SISTER NIVEDITA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSE STRUCTURE AND DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

(UNDER NEP 2020)

B. A. in Political Science (Honours with Research)

ACADEMIC SESSION 2023-24

Minimum Requirement of Credits for different types of Courses (Honours)*

Sl. No.	Broad Category of course	Minimum Credit Requirement	
		3-Year UG	4-Year UG
1	Major (Core)	60	80
2	Minor Stream	24	32
3	Multidisciplinary Course	09	09
4	Ability Enhancement Course	08	08
5	Skill Enhancement Courses	09	09
6	Value added courses (Common for all UG)	06-08	06-08
7	Summer Internship	02-04	02-04
8	Research Project / Dissertation *	----	12
	Total	120	160

*Honours students who are not undertaking research will do 3 courses for 12 credits in lieu of a research project/dissertation

Category definition with credit breakup

Semester	Credits								Credits /Semester
	Major	Minor	MDC	AEC	SEC	VAC	INT	Project	
I	8	8		2		2			20
II	8	5	3	2		2			20
III	8	4	3	2	3				20
IV	8	4	3	2	3				20
V	12	3			3	2			20
VI	16	1					3		20
VII	12	8							20
VIII	8/20							12/0	20
Credits / Course	80/92	33	9	8	9	6	3	12/0	
Total Credit									160

Structure of the UG Program for Sister Nivedita University

Semester	Course Category								Total Credit
	Major (Credit)	Minor (Credit)	MDC (Credit)	AEC (Credit)	SEC (Credit)	VAC (Credit)	Internship (Credit)	Project (Credit)	
I	CC1 (4) CC2 (4)	M1 (4) M2 (2) M3 (1) M4 (1)		AEC1 (2)		VAC1 (2)			20
II	CC3 (4) CC4 (4)	M5 (4) M6 (1)	MDC1 (3)	AEC2 (2)		VAC2 (2)			20
Total Credit after 1 year of UG Certificate									40
III	CC5 (4) CC6 (4)	M7 (2) M8 (1) M9 (1)	MDC2 (3)	AEC3 (2)	SEC1 (3)				20
IV	CC7 (4) CC8 (4)	M10 (3) M11 (1)	MDC3 (3)	AEC4 (2)	SEC2 (3)				20
Total Credit after 2 years of UG Diploma									80
V	CC9 (4) CC10 (4) CC11 (4)	M12 (2) M13 (1)			SEC3 (3)	VAC3 (2)			20
VI	CC12 (4) CC13 (4) CC14 (4) CC15 (4)	M14 (1)					Internship (3)		20
Total Credits after 3-year UG degree									120
VII	CC16 (4) CC17 (4) CC18 (4)	M15 (4) M16 (4)							20
VIII	CC19 (4) CC20 (4)							Project/ 3 Special papers(12)	20
Total Credits after 4-year UG Honours degree / 4-year UG Honours with research degree									160

Different courses offered centrally from the University

Vocational courses (Under Minor Category)	Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC)	Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)	Value Added Courses (VAC)
Soft Skill Development (6)	Will be offered from different Departments in each semester	Communicative English (2+2)	Computer Application (3)	Environmental Science (4)
Mentored Seminar (2+2)			Basic Management Skill (3)	
Extra Academic Activity (Sports and Fitness, Yoga, NCC, NSS)		Logical Ability (2+2)/ Foreign Language (2+2)	Data Analysis (3)	Ethics Study (2)

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual frameworks employed in Political Science, critically analysing their nature, scope, and limitations.

2. Evaluate and appreciate the nationalist movement and the philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the rights and provisions enshrined in the Constitution for the people of India.

3. Analyse the post-colonial state in India, including its federal structure and the functioning of the formal government apparatus at both the union and state levels, displaying a sound understanding of its processes.

4. Examine the influence of factors such as gender, class, caste, communalism, and regionalism on India's trajectory as a post-colonial democracy, recognizing their impact and shaping the political landscape.

5. Compare and contrast the constitutional arrangements of Western-European countries, as well as the functioning of Asia-African and Latin American countries, identifying differences and similarities among them.

6. Evaluate bureaucratic practices and administrative cultures in both developed and developing countries, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation.

COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		
					L	**T**	**P**
I	**Major**	MC 1	Understanding Political Theory – I	4	3	1	
		MC 2	Indian Politics I	4	3	1	
	Non-Major	NM 1	Indian Society - I	4	3	1	
		NV 1	Vocational – Soft Skill Development I	1	1		
		NV 2	Vocational – EAA I (Yoga/Sports/NCC/NSS)	1			1
		AEC 1	Communicative English I	2	1		
		VAC 1	Environment Science I	2	2		
		SEC 1	Computer Applications	3			
			Total Credit = 21				

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		
					L	**T**	**P**
II	**Major**	MC 3	Understanding Political Theory – II	4	3	1	
		MC 4	Constitutional Government and Democracy in India	4	3	1	
	Non-Major	NV 3	Vocational – Soft Skill Development II	1			1
		NV 4	Vocational – EAA II (Yoga/Sports/NCC/NSS)	1	1		
		MDC 1	To be selected by student	3	3		
		AEC 2	Communicative English II	2	2		
		VAC 2	Environmental Science II	2	2		
		SEC 2	To be selected by student	3			
			Total Credit = 20				
					Teaching Scheme		

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	L	T	P
III	Major	MC 5	Comparative Government and Politics	4	3	1	
		MC 6	Indian Politics II	4	3	1	
		MC 7	Europe and the Modern World	2			
	Non-Major	NM 2	To be selected by the student	4	4		
		NV 5	Vocational – Soft Skill Development III	1			1
		NV 6	Vocational – Mentored Seminar I	1			1
		MDC 2	To be selected by student	3	3		
		AEC 3	Logical Ability I/ Foreign Language I	2	2		
Total Credit = 21							

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		
					L	T	P
IV	Major	MC 8	Basics of Public Administration	4	3	1	
		MC 9	Perspectives on International Relations	4	3	1	
		MC 10	History of Indian Nationalism	2			
	Non-Major	NM 3	To be selected by student	4	3	1	
		NV 7	Vocational – Soft Skill Development IV	1	1		
		NV 8	Vocational – Mentored Seminar II	1	1		
		MDC 3	To be selected by student	3	3		
		AEC 4	Logical Ability II / Foreign Language II	3	3		
Total Credit = 21							

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		
					L	T	P
V	Major	MC 11	Western Political Traditions – I	4	3	1	
		MC 12	Indian Political Thought – I	4	3	1	
		MC 13	Public Administration in India	4	3	1	
		MC 14	Indian Administration: Recent Developments	2			
	Non-Major	NV 9	Vocational – Soft Skill Development V	1	1		
		NV 10	Vocational – Mentored Seminar III	1			1
		SEC 3	To be selected by candidate	3	3		
		VAC 3	To be selected by candidate	2	2		
	Total Credit = 21						

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		
					L	T	P
VI	Major	MC 15	Western Political Traditions– II	4	3	1	
		MC 16	Indian Political Thought – II	4	3	1	
		MC 17	Global Politics in the 21st Century	4	3	1	
	Non-Major	NM 4	To be selected by the student	4	3	1	
		NV 11	Vocational – Soft Skill Development VI	1			1
		NV 12	Vocational – Mentored Seminar III	1			
	INTERNSHIP	INT 1	Internship	3			3
	Total Credit = 21						

Semester	Course	Course	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		

	Category	Code			L	T	P
VII	**Major**	MC 18	Contemporary Debates in Marxism	4	3	1	
		MC 19	Global Political Economy	4	3	1	
		MC 20	Research Methodology	4	3	1	
		MC 21	Indian Political Economy	4	3	1	
	Non-Major	NM 5	To be selected by the student	4	3	1	

Total Credit = 20

Semester	Course Category	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Teaching Scheme		
					L	T	P
VIII	**Major**	MC 22	Gender and Politics	4	3	1	
		MC 23	India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World	4	3	1	
	Dissertation/ Course		Research Proposal, Field Work, Graduate Seminar and Dissertation Writing Or • Understanding South Asia • Politics in West Bengal • Citizenship in a Globalizing World • Environment and Politics	12			

Total Credit = 20

MAJOR PROGRAM SPECIFIC COURSES

SEMESTER 1

MC 1: Understanding Political Theory - I

Module 1: Politics: Meaning and Theories

a. What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'
b. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Elitist and Conservative
c. State of Political Theory today

Module 2: Major Approaches and Concepts

a. Approaches to the Political: Normative, Historical and Empirical
b. Key concepts:
   i. State: Major Theories (Idealist, Social Contract, Marxist and Anarchist);
  ii. Nation and Nationalism;
 iii. Sovereignty: Concept (evolution, characteristics, aspects) & Recent Debates;
 iv. Power and Authority--- types and linkages.

Suggested Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.

Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.

Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.

Sanders, D. (1995) 'Behavioral Analysis', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 58-75.

Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspective', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114.

Bharghava, R, 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36.

Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106-128.

Verma, S. P. "Modern Political Theory, New Delhi, Vikas Pub." House Ltd (1980).

Course Outcomes (CO):

1.   Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and theories in political theory, including the nature of politics, state, nation, sovereignty, power, and authority.

2.   Critically analyze and evaluate the major traditions of political theory, such as liberalism, Marxism, anarchism, and conservatism, highlighting their respective perspectives, strengths, and limitations.

3.   Apply different approaches to political theory, including normative, historical, and empirical approaches, to analyze and interpret political phenomena and theories.

4.   Assess the historical development and evolution of democracy as an idea, examining its various forms, challenges, and critiques.

5.   Evaluate the concepts of procedural democracy, deliberative democracy, participation, and representation, considering their relevance, effectiveness, and implications in contemporary political practice.

6.   Reflect on the relationship between political theory and practice, exploring the ideas and practices related to democracy and considering the potential for reconciliation between theory and real-world political dynamics.

MC 2: Indian Politics – I

Module 1: Understanding the Indian State

a. Evolution of the Indian State since Independence
b. Major Approaches to understanding the Indian State

Module 2: Parties and Party System

a. Congress System and its Critique
b. Changing Nature of Indian Party System

Module 3: Democracy and its Discontents
a. Crisis of Governability
b. Governance and Populism

Suggested Readings:

Bhattacharya, Dwaipayan. (2016). Government as Practice: Democratic Left in a Transforming India. CUP.

Brass, Paul. (2015). The Politics of India since Independence. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press.

Chandra, Kanchan. (2016). Democratic Dynasties: State, Party and Family in Contemporary Indian Politics. CUP.

Chatterjee, Partha (2019). I am the People: Reflections on Popular Sovereignty Today. Columbia University Press.

Chatterjee, Partha. (ed.). (1997). State and Politics in India. OUP.

Chatterjee, Rakhahari. (ed). (2001). Politics in India: The State Society Interface. South Asian Publication.

Chhibber, Pradeep and Rahul Verma. (2018). Ideology and Identity: The Changing Party Systems of India. OUP.

Chhibber, Pradeep and Rahul Verma. (2019). 'The Rise of Second Dominant Party System in India: BJP's New Social Coalition in 2019', Studies in Indian Politics 7(2): 131-148

Corbridge, Stuart and John Harris. (2013). Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy. Polity Press.

Frankel, Francine, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava and Balveer Arora. (eds). (2002). Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy. OUP.

Hansen, Thomas Blom (2022). Saffron Republic: Hindu Nationalism and State Power in India. Cambridge University Press.

Jaffrelot, Christophe and Gilles Verniers. (2020). A New Party System or a New Political System. Contemporary South Asia, 28 (2).

Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds). (2011). The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. OUP

Kaviraj, Sudipta. (2010). The Trajectories of Indian State. OUP.

Kohli, Atul (ed). (2001). The Success of India's Democracy. Cambridge University Press.

Yadav, Yogendra, K C Suri and Suhas Palshikar. (eds.). (2014). Party Competition in Indian States: Electoral Politics in Post-Congress Polity. OUP

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Analyze the features and trends of the party system in India, including the ideologies and programs of major political parties, and assess the nature and trends of coalition politics.

2. Evaluate the electoral process in India, including the role of the Election Commission, its composition, function, and role, and critically examine the need for electoral reforms.

3. Examine the role of various social groups, such as business groups, the working class, and peasants, in Indian politics, analyzing their interests and their impact on the political landscape.

4. Analyze the role of religion, language, caste, and tribe in Indian politics, understanding their significance and impact on the political process.

5. Assess the phenomenon of regionalism in Indian politics, examining its causes, manifestations, and implications for governance and the political landscape.

6. Evaluate the emergence and significance of new social movements in India since the 1970s, including women's movements, human rights movements, and environmental movements, recognizing their role in shaping the political discourse and advocating for social change.

SEMESTER 2

MC 3: Understanding Political Theory- II

Module 1: Liberty, Equality and Justice

a. Liberty:
i. Meaning and Types: Negative and Positive Liberty
ii. Significance of Liberty (Freedom of belief, expression and dissent)

b. Equality**:**
i. Meaning and Types: Political, Economic and Social
ii. Forms: Formal and Substantive Equality
iii. Relation between Equality and Liberty; Affirmative action

c. Justice**:**
i. Meaning and Types: Procedural Justice and Distributive Justice
ii. Rawls's theory of Justice
iii. Global Justice; Issue of Capital Punishment

Module 2: Democracy and Rights

a. Rights:
i. Meaning and Types; Rights vs. Duties
ii. Theories of Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal Rights
iii. Universal Human Rights and Rights of Girl Child

b. Democracy:
i. The history of an idea
ii. Types of Democracy: Procedural, Substantive and Deliberative Democracy
iii. Cosmopolitan Democracy

Suggested Readings:

Mckinnon, Catriona (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press

Swift, Adam. (2001) Political Philosophy: A Beginners Guide for Student's and Politicians. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 51-88.

Bellamy, Richard and Mason, Andrew (eds.). Political Concepts. Manchester: Manchester University Press

Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman

Amoah, Jewel. (2007) 'The World on Her Shoulders: The Rights of the Girl-Child in the Context of Culture & Identity', in Essex Human Rights Review, 4(2), pp. 1-23

Barry, N. P. (1989). An Introduction to Modern Political Theory. Springer.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Understand and analyze the meaning and importance of liberty, distinguishing between negative liberty and positive liberty, and exploring the issues of freedom of belief, expression, and dissent.

2. Explore the meaning and significance of equality, examining both political equality and formal equality (equality of opportunity), and critically analyze the interrelationships among law, liberty, and equality.

3. Understand the meaning and importance of justice, distinguish between procedural justice and distributive justice, and analyze the concept of global justice.

4. Examine the meaning and importance of rights, focusing on human rights and the rights of the girl child, and analyze the different types and theories of rights, including natural rights, moral rights, and legal rights.

5. Reflect on the relevance of the state, discussing issues of political obligation and civil disobedivism, as well as the universality of human rights and cultural relativism.

6. Analyze the issues of diversity, multiculturalism, and toleration in a plural society, considering their implications and challenges.

MC 4: Constitutional Government and Democracy in India

Module 1: Basic Features of Indian Constitution

a. Introducing the Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly, Preamble and Main Features
b. Fundamental Rights and Duties
c. Directive Principles of State Policy
d. Constitutional Amendment – An Understanding

Module 2: Organs of Government: Union and States

a. The Legislature: Parliament and State Legislatures
b. The Executive: President, Prime Minister, Governor and Chief Minister
c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial Review

Module 3: Federalism and Decentralization

a. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules, Relations between the Union and the States
b. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities

Suggested Readings:
G. Austin, (2010). The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

R. Bhargava, (2008). 'Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution', in R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-40.

D. Basu, (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.

G. Austin, (2000) 'The Social Revolution and the First Amendment', in Working a Democratic Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.

A. Sibal, (2010) 'From Niti to Nyaya,' Seminar, Issue 615, pp 28-34. The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes, (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011) 'The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues, Concerns and Institutions', in The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.

V. Hewitt and S. Rai, (2010) 'Parliament', in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-42.

J. Manor, (2005) 'The Presidency', in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) Public Institutions in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.

J. Manor, (1994) 'The Prime Minister and the President', in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India, Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the making of the Indian Constitution, including the role of the Constituent Assembly and the significance of its provisions.
2. Analyze and evaluate the main features of the Indian Constitution, including the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy, recognizing their importance in shaping the democratic framework of India.
3. Examine the nature of Indian federalism, with a focus on Union-State relations, assessing the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the central government and the state governments.
4. Evaluate the roles, powers, and functions of key entities in the Union Executive, such as the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers, understanding their significance in the functioning of the government machinery.
5. Assess the structure, powers, and functions of the Union Legislature, including the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, as well as the legislative process and the role of the Speaker, recognizing the importance of the legislative branch in democratic governance.
6. Analyze the components and functions of the state executive, including the Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers, as well as the composition and functions of the state legislature and the role of the Speaker, recognizing their roles in the governance and administration of the states.

MC 5: Comparative Government and Politics

Module 1: Understanding Comparative Politics: Approaches and Principles

a. Nature, scope, and development of the discipline
b. Major Approaches: Structural-Functionalism, Systems approach, Institutionalism and New Institutionalism
c. Major Principles I – Constitutionalism, Conventions, Rule of Law, Parliamentary Sovereignty, Separation of Powers,
d. Major Principles II – Judicial Review, Democratic Centralism, Referendum and Initiative

Module 2: Comparative Government

a. Political Systems: Liberal (UK, USA) and Socialist (PRC)
b. Legislature, Executive, Judiciary (USA, UK, PRC)
c. Forms: Federal and Unitary: Meaning and Types

Module 3: Electoral System and Political Parties

a. Types of election system: First-Past-the-Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation
b. Interest Groups and Political Parties

Module 4: Conceptualizing the Nation-State

a. The Idea of Nation State: Nature and Development
b. Post-colonial state
c. Process of Democratization

Suggested Readings:

J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

A. Roy, (2001) 'Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison', in Punjab Journal of Politics. Vol. xxv (2), pp. 1-15.

J. Blondel, (1996) 'Then and Now: Comparative Politics', in Political Studies. Vol. 47 (1), pp. 152-160.

N. Chandhoke, (1996) 'Limits of Comparative Political Analysis ', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 31 (4)

A. Brown, (2009) 'The Idea of Communism', in Rise and Fall of Communism, Harper Collins (e-book), pp. 1-25; 587-601.

J. McCormick, (2007) 'Communist and Post-Communist States', in Comparative Politics in Transition, United Kingdom: Wadsworth, pp. 195-209

P. Duara, (2004) 'Introduction: The Decolonization of Asia and Africa in the Twentieth Century', in P. Duara, (ed), Decolonization: Perspective From Now and Then. London: Routledge, pp. 1-18.

J. Chiryankandath, (2008) 'Colonialism and Post-Colonial Development', in P. Burnell, et. al, Politics in the Developing World. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 31-52.

M. Grant, (2009) 'United Kingdom Parliamentary System' in The UK Parliament. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, pp. 24-43

J. McCormick, (2007) Comparative Politics in Transition, UK: Wadsworth, pp. 260-270 (China)

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of comparative politics, including its scope, purposes, and methods of comparison.

2. Analyze and critique the Eurocentric perspective in comparative politics, encouraging a broader and more inclusive approach to the field.

3. Compare and contrast the unitary system in the UK and Bangladesh, and the federal system in the USA and Russia, examining their structures, powers, and relationships.

4. Evaluate the composition and functions of legislative chambers in the UK, USA, and PRC, and analyze the committee systems in the UK and USA.

5. Conduct a comparative study of the executive systems in the UK, USA, France, and Russia, with a focus on the presidency in Russia, France, and the United States, as well as the cabinet systems in the UK and France.

6. Undertake a comparative study of the judiciary systems and rights of citizens in the UK, USA, and PRC, analyzing their structures, functions, and protections.

MC 6: Indian Politics – II

Module 1: Regionalism
a. Regional Parties
b. Politics of the Vernacular
c. Movements for Autonomy: Kashmir, Khalistan, Gorkhaland

Module 2: Class and Identity Politics
a. Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste
b. Post Mandal Politics: Rise of the OBCs
c. Communalism and Politics; Debates on Secularism
d. Peasant and Working-Class Mobilizations

Module 3: Emerging Issues
a. New Social Movements - Women and Environment
b. Political Corruption
c. Media, Big Business and Politics: Changing Dynamics

Suggested Readings:

Achin Vanaik, Communalism Contested: Religion, Modernity and Secularization.

Atis Dasgupta (1999) "Ethnic Problems and Movements for Autonomy in Darjeeling", Social Scientist, Vol. 27, No. 11/12, pp. 47-68

Kohli, Atul, ed. The success of India's democracy. Vol. 6. Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Jaffrelot, Christophe (2000). "The rise of the other backward classes in the Hindi belt." The Journal of Asian Studies, Vol 59, No.1, pp. 86-108.

Dipankar Gupta, (1980) The Appeal of Nativism: A Study of the Articulation and Perception of Shiv Sena's Ideology, Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 107-141

Frankel, Hasan, Bhargava and Arora (eds.), Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy.

Harjot S. Oberoi, (1987) From Punjab to Khalistan: Vol. 60, No.1, pp. 26-41. Territoriality and Metacommentary, Pacific Affairs,

Chatterji, Joya (2018). "The spoils of partition: Bengal and India, 1947-1967."

Kunal Keshri and Ram B. Bhagat, (2010) "Temporary and Seasonal Migration in India", Genus, Vol. 66, No. 3, pp. 25-45

L. Rudolph and S. Rudolph (eds.), Explaining Indian Democracy- A Fifty Years Perspective, 1956-2006. (3 vols.)

Mary Fainsod Katzenstein,, Uday Singh Mehta and Usha Thakkar, (1997) "The Rebirth of Shiv Sena: The Symbiosis of Discursive and Organizational Power", The Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. 56, No. 2 (May, 1997), pp. 371-390

Miriam Wenner, (2013) "Challenging the State by Reproducing its Principles: The Demand for "Gorkhaland" between Regional Autonomy and the National Belonging" Asian Ethnology, Vol. 72, No. 2, pp. 199-220

Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (ed.), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India.

Niraja Gopal Jayal, (1994) "The Gentle Leviathan: Welfare and the Indian State", Social Scientist, Vol. 22, No. 9/12, pp. 18-26

Niraja Jayal, Democracy and the State: Welfare Secularism and Development Contemporary India.

Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze, India: Economic Development Social Opportunity.

Partha Chatterje (ed), State and Politics in India.

Partha Chatterjee, The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Post-colonial Histories.

Paul Brass: The Politics of India since Independence.

Paul R Brass and Marcus Franda, Radical Politics in South Asia.

Prabhat Patnaik, (1992) "A Note on the Political Economy of the 'Retreat of the State'", Social Scientist, Vol. 20, No. 11, pp. 44-57

Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Devesh Kapoor (eds.), Public Institutions in India.

Rajeev Bhargava (ed.), Secularism and its Critics.

Rajni Kothari, Caste in Indian Politics.

Rakhahari Chatterjee (ed.), Politics India- The State Society Interface.

Rajshree Jetly, (2008) The Khalistan Movement in India: The Interplay of Politics and State Power, International Review of Modern Sociology, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 61-75

Kothari, Rajni. Politics in India. Orient Blackswan, 1970.

Sudipta Kaviraj, ed. (2010) The Imaginary Institution of India: Politics and Ideas, New York: Columbia University Press.

Udayon Misra, (2005) "The Margins Strike Back: echoes of sovereignty and the Indian state", India International Centre Quarterly, Vol. 32, No. 2/3, pp. 265-274

Hasan, Zoya, Eswaran Sridharan, and Ramaswamy Sudarshan, eds. (2004) India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies. Orient Blackswan.

Course Outcomes (CO)

1. Analyze the impact of regional parties and the politics of the vernacular on state politics in India, taking into consideration their historical origins, ideological foundations, and electoral strategies. Students will critically assess the role of regional parties in shaping state-level policies, coalition politics, and governance dynamics.

2. Evaluate the significance of caste in politics and its politicization, with a focus on the post-Mandal politics and the rise of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Students will critically examine the historical context of caste-based politics in India, its impact on electoral behavior, and political representation.

3. Compare and contrast the ideologies and methodologies of movements for autonomy in Kashmir, Punjab, and Gorkhaland, taking into account historical grievances, socio-political contexts, and the response of the central government. Students will analyze the specific demands and objectives of these movements and examine the strategies adopted to achieve autonomy.

4. Examine the nexus between religion and politics in India, focusing on communalism and debates on secularism, considering historical developments, political discourses, and constitutional provisions. Students will critically analyze how communalism, which exploits religious identities for political gain, has influenced electoral behavior, social cohesion, and policymaking.

5. Demonstrate an understanding of new social movements related to women's rights and environmental issues in India, including their historical evolution, organizational structures, and policy advocacy efforts. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the objectives, challenges, and achievements of these movements, examining their impact on policy formulation, public discourse, and social change.

6. Evaluate the role of political consultancy and media in the electoral process in both developed and developing countries, with an emphasis on the latest advances in public policy formulation. Students will critically assess the impact of media on public opinion, electoral campaigns, and political decision-making.

MC 7: Europe and the Modern World

Module 1: Europe and World War I

a) Imperialism and Colonialism
b) Power blocs and alliances: expansion of European empires – War of 1914 – 1918
c) Bolshevik Revolution

Module 2: Europe and World War II

a) The post – 1919 World Order: economic crises, the Great -Depression and Recovery.
b) The Spanish Civil War
c) Origins of the Second World War

Suggested Readings:

Lawrence Stone, 'History and the Social Sciences in the Twentieth Century', The Past and the Present (1981).

J.J. Roth (ed.), World War I : A Turning Point in Modern History

J. Evans : The Foundations of a Modern State in 19th Century Europe

Alec Nove : An Economic History of the USSR.

Andrew Porter, European Imperialism, 18760 – 1914 (1994)

Antbony Wood, History of Europe, 1815 – 1960 (1983).

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Analyze the impact of imperialism and colonialism on European nations, demonstrating an understanding of their motivations, methods, and consequences.
2. Evaluate the intricate web of power blocs and alliances that contributed to the expansion of European empires and led to the outbreak of the First World War (1914-1918).
3. Examine the causes, dynamics, and repercussions of the Bolshevik Revolution, highlighting its significance in reshaping Europe's political landscape.
4. Appraise the effects of the post-1919 world order, including economic crises and the Great Depression, on European societies and politics, and assess their role in setting the stage for the Second World War.
5. Analyze the complexities and implications of the Spanish Civil War, identifying its role as a precursor to broader European conflicts and ideologies during the 20th century.

6. Critically assess the origins of the Second World War, considering factors such as political ideologies, territorial disputes, and diplomatic failures that culminated in the global conflict.

FOURTH SEMESTER

MC 8: Basics of Public Administration

Module 1: Introducing the Discipline

a. Evolution, Nature and Scope
b. New Public Administration
c. Classical Theories: Scientific management (F.W. Taylor); Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol); Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber);
d. Neo‑Classical Theories: Human relations theory (Elton Mayo); Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon); Ecological approach (Fred Riggs).

Module 2: Alternative Approaches in Public Administration

a. New Public Management
b. Good Governance
c. Feminist Perspectives

Module 3: Introduction to Public Policy

a. Concept, Relevance and Types

b. Formulation, implementation and evaluation

Suggested Readings:

Nicholas Henry, Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall, 1999

D. Rosenbloom, R. Kravchuk. and R. Clerkin, (2009) Public Administration: Understanding Management,

Politics and Law in Public Sector, 7th edition, New Delhi: McGraw Hill, pp. 140

W. Wilson, (2004) 'The Study of Administration', in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds),

Administrative Change and Innovation: a Reader, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 85-101

M. Bhattacharya, (2008) New Horizons of Public Administration, 5th Revised Edition. New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, pp. 37-44.

M.Bhattacharya, Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012

P.Dunleavy and C.Hood, "From Old Public Administration to New Public Management", Public Money and Management, Vol. XIV No-3, 1994

M. Bhattacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2011Basu,

Rumki, Public Administration : Concepts and Theories Sterling Publishers, New Delhi 2014

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the evolution, nature, and scope of public administration, critically analyzing the theoretical frameworks and approaches used in the discipline. (Demonstrate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
2. Evaluate the contributions and limitations of classical and neo-classical theories of public administration, focusing on scientific management, administrative management, ideal-type bureaucracy, human relations theory, rational decision-making, and the ecological approach. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
3. Analyze alternative approaches in public administration, such as New Public Management, Good Governance, and Feminist Perspectives, exploring their impact on public policy formulation and implementation. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)
4. Compare and contrast the constitutional arrangements and functioning of public administration in Western-European countries, Asia-African countries, and Latin American countries, identifying differences and similarities among them. (Compare and contrast - Bloom's Taxonomy)
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the concept, relevance, formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policy. Students will analyze the stages of policy-making and evaluate the impact of policies on society and governance. (Demonstrate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
6. Evaluate the role of public administration in addressing contemporary challenges, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation, governance, and administrative practices. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

MC 9: Perspectives on International Relations

Module 1: Evolution of International Relations and Major Theories

a. Evolution of IR as an academic discipline
b. Classical Realism and Neo-Realism
c. Liberal and Neo-liberal Theory
d. Dependency Theory and World Systems Theory

Module 2: Key Concepts in International Relations

a. National Power and its Elements
b. Balance of Power and Security Dilemma
c. Collective Security and Disarmament
d. Bipolarity and Unipolarity

Module 3: International Order and Recent Developments

a. The State System and the International Order
b. Decolonization and the Emergence of the Third World
c. Cold War: Origins and Consequences
d. Regionalism and Integration: EU, ASEAN, SAARC, AU

Suggested Readings:

M. Nicholson, (2002) International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave, pp. 1-4.

R. Jackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 2-7.

S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007, pp. 29-35

K. Mingst and J. Snyder, (2011) Essential Readings in International Relations, New York: W.W. Nortan and Company, pp. 1-15.

M. Smith and R. Little, (eds) (2000) 'Introduction', in Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, 2000, 1991, pp. 1-17.

J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6.

K. Mingst, (2011) Essentials of International Relations, New York: W.W. Nortan and Company, pp. 16-63.

P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity, Pearson Education, pp. 40-85.

E. Hobsbawm, (1995) Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914-1991, Vikings.

J. Singer, (1961) 'The International System: Theoretical Essays', World Politics, Vol. 14(1), pp. 77-92.

B. Buzan, (1995) 'The Level of Analysis Problem in International Relations Reconsidered,' in K. Booth and K. Waltz, Man, The State and War, Columbia: Columbia University Press.

E. Carr, (1981) The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations, London: Macmillan, pp. 63-94.

I. Wallerstein, (2000) 'The Rise and Future Demise of World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis', in Michael Smith and Richard Little (eds), Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 305-317.

A. Acharya and B. Buzan, (2007) 'Why Is There No Non- Western IR Theory: Reflections on and From Asia', International Relations Of The Asia- Pacific, Vol 7(3), pp. 285-286.

Taylor, A.J.P. (1961) The Origins of the Second World War. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the evolution and scope of the academic discipline of International Relations, critically analyzing the major theories that shape the study of international politics. (Demonstrate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
2. Evaluate the impact of the nationalist movement and the philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution on India's foreign policy and its relations with other countries, demonstrating a thorough knowledge of India's foreign policy objectives and the principles guiding its engagements. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
3. Analyze the state system and the international order, including the concept of national power, imperialism, war, balance of power, collective security, globalization, regionalism, and integration. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)
4. Examine the historical causes and consequences of World War I and World War II, and the impact of decolonization on the emergence of the Third World, as well as the origins and consequences of the Cold War. (Examine - Bloom's Taxonomy)
5. Compare and contrast the key concepts in International Relations, such as national power, imperialism, war, balance of power, collective security, globalization, regionalism, and integration, among different countries and regions. (Compare and contrast - Bloom's Taxonomy)
6. Evaluate the major theories in International Relations, including Classical Realism, Neo-Realism, Liberalism, Neo-liberalism, Dependency Theory, World Systems Theory, Feminist Perspectives, and Constructivist Perspectives, recognizing their

MC 10: History of Indian Nationalism

Module 1: Nationalism: Trends up to 1919

a) Political ideology and organizations, formation of INC
b) Moderates and Extremists
c) Swadeshi movement
d) Revolutionaries

Module 2: Indian Nationalism since Gandhi

a) Khilafat Movement
b) Non – Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movement
c) Rowlatt Satyagraha and Jallianwala Bagh
d) Provincial Autonomy, Quit India and INA

Suggested Readings:

S. Bandopadhyay, (2004) From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India, New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 184-191

R. Thapar, (2000) „Interpretations of Colonial History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial‟, in P. DeSouza, (ed.) Contemporary India: Transitions, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 25-36.

S. Bandopadhyay, (2004) From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

A. Sen, (2007) „The idea of Social Reform and its Critique among Hindus of Nineteenth Century India‟, in S. Bhattacharya, (ed.) Development of Modern Indian Thought and the Social Sciences, Vol. X. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

S. Sarkar, (1983) Modern India (1885-1947), New Delhi: Macmillan,

P. Chatterjee, (1993) „The Nation and its Pasts‟, in P. Chatterjee, The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 76-115.

S. Bandopadhyay, (2004) From Plassey to Partition: A history of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 342-357, 369-381.

G. Shah, (2002) Social Movements and the State, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 13-31

A. Jalal, and S. Bose, (1997) Modern South Asia: History, Culture, and Political Economy. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 135-156.

A. Nandy, (2005) Rashtravad banam Deshbhakti Translated by A. Dubey, New Delhi: Vani Prakashan. pp. 23-33. (The original essay in English is from A. Nandy, (1994) New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-8)

B. Chakrabarty and R. Pandey, (2010) Modern Indian Political Thought, New Delhi:Sage Publications.

P. Chatterjee, (1993) The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Course Outcomes (CO)

1. Identify the key political ideologies and organizations that contributed to the formation of the Indian National Congress (INC), and remember and analyze their significance in the context of India's struggle for independence.
2. Differentiate between the approaches of Moderates and Extremists within the Indian National Congress, and evaluate their respective contributions and strategies towards achieving self-rule.
3. Assess the Swadeshi movement as a manifestation of Indian nationalism, examining its goals, methods, and impact on the socio-political landscape of colonial India.
4. Evaluate the significance of the Khilafat Movement and its connection to Indian nationalism, considering its impact on the unity and mobilization of the Indian masses.
5. Analyze the effectiveness and implications of Mahatma Gandhi's strategies, including the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements, in the pursuit of India's independence.
6. Evaluate the historical context, causes, and consequences of the Rowlatt Satyagraha and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in the context of the Indian freedom struggle.

FIFTH SEMESTER

MC 11: Western Political Traditions – I

Module 1: Classical Traditions

a. Greek Political Thought-Main Features
b. Plato- Justice, Communism, Critique of Democracy
c. Aristotle – Virtue, Citizenship, Justice, State and Household
d. Other thinkers – Stoics, Epicureans, Cynics
e. Roman political thought: theories of Law and Citizenship – contributions of Roman thought

Module 2: Medieval and Renaissance Traditions

a. Medieval Traditions: St. Augustine; St. Thomas Aquinas; Marsilio of Padua
b. Renaissance Traditions: Machiavelli; Montesquieu

Suggested Readings:

B. Constant, (1833) 'The Liberty of the Ancients Compared with that of the Moderns', in D. Boaz, (ed), (1997) The Libertarian Reader, New York: The Free Press.

J. Coleman, (2000) 'Introduction', in A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp. 1-20.

Q. Skinner, (2010) 'Preface', in The Foundations of Modern Political Thought Volume I, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press pp. ix-xv.

R. Kraut, (1996) 'Introduction to the study of Plato', in R. Kraut (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Plato. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-50.

Okin, (1992) 'Philosopher Queens and Private Wives', in S. Okin Women in Western Political Thought, Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 28-50

Saunders, (1996) 'Plato's Later Political Thought', in R. Kraut (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Plato. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 464-492.

A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) Political Philosophy: Essential Selections. New Delhi: Pearson Education

D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. Oxford: Oxford University Press

C. Taylor, (1995) 'Politics', in J. Barnes (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 232-258

J. Coleman, (2000) 'Aristotle', in J. Coleman A History of Political Thought: From Ancient Greece to Early Christianity, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, pp.120-186

D. Hutchinson, (1995) 'Ethics', in J. Barnes, (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Aristotle Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 195-232.

Q. Skinner, (2000) 'The Adviser to Princes', in Machiavelli: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 23-53

C. Macpherson (1962) The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism: Hobbes to Locke. Oxford University Press, Ontario, pp. 17-29.

Course outcomes (CO):

1. Analyze and compare the main features of Greek political thought, demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of its significance in shaping Western political traditions.
2. Evaluate the political ideas of Plato, Aristotle, and other classical thinkers, assessing their impact on the development of political systems and governance principles.

3. Critically analyze the medieval political thought of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Marsilio of Padua, identifying their key concepts and their influence on Western political traditions.

4. Apply Machiavelli's political ideas to contemporary political scenarios, evaluating the ethical implications of the Machiavellian approach to governance.

5. Compare and contrast Montesquieu's concept of separation of powers with the functioning of the Indian political system, identifying similarities and differences in governance structures.

6. Examine the historical foundations of Western political traditions, analyzing the contributions of Stoics, Epicureans, and Cynics to classical political thought and understanding their impact on contemporary political theories.

MC 12: Indian Political Thought – I

Module 1: Ancient Thought

a. Brahmanic and Shramanic Traditions

b. Social Law: Manup

c. Kautilya: Theory of State

Module 2: Medieval Thought

a. Ideal Polity: Ziya Barani

b. Monarchy: Abul Fazal

c. Syncretism: Kabir

Module 3: Early Modern Thought

a. Liberalism: Rammohan Roy

b. Modernism: Syed Ahmed Khan

c. Critique of Brahminism: Jotirao Phule

d. Nationalism: Bankimchandra Chatterjee

e. Gender: Pandita Ramabai

Suggested Readings:

B. Parekh, (1986) 'Some Reflections on the Hindu Tradition of Political Thought', in T. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 17- 31.

A. Altekar, (1958) 'The Kingship', in State and Government in Ancient India, 3rd edition, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, pp. 75-108.

G. Pandey, (1978) Sraman Tradition: Its History and Contribution to Indian Culture, Ahmedabad: L. D. Institute of Indology, pp. 52-73.

B. Chaturvedi, (2006) 'Dharma-The Foundation of Raja-Dharma, Law and Governance', in The Mahabharta: An Inquiry in the Human Condition, Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 418- 464.

Manu, (2006) 'Rules for Times of Adversity', in P. Olivelle, (ed. & trans.) Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamsastra, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 208- 213.

P. Olivelle, (2006) 'Introduction', in Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava–Dharmasastra, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 3- 50.

Kautilya, (1997) 'The Elements of Sovereignty' in R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), Arthasastra of Kautilya, New Delhi: Motilal Publishers, pp. 511- 514.

J. Spellman, (1964) 'Principle of Statecraft', in Political Theory of Ancient India: A Study of Kingship from the Earliest time to Ceirca AD 300, Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 132- 170.

S. Collins, (ed), (2001) Agganna Sutta: An Annotated Translation, New Delhi: Sahitya Academy, pp. 44-49.

S. Collins, (2001) 'General Introduction', in Agganna Sutta: The Discussion on What is Primary (An Annotated Translation from Pali), Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, pp. 1- 26.

B. Gokhale, (1966) 'The Early Buddhist View of the State', in The Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. XXVI, (1), pp. 15- 22. L. Jayasurya, 'Budhism, Politics and Statecraft', available at ftp.buddhism.org/Publications/.../Voll1_03_Laksiri%20Jayasuriya.pdf,Accessed: 19.04.2013.

I. Habib, (1998) 'Ziya Barni's Vision of the State', in The Medieval History Journal, Vol. 2, (1), pp. 19- 36.

M. Alam, (2004) 'Sharia Akhlaq', in The Languages of Political Islam in India 1200- 1800, Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 26- 43

Course outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the key ideas and conceptual frameworks presented in ancient Indian political thought, critically analyzing their nature, scope, and limitations.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the nationalist movement and the philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the rights and provisions enshrined in the Constitution for the people of India, in light of medieval Indian political thought.
3. Analyze the post-colonial state in India, including its federal structure and the functioning of the formal government apparatus at both the union and state levels, through an examination of modern Indian political thought.
4. Examine the influence of factors such as gender, class, caste, communalism, and regionalism on India's trajectory as a post-colonial democracy, using insights from medieval and modern Indian political thought.
5. Compare and contrast the key ideas of liberalism, modernism, critique of Brahminism, nationalism, and gender from the perspective of modern Indian political thought, identifying differences and similarities among them.
6. Evaluate the impact of syncretism, social law, and theory of state from ancient and medieval Indian political thought on the emergence of modern political ideas and movements in India.

MC 13: Public Administration in India

Module 1: Administrative Structure: A Brief Overview

a. Continuity and change in Indian administration: brief historical overview.
b. Civil Service in India (Bureaucracy): recruitment (role of UPSC, SPSC), training.
c. Organization of Union Government: Secretariat Administration: PMO, Cabinet Secretariat.
d. Organization of State Government: Chief Secretary – relations between Secretariat and Directorate.
e. District Administration: role of District Magistrate, SDO, BDO

Module 2: Decentralization and Planning

a. Local Self Government: Corporations, Municipalities and Panchayats, structure and functions. 73rd and 74th Amendment: overview.

b. Planning: Planning Commission, National Development Council. District Planning. Changing nature of planning: NITI Ayog.

Module 3: Budget, Personnel and Financial Administration

a. Concept and Significance of Budget
b. Financial Administration: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee – role of CAG

Suggest Readings:

T. Dye, (1984) Understanding Public Policy, 5th Edition. U.S.A: Prentice Hall R.B. Denhardt and J.V.

Denhardt, (2009) Public Administration, New Delhi: Brooks/Cole

J. Anderson, (1975) Public Policy Making. New York: Thomas Nelson and sons Ltd.

N.G.Jayal, Democracy and The State: Welfare, Secular and Development in Contemporary India, Oxford : Oxford University Press,1999

Bidyut Chakrabarty, Reinventing Public Administration: The Indian Experience, Orient Longman,2007

Noorjahan Bava, Development Policies and Administration in India, Delhi: Uppal Publishers, 2001

Erik-Lane, J. (2005) Public Administration and Public Management: The Principal Agent Perspective. New York: Routledge Henry, N. (1999)

Jenkins, R. and Goetz, A.M. (1999) 'Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications of the Right to Information Movement in India', in Third World Quarterly.

June Sharma, P.K. & Devasher, M. (2007) 'Right to Information in India' in Singh, S. and Sharma, P. (eds.) Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Course Learning Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution of Indian administration, critically analyzing the continuity and change in its structure and functions over time. (Demonstrate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

2. Analyze the role and functioning of the civil service (bureaucracy) in India, critically assessing its recruitment process, training mechanisms, and its relationship with political authorities. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)

3. Evaluate the organizational structure and administrative mechanisms of the Union and State governments in India, critically assessing the roles of key institutions such as the

Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Cabinet Secretariat, Chief Secretary, and District Administration. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

4. Examine the functioning and significance of local self-government institutions such as Corporations, Municipalities, and Panchayats in India, critically assessing their structures, functions, and the impact of constitutional amendments. (Examine - Bloom's Taxonomy)

5. Analyze the process of public policy formulation in India, critically assessing the key factors involved and their impact on citizen welfare and social development. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)

6. Evaluate the significance of civil society in the policy-making process in India, critically assessing its role, contributions, and influence on governance and public administration. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

MC 14: Indian Administration: Recent Developments

Module 1: Citizen and Administration Interface

a) Public Service Delivery
b) Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance

Module 2: Social Welfare Administration

a) Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare
b) Social Welfare Policies
- Education: Right to Education
- Health: National Health Mission
- Food: Right to Food Security
- Employment: MNREGA
- Environment: Green Army & Environment Protection Act

Suggested Readings:

Erik-Lane, J. (2005) Public Administration and Public Management: The Principal Agent Perspective. New York: Routledge Henry, N. (1999)

Jenkins, R. and Goetz, A.M. (1999) 'Accounts and Accountability: Theoretical Implications of the Right to Information Movement in India', in Third World Quarterly.

June Sharma, P.K. & Devasher, M. (2007) 'Right to Information in India' in Singh, S. and Sharma, P. (eds.) Decentralization: Institutions and Politics in Rural India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Vasu Deva, E-Governance In India: A Reality, Commonwealth Publishers, 2005 World Development Report, World Bank, Oxford University Press, 1992.

M.J.Moon, The Evolution of Electronic Government Among Municipalities: Rhetoric or Reality, American Society For Public Administration, Public Administration Review, Vol 62, Issue 4, July –August 2002

Pippa Norris, Digital Divide: Civic Engagement, Information Poverty and the Internet in Democratic Societies, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Stephan Goldsmith and William D. Eggers, Governing By Network: The New Shape of the Public Sector, Brookings Institution [Washington], 2004 United Nation Development Programme, Reconceptualising Governance, New York, 1997

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Explain the concept of public service delivery and assess its significance in enhancing governance efficiency.
2. Evaluate the mechanisms for redressing public grievances, including RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter, and E-Governance, and their role in promoting transparency and accountability.
3. Analyze the interface between citizens and administration, considering the impact of various mechanisms on citizen participation and effective service delivery.
4. Understand the concept and different approaches of social welfare administration, and assess their relevance in addressing societal needs.
5. Analyze the key social welfare policies in India, including Right to Education, National Health Mission, Right to Food Security, MNREGA, and environmental policies, and evaluate their impact on societal well-being.
6. Evaluate the effectiveness of social welfare policies in achieving their intended goals, considering challenges and opportunities for improving their implementation.

SIXTH SEMESTER

MC 15: Western Political Traditions – II

Module 1: Social Contract Traditions

a. Hobbes: Human nature, State of Nature, Social Contract, State
b. Locke: Laws of Nature, Natural Rights, Property
c. Rousseau: Views on freedom and democracy

Module 2: Utilitarian and Liberal Tradition
a. Bentham: Utilitarianism.
b. John Stuart Mill: Utilitarianism, Views on Liberty and Representative Government.

Module 3: Idealism

a. Hegel: Civil Society and State.
b. T. H. Green: Freedom, Obligation

Module 4: Radical Tradition

a. Karl Marx: Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Class and Class Struggle, Capital and Surplus Value, State and Revolution

Module 5: Feminist Tradition

a. Mary Wollstonecraft: Women and paternalism; critique of Rousseau's idea of education; legal rights
b. Carole Pateman

Suggested Readings:

I. Kant. (1784) 'What is Enlightenment?,' available at http://theliterarylink.com/kant.html, Accessed: 19.04.2013

S. Hall (1992) 'Introduction', in Formations of Modernity UK: Polity Press pages 1-16

B. Nelson, (2008) Western Political Thought. New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 221-255.

M. Keens-Soper, (2003) 'Jean Jacques Rousseau: The Social Contract', in M. Forsyth and M. Keens-Soper, (eds) A Guide to the Political Classics: Plato to Rousseau. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 171-202.

C. Jones, (2002) 'Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindications and their Political Tradition' in C. Johnson, (ed.) The Cambridge Companion to Mary Wollstonecraft, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 42-58.

S. Ferguson, (1999) 'The Radical Ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft', in Canadian Journal of Political Science XXXII (3), pp. 427-50, Available at http://digitalcommons.ryerson.ca/politics

P. Kelly, (2003) 'J.S. Mill on Liberty', in D. Boucher, and P. Kelly, (eds.) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 324-359.

J. Cropsey, (1987) 'Karl Marx', in L. Strauss and J. Cropsey, (eds) History of Political Philosophy, 2ndEdition. Chicago: Chicago University Press, pp. 802-828.

L. Wilde, (2003) 'Early Marx', in D. Boucher and P. Kelly, P. (eds) Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 404-435.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the key ideas and conceptual frameworks of social contract traditions, critically analyzing their nature, scope, and limitations.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the utilitarian tradition, specifically analyzing the concepts of utilitarianism, liberty, and representative government as proposed by Bentham and John Stuart Mill.
3. Analyze the idealism in political thought, examining Hegel's views on civil society and state, and T. H. Green's perspectives on freedom and obligation.
4. Examine the radical tradition in political theory, exploring Karl Marx's ideas on dialectical and historical materialism, class struggle, capital, surplus value, and the state and revolution.
5. Compare and contrast the feminist tradition, analyzing Mary Wollstonecraft's critique of Rousseau's ideas of education and legal rights, and exploring the contributions of Carole Pateman to feminist political thought.
6. Evaluate bureaucratic practices and administrative cultures in both developed and developing countries, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation, as influenced by the Western political traditions studied in the course.

MC 16: Indian Political Thought - II

Module 1: Nationalism and Modernity

a. Critique of Nationalism: Rabindranath Tagore
b. Critique of Modern Civilization: M. K. Gandhi
c. Nation and Secularism: Jawaharlal Nehru

Module 2: Community and Nation

a. Spiritual Nationalism and Ideal Society: Vivekananda
b. Islam and Modern Self: Muhammad Iqbal
c. Hindutva: V. D. Savarkar, Golwalkar
d. Critique of Caste: B. R. Ambedkar

Module 3: Radical Democracy and Socialism

a. Socialism: Rammanohar Lohia
b. Radical Humanism: M. N. Roy
c. Partyless Democracy: J. P. Narayan

Suggested Readings:

S. Vivekananda, (2007) 'The Real and the Apparent Man', S. Bodhasarananda (ed.), Selections from the Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda, Kolkata: Advaita Ashrama, pp. 126-129.

A. Sen, (2003) 'Swami Vivekananda on History and Society', in Swami Vivekananda, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 62- 79.

H. Rustav, (1998) 'Swami Vivekananda and the Ideal Society', in W. Radice (ed.), Swami Vivekananda and the Modernisation of Hinduism, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 264-280.

M. Gandhi, (1991) 'Satyagraha: Transforming Unjust Relationships through the Power of the Soul', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2.Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 265-270.

D. Dalton, (1982) Indian Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, Gurgaon: The Academic Press, pp. 154- 190.

R. Terchek, (2002) 'Gandhian Autonomy in Late Modern World', in A. Parel (ed.), Gandhi, Freedom and Self Rule. Delhi: Sage.

R. Tagore, (1994) 'The Nation', S. Das (ed.), The English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore, Vol. 3, New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, pp. 548-551.

R. Chakravarty, (1986) 'Tagore, Politics and Beyond', in Th. Panthams and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modern India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 177-191.

Nandy, (1994) 'Rabindranath Tagore & Politics of Self', in Illegitimacy of Nationalism, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-50.

M. Iqbal, (1991) 'Speeches and Statements', in S. Hay (ed.), Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 218-222.

A. Engineer, (1980) 'Iqbal's Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam', in Social Scientist, Vol.8 (8), pp. 52-63.

L. Gordon-Polonskya, (1971) 'Ideology of Muslim Nationalism', in H. Malik (ed.), Iqbal: Poet Philosopher of Pakistan, New York: Columbia University Press, pp. 108-134.

V.Savarkar, 'Hindutva is Different from Hinduism', available at http://www.savarkar.org/en/hindutva-/essentials-hindutva/hindutva-different-hinduism

J. Sharma, (2003) Hindutva: Exploring the Idea of Hindu Nationalism, Delhi: Penguin, pp. 124-172..

R. Pillai, (1986) 'Political thought of Jawaharlal Nehru', in Th. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), Political Thought in Modem India, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 260- 274.

B. Zachariah, (2004) Nehru, London: Routledge Historical Biographies, pp. 169-213.

M. Anees and V. Dixit (eds.), (1984) Lohia: Many Faceted Personality, Rammanohar Lohia Smarak Smriti.

S. Sinha, (2010) 'Lohia's Socialism: An underdog's perspective', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLV (40) pp. 51-55.

A. Kumar, (2010) 'Understanding Lohia's Political Sociology: Intersectionality of Caste, Class, Gender and Language Issue', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLV (40), pp. 64-70.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the critiques of nationalism and modern civilization presented by Rabindranath Tagore and M. K. Gandhi, critically analyzing their relevance and implications in the context of Indian political thought.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the perspectives on spiritual nationalism, ideal society, and Islam's role in modern self, as presented by Vivekananda and Muhammad Iqbal, while analyzing the concept of Hindutva proposed by V. D. Savarkar, and understanding their contributions to Indian political thought and nationalism.
3. Analyze the critique of caste presented by B. R. Ambedkar, examining its implications on social justice in India, and understanding the post-colonial state's role in addressing caste-related issues and promoting social justice.
4. Examine the perspectives on nation, secularism, and socialism presented by Jawaharlal Nehru and Rammanohar Lohia, critically analyzing their influence on the idea of India and its political trajectory.
5. Compare and contrast the concepts of radical humanism and partyless democracy as proposed by M. N. Roy and J. P. Narayan, identifying their differences and similarities, and understanding their contributions to the idea of India and political thought.
6. Evaluate bureaucratic practices and administrative cultures in both developed and developing countries, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation, as influenced by the Western political traditions studied in the course.

MC 17: Global Politics in the 21st Century

Module 1: Post-Cold War Global Realities

a. Clash of civilizations – September 11 2001 and its aftermath
b. Globalization, states and sovereignty
c. Non-State Actors: Non-governmental organizations; Multinational corporations
d. Internet Technologies, social media and Global Politics

Module 2: Global conflict and war

a. Weapons of Mass Destruction – nuclear weapons, biological, and chemical weapons
b. Disarmament and arms control
c. Civil Wars and insurgencies: Select Case studies
d. New Global Threats: Terrorism; Environment; Global demographic issues (Rohingyas)

Suggested Readings:

Ritzer, G. and Dean, Paul, (2015), Globalization: A Basic Text, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, chapter 2, pp. 27-51.

Held, David and McGrew Anthony (2005), "The Great Globalisation Debate: An Introduction" in Held and McGrew (eds.) The Global Transformation Reader, Polity Press, Cambridge, pp. 1-51.

Strager, M. (2009) Globalisation: A Very Short Introduction, London: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-16.

Heywood, Andrew (2011) Global Politics, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 112-127

Ritzer, G. (2015) Globalization: A Basic Text, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, chapter 5, pp. 111-138.

Strange, Susan (2005), "The Declining Authority of States" in D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.) The Global Trans-Formations Reader, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 127-134.

Stiglitz, Joseph (2005), "The Promise of Global Institutions', in Held and McGrew (eds.) The Global Transformation Reader, Polity Press, Cambridge, pp.477-481.

Baylis, Smith (eds), The Globalisation of World Politics, Oxford, Seventh Edition

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the post-Cold War global realities, critically analyzing the dynamics of unipolar politics led by the U.S., the implications of the clash of civilizations after September 11, 2001, and the complexities of globalization on states and sovereignty.

2. Evaluate and appreciate the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multinational corporations in global politics, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the influence of communications, mass media, and internet technologies on shaping global political dynamics.

3. Analyze the complexities of global conflicts and wars, including the implications of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons), disarmament, alliances, security organizations, civil wars, insurgencies, and the challenges posed by weak and failing states.

4. Examine the nature of new global threats, including terrorism, environmental challenges, and global demographic issues such as population shifts, refugees, and displaced people.

5. Compare and contrast the dynamics of ethno-national movements in different regions, such as the Arab Spring, Iran, and Turkey, and understand their impact on regional and global politics.

6. Evaluate bureaucratic practices and administrative cultures in both developed and developing countries, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation, as influenced by the Western political traditions studied in the course.

Internship (8 weeks)

Internship is an important part of B.A. programme. The internship is designed to integrate classroom learning with practical applications and to learn transferable skills in a work setting. For the summer internship the students are expected to participate in any form of professional activity to gather work experience. Such activity may include co-operative educational activity with any institution or entity external to Sister Nivedita University or professional work in any private or governmental organisation. The purpose of the internship is to ensure that the students gather some work and life experience through a professional organisation. The internship programme is mandatory for students in the sixth semester. Such internship activities will normally be under the supervision of an expert or the guidance of a line manager in a governmental or non-governmental organisation. The students may work as a research assistant in a research project or as an intern in a Publication house, Print Media, Policy think tanks, Non-governmental organisation, Government or any Private organisation, to get on-site experiential learning. The internship can also be remote and field based. After the end of Internship students will be evaluated and marked based on the report submitted by the expert from the external entity and Departmental evaluation as deemed suitable.

MC 18: Contemporary Debates in Marxism

Module 1: Marx and Marxism Revisited

a. Capitalism and Alienation

b. Gramsci: State. Civil Society and Party

c. Althusser and Poulantzas: The Structuralist Perspective:

d. Miliband and Poulantzas: Relative Autonomy Debate

e. Critical Theory and Frankfurt School – An Overview

Module 2: Reviving Marx for the 21st Century

a. Marxism and Political Ecology

b. Marxism and Democracy

c. Marxism and Identity: Gender and Caste

Suggested Readings:

D. Riazanov (ed), The Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels.

David Mclellan, Marxism After Marx.

David Mclellan, The Thought of Karl Marx.

Ernest Fischer, Marx in His Own Words.

G. F. Gaus and C. Kukathas, Handbook of Political Theory.

Joseph Femia, Marxism and Democracy.

Paul Blackledge, Reflections on the Marxist theory of History.

Sobhanlal Dattagupta (ed.), Rosa Luxemburg and Her Critics.

Tom Bottomore (ed), A Dictionary of Marxist Thought.

V. Bryson, (1992) 'Marxist Feminism in Russia' in Feminist Political Theory, London: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 114-122

C. Sypnowich, (1993) 'Alexandra Kollontai and the Fate of Bolshevik Feminism' Labour/Le Travail Vol. 32 (Fall 1992) pp. 287-295

A. Kollontai (1909), The Social Basis of the Woman Question, Available at http://www.marxists.org/archive/kollonta/1909/social-basis.ht

B. Ollman (1991) Marxism: An Uncommon Introduction, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

Political Philosophy: Essential Selections, New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 286-327.

A. Kollontai, (1977) 'Social Democracy and the Women's Question', in Selected Writings of Alexandra Kollontai, London: Allison & Busby, pp. 29-74.

A. Kollontai, (1977) 'Make Way for Winged Eros: A Letter to the Youth', in Selected Writings of Alexandra Kollontai Allison & Busby, pp. 201-292.

C. Porter, (1980) Alexandra Kollontai: The Lonely Struggle of the Woman who defied Lenin, New York: Dutton Children's Books

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts of Marx and Marxism, critically analyzing their relevance and limitations in the context of contemporary political thought.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the contributions of Gramsci, Althusser, Poulantzas, and Miliband to the Marxist tradition, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of their debates on state, civil society, party, and relative autonomy.
3. Analyze the intersections of Marxism with political ecology, feminism, and democracy, understanding how Marxist perspectives contribute to these contemporary debates.
4. Examine the concepts of capitalism and alienation, critically evaluating their relevance in understanding the complexities of contemporary society and the global political economy.
5. Analyze the Critical Theory and Frankfurt School, providing an overview of their key ideas and contributions to the development of Marxist thought.
6. Evaluate the contemporary relevance of Marxist perspectives in addressing societal challenges, incorporating debates on political ecology, feminism, and democracy.

MC 19: Global Political Economy

Module 1: Introduction

a. State, Market and Politics

b. Understanding Global Political Economy

c. Approaches: Realist, Liberal, Marxist and Critical School

Module 2: Institutional Regimes of Global Economy

a. IMF

b. World Bank

c. WTO

Module 3: Global Trade and Finance

a. Rise and fall of the Gold Standard

b. Rise of the MNC

c. Debt and Financial Speculation

Suggested Readings:

Albo, Greg and Vivek Chibber (eds.), – Socialist Register 2011

Amrita Narlikar, The World Trade Organization: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University press, 2005

Cohn, Theodore – Global Political Economy: Theory and Practice.

Gill, Stephen – Power and Resistance in the New World Order.

Gilpin, Robert – Global Political Economy

Gilpin, Robert – The Political Economy of International Relations.

John Stopford, M ultinational Corporations, Foreign Policy, no.113, 1998-99, pp 12-24

Polanyi, Karl – The Great Transformations

Ravenhill, John – Global Political Economy.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual frameworks employed in Global Political Economy, critically analyzing their nature, scope, and limitations.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the different approaches in Global Political Economy, including liberal, Marxist, and critical perspectives.
3. Analyze the institutional regimes of the global economy, including the roles and functions of organizations such as IMF, World Bank, and WTO.
4. Examine the dynamics of global trade and finance, critically evaluating historical events such as the rise and fall of the Gold Standard, the rise of MNCs, and the impacts of debt and financial speculation.
5. Compare and contrast the constitutional arrangements of Western-European countries, as well as the functioning of Asia-African and Latin American countries, identifying differences and similarities among them.
6. Evaluate bureaucratic practices and administrative cultures in both developed and developing countries, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation as influenced by the Western political traditions studied in the course.

MC 20: Research Methodology

Module 1: Perspectives of Social Science Research

a. Major Debates in the philosophy of science: Positivism, Critics of Positvism

Module 2: Introduction to Methods and Methodology

a. Qualitative Research:

  i.   Ethnography
  ii. Interview and Focus Group
  iii. Archives, Archival Silences and Oral History
  iv. Discourse Analysis

b. Quantitative Research:

  i.   Inferential and Descriptive Statistics
  ii. Survey
  iii. Sampling
  iv. Content Analysis

Module 3: Research Design

a. Identifying Research Problem
b. Question, Hypothesis, Concepts and Variables

c. Writing a Research Proposal and Report
d. Research Ethics

Suggested Readings:

Bryman, A., Bell, E., & Teevan, J. J. (2012). Social research methods. Don Mills, Ont: OU P.

Levin, J., & Fox, J. A. (2000). Elementary statistics in social research. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Ricoer, P. (1973). The Model of the Text: Meaningful Action Considered as a Text. New Literary History, 5(1), 91-117.

Ricoer, P. (1976). Interpretation Theory: Discourse and the Surplus of Meaning, Texas: The Texas Christian University Press.

Sarukkai, S. (1995). Mathematisation of Human Sciences: Epistemological Sanskritisation? Economic and Political Weekly, 30(52), 3357-3360.

Scott, S. (1987). Enlightenment and the Spirit of the Vienna Circle. Canadian Journal of Philosophy, 17(4), 695-710.

Skinner, Q. (1975). Hermeneutics and the Role of History. New Literary History, 7(1), 209-232.

Strauss A. L., & Corbin, J. M. (1990). Basics of qualitative research: Grounded theory procedures and techniques. Newbury Park, Calif: Sage Publications

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the major debates in the philosophy of science, including positivism and its critics, critically analyzing their implications for social science research.
2. Evaluate and appreciate different research approaches, including qualitative and quantitative methods, while understanding the process of identifying research questions and writing a research report with ethical considerations.
3. Analyze and interpret the role of institutional regimes in the global economy, focusing on organizations such as IMF, World Bank, and WTO, in the context of social science research.
4. Examine and apply quantitative and qualitative research methods, such as inferential and descriptive statistics, surveys, sampling, ethnography, interviews, focus groups, archives, oral history, and discourse analysis.
5. Compare and contrast qualitative and quantitative research approaches, analyzing their strengths, limitations, and suitability for different research questions in social science.

6. Evaluate the ethical considerations in social science research and their impact on public policy formulation, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in research ethics.

MC 21: Indian Political Economy

Module 1: Historical Overview of Indian Political Economy

a. Changes in Economy and Society

b. Colonialism and Development

c. Debates on Planning in India – Trade and Industry; Agrarian Change and Land Question

Module 2: Politics of Economic Reforms

a. Logic of Shift towards the Market

b. SAP and Liberalization

c. Evolution or 'Episode'?

Module 3: Liberalization, Society and Governance

a. Interest Groups: Business, Labour and New Middle Class

b. New Institutions of Economic Governance

Suggested Readings:

Banerjee, A. V., & Iyer, L. (2008). Colonial land tenure, electoral competition and public goods in India. Harvard Business School.

Francine R. Frankel, 2004, India's Political Economy, Delhi. OUP

Llyod Rudolf and Rudolf, Susan, In Pursuit of Laxmi, Chicago Press, 1987.

Nirja Gopal Jayal, and Mehta, Pratap Bhanu, 2011, The Oxford Companion to the Politics in India, Delhi, OUP.

Pranab Bardhan, 1998, The Political Economy of Development in India, Delhi, OUP

Rahul Mukherjee, (ed.), 2007, Indiȧs Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms. New Delhi, OUP.

Rob Jenkins, 2000, Economic Reform in India, Cambridge, CUP

Stuart Colbridge and John Harris, 2000, Reinventing India, Cambridge Polity

Terence J. Byres (ed.), 1998, The State, Development Planning and Liberalisation in India, Delhi, OUP

Terry J. Byres, 1999, "The Indian Economy: Major Debates since Independence", Oxford University Press.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the historical changes in Indian economy and society, critically analyzing the debates on colonialism and development, and their impact on shaping the trajectory of Indian political economy.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the evolution of development planning in India, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the structure of planning and its role in shaping economic policies and strategies.
3. Analyze the trade and industrial policies in India, including the import substitution strategy and the evolution of industrial policies, critically examining their implications on the growth and development of the Indian economy.
4. Examine the agrarian changes and the land question in India, including the institutional reforms, shift to technocratic agriculture, and changing dimensions of the land question, recognizing their influence on agricultural development and rural livelihoods.
5. Compare and contrast the process of structural adjustment programs (SAP) and liberalization in India, understanding the logic behind the shift towards the market-oriented economy, and critically evaluating whether liberalization was an evolutionary process or an episodic shift.
6. Evaluate the politics of economic reforms in India, analyzing the interests and roles of various groups such as business, labor, and the new middle class, and understanding the emergence of new institutions of economic governance.

EIGHTH SEMESTER

MC 22: Gender and Politics

Module 1: Introducing the Concepts

a**.** Gender

b. Patriarchy

c. Public/Private Divide

d. Feminism: Basic Approaches

Module 2: Gender and Development

a. Empowerment

b. Feminist Critique of Development

c. Gender and Labour

Module 3: Gender and Sexuality in India

a. Nation and Women

b. Feminist Movement in Post-independence India

c. Gender, Caste and Religion

Suggested Readings:

Nivedita Menon, 'Gender' in Human Rights, Gender and Environment

Susan Moller Okin, 'Gender, the Public and the Private', in Anne Phillips (ed.), Feminism and Politics, OUP, 1998

Valerie Bryson, Feminist Political theory, Palgrave Macmillan, 1992, pp. 70-93, 114-125, 139-162, 167-195, 243-250

Uma Chakravarti, 'Whatever Happened to the Vedic Dasi', in Sudesh Vaid and Kumkum Sangari (eds.), Recasting Women, Kali for Women, 1989

Nivedita Menon (ed.), Gender and Politics in India, OUP, 1999

Sharmila Rege, 'Caste and Gender: The Violence Against Women in India' EUI Working Paper Series, No. 96/17, 1996

Susie Tharu and Tejaswi Niranjana, 'Problems for a Contemporary Theory of Gender', Social Scientist, April 1994

Nandita Shah and Nandita Gandhi, The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in Contemporary Women's Movement in India, 1992

Srila Roy, "Me Too is a Crucial Moment to Revisit the History of Indian Feminism", EPW Engage, 22 October 2018

Nirmala Bannerjee, 'Women and Structural Adjustment in India' in Rohini Hensman, Impact of Technological Change on Industrial Women Workers, in N. Rao et al. (eds.),Sites of Change

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts related to gender and politics, critically analyzing their nature, scope, and limitations in the context of political science.
2. Evaluate and appreciate the role of the nationalist movement and the philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution in shaping gender dynamics, demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the rights and provisions enshrined in the Constitution for women in India.
3. Analyze the post-colonial state in India from a gender perspective, including its federal structure and the functioning of the formal government apparatus, displaying a sound understanding of how gender issues intersect with the state's processes.
4. Examine the influence of gender, class, caste, communalism, and regionalism on India's trajectory as a post-colonial democracy, recognizing their impact on shaping the political landscape with a specific focus on gender dynamics.
5. Compare and contrast the constitutional arrangements related to gender issues in Western-European countries, Asia-African countries, and Latin American countries, identifying differences and similarities among them.
6. Evaluate the impact of gender and development policies, including empowerment initiatives and feminist critiques of development, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in gender-sensitive public policy formulation.

MC 23: India's Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World

Module 1: India's Foreign Policy

a. Foundations
b. Determinants
c. Principles

Module 2: India's Relations with great power

a. United States
b. China
c. Russia

Module 3: India and its Neighbours:

a. Pakistan
b. Bangladesh
c. Sri Lanka

Module 4: India's Negotiating Style and Diplomacy

a. India and U.N.: Security Council and Development
b. Trade and Environment (Climate Change)
c. Security Regimes

Suggested Readings:

S. Ganguly and M. Pardesi, (2009) 'Explaining Sixty Years of India's Foreign Policy', in India Review, Vol. 8 (1), pp. 4–19.

Ch. Ogden, (2011) 'International 'Aspirations' of a Rising Power', in David Scott (ed.), Handbook of India's International Relations, London: Routeledge, pp.3-31

W. Anderson, (2011) 'Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy', in W. Anderson, Trysts with Democracy: Political Practice in South Asia, Anthem Press: University Publishing Online.

J. Bandhopadhyaya, (1970) The Making Of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

S. Mehrotra, (1990) 'Indo-Soviet Economic Relations: Geopolitical and Ideological Factors', in India and the Soviet Union: Trade and Technology Transfer, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, pp. 8-28.

R. Hathaway, (2003) 'The US-India Courtship: From Clinton to Bush', in S. Ganguly (ed.), India as an Emerging Power, Frank Cass: Portland.

A. Singh, (1995) 'India's Relations with Russia and Central Asia', in International Affairs, Vol. 71 (1): 69-81.

M. Zafar, (1984), 'Chapter 1', in India and the Superpowers: India's Political Relations with the Superpowers in the 1970s, Dhaka, University Press.

H. Pant, (2008) 'The U.S.-India Entente: From Estrangement to Engagement', in H. Pant, Contemporary Debates in Indian Foreign and Security Policy: India Negotiates Its Rise in the International System, Palgrave Macmillan: London.

A. Narlikar, (2007) 'All that Glitters is not Gold: India's Rise to Power', in Third World Quarterly, Vol. 28 (5) pp. 983 – 996.

N. Dubash, (2012) 'The Politics of Climate Change in India: Narratives of Enquiry and Co-benefits', Working Paper, New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research.

N. Jayaprakash, (2000) 'Nuclear Disarmament and India', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 35 (7), pp. 525-533.

P. Bidwai, (2005) 'A Deplorable Nuclear Bargain', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 40 (31), pp. 3362-3364

R. Rajgopalan and V. Sahni (2008), 'India and the Great Powers: Strategic Imperatives, Normative Necessities', in South Asian Survey, Vol. 15 (1), pp. 5–32.

C. Mohan, (2013) 'Changing Global Order: India's Perspective', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Washington.

A. Narlikar, (2006) 'Peculiar Chauvinism or Strategic Calculation? Explaining the Negotiating Strategy of a Rising India', in International Affairs, Vol. 82 (1), pp. 59-76.

P. Mehta, (2009) 'Still Under Nehru's Shadow? The Absence of Foreign Policy Frameworks in India', in India Review, Vol. 8 (3), pp. 209–233.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of India's foreign policy, critically analyzing its foundations, determinants, and principles in the context of global politics.
2. Evaluate and appreciate India's relations with great powers, including the United States, China, and Russia, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the rights and provisions enshrined in international agreements.
3. Analyze India's role in the United Nations, including its participation in the Security Council and peacekeeping missions, while understanding its contributions to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
4. Examine the influence of factors such as geopolitics, trade, environment (climate change), and security regimes on India's foreign policy decisions and its relationships with neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.
5. Compare and contrast India's foreign policy approaches with Western-European countries, Asia-African countries, and Latin American countries, identifying differences and similarities among them.
6. Evaluate India's negotiating style and strategies in areas such as trade, environment (climate change), and security regimes, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in global politics and policy formulation.

PROJECT/DISSERTATION

In this 12 credit paper, the students are expected to develop a research proposal, under the supervision of a faculty member. The students are also expected to make a presentation on the research proposal at the end of the semester. The research proposal shall include Introduction, Literature Review and Gap, Statement of Problem, Research Questions and Hypothesis, Methodology, Scheme of Chapters and References.

UNDERSTANDING SOUTH ASIA

Module 1: Understanding South Asia as a Region

a. Historical and Colonial Legacies
b. Geopolitics of South Asia

Module 2: Politics and Governance in South Asia

a. Regime types: democracy, authoritarianism, monarchy
b. Emerging constitutional practices: federal experiments in Pakistan; Constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan;

Module 3: Society and Economics in South Asia

a. Communal Politics, Identity politics and economic deprivation: challenges and impacts (case studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka)
b. SAARC: Problems and Prospects
c. Regional Issues and Challenges: Terrorism; Migration

Suggested Readings:

Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge

Muni, S.D. (2003) „South Asia as a Region", South Asian Journal, 1(1), August-September, pp. 1-6

Baxter, C. (ed.) (1986) The Government and Politics of South Asia. London: Oxford University Press, pp.376-394.

Baxter, C. (2010) „Introduction", Brass, P. (ed.) Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics. London: Routledge, pp.1-24

De Silva, K.M. (2001) „The Working of Democracy in South Asia", in Panandikar, V.A (ed.)

Problems of Governance in South Asia. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & Konark Publishing House, pp. 46- 88.

Wilson, J. (2003) „Sri Lanka: Ethnic Strife and the Politics of Space‟, in Coakley, J. (ed.) The Territorial Management of Ethnic Conflict. Oregon: Frank Cass, pp. 173-193

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Analyze the historical and colonial legacies that have shaped the socio-political landscape of South Asia, and assess their lasting impacts on the region.

2. Evaluate the geopolitical factors that influence the dynamics and interactions within South Asia, considering their role in regional cooperation and conflicts.

3. Compare and contrast different regime types, such as democracy, authoritarianism, and monarchy, prevalent in South Asia, and analyze their implications for governance and society.

4. Examine and discuss emerging constitutional practices in South Asian countries, focusing on federal experiments in Pakistan, as well as constitutional debates in Nepal and Bhutan.

5. Critically analyze the challenges and impacts of communal politics, identity politics, and economic deprivation in South Asian countries, using case studies from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

6. Evaluate the problems and prospects of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and analyze regional issues and challenges, including terrorism and migration, affecting South Asia.

POLITICS IN WEST BENGAL

Module 1: Decolonization and Reconstruction

a. Partition and Migration: Socio-economic and political impact
b. Minorities and Politics of Place-Making

Module 2: Trends in Party and Politics

a. Conceptualizing the idea of "Party-Society"
b. The Indian National Congress: Power and Politics (1947-1967)
c. Politics of the Left Front: Movement to Government
d. Emergence of AITC: Populism and Role of Leadership
e. BJP and Hindu Nationalism in Bengal

Module 3: Major socio-political movements

a. Peasant and Working-class movements: Tebhaga and Naxalite movement;
b. Movements for Regional Autonomy: Gorkhaland, Kamatpur and Greater Cooch Berar Movement
c. Caste based movements: Namashudra Movement
d. Tribal Movements: Lalgarh

Suggested Readings:

Bagchi, Romit, Gorkhaland: Crisis of Statehood (Delhi: Sage)

Banerjee, Sumanta, In the Wake of Naxalbari (Kolkata: Sahitya Samsad)

Chatterjee, Partha, State and Politics in India (Delhi: Oxford)

Chatterji, Rakhahari and Partha Pratim Basu, West Bengal under the Left: 1977-2011 (London and New York: Routledge)

Franda, Marcus F., Radical politics in West Bengal (MIT Press)

Guha, Ayan, The Curious Trajectory of Caste in West Bengal: Chronicling Continuity and Change (Leiden and Boston: Brill)

Kaviraj, Sudipta and Khilnani, Sunil (eds.), Civil Society: History and Possibilities (Delhi: Cambridge)

The Kamtapur Movement Ch. 8 (unpublished Ph.D. thesis of Ramesh Dural)

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Summarize the intricate dynamics of politics in West Bengal, encompassing historical context, key political parties, and significant events that have shaped the state's political landscape.
2. Analyze the influence of caste and class factors on leadership roles in West Bengal politics, evaluating their impact on political strategies, representation, and policy decisions.
3. Evaluate the politics of ethnicity in West Bengal, with a specific focus on the Gorkhaland Movement and Kamtapur Movement, assessing their origins, objectives, and implications for state and regional politics.
4. Examine the nature and role of civil society in West Bengal, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social movements, and advocacy groups, and their contributions to political discourse and governance.
5. Compare and contrast the political strategies employed by various stakeholders in West Bengal's politics, considering the perspectives of political parties, ethnic groups, civil society organizations, and the state government.
6. Synthesize a comprehensive understanding of West Bengal's political dynamics by analyzing the interplay of caste, class, ethnicity, and civil society, and proposing potential avenues for addressing socio-political challenges and fostering inclusive governance.

CITIZENSHIP IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

Module 1: Notions of citizenship- Classical and Modern

a. Plato (Enlightened despotism), Aristotle (Conception of citizenship), Roman influences

b. Civic Republicanism: Machiavelli, Montesquieu and Rousseau

c. Modern notions of Citizenship: French and American Revolution

d. T.H. Marshall's elements of citizenship: Civil, Political and Social

Module 2: Citizenship and Diversity

a. Multicultural Citizenship

b. Nancy Fraser: Politics of Redistribution, Recognition and Participation

c. Citizenship during Globalization: Cosmopolitanism and Global Citizenship

Suggested Readings:

Acharya, Ashok. (2012) Citizenship in a Globalising World. New Delhi: Pearson.

Barker, Ernest (1906), The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle: Newyork: G.P. Putnam;s Sons.

Beiner, R. (1995) Theorising Citizenship. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Brubaker, William R. (1989). "The French Revolution and the Invention of Citizenship" *French Politics and Society* 7, no. 3, pp 30-49.

Douglas, Robin (2012). "Montesquieu and Modern Republicanism" *Political Studies Association.*

Fraser, Nancy, "Social Justice in the Age of Identity Politics: Redistribution, Recognition, and Participation" (The Tanner Lectures on Human Values, Stanford University, Stanford, 1996)

Gundersen, Joan R. (1987). "Independence, Citizenship, and the American Revolution" *The University of Chicago Press Journals* 13, no. 1, pp. 59-77.

Held, David (1995), Democracy and the Global Order: From the Modern State to Cosmopolitan Governance (Stanford: Stanford University Press).

Held, David. *Cosmopolitanism: Ideals and Realities*. Polity Press, 2010.

Jan Aart (2000), Globalization: A Critical Introduction (New York: St.Martin's).

Kymlicka, Will (1999), "Citizenship in an Era of Globalization: A Response to Held," in Ian

Kymlicka, Will. *Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights*. Oxford University Press, 1995.

Marshall, T.H., and Tom Bottomore. *Citizenship and Social Class.* Pluto Press, 1992.

Oliver, D. and D. Heater (1994). The Foundations of Citizenship. London, Harvester

Parekh, Bhikhu (2003). "Cosmopolitism and Global Citizenship" *Review of International Studies* 29, no. 1, pp 3-17.

Parekh, Bikhu. *Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory.* Macmillan Press Ltd., 2000.

Roberto, Alehandro and Alba Meraz (2018). "Complex Citizenship and Globalization" In *Philosophy of Globalization*, pp 17-31. De Gruyter.

Sabine, George (1973), A History of Political Theory. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Shapiro and Casiano Hacker-Cordon (eds.), Democracy's Edges (Cambridge, UK:

Stoker Gerry et al. *Prospects for Citizenship*. Bloomsbury Academic, 2011.

Young, Iris M. *Justice and the Politics of Difference.* Princeton University Press, 1990.

Zolo, Danilo (1997), Cosmopolis: Prospects for World Government (Cambridge, UK: Polity Press).

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Explain the classical conceptions of citizenship, analyzing their historical context and fundamental principles in shaping notions of rights, duties, and participation.
2. Trace the evolution of citizenship alongside the development of modern states, critically evaluating the factors that have influenced the transformation of citizenship concepts over time.
3. Analyze the intricate relationship between citizenship and diversity, exploring the challenges and opportunities posed by diverse societies and their impact on notions of belonging and inclusion.
4. Evaluate the concept of citizenship in the context of globalization and global justice, examining its role in addressing transnational issues, promoting human rights, and fostering equitable global governance.
5. Compare and contrast the idea of citizenship beyond the nation-state with traditional conceptions, assessing the implications of global interconnectivity on citizenship rights, responsibilities, and identity.
6. Synthesize the concept of cosmopolitan citizenship by integrating various theoretical perspectives, global contexts, and practical applications, and propose strategies for nurturing a sense of cosmopolitan identity and responsibility.

NON-MAJOR PROGRAM SPECIFIC COURSES (MINOR)

NM1: Indian Society– I

Module 1: India: An Object of Knowledge during the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Era

a. The Historiographic Modality
b. The Observational/ Travel Modality
c. The Survey Modality
d. The Enumerative Modality
e. The Museological Modality
f. The Surveillance Modality

Module-2: Indian Society: Concepts and Institutions in the Pre-colonial and Colonial Era

a. Caste: caste as a colonial construction; Jajmani System; Sanskritization
b. Agrarian classes- 'class' as social stratification in pre-colonial and colonial India; nature of agrarian class
c. Industry and Labour: handicraft industries; indentured labour in the pre-colonial and colonial era
d. Tribe: features of Indian Tribes; changing position of the tribes in the colonial era; tribal resistances against the colonial power
e. Village: understanding the structure of Indian villages in the pre-colonial and colonial era; changes in Indian villages during the colonial and pre-colonial era; village studies in colonial India; village solidarity; internal regulation
f. Religion and Society-role of religion in the pre-colonial and colonial era
g. Patriarchy- position of women in India during the pre-colonial and colonial era

Suggested Readings:

Bhadra, Bula, 2013, "Caste(s): Through the Archetypal 'Orientalist' Predicament of Sociology on India", ISS E Journal (The Official Indian Sociological Society), Vol. I, No.2, http://www.insoso.org/images/pdfs/Art2.2-Bhadra.pdf, accessed on 20th June, 2023.

Breman, J., 1999, The Study of Industrial Labour in Post- Colonial India: The Formal Sector, Contributions to Indian Sociology, 33(1&2), Pp.1-41.

Chakravarti, Uma 1993, "Conceptualising Brahmanical Patriarchy in Early India: Gender, Caste, Class and State", Economic and Political Weekly, 28 (14), pp. 579-585.

Cohn, B.S. 1996. Colonialism and its Forms of Knowledge: The British in India, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Cohn, B.S., 1990, An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.136-171.

Dirks, Nicholas, B. 2011, Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Dhanagare, D.N., 1991, The Model of Agrarian Classes in India, in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 271-275.

Guha, R., 1982, Subaltern Studies, Volume I. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.1-8.

Haimendorf, C. V. F., 1967, The Position of Tribal Population in India", in P. Mason India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity, New York: Oxford University Press, Chapter 9.

Karve, I., 1994, The Kinship Map of India, in P. Uberoi (ed.) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.50-73.

Kaviraj, S., 2010, The Imaginary Institution of India, Ranikhet: Permanent Black, pp.85-126.

Kaviraj, S., 2010, The Imaginary Institution of India, Ranikhet: Permanent Black.

Mencher, J., 1991, The Caste System Upside Down, in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.93-109.

Momin, A.R., 1977, The Indo Islamic Tradition, Sociological Bulletin, 26, pp.242-258.

Said, Edward W. 1978, Orientalism, New York: Vintage Books.

Sharma, U., 2002. Caste, UK: Open University Press.

Singer, M and B. S. Cohn (ed), 1970, Structure and Change in Indian Society, Bangalore: Transaction Publishers.

Srinivas, M.N. and A. M. Shah, 1968, Hinduism, in D. L. Sills (ed.) The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Volume 6, New York: Macmillan, pp.358-366.

Srinivas, M.N., 1969, The Caste System in India, in A. Béteille (ed.) Social Inequality: Selected Readings, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, pp.265- 272.

Srinvas, M. N., 1987, The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.20-59.

Uberoi, J.P.S., 1997, The Five Symbols of Sikhism, in T.N. Madan (ed.) Religion in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 320-332.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. To learn the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India.
2. To lay the foundation of viewing images and ideas of India through a sociological lens.
3. To examine Indian society in the light of sociological concepts and discourses.
4. To critically examine the day-to-day functioning of various social institutions of the Indian society.
5. To understand and interpret the contemporary debates pertaining to socio-political issues in India.
6. To develop critical and analytical thinking through informed interrogation of images, ideas, concepts and institutions of India.

NM2: Understanding Political Theory

Module 1: Politics: Meaning and Theories

a) What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'
b) Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Elitist and Conservative
c) State of Political Theory today

Module 2: Major Approaches and Concepts

a) Approaches to the Political: Normative, Historical and Empirical
b) Key concepts:
   i.   State: Major Theories (Idealist, Social Contract, Marxist and Anarchist);
   ii. Nation and Nationalism;
   iii. Sovereignty: Concept (evolution, characteristics, aspects) & Recent Debates;
   iv. Power and Authority--- types and linkages.

Suggested Readings:

Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.

Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.

Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.

Sanders, D. (1995) 'Behavioral Analysis', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 58-75.

Chapman, J. (1995) 'The Feminist Perspective', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 94-114.

Bharghava, R, 'Why Do We Need Political Theory', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 17-36.

Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106-128.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1.   Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the core concepts and theories in political theory, including the nature of politics, state, nation, sovereignty, power, and authority.

2.   Critically analyze and evaluate the major traditions of political theory, such as liberalism, Marxism, anarchism, and conservatism, highlighting their respective perspectives, strengths, and limitations.

3.   Apply different approaches to political theory, including normative, historical, and empirical approaches, to analyze and interpret political phenomena and theories.

4.   Assess the historical development and evolution of democracy as an idea, examining its various forms, challenges, and critiques.

5.   Evaluate the concepts of procedural democracy, deliberative democracy, participation, and representation, considering their relevance, effectiveness, and implications in contemporary political practice.

6.   Reflect on the relationship between political theory and practice, exploring the ideas and practices related to democracy and considering the potential for reconciliation between theory and real-world political dynamics.

NM3: Constitutional Government and Democracy in India

Module 1: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution

a. Introducing the Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly, Preamble and Main Features
b. Fundamental Rights and Duties
c. Directive Principles of State Policy
d. Constitutional Amendment – An Understanding

Module 2: Organs of Government: Union and States

a. The Legislature: Parliament and State Legislatures
b. The Executive: President, Prime Minister, Governor and Chief Minister
c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts: composition and functions – Judicial Review

Module 3: Federalism and Decentralization

a. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Fifth and Sixth Schedules, Relations between the Union and the States
b. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities

Suggested Readings:

G. Austin, (2010) The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

R. Bhargava, (2008) 'Introduction: Outline of a Political Theory of the Indian Constitution', in R. Bhargava (ed.) Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-40.

D. Basu, (2012) Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis.

S. Chaube, (2009) The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution, Delhi: National Book Trust.

G. Austin, (2000) 'The Social Revolution and the First Amendment', in Working a Democratic Constitution, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 69-98.

A. Sibal, (2010) 'From Niti to Nyaya,' Seminar, Issue 615, pp 28-34. The Constitution of India: Bare Act with Short Notes, (2011) New Delhi: Universal, pp. 4-16.

B. Shankar and V. Rodrigues, (2011) 'The Changing Conception of Representation: Issues, Concerns and Institutions', in The Indian Parliament: A Democracy at Work, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 105-173.

V. Hewitt and S. Rai, (2010) 'Parliament', in P. Mehta and N. Jayal (eds.) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-42.

J. Manor, (2005) 'The Presidency', in D. Kapur and P. Mehta P. (eds.) Public Institutions in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.105-127.

J. Manor, (1994) 'The Prime Minister and the President', in B. Dua and J. Manor (eds.) Nehru to the Nineties: The Changing Office of the Prime Minister in India, Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, pp. 20-47.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the making of the Indian Constitution, including the role of the Constituent Assembly and the significance of its provisions.
2. Analyze and evaluate the main features of the Indian Constitution, including the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy, recognizing their importance in shaping the democratic framework of India.
3. Examine the nature of Indian federalism, with a focus on Union-State relations, assessing the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the central government and the state governments.
4. Evaluate the roles, powers, and functions of key entities in the Union Executive, such as the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers, understanding their significance in the functioning of the government machinery.
5. Assess the structure, powers, and functions of the Union Legislature, including the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, as well as the legislative process and the role of the Speaker, recognizing the importance of the legislative branch in democratic governance.
6. Analyze the components and functions of the state executive, including the Governor, Chief Minister, and Council of Ministers, as well as the composition and functions of the state legislature and the role of the Speaker, recognizing their roles in the governance and administration of the states.

NM4: Perspectives on International Relations

Module 1: Evolution of International Relations and Major Theories

e. Evolution of IR as an academic discipline
f. Classical Realism and Neo-Realism
g. Liberal and Neo-liberal Theory
h. Dependency Theory and World Systems Theory

Module 2: Key Concepts in International Relations

e. National Power and its Elements
f. Balance of Power and Security Dilemma
g. Collective Security and Disarmament
h. Bipolarity and Unipolarity

Module 3: International Order and Recent Developments

e. The State System and the International Order
f. World War I and II: causes and consequences
g. Decolonization and the Emergence of the Third World
h. Cold War: Origins and Consequences
i. Regionalism and Integration: EU, ASEAN, SAARC, AU

Suggested Readings:

M. Nicholson, (2002) International Relations: A Concise Introduction, New York: Palgrave, pp. 1-4.

R. J ackson and G. Sorensen, (2007) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approches, 3rd Edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 2-7.

S. Joshua. Goldstein and J. Pevehouse, (2007) International Relations, New York: Pearson Longman, 2007, pp. 29-35

C.Brown and K. Ainley, (2009) Understanding International Relations, Basingstoke: Palgrave, pp. 1

K. Mingst and J. Snyder, (2011) Essential Readings in International Relations, New York: W.W. Nortan and Company, pp. 1-15.

M. Smith and R. Little, (eds) (2000) 'Introduction', in Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, 2000, 1991, pp. 1-17.

J. Baylis and S. Smith (eds), (2008) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-6.

K. Mingst, (2011) Essentials of International Relations, New York: W.W. Nortan and Company, pp. 16-63.

P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity, Pearson Education, pp. 40-85.

E. Hobsbawm, (1995) Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century 1914-1991, Vikings.

J. Singer, (1961) 'The International System: Theoretical Essays', World Politics, Vol. 14(1), pp. 77-92.

B. Buzan, (1995) 'The Level of Analysis Problem in International Relations Reconsidered,' in K. Booth and K. Waltz, Man, The State and War, Columbia: Columbia University Press.

E. Carr, (1981) The Twenty Years Crisis, 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations, London: Macmillan, pp. 63-94.

H. Morgenthau, (2007) 'Six Principles of Political Realism', in R. Art and R. Jervis, International Politics, 8th Edition, New York: Pearson Longman, pp. 7-14.

I. Wallerstein, (2000) 'The Rise and Future Demise of World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis', in Michael Smith and Richard Little (eds), Perspectives on World Politics, New York: Routledge, pp. 305-317.

A. Acharya and B. Buzan, (2007) 'Why Is There No Non- Western IR Theory: Reflections on and From Asia', International Relations Of The Asia- Pacific, Vol 7(3), pp. 285-286.

Taylor, A.J.P. (1961) The Origins of the Second World War. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the evolution and scope of the academic discipline of International Relations, critically analyzing the major theories that shape the study of international politics. (Demonstrate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
2. Evaluate the impact of the nationalist movement and the philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution on India's foreign policy and its relations with other countries, demonstrating a thorough knowledge of India's foreign policy objectives and the principles guiding its engagements. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
3. Analyze the state system and the international order, including the concept of national power, imperialism, war, balance of power, collective security, globalization, regionalism, and integration. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)

4. Examine the historical causes and consequences of World War I and World War II, and the impact of decolonization on the emergence of the Third World, as well as the origins and consequences of the Cold War. (Examine - Bloom's Taxonomy)
5. Compare and contrast the key concepts in International Relations, such as national power, imperialism, war, balance of power, collective security, globalization, regionalism, and integration, among different countries and regions. (Compare and contrast - Bloom's Taxonomy)
6. Evaluate the major theories in International Relations, including Classical Realism, Neo-Realism, Liberalism, Neo-liberalism, Dependency Theory, World Systems Theory, Feminist Perspectives, and Constructivist Perspectives, recognizing their impact on the understanding of global politics and policymaking. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

NM5: Indian Politics

Module 1: Understanding the Indian State

a. Evolution of the Indian State since Independence
b. Major Approaches to understanding the Indian State

Module 2: Parties and Party System

a. Congress System and its Critique
b. Changing Nature of Indian Party System

Module 3: Democracy in India

a. Crisis of Governability
b. Governance and Populism

Suggested Readings:

Bardhan, Pranab. (1984). The Political Economy of Development in India. OUP.

Baviskar, Amita. (1995). In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in Narmada Valley. OUP.

Bhattacharya, Dwaipayan. (2016). Government as Practice: Democratic Left in a Transforming India. CUP.

Brass, Paul. (2015). The Politics of India since Independence. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press.

Chandra, Kanchan. (2016). Democratic Dynasties: State, Party and Family in Contemporary Indian Politics. CUP.

Chatterjee, Partha (2019). I am the People: Reflections on Popular Sovereignty Today. Columbia University Press.

Chatterjee, Partha. (ed.). (1997). State and Politics in India. OUP.

Chatterjee, Rakhahari. (ed). (2001). Politics in India: The State Society Interface. South Asian Publication.

Chhibber, Pradeep and Rahul Verma. (2018). Ideology and Identity: The Changing Party Systems of India. OUP.

Chhibber, Pradeep and Rahul Verma. (2019). 'The Rise of Second Dominant Party System in India: BJP's New Social Coalition in 2019', Studies in Indian Politics 7(2): 131-148

Corbridge, Stuart and John Harris. (2013). Reinventing India: Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy. Polity Press.

Das, Samir Kumar. (ed). (2013). ICSSR Research Surveys and Explorations Volume 1: The Indian State. OUP

Frankel, Francine (2005). India's Political Economy: 1947-2004. OUP.

Frankel, Francine, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava and Balveer Arora. (eds). (2002). Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy. OUP.

Hansen, Thomas Blom (2022). Saffron Republic: Hindu Nationalism and State Power in India. Cambridge University Press.

Jaffrelot, Christophe and Gilles Verniers. (2020). A New Party System or a New Political System. Contemporary South Asia, 28 (2).

Jayal, Niraja Gopal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds). (2011). The Oxford Companion to Politics in India. OUP

Kaviraj, Sudipta. (2010). The Trajectories of Indian State. OUP.

Kohli, Atul (ed). (2001). The Success of India's Democracy. Cambridge University Press.

Rudolph, Susanne and Lloyd Rudolph (1987). In Pursuit of Lakshmi. University of Chicago Press.

Yadav, Yogendra, K C Suri and Suhas Palshikar. (eds.). (2014). Party Competition in Indian States: Electoral Politics in Post-Congress Polity. OUP

Course Learning Outcomes (CO):

1. Analyze the features and trends of the party system in India, including the ideologies and programs of major political parties, and assess the nature and trends of coalition politics.

2. Evaluate the electoral process in India, including the role of the Election Commission, its composition, function, and role, and critically examine the need for electoral reforms.

3. Examine the role of various social groups, such as business groups, the working class, and peasants, in Indian politics, analyzing their interests and their impact on the political landscape.

4. Analyze the role of religion, language, caste, and tribe in Indian politics, understanding their significance and impact on the political process.

5. Assess the phenomenon of regionalism in Indian politics, examining its causes, manifestations, and implications for governance and the political landscape.

6. Evaluate the emergence and significance of new social movements in India since the 1970s, including women's movements, human rights movements, and environmental movements, recognizing their role in shaping the political discourse and advocating for social change.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY COURSES

MDC 1 – Introduction to Gender Studies

Module 1: Understanding Gender

a. Sex/gender/sexuality: Theoretical Debates
b. Patriarchy
c. Public Private Debate

Module 2: History of Feminism

a. Origins of Feminist movements in the West
b. Basic Approaches to Feminism: Liberal, Socialist, Radical feminism
c. Feminist movements in post-colonial India

Module 3: Family, Society and Gender in India

a. Gender and consumption patterns
b. Sexual Division of Labour; Productive and Reproductive Labour; Visible – invisible work – Unpaid (motherhood and care), Underpaid and Paid work
c. Women, Marriage and Property Rights in India
d. Gender and violence

Suggested Readings:

Geetha, V. (2002) Gender. Calcutta: Stree.

Geetha, V. (2007) Patriarchy. Calcutta: Stree

Bradley, Harriet. Gender. John Wiley & Sons, 2013.

Patel, Tulsi. 2005 (ed.). The Family in India: Structure and Practice. New Delhi: Sage Publication

Seymour Family and Gender , Susan C. 1999. Women, Family and Child Care in India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Menon, Nivedita. "Is feminism about 'women'? A critical view on intersectionality from India." Economic and Political Weekly (2015): 37-44.

Agarwal, Bina. "'Bargaining' and gender relations: Within and beyond the household." Feminist economics 3.1 (1997): 1-51.

Majumdar, Rochona. "History of Women's Rights: A Non-Historicist Reading." Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 38, no. 22, 2003, pp. 2130–34

Herklotz, Tanja, and Siddharth Peter De Souza, eds. Mutinies for equality: Contemporary developments in law and gender in India. Cambridge University Press, 2021.

Behl, Natasha. Gendered citizenship: understanding gendered violence in democratic India. Oxford Studies in Gender and I, 2019.

Behl, Natasha. "Gendered discipline, gendered space: an ethnographic approach to gendered violence in India." Space and Polity 21.1 (2017): 43-58.

Subramanian, Shankar, and Angus Deaton. "Gender effects in Indian consumption patterns." Sarvekshana 14.4 (1991): 1-12.

Agnes, Flavia. "Law, Justice, and Gender: Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India." (2011).

Nivedita Menon (ed.), Gender and Politics in India, OUP, 1999

Mankekar, Purnima. Screening culture, viewing politics: An ethnography of television, womanhood, and nation in postcolonial India. Duke University Press, 2020.

Srinivasan, Rama. Courting desire: Litigating for love in North India. Rutgers University Press, 2020.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Analyze the historical development and evolution of gender-related theoretical frameworks, critically evaluating their implications for understanding sex, gender, and sexuality in various social contexts. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)
2. Evaluate the major feminist movements in the West and post-colonial India, comparing their approaches (liberal, socialist, radical feminism) and assessing their impact on gender dynamics and women's rights. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
3. Analyze the social and economic aspects of gender in India, examining consumption patterns, the sexual division of labor, productive and reproductive labor, women's property rights, and issues of gender-based violence. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)
4. Evaluate the impact of gender on various issues in India, such as violence, communalism, and regionalism, and analyze the role of gender in shaping public policies and political discourse. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)
5. Compare and contrast the gender-related constitutional arrangements and policies in different countries, analyzing the similarities, differences, and their implications for gender equality and women's empowerment. (Compare and contrast - Bloom's Taxonomy)

6. Evaluate the role of gender-sensitive policies in promoting social welfare and equitable development, incorporating the latest advancements in public policy formulation to address gender disparities effectively. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

MDC 2 – Governance and Administration in India

Module 1: Evolution of Indian Administration

a. Historical Background: British Rule and development of Indian administration
b. Parliamentary Democracy and the Constituent Assembly

Module 2: Indian Administrative Structure

a. Central Administration: President, Council of Ministers and Prime Minister's Office
b. State Administration: Governor, Council of Ministers and Chief Minister's Office
c. District Administration and Local Governance: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments; Features and Structure of Urban and Rural Governance

Module 3: Civil Services and Administrative Reforms

a. The ICS and colonial governance in India
b. All India Services, The Union Public Service Commission, The State Public Service Commissions: Brief Overview
c. Democracy and Bureaucracy in India: India's experiments with administrative reforms

Module 4: New Developments in Indian administration

a. New Regulatory Authorities
b. Public-Private Partnership: Changing Dimensions
c. RTI, Lokpal, Citizens' Charter and E-Governance

Suggested Readings:

Arora, R.K, 2006, Public Administration in India: Continuity and Change, Rajat Publications, New Delhi.

Tyagi, A. R. "Role of Civil Service in India." The Indian Journal of Political Science 19.4 (1958): 349-356.

Aswathappa, K., 2002, Human Resource Personnel Management: Text and Cases, Tata McGrawHill, New Delhi.

Barthwal, C.P. and Kumkum Kishore (eds.), 2003, Public Administration in India (Current Perspectives), A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Basu, D. D., 2004, Introduction to the Constitution of India; Prentice Hall: New Delhi.

Basu, Durga Das, 2004, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Twelfth Edition; Prentice Hall of India: New Delhi.

Bhatt. M.S., 2004, Poverty and Food Security in India: Problems and Policies, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Bhattacharya, Mohit, 2007, New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors.

Chahar, S.S. (ed.) Governance at Grassroots Level in India (New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, 2005)

Chandhoke, Neera, 1995, State and Civil Society: Explorations in Political Theory, Sage, New Delhi.

Chandhoke, Neera, 2003, The Conceits of Civil Society, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Beaglehole, Tim Holmes. "From rulers to servants: The ICS and the British demission of power in India." Modern Asian Studies 11.2 (1977): 237-255.

Dayal, Ishwar, MuthurKuldeep and Battacharya M., 1976, District Administration, Mc Millan:Delhi

Singh, M. P. (2018). Independent Regulatory Authorities in India: A Comparative Perspective. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 64(3), vii–xix

Mukarji, Nirmal. "Restructuring the Bureaucracy: All-India Services." Economic and Political Weekly (1994): 3193-3195.

Bava, Noorjahan. "Bureaucracy in nation-building and development: A fifty year profile." Indian Journal of Public Administration 43.3 (1997): 567-578.

Vaugier-Chatterjee, Anne. « Du cadre d'acier au cadre de bambou : grandeur et décadence de la bureaucratie indienne », Autrepart, vol. 20, no. 4, 2001, pp. 161-175.

Gupta, Akhil. Red tape: Bureaucracy, structural violence, and poverty in India. Duke University Press, 2012.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Students will be able to analyze the historical development and evolution of Indian administration, critically evaluating its roots during British rule and its subsequent transformation post-independence. By examining the nature, scope, and limitations of the

administrative frameworks, they will gain insights into the complexities and challenges of governance and administration in India.

2. Students will be able to evaluate the structure of Indian administration at different levels - central, state, and district. They will appreciate the roles of constitutional offices, such as the President, Council of Ministers, Prime Minister, Governor, and Chief Minister, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the rights and provisions enshrined in the Constitution that guide administrative practices.

3. Students will analyze the civil services and administrative reforms in India, tracing the historical significance of the Indian Civil Services (ICS) during colonial governance and understanding the functioning of the All-India Services, Union Public Service Commission, and State Public Service Commissions. They will also explore the intersection of democracy and bureaucracy in India, examining the country's experiments with administrative reforms.

4. Students will examine the new developments in Indian administration, such as the establishment of new regulatory authorities, the adoption of public-private partnerships, and the implementation of initiatives like RTI (Right to Information), Lokpal, Citizens' Charter, and E-Governance. They will understand how these developments influence governance practices and foster transparency, accountability, and citizen participation.

5. Students will compare and contrast the constitutional arrangements of Western-European countries, Asia-African countries, and Latin American countries, focusing on their governance structures and administrative practices. They will identify differences and similarities among these countries to gain insights into global governance systems.

6. Students will evaluate the features and structure of urban and rural governance in India, particularly in the context of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments. They will understand the significance of decentralization and local governance for effective public service delivery and community participation.

MDC 3 – Nation and Nationalism in India

Module 1: Nation and Nationalism: Concepts and Debates

a. What is a Nation?
b. Nationalism and Modernity
c. Nation-State or State-nation?
d. Nationalism and Globalization

Module 2: Anti-Colonial Nationalism in India

a. Congress and Indian nationalist politics
b. Emergence of religious nationalism – Hinduism and Islam

Module 3: Independence and Transformations in Indian Nationalism

a. Nehruvian Nationalism: secular, development, state and welfare state
b. Rise of Hindutva
c. Hindutva: Class and Identity (Caste, Tribes and Women)
d. Nationalism and the Diaspora

Suggested Readings:

Hansen, Thomas Blom, and Srirupa Roy, eds. *Saffron Republic: Hindu Nationalism and State Power in India*. Cambridge University Press, 2022.

Roy, Srirupa. "'A Symbol of Freedom': The Indian Flag and the Transformations of Nationalism, 1906-2002." The Journal of Asian Studies 65, no. 3 (2006): 495–527.

Basu, Amrita, and Tanika Sarkar, eds. Women, Gender and Religious Nationalism. Cambridge University Press, 2022.

Basu, Amrita. "Women and religious nationalism in India: An introduction." Bulletin of concerned Asian scholars 25, no. 4 (1993): 3-4.

Sarkar, Tanika. "The Hindu wife and the Hindu nation: Domesticity and nationalism in nineteenth century Bengal." *Studies in History* 8, no. 2 (1992): 213-235.

Sarkar, Tanika. "Imagining a Hindu nation: Hindu and Muslim in Bankimchandra's later writings." *Economic and Political Weekly* (1994): 2553-2561.

Lazzaretti, Vera. "Ayodhya 2.0 in Banaras? Judicial discourses and rituals of place in the making of Hindu majoritarianism." *Contemporary South Asia* (2023): 1-18.

Hasan, Zoya. "Post Ayodhya: Normalising the Politics of Hate and Hostility." *Economic and Political Weekly* (2017): 28-32.

King, Richard. "Orientalism and the modern myth of" Hinduism"." *Numen* 46, no. 2 (1999): 146-185.

Chatterjee, Partha. "History and the Nationalization of Hinduism." *Social Research* (1992): 111-149.

Course Outcomes (CO):

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the concepts and debates surrounding the notions of nation and nationalism, critically analyzing their complexities, historical evolution, and contemporary relevance in the context of India. (Demonstrate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

2. Evaluate and appreciate the historical significance and philosophical foundations of the nationalist movement in India, while demonstrating a thorough knowledge of the Indian Constitution's rights and provisions that shape the country's democratic principles. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)

3. Analyze the post-colonial state in India, including its federal structure and the functioning of the formal government apparatus at both the union and state levels, displaying a sound understanding of its processes, especially in the context of nationalism. (Analyze - Bloom's Taxonomy)

4. Examine the influence of factors such as gender, class, caste, communalism, and regionalism on India's trajectory as a post-colonial democracy, recognizing their impact on shaping the political landscape and contributing to diverse forms of nationalism. (Examine - Bloom's Taxonomy)

5. Compare and contrast the constitutional arrangements of Western-European countries, as well as the functioning of Asia-African and Latin American countries, identifying differences and similarities among them, with a particular focus on their nationalist movements and their impact on governance. (Compare and contrast - Bloom's Taxonomy)

6. Evaluate the implications of nationalist ideologies, such as Hindutva and religious nationalism, on Indian society and politics, incorporating knowledge of the latest advances in public policy formulation to address the challenges arising from such ideologies. (Evaluate - Bloom's Taxonomy)