading List

Beasley, Chris (1999), What is Feminism?: An Introduction to Feminist Theory, Routledge.
Butler, Judith and Scott, Joan (eds.) (1992), Feminists Theorise the Political, Routledge.
Chopra, J.K. (1999), Gender Politics, New Delhi, Aadi Publications.
Connell, R. W. (2005), Masculinities, California, University of California Press.
Evans, Mary & Carolyn Williams (2013), Gender: The Key Concepts, Routledge.
Fausto-Sterling, A. (2008), Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality, UK.
Geert, H. Hofstede & Geert Hofstede, Willem A. Arrindell (1998), Masculinity and Femininity: The Taboo Dimension of National Cultures,
Hasan, Zoya (ed.) (2010), *Forging Identities: Gender, Communities and the State for Women*.
Menon, Nivedita (2001), *Gender and Politics in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Millet, Kate (2000), *Sexual Politics*, Urbana, University of Illinois Press.
Parpart, Jane L., M. Patricia Connelly & V. Eudine Barritteau (eds.) (2000), *Theoretical Perspectives on Gender and Development*, Ottawa, IDRC.
Stryker, Susan (2009), *Transgender History*, New York, Oxford University Press.
SEMESTER: II (ELECTIVE)

COURSE CODE: POL E-2-5

COURSE TITLE: THEORIES OF DEMOCRACY

CREDITS: 4

AIM:
Apart from developing a deep knowledge of the evolution and practice of democracy, the course should be used to drive home the idea that political concepts have genealogies rather than definitions.

OBJECTIVES:
The student should develop an indepth understanding of the history of democracy. A deep knowledge of the latest developments and practices like deliberative democracy should be developed.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Democracy - Concept and History

Democracy/Authoritarianism

The value of Democracy

UNIT II. Classical Theory of Democracy

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

John Stuart Mill

De Tocqueville

Classical Democratic Theory in Question

Democratic revisionism

UNIT III. Aggregative Democracy

The Social Choice Approach to Democracy:

UNIT IV. Deliberative Democracy

Sites and Forms of Deliberation

Public Sphere
UNIT V. Elitist, Pluralist and Participatory Democracy

UNIT VI. Democratization and Global Democracy

Problems in Democratic Theory

Reading List

Ebenstein William (1974) Modern Political Thought, Delhi, Oxford and IBH.
Huntington Samuel P. (1991), The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Press.
SEMESTER: III (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-3-1
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODS IN POLITICAL STUDIES
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
The course aims at introducing the students to methods of knowledge production in political science. The course is supposed to be of immediate help to the students in the preparation of their dissertation.

OBJECTIVES:
The course should make students aware of the complexity of knowledge production in social sciences and the philosophical debates involved.
The course should give them the ability to plan and carry out a research project with methodological clarity.
The course should train the students in the use of qualitative and quantitative methods.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Methodological Debates In Political Science
   Positivist (Behavioural) and Post positivist (Post Behavioural) Approaches.
   Question of Objectivity (Kuhn- Popper debate)
   Scientific explanation and interpretative understanding of Social Sciences.
   Qualitative vs. Quantitative research.

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

UNIT III.
   Synopsis Preparation
   Research Design: Types of Research Designs: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental. Research ethics, Plagiarism and Citation techniques.
UNIT IV Quantitative Methods

Survey Research, Preparation of questionnaire, Sampling-Types of Sampling: Probability Sampling Techniques and Non-Probability Sampling Techniques.

UNIT V Qualitative Methods

Life history approach, Interviews, Focus Group discussions, Situational Analysis, Content Analysis, Ethnography.

Reading List

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

**Credits**: 4

**Course Code**: POL C-3-2

**Course Title**: CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THEORY

**Credits**: 4

**AIM:**

The objective of the course is to introduce the latest developments in the field of political philosophy. Background knowledge in the form of an in-depth understanding of the classical, liberal and socialist traditions and familiarity with the genealogy of the major concepts will be essential for achieving the learning objectives of this course.

Key concepts of thinkers who belong to these traditions have been identified for a detailed study which will help the student to observe the evolution of concepts. Specific concepts have been mentioned to foster the habit of making an in-depth study of the concept. Instructor could use this course as an opportunity to introduce the major works of these thinkers and prompt the habit of reading original works.

**OBJECTIVES:**

Students should develop a general understanding of the major tenets of intellectual traditions like Feminism, Post Modernism, Post Colonialism, Multiculturalism, Structuralism, Communitarianism, Libertarianism, Critical Theory and Post Marxism.

It will inspire them to explore the theoretical contributions of these thinkers going beyond what is mentioned in the syllabus.

**COURSE CONTENT**

**UNIT I. Significance of Contemporary Political Theory**

Major Concepts:

- Feminism, Post modernism, Post colonialism, Multiculturalism
- Liberty (Isaiah Berlin and Charles Taylor)
- Equality and Justice (John Rawls and Amartya Sen)
- Power (Michael Foucault and Steven Lukes)
UNIT II. Theories of State and Civil Society

Hegemony (Gramsci)
Structuralism (Althusser)
Nature of the state (Miliband–Poulantzas debate)
Civil society and Public sphere (Habermas)

UNIT III. Communitarianism and Libertarianism:

Entitlement theory (Robert Nozick)
Stockholder Theory (Milton Friedman)
Communitarianism (Michel Sandel)

UNIT IV. Critical Theory: Frankfurt School

One Dimensional Man (Herbert Marcuse)
Culture Industry (Theodor Adorno)

UNIT V. Post Marxism

Radical Democracy (Ernest Laclau and Chantal Mouffe)

Reading List

Bhargava Rajeev (1998) Secularism and its Critics in India, Delhi, OUP.
Calhoun Craig J. (1996), Habermas and Public Sphere, Massachusetts, MIT.
Calhoun Craig J. et. al. (eds.) (2011), Rethinking Secularism, New York: OUP.
Cohen Jean L. and Andrew Arato (1992) Civil Society and Political Theory, Massachusetts, MIT.
Farrelly C. P. (2004), Contemporary Political Theory: A Reader, Delhi, Sage.
Harvey David (2005) A Brief History of Neoliberalism, New York, OUP.
McKinnon Catriona (2008) Issues in Political Theory, Delhi, OUP.
Semester : III (CORE)
Credits : 4
Course Code : POL C-3-3
Course Title: ISSUES IN INDIAN POLITICS
Credits : 4

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

OBJECTIVES:
This paper introduces students to key issues and debates that occupied a central place in Indian politics since India became an independent democratic republic. The Students are expected to develop a critical perspective on the actual political process of the country through a deeper analysis of the party system, electoral politics and political economy, and the extent to which this tried could address the larger issues of social justice. It then examines the politics of major social identities in Indian politics, viz, caste, class, tribe and gender.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Politics of Identities in India
Caste, Class and Gender: Domination, recognition, mobilisation and Social Justice

UNIT II. Party and Party System
Evolution and Shifts in Party System
Dominant Party System, Coalition Politics – Social and Ideological Base of Political Parties: BJP, Congress, Left Parties (CPM and CPI)
Regional Political Parties – An Overview

UNIT III. Electoral Politics
Political Participation – Electoral Behaviour- Electoral Reforms
Electoral Politics: Emerging Trends since 1990’s
UNIT IV. Major issue Areas
Secularism, Communalism, Migration, Maoism, Populism, Agrarian Crisis

UNIT V. Political Economy Development
Critique of India’s Development Experience – Economic Liberalisation and the emerging Paradigm of Development- Civil Society Movements: Dalit, Adivasi, women and Environmental Movements

Reading List

De Souza Peter, Ronald and E. Sridharan (2006) (eds.) India’s Political Parties, Delhi, Sage.
Prasad Mahendra Singh and Ranjan Subhendu Raj (eds.) (2012) *The Indian Political System*
Delhi, Pearson.
Roy Srirupa (2007) *Beyond Belief: India and the Politics of Post Colonial Nationalism*
Delhi: Permanent Black.
Delhi: Orient Longman.
Delhi, Sage.
Semester : III (ELECTIVE)
Course Code  : POL E-3-1
Course Title : HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA
Credits      : 4

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

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

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Human Rights

UNIT II. Human Rights in India

UNIT III. Instrumentalities for the Protection of Human Rights

UNIT IV. Human Rights and Social Groups
UNIT V. Human Rights and Environment


Reading List

Singh B.P (2008), Human Rights in India, Problems and Perspectives, New Delhi, Deep and Deep.
SEMESTER: III (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-3-2
COURSE TITLE: INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY
CREDITS: 4

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

OBJECTIVES:
The course envisages studying various facets of India’s Foreign Policy; The basic factors, key values and principles, goals, Non aligned movement, outlooks and strategies of India’s Foreign Policy along with the security concerns and challenges, India as an emerging power, defense and military policies, and world view of India’s foreign policy will be clarified and evaluated.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Basic Determinants of India’s Foreign Policy
   Ideology, Identity, Geo-politics and Political Economy
   Political Tradition: Role of Nehru in the making of India’s Foreign Policy
   Politics of NAM

UNIT II. Formulation of India’s Foreign Policy
   MEA, Political Parties, Ruling Class, Civil Society, Media and Public Opinion, Global Capital

UNIT III. India’s Neighborhood and Extended Neighborhood Policies
   India’s Relations with South Asia (1990 onwards) (Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal)
   India and SAARC
   India’s Look East/ Act East Policy
   India and West Asia
UNIT IV. India and Major Powers

United States, Russia

India’s Relations with China: Critical Issues

Role of India in BRICS

UNIT V. Understanding Shift in India’s Foreign Policy

India’s New Economic Policy, the impact of Neoliberal Globalisation on Indian Foreign Policy.

Understanding the evolution of India’s Nuclear Policy (Pokhran I and Pokhran II)

International Nuclear Regime and India (CTBT, NPT)

India as an emerging Power

Reading List


Edwardes, Michael (Jan., 1965), Illusion and Reality in India's Foreign Policy, *International Affairs*, Vol. 41, No. 1pp. 48-58


George, Perkovich (1999) India’s *Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation*, University of California Press, Los Angeles.


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

Kumar, Rajiv and Menon, Raja (2010) “*The Long View from Delhi: To Define the Indian Grand Strategy for Foreign Policy*,” Amazon, Academic Foundation


Mattoo, Amitabh and Jacob, Happymon (2010) *Shaping India’s Foreign Policy*, Haranand Publications, New Delhi.


Parameswaran, Prashanth (2012) “Indian Strategic Thinking Comes Of Age” *World Politics Review*.


SEMESTER: III (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-3-3
COURSE TITLE: DECENTRALISED GOVERNANCE IN INDIA
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
To introduce the concepts and theories of Decentralisation and Development Administration
To understand the constitutionalisation of decentralised governance in India
To examine the contemporary issues in decentralised governance

OBJECTIVES:
Focus is given to introductory information on Decentralisation and Development Administration
in India. Constitutional status to local self government through 73rd and 74th amendment acts will
also be covered. Both urban and rural poverty in India have been significantly considered with
special focus on poverty alleviation programmes.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Introduction
Decentralisation –Meaning and significance
Theories of Decentralisation
Development Administration -Meaning and characteristics
Decentralisation and Development Administration

UNIT II. Decentralisation in India
Role of LSGs in Decentralisation
Indian Constitution and Decentralisation- 73rd and 74th Amendments

UNIT III. Urban Governance in India
Urbanisation - issues and challenges-Social, Economical and Environmental
Urban Poverty in India
Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes

UNIT IV. Rural Governance in India
Strategies for rural development in India
Major Rural Development Programmes-Special Reference to MGNREGP
Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes

UNIT V. Decentralised Governance: Contemporary Issues
Globalisation and Decentralised Governance
Decentralised Governance: Issues and Challenges in Indian Society
Reading List

Core


Additional

B.K. Sinha and K. Gopal Iyer (2009), *Panchayati Raj and Local Governance*, Hyderabad, NIRD.
G. Palanithurai (2002), *Dynamics of New Panchayati Raj System in India (vol I to VII)*, Delhi, Concept.
G. Palanithurai (2009), *Decentralisation in India: Critical Issues from the Field*, Delhi, Concept.
Mathew Abraham (2005), *Role of Panchayats in Welfare Administration: A Study with Special Reference to Centrally Sponsored Schemes*, Delhi, Kalpaz Publications.


**Journal Articles**


SEMESTER: III (ELECTIVE)

COURSE CODE: POL E-3-4

COURSE TITLE: COMPARATIVE FEDERALISM

CREDITS: 4

AIM:

To make students aware of the history of the concept of federalism and the reasons for its success as a political practice in the modern world.

OBJECTIVES:

To develop an in-depth understanding of the evolution of federalism as an idea and political practice.

To develop an understanding of the actual functioning of federal institutions in the present world.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Federalism

- Concept of Federalism
- Confederation and Federation

UNIT II. Evolution of Federal Democracy

- USA, Canada, India and Australia.

UNIT III. Federal Relationship

- Judiciary and Federal–State relationships and Inter-State Relationships.

UNIT IV. Federal Institutions

- Institutions in Ensuring Co-operation
- Inter State Council in India
National Association of American Countries and National Governors’ Association in USA Inter Provincial Conference and Premises Association in Canada and Australia.

UNIT V. Decentralisation

Local Govt. and Decentralization Process in Federal System

Debate on Devolution

Devolution and Participatory Democracy.

Reading List


SEMESTER: IV (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-4-1
COURSE TITLE: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
The course aims at enabling the student to appreciate the richness and diversity of political thought in India. The student should be able to critically analyse Indian political thought in the context of the theoretical debates about Eurocentrism in the discipline. Though specific concepts are mentioned for the convenience in teaching, the students should be enabled to understand the historical context of the evolution of thought and the diversity of ideas.

OBJECTIVES:
The course should familiarise the students with the life and thoughts of the thinkers and reformers in India.

The course should enable the student to explore and interpret the ideas of Indian political thought.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Ancient Thought
Dharmasastra, Kautilya (Saptanga theory of State), Agannasutta (DighaNikaya theory of Kingship), Ziauddin Barani (Ideal Polity), Kabir (Syncretism)

UNIT II. Modern Thought
Aurobindo (Integral Reason), Vivekananda (Socialism), MN Roy (Radical Humanism)
Jawaharlal Nehru (The idea of India as expressed in the Objectives Resolution in Constituent Assembly debates)
Rabindra Natha Tagore (Critique of Nationalism: Cosmopolitanism)
Allama Iqbal (Pan Islamism), Savarkar (Hindutva)

UNIT III. Mahatma Gandhiji
Gandhi’s Critique of Modernity: Western Civilization, Science and Technology Modern State vs Ramaraja, Majoritarian Democracy

Major Gandhian Ideas: Ahimsa Satyagraha Trusteeship Sarvodaya Swadeshi
UNIT IV. Ambedkar

Nation and Nationalism and Inclusive citizenship

Constitution and Democracy

Buddhism and Conversion

Caste Untouchability and the critique of Hindu Social Order

Ways to annihilate caste –Social Justice

Gandhi- Ambedkar debate

UNIT V. Contemporary Thought

Partha Chatterjee (Political Society)

Christoffe Jaffrelot (Hindu Nationalism)

Ranajit Guha (Subaltern critique of Indian National Movement)

Sudipta Kaviraj (‘Fuzzy Communities’ as expressed in his work The imaginary institution of India)

Reading List


Appadurai A. (1973) Documents on Political Thought in Modern India (two vols.) Bombay, OUP.


Ghattak B. K. (1997) Dr B R Ambedkar’s Thought, Delhi, APH publishing Corporation.

Karunakaran K. P. (1964) *Continuity and Change in Indian Politics*, Delhi, PPH.
Kaura Uma (1977) *Muslims and Indian Nationalism*, New Delhi, Manohar.
Pantham Thomas & Kenneth Deutsch (1986) *Political Thought in Modern India*, Delhi, Sage.
Rasheed M. *K Damodarat* (Malayalam), Kottayam, DC Books.
Shankar Sumith (1973) *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903 to 1918*, New Delhi, People Publishing House.
SEMESTER: IV (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-4-2
COURSE TITLE: ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
The course aims at developing an in-depth understanding of the centrality of environment in contemporary politics.

OBJECTIVES:
The course should make the student aware of the historical trajectory of the changing notions of environment in social and political discourse.
The course should develop a rich empirical understanding of the history of humanity’s engagement with nature and environment.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Environmental and Social Theory:
Eco-centrism Vs. Anthropo-centrism
Industrial Revolution and ecological transformation
Colonial Environmental policy
Marxist Theory of Environment
Green Politics
Eco-feminism

UNIT II. Global Environmental Governance - Role of UN Agencies
Stockholm Conference
UNEP
Brundtland Report
Earth Summit
Sustainable Development

UNIT III. Environmental Degradation of the Global Commons
Politics of Water
Tropical Forest Lands and Developmental Initiatives
Politics of Climate Change
UNIT IV. Environment vs. Development Debate
Chipko Movement
Narmada Dam Issue
Mining and the displacement of Tribals in Eastern India

UNIT V. Environmental Conservation and the Indian State

Principles of Environmental Legislation in India:
(Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Absolute Liability,
Public Trust Doctrine and Sustainable Development)
Conservation of the Western Ghats (Gadgil Committee Report)

Reading List
Gadgil Madhav and Ramachandra Guha (1992) This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India, Berkeley, University of California Press.


SEMESTER: IV (CORE)
COURSE CODE: POL C-4-3
COURSE TITLE: ISSUES IN GLOBAL POLITICS
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
To understand the structural transformations in global politics in the post-cold war period
To equip the students to critically approach the issues in global politics beyond the conventional theories and methods
To give a comprehensive picture of the process of globalisation, its impact and responses from the Global South

OBJECTIVES:
The course is intended to provide a comprehensive view of the issues in global politics especially in the era of globalisation. Contemporary character of international relations and international society in the background of global power relations is one of the focuses in the class. The course deals with the main problematic issues and conflicts of recent times by the way of a couple of theoretical approaches and case studies. In the case studies, main problematic issues and conflicts in the realm of international relations will be examined in detail.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Emerging Trends in Post Cold War Era
   US Hegemony: Reading Michel Hardt and Antonio Negri; William I Robinson
   Rise of China and Asia: Reading A. G. Frank

UNIT II. Politics of Intervention
   US Exceptionalism in Foreign Policy
   Right to Protection and Interventions: Humanitarian Intervention in Somalia,
   First and Second Iraq War and Afghan Intervention

UNIT III. International Political Economy and Global Governance
   Reforming the UN: International Development, Peace and Security
   Monetary Institutions: IMF, World Bank and WTO
   Regionalism and World Politics: EU, ASEAN, BRICS, SCO and G-20
UNIT IV. Globalization and Nation States

Changing Role of the State: Transformation of the Concept of Sovereignty
Global Civil Society, Global Public Sphere, New Social Movements

UNIT V. Major Contemporary Issues in World Politics

Rise of Right-Wing Populism (US and India)
International Terrorism, Ethnicity and Violence
International Migration: Syria, Rohingya
Energy Security and Environment
Nuclear Politics
Democratic Movements in the Arab World
Resurgence of Socialism in Latin America: Case of Venezuela

Reading List

Core


Additional Readings:

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

COURSE CODE: POL E-4-1

COURSE TITLE: NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

CREDITS: 4

AIMS:
The course aims enabling the students to understand the evolution of New Social Movements and their significance in contemporary politics.

OBJECTIVES:
To develop an understanding of the history of the new social movements.
To analyse the significance of New Social Movements in understanding contemporary politics.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Defining New Social Movement
Difference between Old and New Social Movements
Features of New Social Movement.


UNIT II. NSM and Society

State, Civil Society and New Social Movements.

New Social Movements and new forms of democratic practices.

NSMs and Discourses on Development

UNIT III. NSM and Globalisation

Globalization and New Social Movements:
From Class politics to Movement politics.
NSMs and Anti-globalization
Identity, culture and NSMs
Social movements and the construction of a transnational public sphere
UNIT IV. New Social Movements in India

Environmental Movement
Women Movement
Farmer’s Movement
Dalit Movement
NGOs and New Social Movements

UNIT V. New Social Movements in Kerala

The Fishermens’ Movements
Environmental Movement
Dalit Movement
Women Movement

Reading List

Guha Ramachandra and Juan Martinez-Alier (1998) *Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays on North and South*, New Delhi, OUP.
SEMESTER: IV (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-4-2
COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY
CREDITS: 4

AIM:
To equip the students to critically engage with the issues in international political economy
To familiarize the available theoretical tools to analyze the power relations in the international economic system
To discuss the pros and cons of financial globalisation and also the resistance movements from the global south

OBJECTIVES:
The course will survey the evolution of the present international economic system and the role of major international financial institutions in the shaping of the global economic system. There will be discussions on mainstream and critical approaches to the nature and functioning of the present global economic system. There will critical engagements on the issues such as North-South economic relations, resistance movements against neoliberalization, debates and responses from India on neoliberal globalisation.

COURSE CONTENT
UNIT I. International Political Economy: History and Development
   Theoretical Perspectives: Liberal, Protectionism, Marxist and Dependency School
   Political Ecology Perspective and Feminist Critique

UNIT II. International Monetary System, Trade and Finance
   Bretton Woods System (World Bank, IMF)
   North-South Issues (UNCTAD and NIEO)
   WTO and emergence of Neoliberal Regime
   Regional Integration (EU, ASEAN and BRICS)
UNIT III. Globalisation and International Political Economy

Transnational Corporations (TNCs & MNCs)

Globalisation of production relations and process

Globalisation of trade and finance

Global financial crisis (2008) and the future of globalisation

UNIT IV. Global Resources and Environmental Governance

Evolution of Environmental Regimes

Global Environmental Governance

Rio-Summit, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Conference

UNIT V. India and Global Economic System

Indian approaches to Development:

Gandhi-Nehru Debate, Neoliberal approach

Impact of Neoliberalism

Reading List

Core:


Bernard Hoekman, Expanding WTO membership and heterogeneous interests, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 3, 401–408.


Kent Jones, Who’s Afraid of the WTO?, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 1, 125–126.


Niall Meagher, So far, so good: but what next? The Sutherland Report and WTO dispute settlement, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 3, 409–417.


Peter Lloyd, When should new areas of rules be added to the WTO?, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 2, 275–293.

Rajesh Pillai, National Treatment and WTO Dispute Settlement, World Trade Review (2002), 1: 3, 321–343.


Supachai Panitchpakdi, Reflections on the last three years of the WTO, World Trade Review (2005), 4: 3, 367–378.

Urs P. Thomas, Trade and the Environment: Stuck in a Political Impasse at the WTO after the Doha and Cancun Ministerial Conferences, Global Environmental Politics 4:3, August 2004.


William R. Cline, Evaluating the Uruguay Round, the World Economy, (1995), Blackwell Publishing Ltd, USA.


**Additional**


Semester : IV (ELECTIVE)
Course Code : POL E-4-3
Course Title : INDIAN ADMINISTRATION
Credits : 4

AIM:
To understand the legendary administrative background of India.
To develop a knowledge on administrative systems at Union, State and Local levels.
To create an awareness of issues in Indian Administration

OBJECTIVES:
A learned person in India should have the knowledge in his or her nation’s administrative system. This paper will give a clear picture on ancient administrative as well as modern administrative system of India.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Evolution of Indian Administration

Kautilya's contribution, Mughal administration, Legacy of British Administration in Indian Administration - Pre independence scenario.

UNIT II. Administration at Union Level

Central Secretariat, Ministries and Departments, Prime Minister's Office, Cabinet Secretariat,
Boards, Commissions, Attached offices

UNIT III. Administration at State Level

Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary, State Secretariat
Organization and Role
UNIT IV. Administration at District Level

District Administration - Changing role of district collector, 74th Constitutional Amendment - Urban Development, 73rd Constitutional Amendment - Local Development.

UNIT V. Issues in Indian Administration

Values in public services, Problems of administration in coalition regimes, Corruption and administration, Disaster Management - Concept - National Disaster Management Authorities - Disaster Management Responsive Mechanism.

Reading List

Arora K Ramesh, Goyal Rajni, Indian Public Administration;Institutions &Issues: New age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2012
Avasthi & Avasthi, Indian Administration: LaxmiNarayan Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra, 2017
Dr. Bhagwan Vishnood and Dr. Bhushan Vidya, Indian Administration: S Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2000
Hoshiar Singh & Pankaj Singh, Indian Administration, Pearson, Chennai, 2010
Prof. Fadia B.L and Dr. Fadia Kuldeep, Indian Administration, Sahitya Bhawan Publications, Agra, 2017
**SEMESTER:** IV (ELECTIVE)  
**COURSE CODE:** POL E-4-4  
**COURSE TITLE:** POLITICS OF GLOBALISATION  
**CREDITS:** 4

**AIM:**
The course will help the students to understand the structural transformations in global politics. This course is intended to examine the evolution, the nature and the causes of globalisation; and its political, economic, cultural and environmental consequences in the Global South. The course will provide a comprehensive picture of the resistance movements from the Global South against neoliberal globalisation.

**OBJECTIVES:**
The course will introduce a couple of theoretical approaches to the study of globalization and examine how the globalisation process has been shaping social/political groups and vice versa. It will examine how the very process affects patterns of conflict, cooperation and competition between a wide range of actors locally, nationally and globally. The course will also assess the challenges to and opportunities for democracy in a global age.

**COURSE CONTENT**

**UNIT I. Globalisation**
- Debates on Evolution: Immanuel Wallenstein, A.G. Frank

**UNIT II. Globalisation and State**
- Global finance capital and the changing role of the State, Challenges to State sovereignty
- Retreat of State, Decentralization vs Centralisation
UNIT III. Globalisation and Democracy

Liberal Democracy vs Authoritarianism

Global civil society, ICT, Media and Global Public Sphere

UNIT IV. Globalisation and Development

State vs Market: Reading David Harvey (Accumulation by dispossession)

Development and marginalization: North-South Divide

UNIT V. Globalisation and Resistance

Global-Local Linkages (Plachimada Issues)

Water War in Bolivia: Cochabamba

World Social Forum, Global Cosmopolitanism, Global Civil Society

Reading List

Core:


**Additional**


SEMESTER: IV (ELECTIVE)
COURSE CODE: POL E-4-5
COURSE TITLE: STATE AND POLITICS IN SOUTH ASIA
CREDITS: 4

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

OBJECTIVES:
This course attempts to study the intricacy of South Asian politics without losing sight of the underlying social and economic processes. Being one of the most volatile regions in the world, the study of South Asian politics is both challenging and rewarding. Despite the diversity, and territorial divisions, certain common cultural and social threads run through the region and provide the necessary binding force. Security threats, both conventional and non-conventional are examined in detail. As South Asia has opened up towards the world outside, its relations with great powers assume importance. The future of South Asia lies in its capacity to mend boundaries and strive towards greater incorporation without negotiating on individual county’s socio-cultural diversities and practices.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT I. Colonialism and Nationalism
   Impact of colonialism in south Asia (case of India)
   Growth of Nationalism: Evolution and Recent Trends
   Modernization and social change
UNIT II. Democracy in south Asia

Democracy in South Asia: Assessment
Authoritarianism and democratic movements in south Asia (India, Nepal and Afghanistan)
Militarism in south Asia (Pakistan)

UNIT III. Developmental issues in south Asia

South Asia in the context of globalization
Problems of governance (corruption)
Poverty and Human Development in South Asia
Issues of migration
Regionalism in south Asia: SAARC

UNIT IV. Problems of Nation-Building

Ethnicity in Sri Lanka
Regionalism in India and Pakistan

UNIT V. South Asia and the International System

Security in south Asia (Traditional and Non-Traditional Security issues)
Nuclearization in south Asia (India and Pakistan)
Impact of International terrorism in South Asia
Security issues in the Indian Ocean
South Asia and major powers (US, China and Russia)

Reading List

Core

**Additional**


Chatterjee Partha (2014), State *Politics in India*, New Delhi, Oxford.


