



**SISTER NIVEDITA UNIVERSITY**

**Department of Political Science**

**COURSE STRUCTURE AND DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR  
MA in Political Science (UGC-CBCS)**

### Category Definition with Credit Breakup

| Semester                       | Credit    |          |          |          |          |          |                |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
|                                | CC        | DSE      | GE       | AECC     | SEC      | USC      | Total/Semester |
| 1 <sup>st</sup>                | 20        |          |          |          | 1        | 2        | 23             |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup>                | 12        | 4        | 4        | 2        | 1        | 2        | 25             |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup>                | 16        | 4        |          |          | 1        | 2        | 23             |
| 4 <sup>th</sup>                | 17        |          |          |          |          | 2        | 19             |
| <b>Total<br/>Credit/Course</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>8</b> |                |
| <b>Total Credit</b>            | <b>90</b> |          |          |          |          |          |                |

CC: Core Courses; GE: General Elective; AECC: Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course; SEC: Skill Enhancement Courses; DSE: Discipline Specific Elective; USC: University Specified Course

## **Program Educational Objectives**

1. Students will be able to analyze complex political issues from a global perspective, applying a critical understanding of theoretical frameworks and research methodologies.
2. It will allow students to articulate well-reasoned arguments and policy recommendations in written and oral communication, effectively engaging diverse audiences.
3. Students will demonstrate proficiency in conducting independent research, employing quantitative and qualitative methods to gather and interpret data.
4. It will encourage advocacy for ethical and democratic practices within political systems, promoting social justice and responsible governance.
5. It will enable students to adapt to evolving political landscapes, demonstrating lifelong learning skills and the ability to think creatively and strategically.
6. Students will be able to pursue successful careers in government, public policy, international relations, or related fields, contributing meaningfully to the public sphere.

## **Program Outcomes**

1. The course will enable students to critically evaluate major political theories and their application to contemporary political phenomena.
2. It will guide students towards conducting research using appropriate methodologies to analyze political data and develop well-supported arguments.
3. It will develop within students skills to effectively communicate complex political ideas through written and oral presentations, tailoring messages to diverse audiences.
4. It will allow students to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of political institutions and processes at local, national, and international levels.
5. Students will be able to apply research findings to formulate policy solutions and analyze their potential impact on political systems.
6. It will bring within students the ability to articulate a strong ethical framework for considering political issues and engaging in responsible citizenship.

## **Program Specific Outcomes**

1. Students will be able to analyze the socio-political and economic realities of India within a global context, demonstrating a nuanced understanding of regional dynamics.
2. Students will apply knowledge of Indian political thought and historical developments to evaluate contemporary political challenges faced by the nation.
3. Students can engage critically with the role of institutions and governance structures specific to India, proposing innovative solutions for local and national issues.
4. The course will allow students to effectively communicate in Bengali and English, fostering intercultural dialogue on political issues relevant to India and its diverse population.
5. Students will be able to collaborate with stakeholders from various sectors to address complex political issues and promote positive social change within India.
6. The course demonstrates a commitment to social justice and ethical practices in their chosen career path, contributing to a more inclusive and democratic India.

**Semester: I**

| Category                 | Course Name                                      | Credit | Teaching Scheme           |   |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---|---|
|                          |                                                  |        | L                         | T | P |
| CC: I                    | Western Political Thought                        | 4      | 3                         | 1 | 0 |
| CC: II                   | Theories of International Relations              | 4      | 3                         | 1 | 0 |
| CC: III                  | Constitutional Processes and Governance in India | 4      | 3                         | 1 | 0 |
| CC: IV                   | Public Administration                            | 4      | 3                         | 1 | 0 |
| CC: V                    | Modern Indian Political Thought                  | 4      | 3                         | 1 | 0 |
| SEC: I                   | Mentored Seminar I                               | 1      | 1                         | 0 | 0 |
| USC: I                   | Foreign Language I                               | 2      | 2                         | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Total Credits: 23</b> |                                                  |        | <b>Teaching Hours: 23</b> |   |   |

**Semester: II**

| Category | Course Name                                                                              | Credit | Teaching Scheme |   |   |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|---|---|
|          |                                                                                          |        | L               | T | P |
| CC: VI   | Advanced Political Theory                                                                | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| CC: VII  | Contemporary Issues in International Politics                                            | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| CC: VIII | Politics in India                                                                        | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| GE: I    | Generic Elective                                                                         | 4      | 4               | 0 | 0 |
| DSE: I   | A) Debates around<br>Citizenship in<br>India<br>B) International<br>Political<br>Economy | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| AECC: I  | Environmental Science                                                                    | 2      | 2               | 0 | 0 |

|                          |                     |   |                           |   |   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| SEC: II                  | Mentored Seminar II | 1 | 1                         | 0 | 0 |
| USC: II                  | Foreign Language II | 2 | 2                         | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Total Credits: 25</b> |                     |   | <b>Teaching Hours: 25</b> |   |   |

**Semester: III**

| Category | Course Name                             | Credit | Teaching Scheme |   |   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|---|---|
|          |                                         |        | L               | T | P |
| CC: IX   | Research Methodology                    | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| CC: X    | Public Policy                           | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| CC: XI   | Marxism and its<br>Contemporary Debates | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |
| CC: XII  | Indian Political<br>Economy             | 4      | 3               | 1 | 0 |

|                          |                                                                                                 |   |                           |   |   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| DSE: II                  | A) Geopolitics:<br>Evolution and<br>Contemporary<br>Debates<br>B) Gender, Politics<br>and Power | 4 | 3                         | 1 | 0 |
| SEC: III                 | Mentored Seminar III                                                                            | 1 | 1                         | 0 | 0 |
| USC: III                 | Foreign Language III                                                                            | 2 | 2                         | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Total Credits: 23</b> |                                                                                                 |   | <b>Teaching Hours: 23</b> |   |   |

#### Semester: IV

| Category | Course Name         | Credit | Teaching Scheme |   |    |
|----------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|---|----|
|          |                     |        | L               | T | P  |
| CC: XIII | Graduate Seminar    | 5      | 0               | 0 | 5  |
| CC: XIV  | Dissertation        | 12     | 0               | 0 | 12 |
| USC: IV  | Foreign Language IV | 2      | 2               | 0 | 0  |



|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Total Credits: 19</b> | <b>Teaching Hours: 19</b> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|

## **SEMESTER I**

### **CC 1: Western Political Thought**

#### **Module I: Classical Thought**

1. Plato: Theories of State, Justice and Communism
2. Aristotle: Theories of State, Politics and Ethics

#### **Module II: Origins of Modern Thought I- Contesting Democracy**

1. Machiavelli: Modern Absolutism and Republicanism
2. Hobbes: Social Contract and Individualism
3. Rousseau: The General Will and Paradox of Freedom

#### **Module III: Origins of Modern Thought II- Advocating Democracy**

1. Locke: Social Contract, Theory of Society and Government
2. J.S. Mill: Conception of Liberty and Utilitarianism

#### **Module IV: Idealist Thinkers**

1. Kant - Individual Autonomy, Critique of Pure Reason, International Society
2. Hegel - Theory of State and Civil Society, Dialectics

#### **Module V: Marxian Thought**

1. Marx- Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Theory of Capitalism, State and Revolution
2. Engels- Theory of Family, Private Property and State

#### **Module VI: Religion, Morality and Politics**

1. Feuerbach- Religion and Alienation
2. Nietzsche - Existentialism, Nihilism, Views on Religion and Morality

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Macpherson, C. B. (2011, January 1). *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism*. Wynford Books.
- Wayper, C. L. (1987, January 1). *Political Thought*.
- Laski, H. J. (2015, June 26). *Political Thought in England From Locke to Bentham*. Forgotten Books.
- Clarke, J. A., & Gottlieb, G. (2021, March 18). *Practical Philosophy from Kant to Hegel*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sabine, G. H. (1973, January 1). *A History of Political Theory*.
- Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswamy, S. (2011, August 9). *A History of Political Thought*. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- Held, D. (1983, January 1). *States and Societies*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Barker, E. (2012, March 7). *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. Courier Corporation.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Analyze the core concepts of classical political thought, including Plato's theories of the ideal state, justice, and communism, and Aristotle's ideas on the state, politics, and ethics.
2. Evaluate the arguments for and against democracy presented by early modern thinkers like Machiavelli (absolutism vs. republicanism), Hobbes (social contract and individualism), and Rousseau (general will and the paradox of freedom).
3. Apply liberal principles of social contract, individual rights, and limited government as presented by Locke and J.S. Mill, to contemporary political issues.

4. Critically assess the contributions of idealist thinkers like Kant (individual autonomy, international society) and Hegel (theory of state and civil society) to our understanding of political institutions and ethics.
5. Explain the key components of Marxian thought, including dialectical and historical materialism, critique of capitalism, and theories of state and revolution, along with Engels' ideas on family, property, and the state.
6. Identify the challenges posed by religion and morality in political thought, as explored by Feuerbach's critique of religion and Nietzsche's ideas on existentialism, nihilism, and their relationship to religion and morality.

## **CC 2: Theories of International Relations**

### **Module I: Introduction to IR**

1. Origins and Historical Evolution
2. Changing Nature and Scope of IR
3. Basic Concepts: Power, Hegemony, National Interest, Balance of Power.

### **Module II : Great Debates in IR**

1. Inter-paradigm Debate
2. Rationalism vs Reflectivism
3. Neo-Neo Debate

### **Module III: Approaches in International Political Economy**

1. Realist and Liberal
2. Dependency Theory, Neo-Imperialism & Neo-Colonialism

## **Module IV : Non-Traditional Approaches in IR**

1. Rational Choice and Game Theory
2. Feminist and Green Politics
3. English School

## **Module V: Post-Positivist Approaches**

1. Constructivism
2. Postcolonialism and Postmodernism
3. Critical Theory
4. Debates Around Eurocentric Bias in IR.

## **Suggested Readings :**

- Baylis, J. (2020, January 2). *The Globalization of World Politics*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Gilpin, R. G. (2011, August 29). *Global Political Economy*. Princeton University Press.
- Mearsheimer, J. J. (2003, January 17). *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics (Updated Edition)*. W. W. Norton & Company.
- Waltz, K. N. (1979, January 1). *Theory of International Politics*. McGraw-Hill Humanities, Social Sciences & World Languages.
- Wendt, A. (1999, October 7). *Social Theory of International Politics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Reus-Smit, C., & Snidal, D. (2010, July 1). *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*. Oxford University Press.
- Acharya, A., & Buzan, B. (2009, December 22). *Non-Western International Relations Theory*. Routledge.

- Moolakkattu, John S. (2011) “Robert Cox and Critical Theory of International Relations.” New Delhi : Sage.

**Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Define core concepts in international relations (IR), including power, hegemony, national interest, and balance of power, and explain their historical evolution.
2. Analyze the major theoretical approaches in IR (realism, liberalism, etc.) and identify their key assumptions, strengths, and weaknesses within the context of the "Three Great Debates" (inter-paradigm, rationalism vs. reflectivism, neo-neo debate).
3. Compare and Contrast alternative approaches in IR (English School, rational choice, feminist, green perspectives) and evaluate their contributions to understanding international dynamics.
4. Explain the theoretical foundations and core tenets of international political economy (IPE) approaches, including liberalism and dependency theory, and apply them to contemporary global economic issues.
5. Critically assess post-positivist approaches in IR (constructivism, postcolonialism, postmodernism, critical theory) and analyze their critiques of Eurocentrism in traditional IR theory.
6. Develop a well-reasoned argument applying a specific IR theory to a current international event or challenge, demonstrating your understanding of the theory's strengths and limitations.

## **CC 3: Constitutional Processes and Governance in India**

### **Module I: Foundations**

1. Constituent Assembly Debates
2. Constitutionalism: The Indian Context

### **Module II: Institutional Framework**

1. Executive and Political Leadership
2. Legislature and Representation
3. Judicial Structure

### **Module III: Federalism**

1. The Federalism Scheme: Administrative & Financial
2. Local Self-Governance and Democratic-Decentralization
3. Special provisions for certain provinces

### **Module IV: Judiciary and the Indian Constitution**

1. Landmark judgements:
  - i) Fundamental Rights
  - ii) Secularism
  - iii) Minority Rights and Affirmative Action
2. Judicial Review in India
3. Debates on Judicial Activism

### **Module V: Debating and Interpreting the Indian Constitution**

1. Emerging debates around Indian constitutionalism

2. Procedure for Amendments and Landmark Constitutional Amendments
3. Debates around Citizenship

### **Module VI: Constitution and Elections**

1. Election Commission: Structure and Role
2. Emerging issues: Political Consultancy and Strategizing
3. Psephology

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Assembly, I. C. (1966, January 1). *Constituent Assembly Debates*.
- Austin, G. (1999, January 1). *The Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Austin, G. (2003, January 1). *Working a Democratic Constitution*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Basu, D.D. (2012). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis, New Delhi.
- Bhargava, R. (2009, January 1). *Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford India Paperbacks.
- Chopra, P. (2006, January 1). *The Supreme Court Versus the Constitution*. SAGE.
- Noorani, A. (2005, December 5). *Constitutional Questions and Citizens' Rights*. Oxford University Press.
- Choudhry, S., Khosla, M., & Mehta, P. B. (2016, January 1). *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*. Oxford University Press.
- Sathe, S. P. (2003, January 1). *Judicial Activism in India*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Sengupta, A. (2023, October 20). *The Colonial Constitution*.

- Bhatia, G. (2019, February 28). *The Transformative Constitution*. Harper Collins.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Explain the historical foundations of Indian constitutionalism, analyzing key debates from the Constituent Assembly and the core principles established.
2. Analyze the structure and functions of India's institutional framework, including the executive, legislature, and judiciary, evaluating their roles in governance.
3. Evaluate the Indian federal system, considering its administrative and financial aspects, along with the role of local self-governance and special provisions for specific regions.
4. Apply knowledge of landmark judgments related to fundamental rights, secularism, minority rights, and judicial review to assess their impact on Indian governance.
5. Critically assess contemporary debates surrounding Indian constitutionalism, including discussions on citizenship amendments, judicial activism, and emerging challenges.
6. Analyze the role of the Election Commission in Indian democracy, evaluating the impact of political consultancy and strategizing on electoral processes.

## **CC 4: Public Administration**

### **Module I: Introduction to Public Administration**

1. Public Administration: meaning, nature and scope, Public & Private administration, Challenges in developed and developing societies, evolution of the discipline- Different stages and ongoing concerns.
2. Principles of Organization: Span of control, Hierarchy, Unity of command, Delegation, Authority and Responsibility, and Coordination.



## **Module II: Approaches to Administration**

1. Structural Approach: Henri Fayol, F.W. Taylor, Max Weber
2. Decision-Making Approach: Herbert Simon
3. Human Relations Approach: Elton Mayo, Abraham Maslow, Douglas McGregor
4. Ecological Approach: F.W.Riggs

## **Module III: Administrative Behaviour**

1. Administrative Behaviour: Process and techniques of decision – making, Communication; Morale;
2. Motivation Theories – Content, Process
3. Theories of Leadership: Traditional and Modern.

## **Module IV: Contemporary Administrative Theory**

1. Public Choice - Vincent Ostrom; Theory of democratic administration
2. David Osborne and Ted Gaebler: Concept of entrepreneurial government
3. Robert and Janet Denhardt: The New Public Service
4. New Public Management: Feminist perspective

## **Module V: Comparative Public Administration**

1. Salient features of Administrative Systems- Processes and Institutions:
  - i. U.K

ii. USA

iii. France

### **Module VI: Indian Administration**

1. Evolution of Indian Administration – Constitutional Framework of Indian Administration, Federalism in India – Parliamentary Democracy-, Political Executive at the Union Level-Planning Commission, Central Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, National Development Council, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
2. Public Service Commission – State Public Service Commission, All India Services and Central Services, Union Public Service Commission, Administrative Changes and Reforms.
3. State Administration: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Planning Machinery at the State and District levels, District Administration, and Local Administration.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Define and differentiate key concepts in public administration, including its nature, scope, and challenges in various contexts. Explain the evolution of the discipline and ongoing concerns within the field.
2. Analyze the core principles of organization (span of control, hierarchy, etc.) and their impact on administrative effectiveness.
3. Evaluate different theoretical approaches to public administration (structural, decision-making, human relations, ecological) and their influence on understanding administrative behavior.
4. Critically assess theories of motivation and leadership, applying them to analyze real-world scenarios in public administration.
5. Explain contemporary theories in public administration, including public choice, entrepreneurial government, the New Public Service, and the feminist perspective on new public management.

6. Analyze the structure and functions of Indian administration at various levels (central, state, local), considering its constitutional framework, federalism, and institutions like the Planning Commission, Public Service Commissions, and District Administration.
7. Compare and contrast salient features of public administration systems and processes in selected countries (e.g., U.K., U.S.A., France) to gain a comparative understanding of administrative practices

### **Suggested Readings**

- Henry, N. (2015, July 14). *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. Routledge.
- Rosenbloom, D. H., Kravchuk, R., & Clerkin, R. (2008, April 7). *Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics, and Law in the Public Sector*.
- Politics and Law in Public Sector, 7th edition, New Delhi: McGraw Hill, pp. 140
- Chakrabarty, B., & Bhattacharya, M. (2005, January 1). *Administrative Change and Innovation*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Bhattacharya, M. (2008). *New Horizons of Public Administration, 5th Revised Edition*. Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi.
- Bhattacharya, M. (2012). *Restructuring Public Administration: A New Look*. Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi.
- P.Dunleavy and C.Hood, "From Old Public Administration to New Public Management", *Public Money and Management*, Vol. XIV No-3, 1994
- Basu. Rumki (2014). *Public Administration : Concepts and Theories*. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.

## **CC 5: Modern Indian Political Thought**

### **Module I: Historical Context**

1. Colonialism, Orientalism and Rise of Modern Indian Political Thought

### **Module II: Modernity and its Critique**

1. Ram Mohan Roy and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan: Reformation and Liberalism
2. Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda: Revivalist Tradition

### **Module III: Nationalism and its Critique**

1. M.K. Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore: Contesting Nationalism
2. Jawaharlal Nehru: Liberal Nationalism and Anti-Imperialism

### **Module IV: Hindu Nationalism**

1. V. D. Savarkar: Hindutva
2. M. S. Golwalkar: Views on Nationhood

### **Module V: Caste and Social Justice**

1. Jyotiba Phule: Anti-Brahminism
2. B. R. Ambedkar: Anti-casteism and Navayana Buddhism
3. EVR Periyar: Rationalism and Dravidian Ideology
4. Kanshi Ram: Views on Politics and Social Transformation

### **Module VI: Gender Justice**

1. Pandita Ramabai and Tarabai Shinde: Critique of Patriarchy
2. Begum Rokeya: Feminist Literature and Activism

## Suggested Readings:

- Ambedkar, B. R. (2022, November 16). *Annihilation of Caste*. Prabhat Prakashan.
- Rodrigues, V. (2004, September 2). *The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar*. OUP India.
- Bhattacharyya, B. (1969, January 1). *Evolution of the Political Philosophy of Gandhi*. Calcutta : Calcutta Book House.
- Cohn, B. S. (2021, May 11). *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*. Princeton University Press.
- Gandhi, M., & Parel, A. (1997, January 1). *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*. Foundation Books.
- Golwalkar, M. S. (1947, January 1). *We Or Our Nationhood Defined*.
- Jaffrelot, C. (2009, January 1). *Hindu Nationalism: A Reader*.
- King, R. (2013, April 3). *Orientalism and Religion*. Routledge.
- Guha, R. (2018, August 15). *Raja Rammohan Roy*. Penguin Random House India Private Limited.
- Dar, B. A. (1971). *A Study of Iqbal's Philosophy*. Lahore: Sh. Ghulam Ali.
- Tagore, R. (1967). *Towards Universal Man*. Bombay. New York, Asia Pub. House.
- Tagore, R. (1917). *Nationalism*. San Francisco, Calif.: Book Club of California.
- Geetha, V. and Rajadurai S. V. (1998). *Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar*. Calcutta: Samya.
- Shinde T., & O'Hanlon, R. (1994). *A comparison between women and men: Tarabai Shinde and the critique of gender relations in colonial India*. Madras: Oxford University Press.
- Tharu, S. and Lalitha K. (1993). *Women Writings in India*. New York: Feminist Press at the City University of New York.

- Gandhi, M. (1997, January 1). *The Mahatma and the Poet*. National Book Trust India.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Analyze the historical context of modern Indian political thought, considering the impact of colonialism, orientalism, and the rise of a new intellectual discourse.
2. Evaluate the contributions of key figures like Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, and Vivekananda in shaping ideas of modernity, reform, and revivalism within Indian political thought.
3. Critically assess the concept of nationalism in India, analyzing the contrasting visions of Gandhi, Tagore, and Nehru, and their critiques of imperialism and majoritarianism.
4. Explain the core tenets of Hindu nationalism as presented by Savarkar and Golwalkar, and analyze their views on nationhood and their place within the Indian political spectrum.
5. Apply concepts of caste and social justice to critically evaluate the ideas of Phule, Ambedkar, Periyar, and Kanshi Ram, identifying their contributions to movements for social transformation.
6. Analyze the development of feminist thought in India through the works of Ramabai, Tarabai Shinde, and Begum Rokeya, evaluating their critiques of patriarchy and contributions to women's rights movements.

## **SEMESTER II**

### **CC 6: Advanced Political Theory**

#### **Module I: Evolving conceptions of State and Politics**

1. Development of the Modern State
2. State and Civil Society
3. Bureaucracy and Governmentality

#### **Module II: Modernity and its critiques**

1. Postmodernism and Post-Structuralism
2. Introducing Postcolonialism

#### **Module III: Postcolonial Political Theory**

1. Colonization and Decolonization
2. Orientalism
3. Subaltern Studies

#### **Module IV: Liberalism**

1. Classical Liberalism: John Locke, Adam Smith, Mary Wollstonecraft
2. Contemporary Liberalism: John Rawls, Robert Nozick, Ronald Dworkin

#### **Module V: Critiques of Liberalism**

1. Communitarianism
2. Multiculturalism

#### **Module VI: Critical Theory**

1. Introduction to Frankfurt School
2. Communications Concept of Power: Hannah Arendt

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Kant, I. (2007, January 1). *Critique of Pure Reason*. Penguin Classics.
- Geras, N., & Wokler, R. (2000, February 12). *The Enlightenment and Modernity*. Palgrave MacMillan.
- Hegel, G. W. F. (2012, March 6). *Philosophy of Right*. Courier Corporation.
- Rawls, J. (2009, July 1). *A Theory of Justice*. Harvard University Press.
- Nozick, R. (2013, November 12). *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*. Basic Books.
- Dworkin, R. (2002, March 1). *Sovereign Virtue*. Harvard University Press.
- Farrelly, C. (2004, January 1). *Introduction to Contemporary Political Theory*. SAGE.
- Dipesh Chakrabarty, D. (2000), "Subaltern studies and postcolonial historiography." *Nepantla: views from South* 1, no. 1, 9-32.
- Said, E. W. (2014, October 1). *Orientalism*. Vintage.
- Loomba, A. (2007, May 7). *Colonialism/Postcolonialism*. Routledge.
- Sturrock, J. (1979, January 1). *Structuralism and Since: from Levi Strauss to Derrida*.
- Foucault, M. and Rabinow, P. (1991). *The Foucault Reader: An Introduction to Foucault's Thought*. Penguin Books, London.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Explain the evolution of modern conceptions of the state, its relationship to civil society, and the role of bureaucracy and governmentality in modern political systems.
2. Analyze the critiques of modernity offered by postmodernism, post-structuralism, and postcolonial theory, evaluating their implications for understanding power and politics.
3. Apply key concepts from postcolonial political theory (colonization, decolonization, Orientalism, subaltern studies) to analyze the ongoing legacy of colonialism in contemporary politics.



4. Evaluate the core tenets of classical and contemporary liberalism (as represented by thinkers like Locke, Rawls, and Nozick) and their contributions to political thought.
5. Critically assess critiques of liberalism from communitarian, multiculturalist, and critical theory perspectives, identifying their strengths and weaknesses in relation to liberal ideals.
6. Explain the key arguments of the Frankfurt School (first and second generation) and Hannah Arendt's critical theory of power in the context of understanding contemporary political structures.

## **CC 7: Contemporary Issues in International Politics**

### **Module I: Post-Cold War International Order**

1. Dynamics of the Post-Cold War International System: End of History vs Clash of Civilizations
2. Contemporary issues and new threats in International Relations: Globalization, Terrorism, Climate Change

### **Module II: International Organizations**

1. Origins: League of Nations
2. United Nations: Evolution, Structures and Functions
3. International Financial Institutions: IMF, World Bank, GATT, WTO, RCEP
4. State Sovereignty and International Organizations

### **Module III: Theories and Concepts of Regionalism**

1. Theories of Regionalism: Functionalism and Neofunctionalism
2. Evolution of Regional Organizations: EU, AU, ASEAN, SAARC, SCO

## **Module IV: Foreign Policy and Concepts of War, Defense and Security**

1. Concept of and Types of War: Total Wars, Revolutionary Wars, Asymmetric Warfare, Cyber Warfare
2. Theories on War Strategy: Kautilya, Sun Tzu
3. Concept of Security: Conventional and Non-Conventional Types
4. Making and Determinants of Foreign Policy
5. Instruments of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy, Propaganda

## **Module V: International Law**

1. History and Origins of International Law in IR
2. Important Institutions of International Law: UNSC, ICC, ICJ, UNFCCC, Geneva Convention, UDHR
3. International Conflicts and Resolution

## **Module VI: Indian Foreign Policy**

1. Evolution of Indian Foreign Policy: historical background
2. Important Doctrines in Indian Foreign Policy- NAM, Gujral doctrine, Look-East To Act East Policy, NAM to multi-alignment (NAM 2.0)
3. Phases of Indian Foreign Policy- Post World War II, Post Cold War
4. India's Foreign Policy and Major Powers: US, Russia, China, Japan

## **Suggested Readings:**

- Whitham, B., & Heywood, A. (2023, March 31). *Global Politics*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

- McGlinchey, S. (2022, March 10). *Foundations of International Relations*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Huntington, S. P. (2007, May 31). *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. Simon and Schuster.
- Nye, J. S. (2011, January 1). *The Future of Power*. Public Affairs.
- Dixon, M. (2013, April 18). *Textbook on International Law*. Oxford University Press.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Analyze (C4) the dynamics of the post-Cold War international system, including competing theories like "End of History" and "Clash of Civilizations," and assess contemporary threats like globalization, terrorism, and climate change.
2. Evaluate (C5) the role and functions of international organizations (UN, IMF, World Bank, etc.) and assess their impact on state sovereignty and global governance.
3. Explain (C2) the theories and concepts of regionalism, analyzing the evolution and functions of regional organizations like the EU, AU, SAARC, and SCO.
4. Critically assess (C6) different war strategies (Clausewitz, Sun Tzu) and apply them to contemporary conflicts, considering the changing nature of warfare (total war, asymmetric war, cyberwar).
5. Analyze (C4) the evolution of Indian foreign policy, evaluating key doctrines (NAM, Look East) and their impact on India's relationship with major powers (US, Russia, China, Japan).
6. Apply (C3) principles of international law to contemporary world issues, analyzing the role of institutions (UNSC, ICC, ICJ) in conflict resolution and global governance.

## **CC 8: Politics in India**

### **Module I: Introducing the Indian State**

1. Debates around the formation of the National State
2. The State in Post-Independent India:
  - i) Welfare State: Nehru and Ambedkar
  - ii) Emergency and Deinstitutionalisation
  - iii) Globalization and the State

## **Module II: Electoral and Representative Politics**

1. Overview of Party Politics since Independence
2. Democratic Deepening and the Rise of Participatory Democracy
3. Electoral Process and Behaviour

## **Module III: Interest Groups Politics**

1. Civil Society: NGOs, CSOs and Lobbyists
2. Religious groups: Hindu Nationalists and Minority Groups
3. Caste based mobilizations

## **Module IV: Movements and Politics**

1. Civil Society Movements
2. Debates around Secularism and Religion based movements
3. Dalit movement and Politics of Social Justice
4. Politics of Gender and Feminist Movements

## **Module V: Demands for Recognition and Autonomy**

1. Politics of Language and Regionalism
2. Ethnic Politics: Provincial autonomy and secessionist demands

## **Module VI: Contemporary Issues in Indian Politics**

1. Corruption- Everyday corruption, Scams, Anti-corruption machinery
2. Environmental Concerns- Environmental Impact Assessment, Green Credits
3. Rethinking Land, Labour and Capital- Debates around Land Acquisition, New Labour Codes and Free Movement Regime

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Brass, P. R. (1994, September 8). *The Politics of India Since Independence*. Cambridge University Press.
- Chatterjee, P. (1998, January 1). *State and Politics in India*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Corbridge, S., & Harriss, J. (2013, May 28). *Reinventing India*. John Wiley & Sons.
- DeSouza, P. R., & Sridharan, E. (2006, October 6). *India's Political Parties*. SAGE Publications Pvt. Limited.
- Frankel, F. R. (2005, January 1). *India's Political Economy, 1947-2004*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Hansen, T. B. (1999, March 23). *The Saffron Wave*. Princeton University Press.
- Hasan, Z. (2002, January 1). *Parties and Party Politics in India*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Jaffrelot, C. (2003, January 1). *India's Silent Revolution*. C. HURST & CO. PUBLISHERS.
- Kohli, A. (2010, July 8). *Democracy and Development in India*. OUP India.
- Kothari, Rajni (1973). *Caste in Indian Politics*. Orient Longman, New Delhi.
- Mohanty, M.(ed.) (2004). *Class, Caste, Gender*. Sage Publication, New Delhi.

- Guha, Sohini. "Dilemmas of Democratic Deepening in India: Notes from two North Indian states." *Modern Asian Studies* 55, no. 4 (2021): 1315-1358.
- Baviskar, B. S. "NGOs and Civil Society in India." *Sociological Bulletin* 50, no. 1 (2001): 3–15.
- Verma, A., & Sharma, R. (2019, March 21). *Combating Corruption in India*. Cambridge University Press.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Explain the historical debates surrounding the formation of the Indian state and analyze how the role of the state has evolved in post-independent India (welfare state, emergencies, globalization).
2. Evaluate the development of electoral and representative politics in India, including the role of party politics, participatory democracy, and electoral processes and behavior.
3. Analyze the influence of various interest groups in Indian politics, including civil society organizations, religious groups, caste-based mobilizations, and their impact on policy making.
4. Critically assess the role of social movements in Indian politics, considering debates around secularism, Dalit movements, gender issues, and feminist movements.
5. Apply concepts of identity politics to analyze demands for recognition and autonomy in India, including movements for language rights, regionalism, and ethnic autonomy.
6. Develop a well-reasoned argument on a contemporary issue in Indian politics (corruption, environment, land, labor, capital) by employing relevant theories and concepts from the course.

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **CC 9: Research Methodology**

#### **Module I: Debates in the Philosophy of Science I: Positivism**

1. Positivism, Logical Positivism and Falsification
2. Scientific Revolution and Paradigm Shift
3. Causality and Reason-Action Explanation

## **Module II: Debates in the Philosophy of Science II: Post-positivism**

1. Hermeneutics
2. Postmodern Anti-Foundationalism
3. From Explanation to Interpretation

## **Module III: Methods and Methodology**

1. Differentiating between Method and Methodology
2. Qualitative-Quantitative Debate
3. Mixed Methods

## **Module III: Research Design**

1. Identifying Research Questions
2. Writing a Research Report
3. Research Ethics, Plagiarism

## **Module IV: Qualitative Research Methods**

1. Ethnography
2. Case study

3. Interview and Focus Group Study

4. Content and Discourse Analysis

### **Module V: Quantitative Research Methods**

1. Survey

2. Sampling

3. Inferential and Descriptive Statistics

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Acton, H. B. (1951, October). Comte's Positivism and the Science of Society. *Philosophy*, 26(99), 291–310.
- Bryman, A. (2016, January 1). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
- Derrida, J. (2021, January 27). *Writing and Difference*. University of Chicago Press.
- Kuhn, T. S. (2012, April 18). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. University of Chicago Press.
- Levin, J., Fox, J. A., & Forde, D. (2016, July 22). *Elementary Statistics in Social Research, Updated Edition*. Pearson.
- Mahajan, G. (2011, August 2). *Explanation and Understanding in the Human Sciences*. Oxford University Press.
- Popper, K. R. (1983, January 1). *A Pocket Popper*. Fontana Press.
- Neurath, M., & Cohen, R. S. (2012, December 6). *Empiricism and Sociology*. Springer Science & Business Media.



- Popkin, R. H. (2011, January 18). *The Pimlico History of Western Philosophy*. Random House.
- RICOEUR, P. (1971). THE MODEL OF THE TEXT: MEANINGFUL ACTION CONSIDERED AS A TEXT. *Social Research*, 38(3), 529–562.
- Ricoeur, P. (1976, January 1). *Interpretation Theory*. TCU Press.
- Sarukkai, S. (1995). Mathematisation of Human Sciences: Epistemological Sanskritisation? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(52), 3357–3360.
- Scott, S. (1987). Enlightenment and the Spirit of the Vienna Circle. *Canadian Journal of Philosophy*, 17(4), 695–709.
- Skinner, Q. (1975). Hermeneutics and the Role of History. *New Literary History*, 7(1), 209–232.
- Corbin, J., & Strauss, A. (2015, January 1). *Basics of Qualitative Research*. SAGE.
- Aleaz, B., & Basu, P. P. (2019, January 1). *Revisiting Qualitative Methods in Social Science Research*.
- Chatterji, R., Basu, P. P., Chatterjee, J., & Basu, S. (2023, June 23). *Conjectures and Evidences*. Taylor & Francis.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Explain the core ideas of positivism and post-positivism within the philosophy of science, including falsificationism, scientific revolutions, and approaches to causality.
2. Differentiate between methods and methodology, evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative approaches, and explore the potential of mixed methods research.
3. Develop a well-defined research question and design a research project, adhering to ethical principles and avoiding plagiarism.

4. Apply appropriate qualitative research methods (ethnography, case study, interview, content analysis) to gather and analyze data for social science research.
5. Explain the principles of inferential and descriptive statistics, and evaluate their use in quantitative research methods, particularly surveys and sampling techniques.
6. Critically assess the strengths and limitations of different research methodologies in the context of a specific research topic, justifying your chosen approach.

## **CC 10: Public Policy**

### **Module I: Introduction**

1. Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy
2. Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences
3. Public Policy and Public Administration

### **Module II: Approaches to Public Policy Analysis**

1. The Process Approach
2. The Logical Positivist Approach
3. The Phenomenological Approach
4. The Participatory Approach and Normative Approach

### **Module III: Theories and Process of Public Policy Making**

1. Public Policy Theories- Lasswell's concept of Policy Science, Multiple Streams Framework Model, Punctuated Equilibrium Theory
2. Models: Incremental, Systems, Institutional, Elite, Rational, Public, Choice and Group Theories.

3. Perspectives of Policy Making Process
4. Institutions of Policy Making

#### **Module IV: Policy Implementation and Evaluation**

1. Concept of Policy Implementation
2. Techniques of Policy Implementation
3. Concept of Policy Evaluation
4. Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation

#### **Module V: Globalization and Public Policy**

1. Global Policy Process
2. Transnational Actors: Impact on Public Policy Making
3. Impact of Globalization on Policy Making
4. Good Governance and its critiques

#### **Module VI: Policy Formulation in India**

1. From Planning Commission to Niti Aayog: From Government to Governance
2. Policy Formulation in India: Role of Parliament and Legislatures, Role of Political Parties, Bureaucracy, Mass Media, Pressure Groups and NGOs in Policy Formulation.
3. Citizen and social welfare policies: MGNREGA; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; National Health Mission; Food Security

#### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Define and explain the key concepts of public policy, its nature, scope, and importance, and trace the evolution of public policy and policy science as a field of study.
2. Analyze different approaches to public policy analysis, including the process, logical positivist, phenomenological, participatory, and normative approaches, and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses.
3. Critically assess various theories of public policy-making (Lasswell's policy science, multiple streams framework, punctuated equilibrium) and policy models (incremental, systems, institutional, elite, rational, public choice, and group theories).
4. Evaluate the policy-making process, considering different perspectives (actors, institutions) and the challenges of policy implementation and evaluation, including relevant techniques and constraints.
5. Explain the impact of globalization on public policy, analyzing the global policy process, the role of transnational actors, and the critiques of "good governance" practices.
6. Analyze the specificities of policy formulation in India, including the transition from the Planning Commission to Niti Aayog, the roles of various actors (Parliament, political parties, bureaucracy, media, NGOs) in policymaking, and evaluate the impact of social welfare policies like MGNREGA, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Health Mission, and Food Security.

### **Suggested Readings**

- Vickers, G. (1995, September 18). *The Art of Judgment*. SAGE Publications, Incorporated.
- Dye, T. R. (2013, January 1). *Understanding Public Policy*. Longman.
- Bacchi, C. (2009). *Analysing Public Policy*. Pearson, Melbourne.
- Moran, M., Rein, M., & Goodin, R. E. (2008, June 12). *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. Oxford University Press, USA.

- Birkland, T. A. (2019, June 19). *An Introduction to the Policy Process*. Routledge.
- Chakrabarty, B., & Chand, P. (2019, January 17). *Public Policy*. SAGE Publications Pvt. Limited.
- Munshi, S., Abraham, B. P., & Chaudhuri, S. (2009, March 17). *The Intelligent Person's Guide to Good Governance*. SAGE Publications India.

## **CC 11: Marxism and its Contemporary Debates**

### **Module I: Humanist Marxism**

1. Marx and Lukács: Alienation
2. Gramsci: Hegemony and Civil Society

### **Module II: Party, State and Democracy**

1. Lenin-Rosa Debate: Spontaneity vs Democratic Centralism
2. Plekhanov: Revolutionary Populism
3. Trotsky: Critique of Stalinism

### **Module III: Relative Autonomy and Structuralist Perspective**

1. Miliband-Poulantzas Debate
2. Althusser: Views on Ideology

### **Module IV: Critical Theory and Radical Democracy**

1. The Frankfurt School: Class, Class Conflict and Culture Industry
2. Laclau and Mouffe: Post-Marxism and Populism

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Ollman, B. (1976, January 1). *Alienation*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mouffe, C. (1992, January 1). *Dimensions of Radical Democracy*.
- Held, D. (2023, April 28). *Introduction to Critical Theory*. Univ of California Press.
- McLellan, D. (1995, January 1). *The Thought of Karl Marx*. Trans-Atlantic Publications.
- Fromm, E. (1966, January 1). *Socialist Humanism*.
- Fromm, E. (2021, September 9). *Marx's Concept of Man*. Hassell Street Press.
- Parkinson, G. H. R. (1970, January 1). *Georg Lukács*.
- Mészáros, I. (2005, January 1). *Marx's Theory of Alienation*.
- Femia, J. V. (1987, January 1). *Gramsci's Political Thought*.
- Kołakowski, L. (2005, January 1). *Main Currents of Marxism*. W. W. Norton & Company.
- Laclau, E., & Mouffe, C. (2014, January 7). *Hegemony And Socialist Strategy*. Verso Books.
- Anderson, P. (2016, February 23). *Considerations on Western Marxism*. Verso Books.
- Goldstein, P. (2012, February 1). *Post-Marxist Theory*. State University of New York Press.
- Bottomore, T. (1992, April 8). *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Trotsky, L. (2015, October 1). *The Revolution Betrayed*. Wellred Books.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain the concept of alienation in the works of Marx and Lukács, and analyze its connection to humanism within Marxist thought.
2. Evaluate the ideas of Gramsci on hegemony and civil society, assessing their contribution to understanding power dynamics and social change.
3. Critically assess debates on party, state, and democracy within Marxism, analyzing the contrasting views of Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg (spontaneity vs. democratic centralism), and critiques of Stalinism offered by Trotsky.
4. Analyze the concepts of relative autonomy and structuralism in Marxist thought through the Miliband-Poulantzas debate, and evaluate Althusser's perspective on ideology.
5. Apply critical theory from the Frankfurt School (class, class conflict, and the culture industry) to analyze contemporary social and cultural phenomena.
6. Explain the core ideas of post-Marxism and populism as presented by Laclau and Mouffe, and evaluate their relevance for understanding contemporary political movements.

## **CC 12: Indian Political Economy**

### **Module I: Colonial Political Economy**

1. Transformations Under Colonialism
2. Impact of Colonial Political Economy

### **Module II: Political Economy of Planning**

1. Intellectual Foundations of Economic Planning
2. Development Planning and Mixed Economy Model
3. Social and Political Goals of Economic Planning

### **Module III: Context of Economic Reforms**

1. State and Elites
2. Crisis leading to the Reforms

#### **Module IV: Political Economy of Reform**

1. Rationale and Significance of Economic Reforms
2. Privatization and Liberalization

#### **Module V: Impact of Economic Liberalization: Social, Economic and Political**

1. Liberalization and Changed Nature of State Power
2. Rise of 'New Middle Class'
3. Liberalization and 'New' Populism

#### **Module VI: Critiques of Development in the Post-Reform Era**

1. Gender
2. Environment
3. Work, Population Displacement and Land Dispossession

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Fernandes, L. (2006). *India's New Middle Class*. University of Minnesota Press, Minnesota.
- Banerjee, A. V., & Iyer, L. (2008). *Colonial land tenure, electoral competition and public goods in India*. Boston: Harvard Business School.
- Guha, R. (1982, January 1). *A Rule of Property for Bengal*. Orient Blackswan.
- Mukherji, R. (2010, January 1). *India's Economic Transition*. Critical Issues in Indian Poli.
- Corbridge, S., & Harriss, J. (2013, May 28). *Reinventing India*. John Wiley & Sons.



- Byres, T. J. (2014). “Development Planning and the Interventionist State versus Liberalization and the Neoliberal State: India, 1989–1996”. *Two Decades of Market Reform in India: Some Dissenting Views*, 27-53.
- Rudolph, L. I., & Rudolph, S. H. (1987, April 15). *In Pursuit of Lakshmi*. University of Chicago Press.
- Frankel, F. R. (2006). *India's political economy: The gradual revolution (1947-2004)*. *OUP Catalogue*.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Analyze the transformations and lasting impacts of the colonial political economy on the development trajectory of India.
2. Evaluate the intellectual foundations of India's economic planning, analyzing the goals and achievements of the mixed economy model in the post-independence era.
3. Critically assess the context of economic reforms in India, considering the role of the state, elite interests, and the crises that led to policy shifts.
4. Explain the rationale and key features of India's economic reforms, including privatization and liberalization, and their significance for economic development.
5. Analyze the social, economic, and political impacts of economic liberalization in India, including the rise of a new middle class, changing state power dynamics, and the emergence of "new" populism.
6. Apply frameworks of gender, environment, and labor to critically evaluate the critiques of development strategies implemented during the post-reform era in India, considering issues like population displacement and land dispossession.

## **SEMESTER IV**

### **CC 13: Graduate Seminar**

This graduate seminar in Political Science provides a platform for MA students to showcase their research findings to departmental faculty and an external expert. Each student will present their work within a structured format, covering the introduction of their research question, methodology, key findings, analysis and interpretation, and concluding with their contributions and future research avenues. Presentations will be evaluated based on clarity, evidence utilization, analysis depth, presentation skills, and the ability to engage in a Q&A session. The invited expert will offer valuable feedback, enriching the learning experience for students and fostering a constructive dialogue within the academic community.

#### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Synthesize complex research findings from their chosen area of political science, effectively integrating relevant theories and methodologies.
2. Communicate research effectively in a structured format, clearly presenting the research question, methodology, key findings, analysis, and future research directions.
3. Apply critical thinking and analytical skills to interpret their research findings, drawing well-supported conclusions and identifying their contributions to political science scholarship.
4. Demonstrate strong presentation skills, delivering their research with clarity, conciseness, and appropriate use of visual aids to engage the audience.
5. Participate in a constructive dialogue with faculty, peers, and an external expert, effectively responding to questions and incorporating feedback to further refine their research.
6. Evaluate the research of fellow students, providing constructive feedback and fostering a collaborative learning environment within the graduate program.

## **CC 14: Dissertation**

The dissertation will serve as a comprehensive analysis of a chosen subject of research. It typically follows a three-chapter structure: introduction (defining the research question, introducing the topic's significance, and reviewing existing literature), methodology and analysis (explaining the research design, presenting findings with evidence, and conducting a thorough analysis within the context of existing scholarship), and conclusion (summarizing findings, discussing broader implications, and suggesting future research directions). Additional considerations include logical chapter flow, consistent academic referencing, a comprehensive bibliography, and utilizing appendices for supplementary materials. This combined outline equips students with the necessary framework to effectively present their research, contribute significantly to the academic discourse, and showcase their analytical abilities.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Formulate a well-defined research question within a chosen area of political science, demonstrating a clear understanding of its significance and contribution to the field.
2. Conduct independent research using appropriate methodologies, critically evaluate existing scholarship, and effectively integrate relevant theories and frameworks into their analysis.
3. Analyze data and research findings thoroughly, drawing well-supported conclusions and situating their work within the broader context of political science knowledge.
4. Demonstrate strong written communication skills by presenting their research in a well-structured dissertation following academic conventions, with logical chapter flow, consistent referencing, and a comprehensive bibliography.
5. Defend their research findings by effectively communicating their arguments, responding to critiques during the dissertation defense, and incorporating constructive feedback to refine their work.
6. Contribute to the advancement of political science scholarship through their original research, providing valuable insights and suggesting avenues for future research in their chosen field.

## DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES

### **DSE – 1 A: Debates around Citizenship in India**

#### **Module I: Conceptual frameworks**

1. Citizenship Regime
2. Group Differentiated citizenship
3. Civil society and citizenship

#### **Module II: Colonial India and the question of citizenship**

1. Subject-Citizen Dilemma
2. Imperial and Colonial citizenship
3. Putative Citizens

#### **Module III: Enframing National citizenship**

1. Constituent Assembly Debates around Citizenship
2. Jus Soli - Jus Sanguinis Debate
3. Politics around Muslim returnees

#### **Module IV: Politico-Legal contours**

1. Liminal Citizenship: Politics around Constitutional Provisions to the Citizenship Act, 1955
2. Suspect Citizenship: Assam Movement and The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986
3. Entrenchment of Jus Sanguinis and Overseas Citizenship: The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003
4. Hyphenated Citizenship and Preferential Regime: National Register of Citizens and The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

#### **Module V: Citizenship and Rights**

1. Social, economic and civil rights: Fundamental rights and DSPP
2. Socio-economic rights in post-reform India

## **Module VI: Citizenship and Identity**

1. Recent Developments and Debates around affirmative action : Jat, Patel and Maratha reservation, Internal Reservation among SCs, Caste Census
2. Gender and citizenship: Debates around Women's reservation in Parliament

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Roy, A. (2010, October 18). *Mapping Citizenship in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Roy, A., & R. (2022, May 27). *Citizenship Regimes, Law, and Belonging*. Oxford University Press.
- Young, I. M. (2022, April 26). *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton University Press.
- Jayal, N. G. (2013, February 15). *Citizenship and Its Discontents*. Harvard University Press.
- Menon, Nivedita. "Women and citizenship." *Wages of freedom: Fifty years of the Indian nation-state* (1998): 241-266.
- Kymlicka, W. (1996, September 19). *Multicultural Citizenship*. Clarendon Press.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Explain key conceptual frameworks of citizenship, including citizenship regimes, group-differentiated citizenship, and the role of civil society.
2. Analyze the historical development of citizenship in colonial India, considering the subject-citizen dilemma, imperial and colonial citizenship models, and the concept of putative citizens.
3. Critically assess the debates surrounding national citizenship in India, including discussions around the Constituent Assembly debates, Jus Soli vs. Jus Sanguinis, and the politics of Muslim returnees.

4. Evaluate the evolving politico-legal contours of citizenship in India, analyzing the politics behind constitutional provisions, the Assam Movement and Citizenship Act amendments, and the implications of the National Register of Citizens and the Citizenship Amendment Act.
5. Apply the concept of citizenship to analyze the relationship between citizenship and rights in India, considering both fundamental rights and socio-economic rights in the context of economic reforms and affirmative action policies.
6. Analyze the ongoing debates around citizenship and identity in India, including discussions around caste-based reservations, internal reservations within SCs, a caste census, and the challenges and opportunities related to gender and citizenship (e.g., women's reservation in Parliament).

## **DSE – I B: International Political Economy**

### **Module I: Theories of IPE**

1. Mercantilism and Economic Nationalism
2. Classical Liberalism and Neoliberalism
3. Imperialism, Dependency and Neo-Marxism

### **Module II: International Monetary and Financial Order**

1. The rise and decline of the Bretton Woods System
2. International Monetary Order after Bretton Woods
3. IMF and the International Debt Crises; Managing financial crises: the 1997 Asian crisis and the 2008 global crisis

### **Module III: Political Economy of International Trade**

1. Geopolitics and the shaping of International Trade
2. From GATT to WTO – agriculture and trade in services; Special and Differential Treatment

3. Developing Countries and the WTO

#### **Module IV: International Economic Regimes**

1. TRIPS, TRIMS
2. Trade Policy Review Mechanism, Dispute Settlement Mechanism
3. MNCs, Global Value Chains, FIIs and Non-governmental groups

#### **Module V: Economic Development and IPE**

1. Poverty, Inequality and Evolution of Development Debate
2. The Washington Consensus and beyond
3. The World Bank and International Aid

#### **Module VI: Regionalism and International Political Economy**

1. Regionalism and Political Economy
  - G20 and BRICS
  - SAARC and ASEAN
  - European Unions
2. Regional trade agreements and the WTO: conflict or compatibility?

#### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Analyze competing theories of International Political Economy (IPE) including mercantilism, liberalism, imperialism, dependency theory, and neo-Marxism, evaluating their explanations for global economic structures and interactions.
2. Evaluate the evolution of the international monetary and financial order, considering the rise and decline of the Bretton Woods system, the role of the IMF in managing financial crises, and contemporary challenges in global finance.

3. Critically assess the political and economic forces shaping international trade, analyzing the transition from GATT to WTO, special considerations for developing countries, and the impact of geopolitics on trade policies.
4. Analyze the role of international economic regimes (TRIPS, TRIMS, Trade Policy Review Mechanism) and non-state actors (MNCs, FIIs, NGOs) in regulating and shaping global economic activity.
5. Explain the complex relationship between economic development and IPE, considering poverty, inequality, the evolution of development debates, the Washington Consensus, and the role of the World Bank in international aid.
6. Evaluate the growing importance of regionalism in IPE, comparing and contrasting the economic and political goals of regional blocs like G20, BRICS, SAARC, ASEAN, and the European Union, and assess their compatibility with the global trading system under the WTO.

### **Suggested Readings:**

- Krishna, P. (1998). "Regionalism and multilateralism: A political economy approach". *The quarterly journal of economics*, 113(1), 227-251.
- Gilpin, R., & Gilpin, J. M. (1987, June 21). *The Political Economy of International Relations*. Princeton University Press.
- Bown, C. P. (2017). "Mega-regional Trade Agreements and the Future of the WTO". *Global Policy*, 8(1), 107-112.
- Narlikar, A. (2010). New powers in the club: the challenges of global trade governance. *International affairs*, 86(3), 717-728.
- Narlikar, A. (2005, September 8). *The World Trade Organization: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.



- Harvey, D. (1992, April 8). *The Condition of Postmodernity*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Polanyi, K. (2001, March 28). *The Great Transformation*. Beacon Press.
- Ravenhill, J. (2017, January 1). *Global Political Economy*. Oxford University Press.

## **DSE – 2 A: Geopolitics: Evolution and Contemporary Debates**

### **Module I : Introduction to Geopolitics**

1. Origins of Geopolitics as a Discipline
2. Classical Geopolitics : Mackinder, Mahan, Ratzel,

### **Module II : Post-Cold War Geopolitical Developments**

1. Geopolitical Scenario in the Post-Cold War Order : Rise of China, Perspectives on Decline of US Hegemony & Concept of Asian Century
2. Contemporary Global Geopolitical Structures and Debates : Neo-colonialism, Neo-Liberal Globalization, Challenges to Western Liberal World Order

### **Module III : Geopolitics and Geoeconomics**

1. What is Geo-economics?
2. Geopolitics and Geo-economics: Case Study of Bretton Woods System, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

### **Module IV : Critical Geopolitics**

1. Critical Geopolitics : Concept and Critique of Classical Geopolitics
2. Popular Geopolitics : Portrayals of Geopolitical Themes and Constructions in Popular Cinema and Media
3. Geopolitics of Nationalism, Identity and Cultural Heritage

## **Module V : Geopolitics of Resource, Development and Environment**

1. Environmental Geopolitics : Resource, Scarcity, Development, North-South Debate
2. Continental and Maritime Geopolitics in Indo-Pacific
3. Geopolitics of Data and Information Technology

## **Module VI : Contemporary Geopolitical Issues**

1. Geopolitics in the Age of Globalization
2. Select Case studies of Contemporary Geopolitical Conflicts

## **Suggested Readings**

- Cohen, S. B. (2014, November 25). *Geopolitics*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Kaplan, R. D. (2013, September 10). *The Revenge of Geography*. Random House Trade Paperbacks.
- C. (2001, September 1). *World Politics, 1945 - 2000*. Pearson Education India.
- Dalby, S. (2014). "Environmental geopolitics in the twenty-first century". *Alternatives*, 39(1), 3-16.
- Woodley, D. (2017, November 27). *Globalization and Capitalist Geopolitics*. Routledge.
- Kuus, M. (2010). "Critical geopolitics". In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies*.
- Tuathail, G., & Toal, G. (1996, January 1). *Critical Geopolitics*. University of Minnesota Press.

## **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Explain the historical origins and core concepts of geopolitics, analyzing the contributions of classical geopoliticians like Mackinder, Mahan, and Ratzel.

2. Analyze the major geopolitical developments of the post-Cold War era, including the rise of China, debates surrounding US hegemony and the "Asian Century" concept, and challenges to the Western liberal world order.
3. Evaluate the relationship between geopolitics and geoeconomics, using case studies like the Bretton Woods System and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to illustrate the interplay of political and economic factors in shaping global structures.
4. Critically assess the theoretical perspectives of critical geopolitics, including its critique of classical approaches and its examination of popular representations of geopolitics in media and cinema.
5. Apply concepts of geopolitics to analyze contemporary issues surrounding resources, development, and the environment, considering topics like the North-South divide, maritime vs. continental dynamics in the Indo-Pacific, and the geopolitics of data and information technology.
6. Analyze current geopolitical conflicts through a geopolitical lens, selecting specific cases to demonstrate the complex interplay of power, geography, and national interests in the globalized age.

## **DSE – 2 B: Gender, Politics and Power**

### **Module I: Key Concepts**

1. Sex, Gender and Sexuality
2. Patriarchy
3. Intersectionality

### **Module II: Theories of Gender Relations**

1. Liberal & Radical
2. Socialist & Marxist
3. Post-Modernist and Post-Feminist

### **Module III: Gender and Work**

1. Sexual Division of Labour

2. Capitalism, Gender and Global Value Chains
3. Reproductive Labour and Care Work

#### **Module IV: Gender and Development**

1. Gender, Public Policy and the State; Gender Development Index
2. Agriculture, Environment and Gender

#### **Module V: Gender and the City**

1. Gender, Urban Space and the Right to the City
2. Gender Relations, Urban Planning and Spatial Structuring

#### **Module VI: Gender and Politics in Contemporary India**

1. Gender, Nation-Building and Family Planning
2. Social Change and Women's Movements
3. Marriage, Violence and Property Rights

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Menon, N. (2004, January 1). *Recovering Subversion*. Orient Blackswan.
- Rajan, R. S. (2003, April 9). *The Scandal of the State*. Duke University Press.
- Jeffery, P., & Basu, A. (1999, January 1). *Resisting the Sacred and the Secular*.
- Shiva, V., & Mies, M. (2014, March 13). *Ecofeminism*. Zed Books Ltd.
- Nanda, S. (1999, January 1). *Neither Man Nor Woman*. Cengage Learning.
- Geetha, V. (2002). *Gender*. Calcutta: Stree.
- Geetha, V. (2007). *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: Stree
- Menon, N. (Ed.). (1999). *Gender and politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Menon, N. (2015). "Is feminism about 'women'? A critical view on intersectionality from India". *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37-44.
- Hasan, Zoya (2010). "Gender, religion and democratic politics in India". *Third World Quarterly* 31, no. 6, pp. 939-954.
- Sreenivas, M. (2021, May 3). *Reproductive Politics and the Making of Modern India*. University of Washington Press.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Define and differentiate key concepts like sex, gender, sexuality, and patriarchy, and explain their role in shaping power dynamics.
2. Analyze different theoretical perspectives on gender relations (liberal, radical, socialist, Marxist, postmodernist, post-feminist), evaluating their strengths and limitations in understanding power structures.
3. Critically assess the impact of gender on the nature of work, considering the sexual division of labor, the influence of capitalism and global value chains, and the value of reproductive and care work.
4. Evaluate the relationship between gender and development, analyzing the role of public policy, the Gender Development Index, and the impact of gender on agriculture, environment, and development strategies.
5. Explain the specific challenges and opportunities faced by women in urban spaces, considering their right to the city, urban planning practices, and the spatial structuring of cities.
6. Analyze the evolution of gender and politics in contemporary India, including the role of gender in nation-building, the influence of social change movements, and ongoing issues related to marriage, violence, and property rights.

## **GENERAL ELECTIVES (GE)**

### **GE-1: Area Studies: Indo-Pacific**

#### **Module I- Indo-Pacific-History and Politics**

1. Emergence of Indo-Pacific - Historical Perspectives
2. Politics and Governance
3. Nationalism and Identity Politics

#### **Module II- Regional organizations and power dynamics**

1. Maritime Strategy and Naval Power dynamics
2. Great Power Competitions
3. Regional Organizations and Cooperation - QUAD, ASEAN, AUKUS, APEC

#### **Module III- Economic Integration and Regional Policies**

1. Economic Integration and Trade dynamics
2. Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power
3. Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Issues
4. Multilateralism vs Bilateralism

#### **Module IV- Regional Disputes and Threats**

1. Territorial Disputes
2. Humanitarian Issues
3. Transnational Threats

#### **Module VI- Foreign Policy, Identity and Gender Politics**

1. Foreign Policy Analysis
2. Gender equality
3. Religion and Ethnic Dynamics

## **Module VI- India and the Indo-Pacific**

1. India's Involvement in the Indo-Pacific- Conceptual Understanding
2. Look/Act East Policy
3. BIMSTEC
4. Economic and Security Cooperations

### **Suggested Readings**

- Khurana, G. S. (2019). “The ‘Indo-Pacific’ Idea: Origins, Conceptualizations and The Way Ahead”. *Journal of Indian Ocean Rim Studies*, 2(2), 58-76.
- Kapur, A. (2019, December 6). *Geopolitics and the Indo-Pacific Region*. Routledge.
- Sarangi, S. (2019, September 2). *Evolving Geopolitics of Indo-Pacific Region*. Vij Books India Pvt Ltd.
- Singh, B., Khan, A., Thoker, P. A., & Lone, M. A. (2022, July 18). *New Great Game in the Indo-Pacific*. Taylor & Francis.
- Rossiter, A., & Cannon, B. J. (2020, January 1). *Conflict and Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific*.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Explain the historical emergence of the Indo-Pacific region, analyzing the evolution of politics, governance, and the complexities of nationalism and identity politics within the region.
2. Evaluate the dynamics of power in the Indo-Pacific, considering maritime strategies, competition between major powers, and the roles of regional organizations like QUAD, ASEAN, AUKUS, and APEC.

3. Analyze the economic integration and regional policies within the Indo-Pacific, including trade dynamics, cultural diplomacy, environmental sustainability concerns, and the tension between multilateralism and bilateralism in addressing regional challenges.
4. Critically assess the security landscape of the Indo-Pacific, identifying territorial disputes, humanitarian issues, and transnational threats, and evaluating their impact on regional stability.
5. Develop a well-reasoned argument regarding India's strategic position in the Indo-Pacific, analyzing its involvement through policies like Look and Act East, BIMSTEC, and economic and security cooperation initiatives.
6. Apply concepts of foreign policy analysis, gender equality, religion, and ethnic dynamics to critically evaluate contemporary issues and challenges within the Indo-Pacific region.

## **GE-2: Politics in West Bengal**

### **Module I: Historical Overview: 1940s-1960s**

1. Partition and Migration: The Refugee Question
2. Nature of Congress rule in the initial decades post-independence

### **Module II: Historical Overview: 1970s-2000s**

1. Movement and Debates within Left Extremist Politics: Tebhaga and Naxalite movements
2. Left Front rule:
  - i) Movement to Government
  - ii) Industry and Agriculture
  - iii) Decline: Movements in Nandigram, Singur and Jangalmahal

### **Module III: Contemporary Developments**

1. Nature of AITC rule
  - i) Populism
  - ii) Welfarism
2. Changes in the “Party-Society” structure



#### **Module IV: Caste and Regional Politics:**

1. The Caste Question: Matua-Namashudras and Rajbanshis
2. Ethnic issues: Jangalmahal, Gorkhaland movement

#### **Module V: Politics around Religion**

1. Debates around Appeasement Politics and Extremism
2. Ascent of BJP and the politics of Hindutva

#### **Module VI: Political Culture of West Bengal**

1. Bhadrakok culture: Evolution to Hegemony

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Barmā, S. (2007, January 1). *Socio-political Movements in North Bengal*. Global Vision Pub House.
- Chakrabarti, D. (1988). *Gorkhaland, Evolution of Politics of Segregation*. University of North Bengal.
- Chatterjee, P. (1997, January 1). *The Present History of West Bengal*.
- Chatterji, J. (2011, March 3). *The Spoils of Partition*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mukherjee, B. (1991, January 1). *Political Culture and Leadership in India*. Mittal Publications.
- Samanta, A. K. (1984, January 1). *Left Extremist Movement in West Bengal*.
- Guha, A. (2022, September 26). *The Curious Trajectory of Caste in West Bengal Politics*. Brill.
- Pal, S. (2021, January 18). *The Bengal Conundrum*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Banerjee, S. (1980, January 1). *In the Wake of Naxalbari*. Calcutta : Subarnarekha.

- Chatterjee, J., & Basu, S. (2019, December 1). *Left Front and After*. Sage Politics in Indian States.
- Chatterji, R., & Basu, P. P. (2019, June 26). *West Bengal under the Left*. Routledge.

### **Course Outcomes (CO):**

1. Analyze the long-term consequences of partition and migration on the political landscape of West Bengal, considering the challenges faced by refugees and the nature of Congress rule in the early post-independence period.
2. Evaluate the evolution of left-wing politics in West Bengal, including the Tebhaga and Naxalite movements, the trajectory of Left Front rule from revolutionary fervor to decline (including its performance in industry, agriculture, and the impact of movements like Nandigram, Singur, and Jangalmahal).
3. Critically assess the characteristics of the Trinamool Congress (AITC) rule in West Bengal, including its use of populism and welfare programs, and the resulting changes in the relationship between the party and society.
4. Analyze the role of caste and regional identities in West Bengal politics, considering the rise of Matua-Namashudras, Rajbanshis, and movements like those in Jangalmahal and Gorkhaland.
5. Evaluate the dynamics of religious politics in West Bengal, including debates around Muslim appeasement and extremism, and the rise of the BJP and Hindutva ideology.
6. Explain the concept of "Bhadralok" culture in West Bengal, tracing its historical evolution and its influence on the political culture of the state.