

BANKURA UNIVERSITY B.A.(HONOURS) POLITICAL SCIENCE CBCS SYLLABUS 2022-23

COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

FOR

SEM- I, SEM-II, SEM-III, SEM- IV, SEM- V, SEM- VI

IN

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HONOURS)

DRAFT SYLLABUS



(w.e.f. ACADEMIC SESSION: 2022-2023)

BANKURA UNIVERSITY

**P.O- PURANDARPUR, DIST- BANKURA
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DETAILS SEMESTER-WISE COURSE STRUCTURE

TOTAL MARKS =1300

SEMESTER - 6

CREDITS =142

COURSES	SEM I	SEM II	SEM III	SEM IV	SEM V	SEM VI	TOTAL
CORE COURSES	12	12	18	18	12	12	84
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSE	-	-	-	-	12	12	24
GENERIC ELECTIVE / INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE	6	6	6	6	-	-	24
ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSE (AECC)	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC)	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
TOTAL	22	20	26	26	24	24	142

SCHEMES OF COURSES**SEMESTER – I**

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			I.A.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
AHPLS-101/C-1	Understanding Political Theory	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-102/C-2	Constitutional Government & Democracy in India	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS 103/GE-1 (To be opted by students from other departments)	Fundamentals of Political Theory	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
ACSHP/104/AECC- 1	Environmental Studies	4	10	40	50	04	-	-
Total in Semester – I		22	40	160	200	19	03	-

SEMESTER –II

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			IA.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
AHPLS-201/C-3	Political Theory: Concepts & Debates	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-202/C-4	Political Process in India	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-203/GE-2 (To be opted by students from other departments)	Indian Constitution and Politics	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
ACSHP/204/AECC- 2	English/Hindi/MIL	2	10	40	50	02	-	-
Total in Semester – II		20	40	160	200	17	03	-

SEMESTER – III

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			I.A.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
AHPLS-301/C-5	Western Political Thought: Ancient & Medieval	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-302/C-6	Indian Political Tradition - I	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-303/C-7	International Relations: Theories & Basic Concepts	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-304/GE-3 (To be opted by students from other departments)	Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-305/SEC-1	Legislative Practices & Procedures	2	10	40	50	02	-	-
Total in Semester – III		26	50	200	250	22	04	-

SEMESTER – IV

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			I.A.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
AHPLS-401/C-8	Western Political Thought: Modern	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-402/C-9	Indian Political Tradition –II	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-403/C-10	Introduction to Comparative Government & Politics	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-404/GE-4 (To be opted by students from other departments)	International Relations: Basic Concepts	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-405/SEC-2	Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy	2	10	40	50	02	-	-
Total in Semester – IV		26	50	200	250	22	04	-

SEMESTER – V

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			I.A.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
AHPLS-501/C-11	Public Administration	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-502/C-12	Emergent Issues in Post-Cold War Global Politics	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-503/DSE-1	Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective OR, Citizenship in a Globalizing World	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-504/DSE-2	Understanding South Asia OR, Social Movements in Contemporary India: Major Issues	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
Total in Semester – V		24	40	160	200	20	04	-

SEMESTER – VI

Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks			No. of Hours		
			IA.	ESE	Total	Lec.	Tu.	Pr.
AHPLS-601/C-13	Public Policy & Administration in India	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-602/C-14	Research Methodology	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-603/DSE-3	India's Foreign Policy Or, Women, Power & Politics	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
AHPLS-604/DSE-4	Political Sociology Or, Dilemmas in Politics	6	10	40	50	05	01	-
Total in Semester – VI		24	40	160	200	20	04	-

AH= Arts Honours, PLS = POLITICAL SCIENCE ACSHP= Arts Commerce Science Honours Pass, C= Core Course, AECC= Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course, SEC= Skill Enhancement Course, GE= Generic Elective, DSE= Discipline Specific Elective, IA= Internal Assessment, ESE= End-Semester Examination, Lec. = Lecture, Tu. = Tutorial, and Prc. = Practical

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:

The existential objective has been essentialised in the entire honours course to attain the crescendo in understanding of the subject matter of politics in the broader arena centrist of social sciences. The courses aim at profound opportunities in spite in the disciplinary domain with sheer clarity and comprehensiveness on the subject matter. Courses like democracy and governance, fundamental rights aim to manifest larger interests in understanding freedom, rights, public opinion and democratic social relations. The comprehensive courses have launched career oriented curriculum with the aim of capacity building among the students.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME:

The honours syllabus with absolute relevant detailing ensures the learning of the discipline at the one hand on the other hand it incorporates the students to realize and prepare for the competitive examination in seeking jobs. The courses including the political traditions, political thought, democratic theories and governance explicitly impact on the young minds injecting the basic ideas of rights, equality and freedom. Courses like international relations, fundamentals of politics, human rights enable them to prepare for the government, administrative and other personnel management services. The courses are framed in such a way the students would be mentally prepared for governance, consultancy and research oriented services. The courses ultimately culminate in the feasible understanding of the discipline engaging the students into diverse work opportunities in future.



SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Core Course): Understanding Political Theory

Course Code: AHPLS- 101/C-1

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course is divided into two units. Unit I introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Unit II is designed to reconcile political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

Course Outcome: While studying political science, political theory is most fundamental for the students in developing the conceptual framework of the very discipline. Political theory is most critical in getting entry into socio-political world in academic terms, not only at the level of understanding but also in analyzing the practice in the political realm.

Unit- I: Introducing Political Theory

- a. What is politics? Political Theory: Meaning and Importance. Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory.
- b. Approaches: Normative, Empirical, Behavioural and Post-behavioural. Marxist
- c. Critical and Contemporary perspectives in political theory: Feminist, Postmodern and Postcolonial
- d. Democracy: Evolution of the concept, David Held's Classification of Democracy.

Unit- II: Karl Marx, Lenin and Mao

- a. Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism
- b. Theory of Alienation, Revolution
- c. Leninism: State & Party
- d. Maoism: Cultural Revolution.



Course Title (Core Course): Constitutional Government and Democracy in India

Course Code: AHPLS- 102/C-2

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions, and their actual working over time. The Indian Constitution accommodates conflicting impulses (of liberty and justice, territorial decentralization and a strong union, for instance) within itself. The course traces the embodiment of some of these conflicts in constitutional provisions, and shows how these have played out in political practice. It further encourages a study of state institutions in their mutual interaction, and in interaction with the larger extra-constitutional environment.

Course Outcome: Democratic order and constitution is an integral part of modern political system. Without having proper understanding on the constitution and democracy, it is not possible to know the political system in general or in particular, especially in 21st century context. The course will be immensely helpful for those who are aspiring to join civil services and other administrative posts apart from the academic world.

Unit- I: Philosophy of the Indian Constitution:

- a. Social and Political Ideas behind Indian Constitution: Constituent Assembly Debates.
- b. Features of the Constitution, the Preamble.

Unit- II: The Fundamentals of Indian Constitution

- a. Fundamental Rights.
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy.
- c. Fundamental Duties.

Unit- III: Organs of Government

- a. The Legislature: Union (Parliament) and State (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad).
- b. The Executive: Union (President, Vice-President and Prime Minister) and State (Governor and Chief Minister).
- c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Court.



Unit- IV: Federalism and Decentralization

- a. Federalism: Division of Powers, Emergency Provisions, Changing Dynamics of Centre-State Relations.
- b. Local Self-Government institutions in India: Urban Administration in West Bengal (Municipalities and Municipal Corporations) and Rural Administration in West Bengal (Panchayati Raj Systems).



SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Generic Elective): Fundamentals of Political Theory

Course Code: AHPLS-103/GE-1

(To be opted by students from other departments)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course aims to introduce certain key aspects of conceptual analysis in political theory and the skills required to engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

Course Outcome: Students of political science need to have clear understanding about the world of politics in terms of the cognitive framework of the subject itself. The course is an attempt to provide the various notions and concepts for the purpose of analyzing the real Politik in substantive manner. The course is most suitable for those who are trying to build their future in academia.

1. a. What is Politics?
 - b. What is Political Theory and its relevance
2. Concepts:
 - a. Democracy: Liberal and Socialist
 - b. Liberty, Equality & Justice: Problems of reconciliation
 - c. Rights & Obligation.
3. The Concept of Sovereignty: (a) Monistic (b) Pluralist (c) Popular
4. Debates in Political Theory:
 - a. On what grounds is censorship justified and what are its limits?
 - b. Should the State intervene in the institution of the family?



SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Core Course): Political Theory--- Concepts and Debates

Course Code: AHPLS- 201/C-3

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course is divided into two sections. Section A helps the student familiarize with the basic normative concepts of political theory. Each concept is related to a crucial political issue that requires analysis with the aid of our conceptual understanding. This exercise is designed to encourage critical and reflective analysis and interpretation of social practices through the relevant conceptual toolkit. Section B introduces the students to the important debates in the subject. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and that in the light of new insights and challenges, besides newer ways of perceiving and interpreting the world around us, we inaugurate new modes of political debates.

Course Outcome: As the most critical part in the discipline of political science, the course is offering the theoretical journey which involves various ideas, thought currents and conceptual debates. For students, who want to be a part of teaching community, this course is absolutely necessary for them because ideas come first rather than institutions.

Unit- I: Concept of Freedom

a. Freedom: Positive and Negative

Important issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent

Unit- II: Importance of Equality

a. Formal Equality and Equality of Opportunity.

b. Egalitarianism: Background Inequalities and Differential Treatments.

Important Issue: Affirmative Action

Unit- III: Indispensability of Justice

a. Procedural Justice.

b. Distributive Justice.

Important Issue: Capital Punishment



Unit- IV: The Universality of Rights

- a. Natural Rights: Social Contract Theory.
- b. Rights and Political Obligation: T. H. Green
- c. Three Generations of Rights.

Important Issue: Right of the Girl Child

Unit- V: Major Debates

- a. Why Should We Obey the State? Issues of Political Obligation and Civil Disobedience.
- b. Should Offensive Speech be regulated?



SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Core Course): Political Process in India

Course Code: AHPLS- 202/C-4

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: Actual politics in India diverges quite significantly from constitutional legal rules. An understanding of the political process thus calls for a different mode of analysis - that offered by political sociology. This course maps the working of 'modern' institutions, premised on the existence of an individuated society, in a context marked by communitarian solidarities, and their mutual transformation thereby. It also familiarizes students with the working of the Indian state, paying attention to the contradictory dynamics of modern state power.

Course Outcome: While celebrating the 75th years of India's independence, it is necessary to point out the changes which took place during this long period. The course offers a journey of India in political terms, both in sense of continuity and change. The course will be helpful for those who want to join the civil services or wish to be a journalist.

Unit- I: The Changing Nature of the Indian State

- a. Developmental.
- b. Welfare.

Unit- II: Political Parties and the Party System

- a. Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions.
- b. Determinants of Voting Behaviour: Caste and Religion.

Unit- III: National Integration and Its Challenges

- a. National Integration: Concept
- b. Demands for Separate Statehood : Gorkhaland and Telengana.
- c. Linguistic Movements and State Reorganization, 1956



Unit- IV: Religion and Politics

- a. Dharma and Religion; Politics with or without Dharma
- b. Debates on Secularism; Communalism

Unit- V: Caste and Politics

- a. Rise of Dalits and OBCs in Indian Politics
- b. Politics of Reservation



SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Generic Elective): Indian Constitution and Politics

Course Code: AHPLS-203/GE-2

(To be opted by students from other departments)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This paper will focus on the political processes and the functioning of the Indian political system. It studies in detail the political structure both Constitutional and Administrative. It emphasizes on social stratification of castes also. The major contradictions of the Indian Political Process are to be critically analyzed in this course.

Course Outcome: The course is fundamental for those who want to be in civil administration. The course provides the various aspects of Indian constitution along with the changes took place during this period, and its overall impact on the course of parliamentary politics. Therefore, without having proper understanding on these areas, it is near to impossible to aspire for the civil services.

Unit- I: Basic Features of the Constitution of India and its Philosophy

- a. Salient Features.
- b. Philosophy of the Constitution (Preamble).

Unit- II: Rights (Justiciable and non-Justiciable) and Duties

- a. Fundamental Rights.
- b. Directive Principles of State Policy.
- c. Fundamental Duties.

Unit- III: Organs of Government

- a. The Legislature: Union (Parliament) and State (Vidhan Parishad and Vidhan Sabha).
- b. The Executive: Union (President and Prime Minister) and State (Governor and Chief Minister).
- c. The Judiciary: Supreme Court and the High Courts --- Composition and Functions.



Unit- IV: Federalism

a. Federalism: Division of Powers (Legislative, Administrative and Financial), Recent Trends in Centre-State Relations.

Unit- V: Election Commission

a. Composition and functions



Course Title (Core Course): Western Political Thought--- Ancient and Medieval

Course Code: AHPLS- 301/C-5

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The syllabus is designed to understand political philosophical traditions as they evolved in Europe from ancient to the medieval era. Contributions of the Greeks, Romans and Medieval Philosophers are to be examined through this course.

Course Outcome: As ideas come first, so the journey of political thought is an important part to capture the evolution of Politics since inception. With the advent of City-States in Athens, the idea of politics has changed fundamentally during the mediaeval period. The course helps students to know the history of political ideas in European world in terms of ideas, on the basis of which, political institutions have been shaped.

Unit- I: Greek Political Thought

- a. Features of Greek Political Thought: Ideas and Institutions
- b. Plato: Justice, Communism, Philosopher King, Notion of Ideal State.
- c. Aristotle: State, Slavery, Citizenship.

Unit-II: Roman Political Thought

- a. General Features with Special Reference to Citizenship and Law.

Unit-III: Medieval Political Thought

- a. Main Features; Struggle for political supremacy: Church vs State.
- b. Saint Augustine.
- c. St. Thomas Aquinas.
- d. Marsilio of Padua.



SEMESTER- III

Course Title (Core Course): Indian Political Tradition- I

Course Code: AHPLS- 302/C-6

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course is designed to provide an understanding of the Ancient, Medieval and Liberal-Reformist Indian political thought. The basic focus of study in this course is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific themes. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts. Selected extracts from some original texts are also given to discuss in class.

Course Outcome: Beyond the European understanding, there is an Indian perspective on political ideas. Since the ancient time along with the mediaeval period and of course the colonial era, Indian thinkers have developed their own ideas and thoughts on State and Politics. Students, interested in the Indian political tradition will be highly informed from such courses.

Unit- I: Ancient and Medieval Political Thought:

- a. Ancient Indian Political Thought: Nature and Features.
- b. Kautilya: Diplomacy, Dandaneeti, Saptanga (Statecraft).
- c. Medieval Political Thought: Basic Tenets.

Unit- II: Liberal-Reformists Trends in Nationalist Thought:

- a. Rammohan Roy: Elements of Liberalism and Social Justice.
- b. Bankim Chandra: Nationalism.
- c. Rabindranath Tagore: Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism.
- d. Vivekananda: Society and State.
- e. Aurobindo: Passive Resistance.
- f. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: Modernism



SEMESTER- III

Course Title (Core Course): Theories of International Relations

Course Code: AHPLS-303/C-7

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This paper seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches and basic concepts on foreign policy for studying international relations.

Course Outcome: In 21st century it is not possible for India to reject the Globalization and maintaining isolation. India has to reorient its foreign policy according to the trajectories of Globalization. This course tries to capture those changes along with continuity of Indian foreign policy in present era. The course is helpful for those who wish to join Foreign Service or any other international organization, like UNO.

Unit- I: Foundation of International Relations

- a. Evolution of International Relations as an autonomous discipline.

Unit- II: Key Concepts

- a. Balance of Power, Collective Security, Bipolarity and Unipolarity, Non- Alignment, Disarmament and Arms Control.
- b. Anarchy, Order, Interdependence & Globalization .

Unit III: Mainstream IR theories:

- a. Realism: evolution and variants
- b. Liberalism and its variants; neo-neo debate
- c. Constructivism

Unit III: Radical IR theories

- a. Marxism
- b. Postmodernism
- c. Postcolonialism
- d. Feminism



SEMESTER- III

Course Title (Generic Elective): Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics

Course Code: AHPLS- 304/GE-3

(To be opted by students from other departments)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.

Course Outcome: The Course will help students to get ideas about the nature, methods and approaches to the comparative political analysis. Students will gain in depth knowledge about the constitutional systems of the different countries of the world and understand different political aspects prevailing in different countries.

Unit I: Understanding Comparative Government & Politics

- a. The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis.
- b. Approaches: Political System, Institutionalism and New Institutionalism, Political Economy, Political Culture, Political Development

Unit II: Comparing Political Regimes

- a. Typologies of Regimes
- b. Models of democracy
- c. How to compare democracies and democratic states?

Unit III: Classifications of Political Systems

- a. Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA.
- b. Federal and Unitary: USA and France.

Unit IV: Electoral Systems:

- a. Theories of representation: First past the post, proportional representation, mixed systems
- b. Comparing democratic systems: India, USA & UK.

Unit V: Party System:

- a. Meaning and Typologies of the Party System
- b. Comparing functioning of Party system in India, USA and Britain
- c. Political Communication and the Role of Media



SEMESTER- III

Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Legislative Practices and Procedures

Course Code: AHPLS-305/SEC-1

Credit: 02

Contact Hours/week: 02

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: To acquaint the students broadly with the legislative process in India at various levels, introduce them to the requirements of peoples' representatives and provide elementary skills to be part of a legislative support team and expose them to real life legislative work. These will be, to understand complex policy issues, draft new legislation, track and analyze ongoing bills, make speeches and floor statements, write articles and press releases, attend legislative meetings, conduct meetings with various stakeholders, monitor media and public developments, manage constituent relations and handle interoffice communications. It will also deepen their understanding and appreciation of the political process and indicate the possibilities of making it work for democracy.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course students will get a particular idea about various Legislative Processes, Legislative Committees and Budget Process in Indian political system. Students will also be able to understand the legislative practices and procedures in India at various levels.

I. Legislative Process:

Question: Rules of Putting Questions to the Minister: Types of Questions (written and verbal; supplementary).

Others: Rules Relating to Calling Attention, Mention, Adjournment, Resolution, Discussion including Short Discussion, Censure and No-Confidence.

Business Advisory Committee, role of the Standing committee in reviewing a bill, How a bill becomes law

II. Supporting the Legislative Committees:

Types of committees, role of financial committees in reviewing government finances, policy, programmes, and legislation.



SEMESTER- III

III. Budget:

Overview of Budget Process, Role of Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries.



SEMESTER- IV

Course Title (Core Course): Western Political Thought--- Modern

Course Code: AHPLS-401/C-8

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The course seeks to promote a critical understanding of the main philosophical themes in Western Political Thought as represented by select thinkers primarily from the modern period. It emphasizes on their life and works and their major theoretical and philosophical contributions.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to learn about the key political ideas developed by the Western Political thinkers. This Course will help students to assess the applicability and relevance of modern Western Political thought to contemporary political thought and political practices.

Unit- I: Renaissance & Reformation

- a. Machiavelli: Separation of Politics from Religion and Ethics, Human Nature
- b. Jean Bodin: Sovereignty

Unit- II: Social Contractualists:

- a. Thomas Hobbes: State of Nature, Social Contract, Nature and Attributes of Sovereignty.
- b. John Locke: State of Nature, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Nature and Functions of State, foundation of Liberalism.
- c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau: State of Nature, Social Contract and General Will.

Unit- III: Utilitarians

- a. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarian Principles.
- b. John Stuart Mill: Revision of Utilitarianism, On Liberty and Representative Government.

Unit- IV: Idealists and Socialists

- a. Hegel: Dialectics and State, Idea of Freedom.
- b. Karl Marx: State.
- c. V. I. Lenin: Imperialism.



SEMESTER- IV
Course Title (Core Course): Indian Political Tradition - II

Course Code: AHPLS- 402/C-9

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: Primarily based on the study of individual thinkers, the course introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that defines the modernity of Indian political thought. The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. Selected extracts from original texts are also given to discuss in the class. The list of additional readings is meant for teachers as well as the more interested students.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course students will be able for a better understanding about the fundamental concepts of Indian Political tradition and also be able to understand the diverse trains of Nationalist Thought of India. The students will get an overview about the various Nationalist Movements in colonial era too.

Unit- I: Understanding Diverse Trains of Nationalist Thought

- a. Gandhi: State, Trusteeship and Satyagraha.
- b. M. N. Roy: Transition from Marxism to New-Humanism.
- c. B. R. Ambedkar: Views on Caste and Untouchability.
- d. J. L. Nehru: Socialism.
- e. Jinnah: Two Nation's Theory
- f. Savarkar: Hindutva and Social Reforms

Unit- II: Currents of Nationalist Movements

- a. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement.
- b. Movements led by Indian National Congress: Non-Cooperation, Civil-Disobedience, Quit-India Movement.
- c. Alternatives to Congress Politics: (i) Revolutionary Nationalism and (ii) the Forward Bloc.



SEMESTER- IV

Course Title (Core Course): Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics

Course Code: AHPLS- 403/C-10

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This is a foundational course in comparative politics. The purpose is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries.

Course Outcome: Students will learn the major concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. Students will gain in depth knowledge about the different political systems of the world like UK, USA and France.

Unit- I: Understanding Comparative Politics

- a. Transition from Comparative Government to Comparative Politics; Nature and Scope.
- b. Approaches: Institutional and Neo-Institutional.

Unit- II: Major Governing Concepts

- a. Constitutionalism, Conventions, Parliamentary Sovereignty, Separation of Powers, Judicial Review, Referendum and Initiative.

Unit- III: Comparing Political Systems [United Kingdom (U.K), United States of America (U.S.A) and France]

- a. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: UK, USA and France.
- b. Parliamentary and Presidential systems: UK and USA.
- c. Party System in UK and USA.



SEMESTER- IV

Course Title (Generic Elective): International Relations--- Basic Concepts Course Code:

AHPLS-404/GE-4

(To be opted by students from other departments)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This Course is designed to give students a sense of some important theoretical approaches to understand international relations; a history from 1945 onwards to the present; and an outline of the evolution of Indian foreign policy since independence and its possible future trajectory.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to understand the major theories of International Relations and identify the determinants of Indian Foreign Policy. Students will be able to understand about origins and phases of Cold War and Post-cold War Era. Students will also have a detailed idea on the different phases and dynamic nature of Indian Foreign Policy as well as India's relations with USA, China and Pakistan.

1. Evolution and Approaches to International Relations:

- a. Evolution of International Relations as an autonomous discipline.
- b. Major Theories: Realism and Neo-Realism and Liberalism.
- c. Behavioural Theory: Systems Theory and Decision-Making Theory.

2. Cold War and Post-Cold War Era:

- (a) Origins and Phases of Cold War; End of Cold War and Collapse of the Soviet Union.
- (b) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centers of Power (European Union, China and Russia)

3. India's Foreign Policy:

- (a) Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic).
- (b) India's Policy of Non-alignment.
- (c) India's Relationship with USA, China and Pakistan.



SEMESTER- IV

Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy

Course Code: AHPLS-405/SEC-2

Credit: 02

Contact Hours/week: 02

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The Proposed course aims to acquaint student with the structure and manner of functioning of the legal system in India.

Course Outcome: The student should be aware of the institutions that comprise the legal system - the courts, police, jails and the system of criminal justice administration. Have a brief knowledge of the Constitution and laws of India, an understanding of the formal and alternate dispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms that exist in India, public interest litigation. Have some working knowledge of how to affirm one's rights and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework; and the opportunities and challenges posed by the legal system for different sections of persons.

Unit I: Outline of the Legal system in India.

System of courts/tribunals and their jurisdiction in India--- criminal and civil courts, writ jurisdiction, specialized courts such as juvenile courts, Mahila Courts and tribunals.

Role of the police and magistracy in criminal law administration.

Alternate dispute mechanisms such as Lok Adalat

Unit II: Brief understanding of the Laws applicable in India

Laws relating to criminal jurisdiction: provision relating to filing an FIR, arrest, bail search and some understanding of the questions of evidence and procedure in Cr. P.C. and related laws, offences against women, juvenile justice, prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.



Laws relating to consumer rights.

Laws relating to cyber crimes.

Anti-terrorist laws: implications for security and human rights.

Unit III: Access to courts and enforcement of rights:

Legal Services Authorities Act and right to legal aid.

Practical application:

What to do if you are arrested; if you are a consumer with a grievance; if you are a victim of sexual harassment; domestic violence; filing a public interest litigation. How can you challenge administrative orders that violate rights, judicial and administrative remedies.

Using a hypothetical case of (for example) child abuse or sexual harassment or any other violation of a right, preparation of an FIR or writing a complaint addressed to the appropriate authority.



SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Core Course): Public Administration

Course Code: AHPLS-501/C-11

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration. This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various theories. The course also explores some of the recent trends with an attempt to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to discern an overview of public administration including gather knowledge on new public administration and new public management. The students will be instigated important concepts of administration. The students will be better fit out to examine various theories of organisation including a range of classical approach to ecological approach.

Unit- I: Public Administration as a Discipline

- a. Evolution, Nature and Scope, Public Administration vs Private Administration.
- b. New Public Administration & New Public Management.
- c. Identity distress of Public Administration as an autonomous discipline.

Unit- II: Major Concepts of Administration

- a. Hierarchy.
- b. Unity of Command.
- c. Span of Control.
- d. Authority.
- e. Centralisation and Decentralisation.
- f. Line and Staff.



Unit- III: Theories of Organisation

- a. Classical Approach: Henri Fayol, Luther Gulick and Lyndall Urwick
- b. Scientific Management Approach: F. W. Taylor
- c. Bureaucracy: Max Weber and Karl Marx
- d. Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo
- e. Behavioural Approach: Herbert A. Simon
- f. Ecological Approach: F. Riggs



SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Core Course): Emergent Issues in Post-Cold War Global Politics

Course Code: AHPLS-502/C-12

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course introduces students to the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within the globalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy, its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks.

Course Outcome: After completion, students will learn various events took place during post-cold war period including the role of international organisation in detail. This course also increases the knowledge of the students on the emergence and role of the regional organisations in global politics.

Unit- I: Understanding Post Cold-War Period

- a. Post Cold-War Order.
- b. Role of the United Nations (UN) in post cold-war period.

Unit- II: Major Issues in Post Cold-War Politics

- a. Globalisation: Meaning, Dimension and its impact on National Sovereignty.
- b. Global Terrorism: Meaning, Causes, and Preventives
- c. Environment: Climate Change and Global Warming.
- d. Human Rights: Meaning, Evolution, Importance and Challenges; Human Security

Unit- III: Regional Organisations in Post Cold-War Era

- a. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- b. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
- c. European Union (EU)



SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Discipline Specific Elective): Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective

Course Code: AHPLS-503/DSE-1

(Students to choose one of the two Courses)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course attempts to build an understanding of human rights among students through a study of specific issues in a comparative perspective. It is important for students to see how debates on human rights have taken distinct forms historically and in the contemporary world. The course seeks to anchor all issues in the Indian context, and pulls out another country to form a broader comparative frame. Students will be expected to use a range of resources, including films, biographies, and official documents to study each theme. Thematic discussion of sub-topics in the second and third sections should include state response to issues and structural violence questions.

Course Outcome: This course will facilitate the students with a knowledge on thevarious theories of human rights including major issues and structural violence which are taken places in different socio-political-economic condition throughout the world.

I. Human Rights- Theory and Institutionalization:

- a. Understanding Human Rights: Three Generations of Rights
- b. Institutionalization: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- c. Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India

II. Issues:

- a. Torture: USA and India
- b. Surveillance and Censorship: China and India
- c. Terrorism and Issues of Minorities: USA and India



SEMESTER- V

III. Structural Violence:

- a. Caste and Race: South Africa and India
- b. Gender and Violence: India and Pakistan
- c. Adivasis/Aboriginals and the Land Question: Australia and India.



OR,

Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Citizenship in a Globalizing World

AHPLS-503/DSE-1

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The idea of citizenship holds a prominent place in human history. It defines who belongs to a political community and who does not. Citizenship assigns a legal status, a set of rights, immunities and protections in the modern age. In many ways, the trajectory of the debates surrounding citizenship have delved into the heart of justice in a community, namely the relationship between the individual and the collective, the meaning of membership, and the distribution of benefits and burdens of that membership. Some concerns about these normative dimensions of citizenship have changed over time. This course will explore theories of citizenship, the historical development of the concept and its practice of in an increasingly globalizing world.

Course Outcome: After successfully completion of this course, students will be able to increase their grip on the definition, evolution and diversity of the citizenship. Even, they will be able to evaluate important challenges that citizenship faces in the era of globalization.

1. Classical conceptions of citizenship: Greek and Roman.
2. The Evolution of Citizenship and the Modern State: Renaissance and Modern Times.
3. Citizenship and Diversity.
4. Citizenship beyond the Nation-state: Globalization and Global Justice, cosmopolitan citizenship
5. Citizenship: Institutional and Legal Arrangements- (a) Citizen Charter, (b) Right to Information (c) Consumer Protection Act (d) Social Audit.
6. Citizenship & ICT: E-Governance; Mobile Governance



SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Discipline Specific Elective): Understanding South Asia

AHPLS-504/DSE-2

(Students to choose one of the two Courses)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The course introduces the historical legacies and geopolitics of South Asia as a region. It imparts an understanding of political regime types as well as the socioeconomic issues of the region in a comparative framework. The course also apprises students of the common challenges and the strategies deployed to deal with them by countries in South Asia.

Course Outcome: Students will understand the century old colonial legacies of South Asia. How do democracy and authoritarianism run side by side in this region--- students will learn this. Not only that, various socio-economic and other important challenges that this region are faced, are also to be acquired.

I. South Asia- Understanding South Asia as a Region:

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

II. Politics and Governance:

(a) Regime Types: Democracy, Authoritarian, Monarchy.

(b) Emerging Constitutional Practices: Federal experiments in Pakistan; Constitutional debate in Nepal and Bhutan; Devolution debate in Sri Lanka.

III. Socio-Economic Issues:

(a) Identity Politics and Economic Deprivation: Challenges and Impacts (Case Studies of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka).

IV. Regional Issues and Challenges:

(a) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): Problems and Prospects.

(b) Terrorism.

(c) Migration.



SEMESTER- VI

OR,

**Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Social Movements in Contemporary India---
Major Issues**

Course Code: AHPLS-504/DSE-2

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: Under the influence of globalization, development processes in India have undergone transformation to produce spaces of advantage and disadvantage and new geographies of power. The high social reproduction costs and dispossession of vulnerable social groups involved in such a development strategy condition new theatres of contestation and struggles. A variety of protest movements emerged to interrogate and challenge this development paradigm that evidently also weakens the democratic space so very vital to the formulation of critical consensus. This course proposes to introduce students to the conditions, contexts and forms of political contestation over development paradigms and their bearing on the retrieval of democratic voice of citizens.

Course Outcome: Students, after completing this course, would be able to develop their acquaintance on the dynamics of social movements and evolution of new social movements. Moreover, from traditional social movements to new social movements--- students will be successfully able to assess such important topics.

Unit – I

Features and Dynamics of Social Movements.

Evolution of New Social Movements.

Unit-II

Traditional Social Movements in India: Peasant Movement, Trade Union Movement, Anti-caste Movement.

Unit-III

New Social Movements in India: Dalit Movement; Women's Movement, Ecological & Environmental Movement.



SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Core Course): Public Policy and Administration in India

Course Code: AHPLS-601/C-13

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course provides a theoretical and practical understanding of the concepts and methods that can be employed in the analysis of public policy administration in India. The course will be useful for students who seek an integrative link to their understanding of political science, economic theory and the practical world of development and social change.

Course Outcome: The students will gather knowledge on the journey from Planning Commission to NITI Aayog in India. Various Parliamentary related matters including Budget and Parliamentary control over Executive will also be learnt by them. They will be able to answer on the questions related to the Union and State level administration including the functions of the agencies like Ombudsman.

Unit- I: Development and Public Policy

- a. Social Indicators of Development.
- b. 'Planning Commission' to 'National Institution for Transforming India Aayog' (NITI Aayog).

Unit- II: Public Financial Management in India

- a. Budgetary Process: Preparation, Enactment and Execution.
- b. Performance Evaluation (Parliamentary Financial Committees: Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertaking).
- c. Centre-State Finance: Finance Commission; Allocation of Resources.

Unit- III: Organisation of the Government in India: Union and State Level

- a. Union: Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and Cabinet Secretariat.
- b. State: Chief Secretary, Relations between Secretariat and Directorate.

Unit- IV: Citizen and Administration

- a. Role of Lokpal and Lokayukta.
- b. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).



SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Core Course): RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Code: AHPLS-602/C-14

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: The purpose of the course is to expose the students to the world of research in the social sciences and equip them with skills of data collection, data interpretation and use of different methods and techniques of qualitative and quantitative researches. The objective is to enable the students to identify the problem, prepare the research design and make an objective choice of tools and techniques in pursuance of research.

Course Outcome: Students, after successfully learning this course, will be able to examine major research concepts including various types of research and techniques and tools of data collection.

Unit-I: Introduction to Research in Social Sciences

- a. Research in Social Sciences
- b. Vocabularies of Research: Concept, Data, Variables, Hypothesis, Observation, Research Problem
- c. Types of Research: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Methods
- d. Review of Literature

Unit-II: Techniques and tools of Data Collection

- a. Sampling and Survey
- b. Questionnaire and Schedule
- c. Interview Techniques

Unit-III: Writing Dissertation

- a. Writing Dissertation
- b. Access to Information and Database (Web Pages, Online database etc), Archival material
- c. Referencing Style



SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): India's Foreign Policy

Course Code: AHPLS-603/DSE-3

(Students to choose one of the two courses)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course's objective is to teach students the domestic sources and the structural constraints on the genesis, evolution and practice of India's foreign policy. The endeavour is to highlight integral linkages between the 'domestic' and the 'international' aspects of India's foreign policy by stressing on the shifts in its domestic identity and the corresponding changes at the international level. Students will be instructed on India's shifting identity as a postcolonial state to the contemporary dynamics of India attempting to carve its identity as an 'aspiring power'. India's evolving relations with the superpowers during the Cold War and after, bargaining strategy and positioning in international climate change negotiations, international economic governance, international terrorism and the United Nations facilitate an understanding of the changing positions and development of India's role as a global player since independence.

Course Outcome: In 21st century it is not possible for India to reject the Globalization and maintaining isolation. India has to reorient its foreign policy according to the trajectories of Globalization. This course tries to capture those changes along with continuity of Indian foreign policy in present era. The course is helpful for those who wish to join Foreign Service or any other international organization, like UNO.

- I. India's Foreign Policy: Evolution, Salient Features and Determinants.
- II. India and the Major Powers: USA, Russia and China.
- III. Foreign Policy of India towards South Asian Countries: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal , Sri Lanka, Bhutan
- IV. India's and UN: Demand for Reforms in the UN Security Council
- V. India's Nuclear Policy: CTBT, NPT.
- VI. India's role in the contemporary Multipolar World.



Or,

Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Women, Power and Politics

Course Code: AHPLS-603/DSE-3

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course opens up the question of women's agency, taking it beyond 'women's empowerment' and focusing on women as radical social agents. It attempts to question the complicity of social structures and relations in gender inequality. This is extended to cover new forms of precarious work and labour under the new economy. Special attention will be paid to feminism as an approach and outlook. The course is divided into broad units, each of which is divided into three sub-units.

Course Outcome: The course is an attempt to look at the place of women in power politics in global and national level. Since women have the subordinate place compare to men, and the realm of politics is basically masculine in nature, by opting such course in their curricula, students will be aware about the nature of oppression against women. Those who want to join the NGO's and interested in welfare of women, this course will be most helpful for them.

Unit-I: Foundation

1. Patriarchy

a. Sex-Gender Debates

b. Public and Private

c. Power

2. Feminism: History; Feminist Political Thought.

3. Family, Community, State

a. Family: Gender Socialisation and Family; Gender Relations in Family.

b. Community: Forms of Community; Social Reform of the Women's Question.

c. State: Ideologies of the State (Paternalistic and Patriarchal); Women, Law and Citizenship.



II. Movements and Issues:

1. History of the Women's Movement in India
2. Violence against women
3. Work and Labour
 - a. Visible and Invisible work--- Unpaid Work.
 - b. Reproductive and care work.
 - c. Sex work.



SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Political Sociology

Course Code: AHPLS-604/DSE-4

(Students to choose one of the two courses)

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: Politics is nothing but about power and authority. The course will try to focus on how is power exerted? Where is it, and how is it gained and lost? How do power centers get challenged? In this course, we will examine such question. Major themes will include the nation-state and its challengers. Students will also become aware of various criticisms and debates in political sociology – as well as its limitations through this course.

Course Outcome: The course primarily informs the students about the nature of interaction between society and state. To understand the nature of political system, students of political science need to know how state interacted with society where it is embedded. Also, need to know how society responding to the state. Studying this course, students will be benefitted by developing their knowledge beyond the state centric approach in politics.

Unit I- Historical Development:

- a. Political Sociology: Nature and Scope; Evolution as a Discipline.
- b. Select thinkers: August Comte, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim

Unit II- Political Culture:

- a. Concept of Political Culture.
- b. Components of Political Culture.
- c. Types of Political Culture

Unit III- Socialization:

- a. Meaning of Socialization
- b. Agencies of Socialization
- c. Role of Socialization



Unit IV: Concept of Political Development:

- a. Meaning and Nature of Political Development.
- b. Modernization and Political Development.
- c. Political Culture and Political Development.



Or,

Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Dilemmas in Politics

Course Code: AHPLS-604/DSE-4

Credit: 06

Contact Hours/week: 06

Maximum Marks: 50 (ESE-40; IA-10)

Examination Duration: 2 Hours

Course Objective: This course is designed to explore, analyze and evaluate some of the central issues, values and debates in the/ contemporary world that has a bearing on normative political inquiry. The eight issues selected as dilemmas, though not exhaustive, are some of the salient ones discussed across societies.

Course Outcome: In recent time, there are issues emerged which could not be a part of traditional political approach. These newer developments are very interesting in respect of the changing circumstances in the very trajectories of politics itself. The course enlighten the students to conceptualize the changing issues in polices beyond the traditional framework.

- I. The Politics of Exclusion: Ethnicity, Religion, Language, Gender, Disability
- II. Human Rights Issues: Surveillance and Censorship; Police Encounter , Torture & Custodial death, Disappearance
- III. Ecology and Political Responsibility: Environmentalism, North-South debate, different Earth Summits, MDGs and SDGs
- IV. Global Justice and Cosmopolitanism; Global Governance: Environment, Health, Education and Disaster
- V. Legitimacy of Humanitarian Intervention.



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SEMESTER- I

Course Title (Core Course): Understanding Political Theory. Course Code: AHPLS-101/C-1

Essential Readings:

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**Course Title (Core Course): Constitutional Government and Democracy in India.
Course Code: AHPLS- 102/C-2**

Essential Readings:

G. Austin, (2010) 'The Constituent Assembly: Microcosm in Action', in *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 15th print, pp.1-25.

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

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A. Sibal, (2010) 'From Niti to Nyaya,' *Seminar*, Issue 615, pp 28-34.

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Course Title (Generic Elective): Fundamentals of Political Theory. AHPLS-103/GE-1

Essential Readings:

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SEMESTER- II

Course Title (Core Course): Political Theory--- Concepts and Debates. Course Code: AHPLS- 201/C-3

Essential Readings:

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Course Title (Core Course): Political Process in India. Course Code: AHPLS- 202/C-4

Essential Readings:

R. Kothari, (2002) 'The Congress System', in Z. Hasan (ed.) *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 39-55.

E. Sridharan, (2012) 'Introduction: Theorizing Democratic Consolidation, Parties and Coalitions', in *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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- M. Galanter, (2002) 'The Long Half-Life of Reservations', in Z. Hasan, E. Sridharan and R. Sudarshan (eds.) *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 306-318.
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Course Title (Generic Elective): Indian Constitution and Politics. AHPLS-203/GE-2

Essential Readings:

D.D. Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*. (New Delhi, Prentice Hall)

P. Bakshi, *Constitution of India*. (New Delhi, Prentice Hall)

P.R. Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence*. (Delhi, Foundation Books)

R.L. Hardgrave & L.S. Kochanek, *India: Government and politics in a Developing Nation*. (New York, USA, Harcourt Brace and World)

M.V. Pylee, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. (New Delhi, Vikash)

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Rajni Kothari, *The Writings of Rajni Kothari (Politics in India, Caste in Indian Politics, Rethinking Democracy)*. (New Delhi, Orient Blackswan).



SEMESTER- III

Course Title (Core Course): Western Political Thought--- Ancient and Medieval. Course Code: AHPLS- 301/C-5

Essential Readings:

- J.P. Sudha, A History of Political Theory, K. Nath & Co. (latest edition).
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Course Title (Core Course): Indian Political Tradition- I.

Course Code: AHPLS- 302/ C- 6

Essential 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.
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- A. Fazl, (1873) *The Ain-i Akbari* (translated by H. Blochmann), Calcutta: G. H. Rouse, pp. 47- 57.
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Course Title (Core Course): International Relations--- Theories and Basic Concepts.
Course Code: AHPLS-303/C-7

Essential Readings:

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- “The Globalisation of World Politics” by John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patri Owens. OXFORD. 2001.
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**Course Title (Generic Elective): Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics.
Course Code: AHPLS- 304/GE-3**

Essential Readings:

- Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) *Comparative Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. (Eight Edition). London: Palgrave MacMillan.
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- Hague, R and Harrop, M. (2004) 'The Political Executive', in *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*. London: Palgrave MacMillan, pp. 268-290.
- Evans, Jocelyn A.J. (2009) 'Electoral Systems', in Bara, J. and Pennington, M. (eds.) *Comparative Politics*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 93-119.
- Downs, W. M. (2011) 'Electoral Systems in Comparative Perspectives', in Ishiyama, J. T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book*. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 159- 167.
- Cole, A. (2011) 'Comparative Political Parties: Systems and Organizations', in Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.) *21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book*. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 150-158.
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Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Legislative Practices and Procedures. Course Code: AHPLS-305/SEC-1

Essential Readings:

M. Madhavan, and N. Wahi, (2008) *Financing of Election Campaigns* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at:



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S. Vanka, (2008) *Primer on MPLADS*, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at <http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/mplads-487/>, Accessed: 19.04.2013

H. Kalra, (2011) *Public Engagement with the Legislative Process* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at:

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Government of India, (Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs) (2009), *Subordinate Legislation, Parliamentary Procedure*, Available at:

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A. Celestine, (2011) *How to Read the Union Budget* PRS, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Available at [http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/how-to-read-theunion-](http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/how-to-read-theunion-budget-1023/)

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Primer on the Budget Process published by PRS, Available at

<http://www.prsindia.org/parliamenttrack/primers/the-budget-process-484/>,

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http://mpa.nic.in/Manual/Manual_English/Chapter/chapter-07.htm, Accessed: 19.04.2013.



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SEMESTER- IV

Course Title (Core Course): Western Political Thought--- Modern. Course Code: AHPLS-401/C-8

Essential 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

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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.

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

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A. Skoble and T. Machan, (2007) *Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 328-354.

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G. Blakely and V. Bryson (2005) *Marx and Other Four Letter Words*, London: Pluto

A. Skoble, and T. Machan, (2007) *Political Philosophy: Essential Selections*, New Delhi: Pearson Education, pp. 286-327.

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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 Title (Core Course): Indian Political Tradition –II. Course Code: AHPLS-402/C-9

Essential Readings:

"Nationalist Movement in India--- A Reader" by Sekhar Bandyopadhyay. OXFORD. 2008.

V. Mehta and T. Pantham (eds.), (2006) 'A Thematic Introduction to Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations, History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian civilization'

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R. Roy, (1991) 'The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness', S. Hay, (ed.) *Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2*. Second Edition. New Delhi: Penguin.

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C. Bayly, (2010) 'Rammohan and the Advent of Constitutional Liberalism in India 1800-1830', in Sh. Kapila (ed.), *An intellectual History for India*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

J. Nehru, (1991) 'Selected Works', in S. Hay (ed.), *Sources of Indian Tradition, Vol. 2*, Second Edition, New Delhi: Penguin.

R. Pillai, (1986) 'Political thought of Jawaharlal Nehru', in Th. Pantham, and K. Deutsch (eds.), *Political Thought in Modern India*, New Delhi: Sage.

B. Zachariah, (2004) *Nehru*, London: Routledge Historical Biographies.

Course Title (Core Course): Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics.

Course Code: AHPLS- 403/C-10

Essential Readings:

J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005) *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.1-5; 16-36; 253-290.

M. Mohanty, (1975) 'Comparative Political Theory and Third World Sensitivity', in *Teaching Politics*, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 22-38

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R. Suresh, (2010) *Economy & Society -Evolution of Capitalism*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, pp. 151-188; 235-268.

G. Ritzer, (2002) 'Globalization and Related Process I: Imperialism, Colonialism, Development, Westernization, Easternization', in *Globalization: A Basic Text*. London: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 63-84.

M. Dobb, (1950) 'Capitalism', in *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd, pp. 1-32.

E. Wood, (2002) 'The Agrarian origin of Capitalism', in *Origin of Capitalism: A Long View*. London: Verso, pp. 91-95; 166-181.

A. Hoogvelt, (2002) 'History of Capitalism Expansion', in *Globalization and Third World Politics*. London: Palgrave, pp. 14-28.

A. Brown, (2009) 'The Idea of Communism', in *Rise and Fall of Communism*, Harpercollins (ebook), pp. 1-25; 587-601.

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P. Rutland, (2007) 'Britain', in J. Kopstein and M. Lichbach. (eds.) *Comparative Politics: Interest, Identities and Institutions in a Changing Global Order*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 39-79.

Course Title (Generic Elective): International Relations--- Basic Concepts. Course Code: AHPLS-404/GE-4

Essential Readings:

William, P., Goldstein, D. M. and Shafritz, J. M. (eds.) (1999) *Classic Readings of International*

Relations. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co, pp. 30-58; 92-126.

Art, R. J. and Jervis, R. (eds.) (1999) *International Political Enduring: Concepts and Contemporary Issues*. 5th Edition. New York: Longman, pp. 7-14; 29-49; 119-126.

Jackson, R. and Sorenson, G. (2008) *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and*



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Goldstein, J. and Pevehouse, J.C. (2009) *International Relations*. New Delhi: Pearson, pp.

81-111.

Tickner, J. A. (2001) *Gendering World Politics: Issues and Approaches in the Post-Cold War Era*. Columbia University Press.

Baylis, J. and Smith, S. (eds.) (2011) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*. Fifth Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 90-123; 142-159; 262-277.

Wenger, A. and Zimmermann, D. (eds.) (2003) *International Relations: From the Cold World*

War to the Globalized World. London: Lynne Rienner, pp. 54-89.

Appadorai and Rajan, M. S. (eds.) (1985) *India's Foreign Policy and Relations*. New Delhi:

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Mewmillians, W.C. and Piotrowski, H. (2001) *The World Since 1945: A History of International Relations*. Fifth edition. London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Smith, M., Little, R. and Shackleton, M. (eds.) (1981) *Perspectives on World Politics*. London: Croom Helm.

Indian Foreign Service Institute. (1997, 1998) *India's Foreign Policy: An Agenda for the 21st Century* Vols. 1 & 2, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, pp. 3-41; 102-119.

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Basu, Rumki (ed)(2012) *International Politics: Concepts theories and Issues*, New Delhi, Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd.

Course Title (Skill Enhancement Course): Democratic Awareness with Legal Literacy.
Course Code: AHPLS-405/SEC-2

Essential Readings:

Creating Legal Awareness, edited by Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Singh (Delhi: OUP, 2007)



BANKURA UNIVERSITY B.A.(HONOURS) POLITICAL SCIENCE CBCS SYLLABUS 2022-23

Legal literacy: available amongst interdisciplinary courses on Institute of Life Long Learning (Delhi University) Virtual Learning Portal namely vle.du.ac.in

Reading list for course on Legal Literacy

Multiple Action Research Group, *Our Laws Vols 1-10*, Delhi.

Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, *Legal Literacy Series Booklets*.

S.K. Agarwala, *Public Interest Litigation in India*, K.M. Munshi Memorial Lecture, Second Series, Indian Law Institute, Delhi, 1985.

S.P. Sathe, *Towards Gender Justice*, Research Centre for Womens' Studies, SNDT Women's University, Bombay, 1993.

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India : Law, Policy, and Practice*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003

Agnes, Flavia *Law and Gender Equality*, OUP, 1997.

Sagade, Jaga, *Law of Maintenance: An Empirical Study*, ILS Law College, Pune 1996.

B.L. Wadhwa, *Public Interest Litigation - A Handbook*, Universal, Delhi, 2003.

Nomita Aggarwal, *Women and Law in India*, New Century, Delhi, 2002.

P.C. Rao and William Sheffield *Alternate Dispute Resolution: What it is and How it Works*, Universal Law Books and Publishers, Delhi, 2002

V.N. Shukla's *Constitution of India* by Mahendra P. Singh, Eastern Book Co. 10th edition 2001.

Parmanand Singh, 'Access to Justice and the Indian Supreme Court', 10 & 11 Delhi Law Review 156, 1981-82.

J. Kothari, (2005) 'Criminal Law on Domestic Violence', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40(46), pp. 4843-4849.

H. Mander, and A. Joshi, *The Movement for Right to Information in India, People's Power for the Control of Corruption*. Available at

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P. Mathew, and P. Bakshi, (2005) '*Women and the Constitution*', New Delhi: Indian Social



Institute. N. Menon, (2012) 'Sexual Violence', in *Seeing Like a Feminist*, New Delhi: Zubaan and Penguin, pp. 113-146.

M, Mohanty et al. (2011) *Weapon of the Oppressed, Inventory of People's Rights in India*.
Delhi: Danish Books.

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Available at

<http://www.rti.gateway.org.in/Documents/Publications/A%20CITIZEN'S%20GUIDE.pdf>,

A. Pandey, (2004) *Rights of the Consumer*. New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.

Rule of law and the Criminal Justice System in India Andrew, (1996) 'Arbitrary Government and the Rule of Law', in *Arguing About the Law, An Introduction to Legal Philosophy*, Wordsworth, Boston., pp.3-19.

SAHRDC, (2006) 'Criminal Procedure and Human Rights in India' in *Oxford Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India- The system and Procedure*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.5-15.

K. Sankaran and U. Singh, (2008) 'Introduction', in *Towards Legal Literacy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. xi – xv.

Laws relating to criminal justice administration.

Pandey, (2008) 'Laws Relating to Criminal Justice: Challenges and Prospects', in K. Sankaran and U. Singh, *Towards Legal Literacy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.61-77.

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P. Mathew, (2002) *The Law on Atrocities Against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*,

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P. D. Mathew,(2004)*The Measure to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women in Work Place*. New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.

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Criminal law Amendment Act, 2013, Available at

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Right to Information Act, 2005, Available at <http://righttoinformation.gov.in/rti-act.pdf>.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, Available at



<http://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/linkimages/poaact989E4227472861.pdf>.

Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Act 2006, Available at <http://tribal.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File1033.pdf>.

The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, 1995, Available at

http://bhind.nic.in/Sparsh_disability%20act%201995.pdf.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Available at

<http://www.delta.org.in/form/rte.pdf>.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012.

SEMESTER- V

Course Title (Core Course): Public Administration. Course Code: AHPLS-501/C-11

Essential Readings:

Public Administration as a Discipline: Meaning, Dimensions and Significance of the Discipline. 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. 1-40

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.

G. Alhson, (1997) 'Public and Private Management', in Shafritz, J. and Hyde, A. (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*, 4th Edition. Forth Worth: Hartcourt Brace, TX, pp. 510-529.

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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, 2011

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

D. Gvishiani, *Organisation and Management*, Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972

F. Taylor, 'Scientific Management', in J. Shafritz, and A. Hyde, (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*, 5th Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004

P. Mouzelis, 'The Ideal Type of Bureaucracy' in B. Chakrabarty, And M. Bhattacharya, (eds), *Public Administration: A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003

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E. J. Ferreira, A. W. Erasmus and D. Groenewald , *Administrative Management*, Juta Academics, 2010

M. Weber, 'Bureaucracy', in C. Mills, and H. Gerth, *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1946

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S. Maheshwari, *Administrative Thinkers*, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2009

Fredrickson and Smith, 'Decision Theory', in *The Public Administration Theory Primer*. Cambridge: Westview Press, 2003

R. Arora, 'Riggs' Administrative Ecology' in B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), *Public Administration: A reader*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003

A. Singh, *Public Administration: Roots and Wings*. New Delhi: Galgotia Publishing Company, 2002



- F. Riggs, *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1964
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Peter Drucker, *Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, Harper Collins, 1999.
- Peter F. Drucker , *The Practice of Management*, Harper Collins, 2006.
- T. Dye, (1984) *Understanding Public Policy*, 5th Edition. U.S.A: Prentice Hall, pp. 1-44
- The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy* ,OUP,2006.
- Xun Wu, M.Ramesh, Michael Howlett and Scott Fritzen ,*The Public Policy Primer: Managing The Policy Process*, Rutledge, 2010
- Mary Jo Hatch and Ann .L. Cunliffe *Organisation Theory : Modern, Symbolic and Postmodern Perspectives*, Oxford University Press,2006
- Michael Howlett, *Designing Public Policies : Principles And Instruments*, Rutledge, 2011
- The Oxford Handbook Of Public Policy*, Oxford University Press, 2006
- Prabir Kumar De, *Public Policy and Systems*, Pearson Education, 2012
- R.V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, *Public Policy Making In India*, Pearson, 2009
- Surendra Munshi and Biju Paul Abraham [Eds.] *Good Governance, Democratic Societies And Globalisation*, Sage Publishers, 2004
- M. Bhattacharya, 'Chapter 2 and 4', in *Social Theory, Development Administration and Development Ethics*, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2006
- F. Riggs,*The Ecology of Public Administration, Part 3*, New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1961
- M. Bhattacharya, *Public Administration: Issues and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Jawahar Publishers, 2012
- H. Frederickson, 'Toward a New Public Administration', in J. Shafritz, & A. Hyde, (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*, 5th Edition, Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004
- U. Medury, *Public administration in the Globalization Era*, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2010
- A. Gray, and B. Jenkins, 'From Public Administration to Public Management' in E. Otenyo and N. Lind, (eds.) *Comparative Public Administration: The Essential Readings*: Oxford University Press, 1997



C. Hood, 'A Public Management for All Seasons', in J. Shafritz, & A. Hyde, (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*, 5th Edition, Belmont: Wadsworth, 2004

R.B.Denhart & J.V.Denhart [Arizona State University] " The New Public Service: Serving Rathet Than Steering", in *Public Administration Review* ,Volume 60, No-6,November-December 2000

A. Leftwich, 'Governance in the State and the Politics of Development', in *Development and Change*. Vol. 25,1994

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Nivedita Menon [ed.], *Gender and Politics*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

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"Public Administration--- A Reader" by Bidyut Chakraborty and Mohit Bhattacharya. OXFORD. 2006.

"Public Administration in India" by S.R. Maheshwari. OXFORD. 2006.

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Course Title (Core Course): Emergent Issues in Post-Cold War Global Politics. Course Code: AHPLS- 502/ C-12

Essential Readings:



- G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text*, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 33-62.
- M. Strager, (2009) *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction*, London: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-16.
- R. Keohane and J. Nye Jr, (2000) 'Globalization: What's New? What's Not? (And So What?)', in *Foreign Policy*, No 118, pp. 104-119.
- A. McGrew, (2011) 'Globalization and Global Politics', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 14-31.
- A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics*, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 1-24.
- W. Ellwood, (2005) *The No-nonsense Guide to Globalization*, Jaipur: NI-Rawat Publications, pp. 12-23.
- A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics*, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 112-134.
- R. Keohane, (2000) 'Sovereignty in International Society', in D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.) *The Global Trans-Formations Reader*, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 109-123.
- K. Shimko, (2005) *International Relations: Perspectives and Controversies*, New York: Houghton Mifflin, pp. 195-219.
- A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics*, New York: Palgrave-McMillan, pp. 454-479.
- T. Cohn, (2009) *Global Political Economy: Theory and Practice*, pp. 130-140 (IMF), 208-218 (WTO).
- R. Picciotto, (2003) 'A New World Bank for a New Century', in C. Roe Goddard et al. *International Political: State-Market Relations in a Changing Global Order*, Boulder: Lynne Reinner, pp. 341-351.
- A. Narlikar, (2005) *The World Trade Organization: A Very Short Introduction*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 22-98.
- J. Goldstein, (2006) *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 392-405 (MNC).
- P. Hirst, G. Thompson and S. Bromley, (2009) *Globalization in Question*, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 68-100 (MNC).
- D. Held and A. McGrew (eds.), (2002) *Global Transformations Reader: Politics, Economics and Culture*, Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 1-50; 84-91.
- M. Steger, (2009) 'Globalization: A Contested Concept', in *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction*, London: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-16.



- A. Appadurai, (2000) 'Grassroots Globalization and the Research Imagination', in *Public Culture*, Vol. 12(1), pp. 1-19.
- G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text*, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 487-504.
- R. O'Brien et al., (2000) *Contesting Global Governance: Multilateral Economic Institutions and Global Social Movements*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-23.
- J. Fisher, (1998) *Non-Governments: NGOs and Political Development in the Third World*, Connecticut: Kumarian Press, pp. 1- 37 (NGO).
- J. Volger, (2011) 'Environmental Issues', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 348-362.
- A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics*, New York: Palgrave, pp. 383-411.
- N. Carter, (2007) *The Politics of Environment: Ideas, Activism, Policy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 13-81.
- D. Howlett, (2011) 'Nuclear Proliferation', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 384-397.
- P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy and Identity*, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 238-272.
- P. Viotti and M. Kauppi, (2007) *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 276-307.
- A. Heywood, (2011) *Global Politics*, New York: Palgrave, pp. 282-301.
- J. Kiras, (2011) 'Terrorism and Globalization', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 366-380.
- A. Vanaik, (2007) *Masks of Empire*, New Delhi: Tulika, pp. 103-128.
- G. Ritzer, (2010) *Globalization: A Basic Text*, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 298-322.
- S. Castles, (2012) 'Global Migration', in B. Chimni and S. Mallavarapu (eds.) *International Relations: Perspectives For the Global South*, New Delhi: Pearson, pp. 272-285.
- A. Acharya, (2011) 'Human Security', in J. Baylis, S. Smith and P. Owens (eds.) *Globalization of World Politics*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 480-493.
- S. Tadjbakhsh and A. Chenoy, (2007) *Human Security*, London: Routledge, pp. 13-19; 123-127; 236-243.
- J. Rosenau, (1992) 'Governance, Order, and Change in World Politics', in J. Rosenau, and E.



Czempiel (eds.) *Governance without Government: Order and Change in World Politics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-29.

A. Kumar and D. Messner (eds), (2010) *Power Shifts and Global Governance: Challenges from South and North*, London: Anthem Press.

P. Dicken, (2007) *Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy*, New York: The Guilford Press.

J. Close, (2001) 'The Global Shift: A quantum leap in human evolution', Available at <http://www.stir-global-shift.com/page22.php>, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

Course Title (Discipline Specific Elective): Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective.

Course Code: AHPLS- 503/ DSE-1 (Students to choose one of the two courses)

Essential Readings:

J. Hoffman and P. Graham, (2006) 'Human Rights', *Introduction to Political Theory*, Delhi, Pearson, pp. 436-458.

SAHRDC (2006) 'Introduction to Human Rights'; 'Classification of Human Rights: An Overview of the First, Second, and Third Generational Rights', in *Introducing Human Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 2: Bill of Rights.

The Constitution of India, Chapter 3: Fundamental Rights

M. Lippman, (1979) 'The Protection of Universal Human Rights: The Problem of Torture' *Universal Human Rights*, Vol. 1(4), pp. 25-55

J. Lokaneeta, (2011) 'Torture in the TV Show 24: Circulation of Meanings'; 'Jurisprudence on Torture and Interrogations in India', in *Transnational Torture Law, Violence, and State Power in the United States and India*, Delhi: Orient Blackswan,

D. O'Byrne, (2007) 'Torture', in *Human Rights: An Introduction*, Delhi: Pearson, pp. 164-197.

D. O'Byrne, (2007) 'Censorship', in *Human Rights: An Introduction*, Delhi: Pearson, pp. 106-138.

D. Lyon, (2008) Surveillance Society, Talk for Festival del Diritto, Piacenza, Italia, September, 28, pp.1-7.

Fu Hualing, (2012) 'Politicized Challenges, Depoliticized Responses: Political Monitoring in China's Transitions', paper presented at a conference on States of Surveillance: Counter-Terrorism and Comparative Constitutionalism, at the University of New South Wales,



Sydney, 13-14 December.

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W. Fernandes (2008) 'India's Forced Displacement Policy and Practice. Is Compensation up to its Functions?', in M. Cernea and H. Mathus (eds), *Can Compensation Prevent Impoverishment? Reforming Resettlement through Investments and Benefit-Sharing*, pp. 181-207, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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M. Cranston, (1973) *What are Human Rights?* New York: Taplinger

M. Ishay, (2004) *The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era*, Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

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U. Baxi, (1989) 'From Human Rights to the Right to be Human: Some Heresies', in S. Kothari and H. Sethi (eds.), *Rethinking Human Rights*, Delhi: Lokayan, pp.181-166.

OR,



Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Citizenship in a Globalizing World. Course Code: AHPLS- 503 /DSE-1

Essential Readings:

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

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

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

Kymlicka, Will (1999), "Citizenship in an Era of Globalization: A Response to Held," in Ian Shapiro and Casiano Hacker-Cordon (eds.), *Democracy's Edges* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press).

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

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

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

Course Title (Discipline Specific Elective): Understanding South Asia. Course Code: AHPLS- 504/ DSE- 2 (Students to choose one of the two courses)

Essential Readings:

Hewitt, V. (1992) 'Introduction', in *The International Politics of South Asia*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, pp.1-10.

Hewitt, V. (2010) 'International Politics of South Asia' in Brass, P. (ed.) *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*. London: Routledge, pp.399-418.

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.)

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- Subramanyam, K. (2001) 'Military and Governance in South Asia', in V.A (ed.) *Problems of Governance in South Asia*. New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research & Konark Publishing House, pp.201-208.
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- Jha, N.K. (2008) 'Domestic Turbulence in Nepal: Origin, Dimensions and India's Policy Options', in Kukreja, V. and Singh, M.P. (eds.) *Democracy, Development and Discontent in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 264-281.
- Burki, S.J. (2010) 'Pakistan's Politics and its Economy', in Brass, P. (ed.) *Routledge Handbook of South Asian Politics*. London: Routledge, pp. 83-97.
- Kaul, N. (2008)'Bearing Better Witness in Bhutan', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 13 September, pp. 67-69.
- Phadnis, U.(1986) 'Ethnic Conflicts in South Asian States', in Muni, S.D. et.al. (eds.) *Domestic Conflicts in South Asia : Political, Economic and Ethnic Dimensions*. Vol. 2. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers, pp.100-119.
- Kukreja, V. (2003) *Contemporary Pakistan*. New Delhi: Sage, pp. 75-111 and 112-153.
- Narayan, S. (2010) 'SAARC and South Asia Economic Integration', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) *Emerging dimensions of SAARC*. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 32-50.
- Muni, S.D. and Jetley, R. (2010) 'SAARC prospects: the Changing Dimensions', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) *Emerging dimensions of SAARC*. New Delhi: Foundation Books, pp. 1-31.
- Baral, L.R. (2006) 'Responding to Terrorism: Political and Social Consequences in South Asia', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) *Responding to terrorism in South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.301-332.
- Muni, S.D. (2006) 'Responding to Terrorism: An Overview', in Muni, S.D. (ed.) *Responding to terrorism in South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar, pp.453-469.
- Hoyt, T.D. (2005) 'The War on Terrorism: Implications for South Asia', in Hagerty, D.T. (ed.) *South Asia in World Politics*. Lanham: Roman and Littlefield Publishers, pp.281-295.



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Acharya, J. and Bose, T.K. (2001) 'The New Search for a Durable Solution for Refugees: South Asia', in Samaddar, S. and Reifeld, H. (eds.) *Peace as Process: Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution in South Asia*. New Delhi: Vedams ,pp-137-157

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

Rizvi, G. (1993) *South Asia in a Changing International Order*. New Delhi: Sage._

Thakur, R. and Wiggin, O.(ed.) (2005) *South Asia and the world*. New Delhi: Bookwell.

Hagerty, D.T. (ed.) (2005) *South Asia in World Politics*, Oxford: Rowman and Littlefield.

Samaddar, R. (2002) 'Protecting the Victims of Forced Migration: Mixed Flows and Massive Flows', in Makenkemp, M. Tongern, P.V. and Van De Veen, H. (eds.) *Searching for Peace in Central and South Asia*. London: Lynne Reinner._Kukreja, V. and Singh, M.P. (eds) (2008)

Democracy, Development and Discontent in SouthAsia. New Delhi: Sage.

OR,

**Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): Social Movements in Contemporary India---
Major Issues. Course Code: AHPLS-504/DSE-2**

Essential Readings:

A. Mozoomdar, (1994) 'The Rise and Decline of Development Planning in India', in T. Byres (ed.) *The State and Development Planning in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 73-108.

A. Varshney, (2010) 'Mass Politics or Elite Politics? Understanding the Politics of India's Economic Reforms' in R. Mukherji (ed.) *India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 146-169.

P. Chatterjee, (2000) 'Development Planning and the Indian State', in Zoya Hasan (ed.), *Politics and the State in India*, New Delhi: Sage, pp.116-140.

P. Patnaik and C. Chandrasekhar, (2007) 'India: Dirigisme, Structural Adjustment, and the Radical Alternative', in B. Nayar (ed.), *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 218-240.

P. Bardhan, (2005) 'Epilogue on the Political Economy of Reform in India', in *The Political Economy of Development in India*. 6th impression, Delhi: Oxford University Press.



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- A. Aggarwal, (2006) 'Special Economic Zones: Revisiting the Policy Debate', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI (43-44), pp.4533-36.
- B. Nayar (1989) *India's Mixed Economy: The Role of Ideology and its Development*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- F. Frankel, (2005) 'Crisis of National Economic Planning', in *India's Political Economy (1947-2004): The Gradual Revolution*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 93-340.
- L. Fernandes, (2007) *India's New Middle Class: Democratic Politics in an Era of Economic Reform*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- S. Shyam, (2003) 'Organizing the Unorganized', in *Seminar*, [Footloose Labour: A Symposium on Livelihood Struggles of the Informal Workforce, 531] pp. 47-53.
- S. Chowdhury, (2007) 'Globalization and Labour', in B. Nayar (ed.) *Globalization and Politics in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.516-526.
- V. Chibber, (2005) 'From Class Compromise to Class Accommodation: Labor's Incorporation into the Indian Political Economy' in R. Ray, and M.F. Katzenstein (eds.) *Social Movements in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 32-60.
- A. Desai, (ed.), (1986) *Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. xi-xxxvi
- F. Frankel, (1971) *India's Green Revolution: Economic Gains and Political Costs*, Princeton and New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- F. Frankel, (2009) *Harvesting Despair: Agrarian Crisis in India*, Delhi: Perspectives, pp. 161-169.
- J. Harriss, (2006) 'Local Power and the Agrarian Political Economy' in Harriss, J. (ed) *Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India*, Delhi. Oxford University Press, pp. 29-32.
- K. Suri, (2006) 'Political economy of Agrarian Distress', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI(16) pp. 1523-1529.
- P. Joshi, (1979) *Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Allied publishers.
- P. Appu, (1974) 'Agrarian Structure and Rural Development', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, IX (39), pp.70 – 75.
- P. Sainath, (2010) 'Agrarian Crisis and Farmers', Suicide', *Occasional Publication 22*, New Delhi: India International Centre (IIC).



- M. Sidhu, (2010) 'Globalisation vis-à-vis Agrarian Crisis in India', in R. Deshpande and S. Arora, (eds.) *Agrarian Crises and Farmer Suicides (Land Reforms in India Series)*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 149-174.
- V. Sridhar, (2006) 'Why Do Farmers Commit Suicide? The Case Study of Andhra Pradesh', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XLI (16).
- G. Haragopal, and K. Balagopal, (1998) 'Civil Liberties Movement and the State in India', in M. Mohanty, P. Mukherji and O. Tornquist, (eds.) *People's Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World* New Delhi: Sage, pp. 353-371.
- M. Mohanty, (2002) 'The Changing Definition of Rights in India', in S. Patel, J. Bagchi, and K. Raj (eds.) *Thinking Social Sciences in India: Essays in Honour of Alice Thorner Patel*, New Delhi: Sage.
- G. Omvedt, (2012) 'The Anti-caste Movement and the Discourse of Power', in N. Jayal (ed.) *Democracy in India*, New Delhi: Oxford India Paperbacks, sixth impression, pp.481-508.
- P. Ramana, (2011) 'India's Maoist Insurgency: Evolution, Current Trends and Responses', in M. Kugelman (ed.) *India's Contemporary Security Challenges*, Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars Asia Programme, Washington D.C., pp.29-47.
- A. Ray, (1996) 'Civil Rights Movement and Social Struggle in India', in *Economic and Political Weekly*, XXI (28). pp. 1202-1205.
- A. Roy, (2010) 'The Women's Movement', in N.Jayal and P. Mehta (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.409-422.
- N. Sundar, (2011) 'At War with Oneself: Constructing Naxalism as India's Biggest Security Threat', in M. Kugelman (ed.) *India's Contemporary Security Challenges*, Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars Asia Programme, Washington D.C., pp.46-68.
- M. Weiner, (2001) 'The Struggle for Equality: Caste in Indian Politics', in A.Kohli. (ed.) *The Success of India's Democracy*, Cambridge: CUP, pp.193-225.
- S. Sinha, (2002) 'Tribal Solidarity Movements in India: A Review', in G. Shah. (ed.) *Social Movements and the State*, New Delhi: Sage, pp. 251-266.
- S. Banerjee, (1986) 'Naxalbari in Desai', in A.R. (ed.) *Agrarian Struggles in India After Independence*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.566-588.
- B. Nayar, (ed.), (2007) *Globalization and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- S. Roy and K. Debal, (2004) *Peasant Movements in Post-Colonial India: Dynamics of Mobilization and Identity*, Delhi: Sage.



- G. Omvedt, (1983) *Reinventing Revolution, New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*, New York: Sharpe.
- G. Shah, (ed.), (2002) *Social Movements and the State*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- G. Shah, (2004) *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- G. Rath, (ed.), (2006) *Tribal development in India: The Contemporary Debate*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- J. Harris, (2009) *Power Matters: Essays on Institutions, Politics, and Society in India*. Delhi: Oxford University press.
- K. Suresh, (ed.), (1982) *Tribal Movements in India*, Vol I and II, New Delhi: Manohar.
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- M. Rao, (ed.), (1978) *Social Movements in India*, Vol. 2, Delhi: Manohar.
- N. Jayal, and P. Mehta, (eds.), (2010) *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- P. Bardhan, (2005) *The Political Economy of Development in India*, 6th impression, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- R. Mukherji, (ed.), (2007) *India's Economic Transition: The Politics of Reforms*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- R. Ray and M. Katzenstein, (eds.), (2005) *Social Movements in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- S. Chakravarty, (1987) *Development Planning: The Indian Experience*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SEMESTER- VI

Course Title (Core Course): Public Policy and Administration in India. Course Code: AHPLS-601/C-13

Essential Readings:

- Jenkins, B. (1997) 'Policy Analysis: Models and Approaches' in Hill, M. (1997) *The Policy Process: A Reader* (2nd Edition). London: Prentice Hall, pp. 30-40.
- Dye, T.R. (2002) *Understanding Public Policy*. Tenth Edition. Delhi: Pearson, pp.1-9, 32-56 and 312-329.



- Sapru, R.K.(1996) *Public Policy : Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, pp. 26-46.
- IGNOU. *Public Policy Analysis*. MPA-015. New Delhi: IGNOU, pp. 15-26 and 55-64.
- Wildavsky, A.(2004), 'Rescuing Policy Analysis from PPBS' in Shafritz, J.M. & Hyde, A.C. (eds.) *Classics of Public Administration*. 5th Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth, pp.271-284.
- Dunleavy, P. and O'Leary, B. (1987) *Theories of the State*. London: Routledge.
- McClennan, G. (1997) 'The Evolution of Pluralist Theory' in Hill, M. (ed.) *The Policy Process: A Reader*. 2nd Edition. London: Prentice Hall, pp. 53-61.
- Simmie, J. & King, R. (eds.) (1990) *The State in Action: Public Policy and Politics*. London: Printer Publication, pp.3-21 and 171-184.
- Skocpol, T. et al (eds.) (1985) *Bringing the State Back In*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 3-43 and 343-366.
- Dye, T.R. (2002) *Understanding Public Policy*. 10th Edition. Delhi: Pearson, pp.11-31.
- Lukes, S. (1986) *Power*. Basil: Oxford , pp. 28-36.
- Lukes, S. (1997) 'Three Distinctive Views of Power Compared', in Hill, M. (ed.), *The Policy Process: A Reader*. 2nd Edition. London: Prentice Hall, pp. 45-52.
- Giddens, A. (1998) *The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy*. Cambridge: Polity Press, pp. 27-64 and 99-118.
- Hogwood, B. & Gunn, L. (1984) *Policy Analysis for the Real World*. U.K: Oxford University Press, pp. 42-62.
- Sabatier, P.L. & Mazmanian, D. (1979) 'The Conditions of Effective Policy Implementation', in *Policy Analysis*, vol. 5, pp. 481-504.
- Smith, G. & May, D. (1997) 'The Artificial Debate between Rationalist and Incrementalist Models of Decision-making', in Hill, M. *The Policy Process: A Reader*. 2nd Edition. London: Prentice Hall, pp. 163-174.
- IGNOU. *Public Policy Analysis*. MPA-015, New Delhi: IGNOU, pp. 38-54.
- Henry, N.(1999) *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, pp. 346-368.
- Basu Rumki (2015) *Public Administration in India Handates, Performance and Future Perspectives*, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.



Self, P. (1993) *Government by the Market? The Politics of Public Choice*. Basingstoke: MacMillan, pp. 1-20,70-105,113-146,198-231 and 262-277.

Girden,E.J.(1987) 'Economic Liberalisation in India: The New Electronics Policy' in *Asian Survey*. California University Press. Volume 27, No.11. Available at - www.jstor.org/stable/2644722.

Course Title (Core Course): Research Methodology

Course Code: AHPLS-602/C-14

Essential Readings:

Babbie, E. et al. (2012). *Adventures in Social Research: Data Analysis Using SPSS 14.0 and 15.0 for Windows*, (8th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.

Bryman, A. (2012). *Social research methods*, (4th edition). London: Oxford University Press.

Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design, Choosing among Five Approaches*. London: Sage Publications.

Krathwohl, D. R. (1988). How to prepare a research proposal: Guidelines for funding and dissertations in the social and behavioral sciences. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press.

Gideon, L. (Ed.). (2012). *Handbook of Survey Methodology for the Social Sciences*. Springer.

Cooley, L., & Lewkowicz, J. (2003). *Dissertation Writing in Practice: Turning Ideas into Text*. Aberdeen: Hong Kong University Press.

Garfield, E. (1996). When to Cite. *The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy*, 66(4), pp. 449-458.

Hall, P. (1990). Helpful Hints for Writing Dissertations in Comparative Politics. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 23(4), pp. 596-598.

Knopf, J. (2006). Doing a Literature Review. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 39(1), pp. 127-132.

L'Eplattenier, B. (2009). An Argument for Archival Research Methods: Thinking Beyond Methodology. *College English*, 72(1), pp. 67-79.

Thatcher, S. (2008). In Luey, B. (Ed.). *Revising Your Dissertation: Advice from Leading*. University of California Press.

Abdulai, R. T., & Owusu-Ansah, A. (2014). *Essential Ingredients of a Good Research Proposal for Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students in the Social Sciences*. Sage Open.

Abutabenjeh, S., & Jaradat, R. (2018). Clarification of research design, research methods, and research methodology: A guide for public administration researchers and practitioners. *Teaching Public Administration*, 36(3), pp. 237–258.



Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage Publications.

Course Title (Discipline Specific Course): India's Foreign Policy

Course Code: AHPLS-603/DSE-3 (Students to choose one of the two courses)

Essential 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: Routledge, pp.3-31

W. Anderson, (2011) 'Domestic Roots of Indian Foreign Policy', in W. Anderson, *Trusts 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.

D. Mistry, (2006) 'Diplomacy, Domestic Politics, and the U.S.-India Nuclear Agreement', in *Asian Survey*, Vol. 46 (5), pp. 675-698.

H. Pant, (2011) 'India's Relations with China', in D. Scott (ed.), *Handbook of India's International Relations*, London: Routledge, pp. 233-242.

A. Tellis and S. Mirski, (2013) 'Introduction', in A. Tellis and S. Mirski (eds.), *Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:



Washington.

S. Raghavan, (2013) 'Stability in Southern Asia: 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.

Li Li, (2013) 'Stability in Southern Asia: China'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.

S. Muni, (2003) 'Problem Areas in India's Neighbourhood Policy', in *South Asian Survey*, Vol. 10 (2), pp. 185-196.

S. Cohen, (2002) *India: Emerging Power*, Brookings Institution Press. V. Sood, (2009) 'India and regional security interests', in Alyssa Ayres and C. Raja Mohan (eds), *Power realignments in Asia: China, India, and the United States*, New Delhi: Sage.

M. Pardesi, (2005) 'Deducing India's Grand Strategy of Regional Hegemony from Historical and Conceptual Perspectives', IDSS Working Paper, 76, Available at <http://www.rsis.edu.sg/publications/WorkingPapers/WP76.pdf>, Accessed: 19.04.2013.

D. Scott, (2009) 'India's "Extended Neighbourhood" Concept: Power Projection for a Rising Power', in *India Review*, Vol. 8 (2), pp. 107-143

S. Cohen, (2002) 'The World View of India's Strategic Elite', in S. Cohen, *India: Emerging Power*, Brookings Institution Press, pp. 36-65.

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 Cobenefits', 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.

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The Council of Foreign Relations has a regularly updated blog on India's foreign policy:

<http://www.cfr.org/region/india/ri282> Centre for Policy Research's blog on IR and strategic affairs though it is not exclusively on India's foreign policy.

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Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses: <http://www.idsa.in/>

Research and Information System: www.ris.org.in/

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Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies: www.ipcs.org/

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