

Syllabus for MA in Political Science

w.e.f the Academic Year 2020-2021

VISION:

Creating and developing the substructure of the discipline of Political Science to understand and communicate the knowledge of political science, pursue new knowledge in the divergent field with a distinctive focus through critical research and academic inquiry in understanding our complex and diverse social realities and political regimes. To attain advanced education on the subject and theoretical analysis that formulates possibilities of the intellectual and social transfiguration of our students and scholars to be capable enough to become citizen leaders responsible for their democratic duties and political values and serve society as a whole.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs):

a) To develop new knowledge and research training in all the varied sub-disciplines of Political Science, including Political Theory, Indian Political Thought, International Relations, Comparative Politics, Indian Government and Politics, Public Administration and Human Rights.

b) To develop analytical and empirical thinking skills and upraise their interaction and interrogation capabilities through various methods ranging from textual analyses, conducting seminars, group discussions, and boosting their reading and learning habits.

d) To encourage students and research scholars to apply theoretical knowledge to understand variant areas of political science and contribute their values for appropriate engagement in civic, political and international development as a whole.

e) To facilitate an interdisciplinary approach for better understanding and engagement with India's social problems, inclusions/exclusions, situations and issues regarding the development of the society.

PSC- 101

MODERN POLITICAL THEORY

Course Objectives:

The priority to building this course is understanding the nature of theoretical inquiry in politics. Modern Political theory resembles fundamental theoretical concepts that have collective influence in imparting knowledge and even the role played by the political actors in bearing on the good life. It is imperative to evaluate, argue, and judge and then raise to justify our existing or appropriate political practices, decisions, policies, and institutions.

Course Outcomes:

After reading the course, the learner would understand the various traditional and modern political theory approaches and reflect on them in the multiple outlooks of political understanding and debate. The course will enhance their knowledge and implicating its importance from theory to practice. It would appreciate how these theories and concepts enrich the discourses of political life, enriching their analytical skills into action.

Unit- I

- (i) Political Theory: Nature, Scope and Evolution Traditional Political theory, The Traditional Approach
- (ii) Modern Political Theory: Nature and Evolution, The Modern Behavioural Approach

Unit-II

- (i) Political Decision Making Theory of Harold D. Laswell: The concept of Politics as the societal Decision-making process, Classification of Societal values, Role of Elites in the Societal Decision-making process
- (ii) Group Theory of Politics: The concept of Politics of Arthur F. Bentley and David Truman, Role of Groups in Political Process, Styles and channels of Access to Decision-making process, Effectiveness of Groups in the Political Process

Unit-III

- (i) Systems Theory of David Easton: Concept and Analysis of Political Systems, Input-Output Apparatus, Systemic-Persistence Model of David Easton
- (ii) Structural-Functional Analysis: The concept of Systemic-maintenance Model of Gabriel Almond

Unit-IV

- (i) Political Cybernetic Theory of Karl W. Deutsch: The concept of Deutsch's Systematic-homeostasis Model of Political Life
- (ii) Political Development Theory of Lucian W. Pye: Basic concepts of Political Development, The Development Syndrome and variables of Political Development, Crisis of Political Development, Political Culture as the determinant of Political Development.

Suggested Readings:

1. Robert A. Dahl: Modern Political Analysis
2. James C. Charlesworth: Contemporary Political Analysis
3. Harold D. Laswell: Politics: Who gets What, When, How?
4. David Truman: The Governmental Process
5. Lucian W. Pye: Communication and Political Development
6. Gabriel A. Almond and G.B. Powell. Jr.: Comparative Politics: A Development Approach
7. David Easton: A Framework of Political Analysis
8. Gabriel A. Almond & James S. Coleman: The Politics of Developing Areas
9. Harry Eckstein: Pressure Group Politics
10. David Easton: A System Analysis of Political Life
11. Michael Hass and Henry S. Kariel: Approaches to the study of Political Science
12. Morton R. Davies & Vaughan A. Lewis: Models of Political System

PSC-102

INDIAN POLITICAL TRADITIONS

Course Objective:

India carries a long tradition of political thought which is quite distinct from western political thought. The paper aims to familiarise the post-graduate student with the great tradition of Indian political thought. Special care has been taken to make students aware of the concepts developed by the leading political thinker of India.

Course Outcome:

As Indian Political Thought is a core area in political science studies. This paper will serve as an eyeopener to our students preparing for various civil service/Academic examinations. The course will also enrich our students to feel confident about the traditional values of Indian Nationalism evolved.

Unit-I:

1. Nature and Themes of Indian Political Thought.
2. The tradition of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought Brahminic (Manu & Kautilya) vs Shamanic (Agannasutta) Tradition Islamic (Barani & Faizal) vs Syncretic Tradition (Kabir & Nanak)

Unit-II:

1. Cultural Nationalism: Vivekananda, Tagore and Sri Aurobindo
2. Gandhi's Political Thought: Non- violence, Satyagraha, Swaraj, Sarvodaya, Rama Rajya

Unit-III:

1. Political Thought of Pandita Ramabai & Savitribai Phule
2. Political Thought of J. Nehru: Nationalism, Internationalism, Democratic Socialism.

Unit-IV:

1. Hindutva Political Thought: V.D. Savarkar, Deendayal Upadhyaya
2. Socialist Political Thought: Ambedkar, Lohia, J.P Narayan Periyar E.V Ramayasamy.

Suggested Readings:

1. A. R Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism
2. S. Ghose: The Renaissance to Militant Nationalism
3. K. Damodaran: Indian Thought: A Critical Survey
4. S. Ghose: Modern Indian political thought
5. B.S Sharma: The Political Philosophy of M.N Roy
6. M.N Das: Political Philosophy of M.N. Roy
7. R. Iyer: Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi
8. U. N Ghosal: A History of Indian Political Thought
9. V.P Verma: Modern Indian Political Thought
10. T. Pantham &: Political Thought in Modern India
K. Deutsch
11. J. Bandopadhyaya: Social and Political thought of Gandhi

PSC-103**WESTERN POLITICAL THINKERS-I****Course Objective:**

The paper is intended to give a broad outlook to the philosophical dimensions of Political Thinkers of the West, from Plato to Rousseau. The paper focuses on the concept of state and its evaluation & refinement in the current social condition. It also discusses contemporary society and its

application towards the construction of the state model. The paper discusses the Greek Political Philosophers, followed by the Italian Renaissance period of Machiavelli, and in conclusion, contains the Contractualist Political Thinkers.

Course Outcome:

The paper introduces the students to the western contemporary socio-economic and Political Tradition. It brings the significant component of the state and its application in Political Science through the Philosophical discourse of the west of political thinkers. The students understand the state's primary concept and its evaluations vis-s-vis the society. In the process of the contests of the paper, the student has a glimpse of contemporary human nature. The Political Science Philosopher discusses the Significance of the State in Political Science.

Unit-I

Political Thought of Plato: Plato's ideal state – 'the Republic' – Evaluation and Nature; The Governmental Structure and Role of the Philosopher king. The system of Communism; The Scheme of Education; The Concept of Justice; A Critical Estimate of Plato's Political Thought.

Unit-II

Political Thought of Aristotle: Aristotle's model states 'the polity': Evaluation and Nature; Functions and Structure; Concept of Citizen and Slavery; Revolution Classification of State; A Critical Estimate of Aristotle's Political Thought; Aristotle's Status as the Father of Political Science.

Unit-III

- (i) **Political Ideas of Niccolò Machiavelli:** Concept of State and State and Craft, Separation of politics form and Ethics: A Critical Estimate of Machiavelli's Political Ideas. Machiavelli's Status as the Frist Modern Political Thinker.
- (ii) **Political Thought of Thomas Hobbes:** Concept of the social contract, State, Sovereignty, State-Individual Relationship, Hobbesian Individualism. A Critical Estimate of Hobbes's Political Thought.

Unit-IV

- (i) **Political Thought of John Locke:** Concept of Social Contract, State and Limited Government, Individualism: A Critical Estimate of Locke's Political Thought.
- (ii) **Political Thought of Jacques Rousseau:** Concept of Social Contract, General Will and the State, State-Individual Relationships: A Critical Estimate of Rousseau's Political Thought.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ernest Barker: Plato and His Predecessors
2. Ernest Barker: Plato and Aristotle
3. J.W.Allen: A History of Political Thought in the Sixteenth Century
4. Mullgan: Political Philosopher of A Aristotle.
5. W.A. Dunning: A History of Political Theories.
6. C. Wayper: Political Thought
7. W.T. Jones: Master of Political Thought
8. John Plamentaz: Man and Society, vol.I
9. Maurice Cranston: Western Political Philosopher
10. Williamm Ebenstein : Great Political Thinkers.
11. C.B Macpherson: The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism
12. James V.Downton: Perspectives of Political Philosophy and David K.Haet
13. G.H. Sabine: A History of Political Theory.
14. Karl Popper: Open Society and Its Enemies
15. Issac Craminc (Ed): Essays in the History of Political Thought
16. Alfred Cobban: Rousseau and the Modern State

PSC-104 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: PRINCIPLES AND THEORIES

Course Objective:

The course is conceptualized to teach a basic understanding of public administration's fundamental principles. The paper teaches the students to understand the structure and functions of public organizations with the help of critical approaches, concepts and issues in public administration. It examines the journey of public administration both as discipline and profession.

Course Outcomes:

The students would be aware of the fundamental pillars of Public Administration like Organisation, Bureaucracy, Personnel Administration, Financial Administration, and Good Governance. They will be able to develop their knowledge about Planning and Administrative machinery in research and intellectual gaining. The course will enhance and educate the students about the various fields of Public Administration and encourage them for future development in administrative areas.

Unit- I

- (i) Introduction to Public Administration: Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Administration - Public Administration & Private Administration
- (ii) Approaches to the Study of Public Administration - Comparative, Ecological and Public Choice.

Unit -II

- (i) Principles and Theories of Organisation and Management: Meaning, Functions of Organisation, Nature and Functions of Management
- (ii) Units of Organisation: Hierarchy, Span of Control, Unity of Command, Delegation, Staff and Auxiliary agencies, Line Agencies

Unit - III

- (i) Bureaucracy: Meaning, Max Weber on Bureaucracy, Recruitment, Promotions, Training and Position Classification, Recruitment Agency (UPSC), Employer-Employee Relations
- (ii) Financial Administration: Budgetary process in India, Preparation, Enactment and Execution of Budget and Role of Controller and Auditor General

Unit-IV

- (i) Governance: Instrument of Governance, Democratic Governance, Institutional Mechanism for Good Governance.
- (ii) Social Welfare and Public Administration: Concept of Equity and Inclusiveness in Social Justice, Institutional Management for Social Welfare, Social Justice Administration

Suggested Readings:

1. G. E. Caiden, Dynamics of Public Administration: Guidelines to Current Transformation in 9. Theory and Practice, New York, Holt, 1971.

2. B. K. Dey, Personnel Administration in India: Retrospective Issues, Prospective Thought, New Delhi, Uppal, 1991
3. R.K Arora: Indian Public Administration Institution and Issues
4. Herbert Simon: Administrative Behaviour
5. M. Laxmikant: Public Administration
6. D. Ravindra Prasad: Administrative Thinkers
7. Ali Farazmand: Bureaucracy and Administration
8. Rumki Basu: Public Administration
9. Robert Denhardt: Theories of Public Organisation

PSC-105

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Course Objective:

This course introduces post-graduate students to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavours in International Politics as they have evolved worldwide. This course aims to make students familiar with some of the broad themes in the study of International Politics. It introduces the students to the evolutionary history of International Politics as a distinct discipline and provides them with the theoretical and conceptual dimensions of the subject.

Course Outcome:

The course will benefit the post-graduate students in understanding International Politics as part of Political Science from a global, theoretical and discipline centric perspective, serving its purpose as a foundation course. International Politics is a core area of study for the students appearing for UPCS, UGC JRF/NET and other competitive examinations conducted by State Public Service Commissions. Keeping this in mind, the course can prove immensely useful.

Unit-I

International Politics as a field of study: Meaning, Evolution, Scope, Nature and Significance.

Key Concepts of International Politics: National Interest, Power, Diplomacy, Conflict Resolution.

Unit- II

Liberal Theories of International Politics.

Idealist, Realist, Neo-Realist, Systems, Game, Decision Making.

Unit-III

Alternative Approaches in International Politics

Critical Theory, Marxist Theory, Post Modernism, Feminism.

Unit- IV

Continuity and Changes in International Politics.

Ethics in International Politics.

Suggested Readings:

1. Barry B. Hughes, (1993) Continuity and Change in World Politics: The Clash of Perspectives, Prentice-Hall.
2. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (2011) The Globalisation of World Politics: An introduction to international relations, New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Joshua S. Goldstein, Jon C. Pevehouse (2009) International Relations, Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (Pearson Education).
4. Karen A. Mingst (1999) Essentials of International Relation, New Delhi: W. W. Norton
5. Mahendra Kumar
6. Michael G. Roskin and Nicholas O. Berry (1992) The New World of International Relations, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
7. Oliver Daddow (2013) International Relations Theory: The Essentials, New Delhi: Sage.
8. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen (2016) Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, UK: Oxford University Press.
9. Rumki Basu (ed.) International Politics: Concepts, Theories and Issues (2012), New Delhi, Sage.

PSC-201 POLITICAL THEORY: ISSUES, IDEOLOGIES & DEBATES

Course Objectives:

The paper is the continuation of political theory, which focuses on ideologies that are an inseparable part of the theory and practice of politics. The report aims to introduce post graduate

students to the relevance of political ideologies in theory building. Furthermore, the paper seeks to combine the relationships of theory concepts ideology and their practical significance.

Course Outcome:

In the contemporary thrust of employment based on political science, this course will be helpful to make the students prepare for their goals and objectives in making their career in political science. The end of ideology is a recurring debate, and the students who want to contribute to this debate the students will undoubtedly involve in future.

Unit-I:

1. Political Theory: Evolution, Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Declined and Resurgence of Political Theory

Unit-II:

1. Civil Society: Relevance, Attributes, Civil Society vs Political Society, Civil Society vs State
2. Theories of State: Liberal, Neo-Liberal, Marxist, Neo-Marxist, Pluralist, Post-Colonial, Feminist.

Unit-III:

1. Debates on Rights: Moral vs Legal Conception, Right vs Duties, Theory of Rights.
2. Debates on Freedom: Freedom as Autonomy, Freedom as Development, Freedom as Swaraj, Negative Freedom vs Positive Freedom

Unit-IV:

1. Debates on Equality: Values of Equality, Equality of What? Formal Equality vs Substantive Equality, Equality of Opportunity.
2. Debate on Justice: Consequentialist vs De-ontological, Justice as Fairness, Communitarian vs Feminist, Social Justice.

Suggested Readings:

1. Terence Bell, James Farr: Political Innovation and Conceptual Change.
And Russell L.Hanson (eds)
2. P.Singer: Democracy and Disobedience
3. J. Donnelly: Universal Human Right in Theory and Practice

4. R.Heater: What is Citizenship?
5. D.Miller: Principle of Social Justice
6. R.Dworkin: Sovereign Virtue: The Theory and Practice of Equality
7. John Dryzek, John. B.Housnning: A Handbook of Political Theory
& Anne Philips
8. Robert E. Goodin &: A Companion to contemporary political Philosophy
Philips(ed)
9. Jonathan Wolff. : An Introduction to Political Philosophy
10. Isaiah Berlin: Four Essays on Liberty
11. F.A. Hayek: The Constitution of Liberty
12. Alan R.White: Right
13. Nigel Warburton: Freedom An Introduction.
14. N.P.Berry: An introduction to Modern Political Theory
15. Michael Walzer: Spheres of Justices: A Defiance of pluralism and equality

PSC-202

WESTERN POLITICAL THINKERS-II

Course Objectives:

The Paper Refines the contribution of the Western Political Philosophers through their different interpretations of the concepts in the changing social context. It starts with Utilitarian Philosophers, who describes the state's utility to human society and why people need the state. It then discusses the ideological dimension of the state through philosophical interpretations. It then deals with the over-dependence on the state and how the state relies upon a few to exploit the many, thereby denouncing the concept of the state. However, the paper also discusses the significance of the continuation of the state in modern-day politics and its essential requirement for humanity and human welfare.

Course Outcome:

The paper provides the student with the idea of the state in Modern-day analytical explanation of the Political Philosophers and how the state still has its relevance for human welfare. The paper continues the western philosophical dimension of the concept of state and introduces the students to a modern-day interpretation of the state. It also brings the state's social welfare and justice component interpretation.

Unit-I

- (i) **Political Thought of Jeremy Bentham:** - The Concept of Utilitarianism, Theory of State and Government, Acritical Estimate of Bentham's Political Thought.
- (ii) **Political Thought of John Stuart Mill:** - Theory of State, Concept of Representative Government, Concept of Liberty, Re-statement of Benthamite Unitarianism: A Critical Estimate of Mill's Political Thought.

Unit-II

- (i) **Political Thought of G.W.F Hegel:-** Theory of State, Relationship between the State and the Individual, A Critical Estimate of Hegel's Political Thought.
- (ii) **Political Thought of T.H. Green:** - Theory of State, Relationship between the State and the Individual, A Critical Estimate of Green's Political Thought.

Unit-III

- (i) **Political Thought of Karl Marx:** - Concept of Economic Determinism, Dialectical Materialism, Surplus Value and class- Struggle, Dictatorship of the Proletariat, The Communist Society; A Critical Estimate of Marx's Political Thought.
- (ii) **Political Thought of Lenin:** - Theory of the Communist State; A Critical Estimate of Lenin's Political Thought.

Unit-IV

- (I) **Political Thought of Harold j. Laski:** - Theory of the State, Relationship between the State and the Individual, A Critical Estimate of Laski's Political Thought.
- (II) **Political Thought of John Rawls:** - Theory of state and government, Relationship between the state and the Individual, A Critical Estimate of Rawal's Political Thought.

Suggested Readings:

1. R.N. Carehunt: Theory and Practice of communism.
2. W.A. Dunning: A History of Political Thinkers
3. William Ebenstein: Great Political Thinkers
4. James V.Downton &: Perspectives of Political Philosophy

David K.Hart

5. V.R.Mehta : Hegel and the Modern State
6. G.H.Sabine: A History of Political State.
7. Ernest Barker: Political Thought in England
8. M.Cranston: The Politics of John Locke
9. F.W. Coker: Reading in Political Philosophy
10. E.H.Carr: Karl Marx
11. M.Cowling: Mill and Liberalism.
12. M.Cranston (ed): Western Political Philosophers
13. W.L.Davidson: Political Thought in England
14. D.Germino: Modern Western Political Thought.
15. R.G.Gettel: History of Political Thought.
16. A.Gray: The Socialist Tradition.
17. H.J.Laski: A Grammar of Politics
18. H.J.Laski: The Theory of State.
19. John Rawls: A Theory of Justice, Political Liberalism
20. John Plamenatz: Man and Society, vol.I & II

PSC -203

ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY

Course Objectives:

The purpose is to help students examine various contemporary administrative realities and theories with conceptual tools to see the relationship among different administrative phases. This shows how public administration has changed and developed over the decades regarding its goals, organizational structures and functional principles.

Course Outcomes:

The students learn from this course the fundamental, theorizing and critical concepts in Administrative fields. The course imparts the knowledge to the learners about the concepts to explain the working of modern Public Administrative Organizations. It also provides the students better grounding in the discipline that they can further use to understand public policy and governance issues.

Unit- I

- (i) Nature, Scope and Approaches to the study of Public Administration as a discipline: Traditional Public Administration Vs New Public Administration, Politics and Administration dichotomy, New Public Management, Role of Public Administration in Developed and Developing countries.
- (ii) Foundation of Administrative Theory: Scientific Management- Taylor and Fayol, Bureaucracy- Max Weber, Karl Marx, Human Relations- Elton Mayo

Unit-II

- (i) Administrative Behaviour: Decision Making Theory of Herbert Simon
- (ii) Administrative Management: Leadership- Likert, Peter Druker, Motivation- Maslow

Unit –III

- (i) Development Administration: The concept, Scope and Significance of Development Administration, Approaches: Liberal-Democratic, Marxian, Gandhian
- (ii) Development Administration in Developed and Developing States: Features, Problems and Prospects.

Unit-IV

- (i) Comparative Public Administration: Nature, Scope and significance of Comparative Public Administration, Model of F.W. Riggs for Comparison of Administrative Systems.
- (ii) Administrative Law: Nature and Importance of Delegated Legislation, Administrative Adjudication and Administrative Tribunals

Suggested Readings:

1. R. K. Arora: Comparative Public Administration, New Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1972.
2. Avasthi and S. R. Maheswari: Public Administration, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Aggarwal, 1996.
3. M. E. Dimock, and G.O. Dimock: Public Administration, Oxford, I.B.H. Publishing Co., 1975.
4. S.R. Maheswari: Administrative Theory

5. Abraham Maslow: Motivation and Personality
6. Herbert Simon: Administrative Behaviour
7. F.W. Riggs: Administration in Developing Societies
8. P. H. Appleby, Policy and Administration, Alabama University of Alabama Press, 1957.
9. P. Bhambri, Administrators in a Changing Society, Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Delhi, Vikas, 1971.
10. M. Bhattacharya, Public Administration: Structure, Process and Behaviour, Calcutta 6. World Press, 1991.

PSC-204 EMERGING ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS

Course Objectives:

Post-Independent Indian Politics has always been famous and infamous for its dynamics, issues, and non-issues that have dominated Indian politics. This paper is inclined to make students familiar with the relevance of emerging issues that dominate the electoral and governance agenda of Indian polity.

Course Outcome:

This paper would be beneficial for the students preparing for academic, civil services and other types of competitive exams. The NGO sector is open to testing variables about contemporary Indian political issues. The paper would provide the road map for the students who want to join NGOs and NGOs in this context.

Unit-I

1. Major Perspective on Indian Politics: Liberal, Marxist, Sub-latern and Feminist
2. Politics of Identities in India: Caste, Tribe, Religion, Region, and Language.

Unit-II

1. State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning Model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.
2. Social Movement: Dalit, Tribal Women, Farmer and Labour.

Unit-III

1. Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formation, Non-Governmental Organization, Social Action Groups, Anti-corruption Movements
2. Regionalization of Indian Politics: Reorganization of Indian states, State as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional Disparities, Demand for the New States.

Unit-IV

1. Ideology and social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.
2. Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging Trends.

Suggested Readings:

1. Francis Fukuyama: Contemporary Identity Politics and Struggle for Recognition
2. Ghanshyam Shah: Social Movement in India
3. Ghanshyam Shah: Dalit and Identity Politics
4. S N Tripathy: Tribal Women in India
5. Gomati Bodra: Empowerment of Tribal Women
6. M.L Chippa: Perspectives on Indian Politics
7. Prabhat Datta: Regionalisation of Indian Politics
8. Omvedt Gail: Ambedkar and Dalit Democratic Revolution

PSC- 205 CONTEMPORARY THEMES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objective:

The course aims to enable the students to develop a critical understanding of contemporary International Relations issues. It offers divergent perspectives on various current issues and provides the basis for the students to undertake further studies and research in International Relations.

Course Outcome:

International issues have always dominated the academic discourse. This course will give the post-graduate students have a thorough understanding of such issues, which will make them confident of appearing for various competitive exams conducted by bodies like UPSC, UGC – JRF/NET and other state boards. For those interested in creating a make career in media or research, this course will benefit them.

Unit-I

Post-Cold War World Order.

Uni Polar Vs. Multipolar.

Rise of Civil Society and Diaspora.

Unit-II

International Political Economy

Global Economic Governance: W.B.; I.M.F and W.T.O

International Alignments: G – 8, BRICS and G – 77

Unit-III

International Security

Arms Race; Arms Control and Disarmament

Efforts at Non-Proliferation: NPT; CTBT; MTCR; Chemical and Biological; Deterrence.

Unit-IV

Contemporary Issues

International Terrorism: Meaning, Threat and the Global War on Terrorism.

Human Rights; Realities and Concerns.

Suggested Readings:

1. Barr B. Hughes (1999). *Continuity and Change in World Politics: The Clash of Perspectives*, New York: Prentice-Hall.
2. Conway W. Henderson (1998). *International Relations: Conflict and Cooperation at the Turn of the 21st Century*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
3. John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens (2011). *The Globalisation of World*

Politics: An introduction to international relations, New York: Oxford University Press.

4. Joshua S. Goldstein and Jon C. Pevehouse (2009). *International Relations*, New Delhi: Pearson.

5. Michael G. Roskin, Nicholas O. Berry (2007). *The New World of International Relations*, New York: Prentice-Hall.

6. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi (2007). *International Relations and World Politics: Security, Economy, Identity*, New Delhi: Pearson.

7. Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen (2013). *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

8. T.V. Paul and John A. Hall (eds.) (2002) *International Order and the Future of World Politics*, New York: Cambridge University Press.

PSC-301

CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THOUGHT

Course Objectives:

The paper will serve as the bridge between traditional political thought and contemporary political thought. Political thought has always been the cream of political science, and the paper aims to act newer values, ethos to the changing notion of political thought.

Course Outcome:

Research on political thought has been a neglected area in political science studies. Undoubtedly, after studying the paper, the students develop a new paradigm in this area that is much necessary.

Unit-I:

1. Hannah Arendth: Civic Republicanism, Totalitarianism
2. Frantz Fanon: Phenomenology of Colonialism

Unit-II:

1. John Rawls: Political Liberalism, Justice as Fairness
2. Michael Sandel: the Procedural Republic and The Unencumbered self

Unit-III:

1. Charles Taylor: The Politics of Recognition
2. Ronald Dworkin: Taking Right Seriously
3. David Held: Democracy from City-State to Cosmopolitan Order.

Unit-IV:

1. Bhiku Parekh: Equality of Differences, National Culture and Multiculturalism.
2. Michael Walzer: The Idea of Civil Society.

Suggested Readings:

1. David Kattler: The Critique of Bourgeois Civilization and Transcendence.
2. John Rawls: Justice as Fairness, Theory of Social Justice
3. Kenneth R. Minogue: The boundless ocean of politics
4. Michael A. Weinstein: The Root of Democracy and Liberalization
5. Engne F. Miller: The Rediscovery of Political Philosophy
6. Anthony Quinton: Political Without Essence

PSC-302

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

The study of Political Sociology, as an interdisciplinary subject, offers an insight knowledge, including an understanding between society, state and political changes and conflicts. Therefore it enables students for analysing deep layers of political life. The study of political sociology includes the effect of social attitudes and perceptions on political participation, voting behaviour, and political and social implications.

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students would be educated with the key concepts and theoretical perspectives in Political Sociology. The students will explain various dynamics of social and political processes with macro and micro components. Further, the course will enhance the learners to understand the combined relationship between society and politics closely.

Unit-I

- (i) Political Sociology: Origin and Development, Definition and scope Approaches to the study of political sociology
- (ii) Influence, Power and Authority: Meaning and Attributes of Influence and Power, Dahl's Scheme of Measurement of Power, Weber's Typology of Authority

Unit-II

- (i) Political culture: Almond's Typology of Political Culture, Patterns of Culture-Structure Relationship.
- (ii) Political socialization: Forms of Political Socialization, Role of Political Socialisers, Significance of Political Socialization.

Unit-III

- (i) Political participation: Typology of Political Participation, Determinants of Political Participation
- (ii) Political Power-Structure: The Classical Elitist, Elitism and Pluralism

Unit-IV

- (i) Political communication: Concept and Analysis of Almond on Political Communication, Political Communication Functions-structures and their role in the context of dynamics of Political System
- (ii) Political Modernization: Meaning, Impact of Modernization upon politics, and the Analysis of Samuel P. Huntington

Suggested Readings:

1. S.P. Guru: Theory of Political Sociology

2. Robert E. Dowse and John Hughes, Political Sociology, London 1972
3. Michael Rush and Philip Althoff: An Introduction to Political Sociology, London 1972.
4. Lewis A. Coser(ed) Political Sociology, New York 1966
5. J.K. Baral and S. Baral, Political Sociology, Vidhyapuri, 2009
6. Robert A. Dahl: Modern Political Analysis, New Jersey, 1970.
7. Lucian W. Pye: Aspects of Political Development
8. Richard E. Dawson and Kenneth Prewitt: Political Socialization
9. David Apter: The Politics of Modernization
10. David Easton: A Systems Analysis of Political Life
11. L. Milbrath, Political Participation, Chicago, 1985
12. Lucian Pye(ed) Communication and Political Development, New Delhi, 1972

PSC-303 INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM: INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS

Course Objectives:

The course has been designed to make the Post-Graduate students aware of the functioning of Indian polity. It specifically focuses on the performance of the democratic institution of India in changing perspective

Course Outcome:

Indian polity is a significant area of political science. After studying this course, the students will benefit from various examinations conducted by UPSC, UGC, and other state boards. This will also empower the students to build up different research themes on the broad area of the Indian polity.

Unit-I

1. Social Infrastructure of the Indian Polity: Role of Caste, Tribe, Religion and Language in Indian Politics
2. Political Culture: Themes, Emerging Trends, Type.

Unit-II

1. The Process of Interest Aggregation and the Role of Political Parties: Major National Parties such as Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India, Role of Regional Political Parties.

2. Federal Parties in India: Major Issues and Problems, Prospect

Unit-III

1. Role of the Executive: Role of the President, Role of Prime Minister.
2. Role of Legislature: Role of Indian Parliament
3. Role of Supreme Court: Judicial Culture and Rule- Adjudication as the Guardian of the Constitution.

Unit-IV

1. The Electoral Process: Voting Behaviour, Need for Electoral Reforms
2. Nation- Building and Political Development: Problems of Nation Building The Prospect of Political Development.

Suggested Readings:

1. Norman D. Palmer: The Indian Political System
2. W. H. Morris-Jones: Government and Politics in India
3. Rajni Kothari: Politics in India, Caste Politics in India
4. Myron Weiner: Party Politics in India, The Indian Paradox

PSC-304

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Course Objective:

The course Human Rights and Democracy goes hand in hand as democracy is the political system that embodies the individual's autonomy inherent within the idea and concept of human rights. One possibility to legitimate human rights is on the legal or political dimension through a democratic process.

Course Outcome:

After completing the course, the students will build a conceptual understanding of human rights and critically examine critical issues and areas often discussed in human rights discourses. The students will learn about state actors and institutions, agencies and laws associated with them,

which occupy the central place in the discussion. The Unit also engages with social, religious, political and economic ideologies that unleash several critical issues about human rights.

Unit-I

1. Concept of Human Rights: Western, Third World Context
2. Human Rights: National and International Dimensions

Unit-II

1. Human Rights & Constitutional- Legal Framework in India:
Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
2. Issues & Challenges of Human Rights: Disabled Person, Caste, Tribe, Women, Minorities, Children, Old age.

Unit-III

1. State Response to Human Rights: Role of Police, Administration, Army, Paramilitary Forces,
2. Affirmative Action for Weaker Section and Other Developmental Strategy.

Unit-IV

1. Civil- Society and Human Rights: Media, Public Opinion, New Social Movement, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)
2. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights: NHRC and SHRC

Suggested Readings:

1. D.Bentham (ed): Politics and Human Right
2. Buergenthal: International Human Rights in a Nutshell
3. Buergenthal: International Protection of Human Rights
& L.B. Sohn
4. J.Donnely: The Concept of Human Rights
5. T.Evans: The Politics of Human Right: A Global Perspective
6. J.F.Green: The United Nations and Human Rights

7. E.B.Hoas: Human Right and International Action: The Case of Freedom of Action
- 8.K.P.Saksena: Human Rights: Fifty Years of Indi's independence.
- 9.P.Thorbery: International Low and the Right of Minorities
10. A.Roses: The Strength of Diversity: Human Rights and Pluralist Democracy

PSC-305

INDIA AND THE WORLD

Course Objective:

This paper is about the internal and external determinants of Indian Foreign policy and its evolution since independence. It aims to make students aware of how India has sought to respond to them by involving itself and interrogating various regional and global groupings. Particular attention is paid to Indian post-cold War relations with multiple countries and regions.

Course Outcome:

Indian Foreign policy has emerged as a major thrust in contemporary academic discourse. The students preparing for Civil Services will be immensely benefitted from this course. The course has been designed to serve as a handbook on Indian Foreign Policy with its changes and continuity. It will be undoubtedly helpful for students preparing for UGC – JRF/NET examination. It will also be conducive to those students who want to conduct further research on themes of Indian Foreign Policy.

Unit-I

Indian Foreign Policy

Major Goals, Determinants, Continuity and Change.

India and the Non-Alignment Movement

Emergence, Relevance and Resurgence.

Unit-II

India and Her Neighbors:

Contemporary Issues.

India and Regional Cooperation:

SAARC, BIMSTAC and ASEAN.

Unit-III

India's Post-Cold War Relations with:

a. the U.S.A

b. Russia

Unit-IV

India and the United Nations.

Nuclear Policy, the debate on nuclearization.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmed, Imtiaz., *State and Foreign Policy: India's Role in South Asia*, Delhi, Vikas Publishing House Ltd, 1993.
2. Bandyopadhyaya, Jayanta, *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*. New Delhi, Allied, 1970.
3. Bradnock, Robert. *India's Foreign Policy Since 1971*. London., Royal Institute for International Affairs, 1990.
4. Brands, H.W. *India and the United States: The Cold Peace*. Boston, Twayne Publishers, 1990.
5. Cohen, Stephen P., and Richard L. Park. *India: Emergent Power?* New York: Crane, Russak and Company, 1978.
6. Damodaran, AX and Rajpai. The U.S., (eds.), *Indian Foreign Policy: The Indira Gandhi years*. New Delhi, Radiant, 1990.
7. Ganguly, Sivaji, *U. S. Policy Toward South Asia*, Boulder, Westview, 1990.
8. Ganguly, Sumit. *The Origins of War in South Asia*, Boulder, Westview, 1986.
9. Gordon Sandy and Henningham. Shepherd (eds.) *India Looks East An Emerging Power and Its Asia-Pacific Neighbours*. The Australian National University. Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, 1995.

10. Gould, Harold A. and Ganguly, Sumit, (eds.), *The Hope and the Reality: U.S – Indian Relations from Roosevelt to Bush*. Boulder. Westview, 1992.
11. Charles H., and Surjit Mansing. *A Diplomatic History of Modern India*. New Delhi, Allied, 1971.
12. Kapur, Ashok, *Pokhran and Beyond: India's Nuclear Behavior*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001.
13. Kapur, Ashok and Wilsen, A. J.. *Foreign Policy of India and her Neighbors*. Houndmills, Macmillan Press, 1996.

PSC- 401

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students to comparative political analysis's different perspectives, approaches, and conceptual frameworks. The course enhances the significance of getting acquainted with what and how to make comparisons in political spheres. It exposes students to conceptual categories and analytical frameworks that capture and explain the similarities and differences in political experiences across the world.

Course Outcome:

After completing this course, the students would learn to use the comparative method to analyse why and how political institutions, processes, regimes, and ideologies change over time and across regions. Further, they learn to use conceptual equipment to understand new fields of political occurrence across the world-historical, sociological, and institutional perspectives. They develop an in-depth study of comparative politics and understand similarities and differences in political experiences.

Unit I

- (i) Comparative Political Analysis: Nature, Scope and Evolution of comparative Politics
- (ii) Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: The model of Political System, The model of functional aspects of the political system, Marxist Approach

Unit II

- (i) Interest Articulation Structures: Interest Groups, Styles of Interest Articulation

- (ii) Interest Aggregation Structures and Political Parties: Nature, Duverger's Theory of party structure and functions of political parties

Unit III

- (i) Rule- Making Function and the Legislature: Nature and Functions of Legislature, The Decline of Legislature
- (ii) Rule-Application Function and the Executive: Nature and Functions, Ascendance, the Executive in Contemporary period
- (iii) Rule-Adjudication Function and Judiciary: Nature, Functions of Judiciary, Judicial Review

Unit IV

- (i) Almond's Model of Classification of Political Systems for Comparison and Evaluation
- (ii) Blondel's Model of Classification of Political Systems for Comparison and Evaluation

Suggested Readings:

1. Gabriel A. Almond and G.B. Powell, Jr: Comparative Politics-A Developmental Approach, Amerind Pub, New Delhi
2. S.P. Verma, Modern Political Theory, Vikas Publishing, Third Reprint, 1996
3. S. N. Ray, Comparative Politics
4. Jean Blondel, An Introduction to Comparative Government.
5. Maurice Duverger, Political Parties
6. Daniel Caramani, (2008), Comparative Politics, OUP
7. Ronald Chilcote (1981) Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, WestviewPress, Boulder.
8. Almond and Coleman (1960) The Politics of Developing Areas, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
9. Rod Hague and Martin Harrop, Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction, Palgrave, 2001(5th Edition)
10. Howard Wiardo(ed) New Directions in Comparative Politics, OUP Boulder, 2002 8. Neera Chandoke,(1995) State and Civil Society, Sage, ND
11. T.B Bottomore(1985) Elites and Society, Penguin. 10. Peter Evans, Theda Skocpel et al. (1999), Bringing the State Back In, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

12. Lucian W.Pye, Aspects of Political Development
13. R.C. Macridis and B.E. Brown (eds), Comparative Government
14. S.E. Finer, Comparative Government
15. K.C. Wheare, Legislature
16. Harry Eckstein and David Apter, Comparative Politics: A Reader

PSC- 402 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Course Objective:

Over the years, the non-state actors have grown into prominence as far as the changing nature of international politics is concerned. This paper aims to make students familiar with the process of evolution of the international organization and their contribution towards peaceful conflict resolution and development. The paper has been designed to make the post-graduate students know about the functioning and the role of both world and regional international organizations.

Course Outcome:

In the studies of Political science International Organization has always been in prime focus. The paper will enable the students to face interviews in various government and non-government sectors, preparing for UPSC and other competitive examinations. The paper will be of immense use, particularly those who want to pursue research on international organizations, including terrorist organizations.

Unit-I

- (i) Global Governance and Evolution of International Organizations
- (ii) League of Nations: Formation, Structure and Failure

Unit-II

- (i) UNO: Evolution, Organs, and Functions
- (ii) Changing role of UN in the Post-Cold War era

Unit-III

- (i) Regionalization of International Politics
- (ii) EU, ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTAC and IOR

Unit-IV

- (i) Challenges and Prospects for Military Alliances in the Post-Cold War Era
- (ii) Global Terrorist Actors

Suggested Readings

1. Vandenhosch and Hogan: Towards World Order
2. Luard: The Evolution of the International Organization
3. Ohodsich: The United Nations
4. Ohodsich: The nature and Functions of International Organization
5. Chase: The United Nations in Action

PSC-403

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Objective:

The Paper contains various significations in research. It gives a broad idea of the theoretical dimension of study and includes the Research tools and Methodology. It Introduces the dimension of the different steps of doing research.

Course Outcome:

The student gets a brief idea of the significance and importance of Research. The students know how to conduct a research study and thus help in all their future endeavours. The paper gives a broad framework for their understanding of the different topics of interest. For a student pursuing higher studies, like Ph.D, this paper becomes most important.

Unit-I

- (i) **Scientific Method:** The Nature of Scientific Method and its application to Social Research; Problem of Objectivity.
- (ii) **The Research Process:** Ethical Consideration in Social Research.

Unit-II

- (i) **The Research Problem:** Review of literature, Formulating Research Problem.
- (ii) **Hypothesis:** Meaning, Importance and Role of Hypothesis in Social Research; Type of Hypothesis.

Unit-III

- (i) **Method of Data Collection:** Observation: Participant and Non-Participant; Case Study.
- (ii) **Contest Analysis:** Interview Method, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).

Unit-IV

- (i) **Tools of Research:** Construction of Schedule & Questionnaire; Mailed Questionnaire, Report-building; Pre-testing & Pilot Study.
- (ii) **Data Analysis & Report Writing:** Quantitative Data Analysis; Preparation of Research Report, Steps in Report-Writing.

Book Recommended:

1. Goode & Hatt: Method of Social Research.
2. P.V.Young: Social Surety & Social Research
3. Lundberg : Social Research
4. Milden Parten: Survey Tools & Sampling
5. A.R.Bajpai: Methods of Social Survey

PSC-404

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Course Objectives:

This course based on Indian Administration is of practical significance to every citizen in the contemporary society to learn about the essentiality of the subject as per its working system and procedures.

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course, the students would; be able to understand the basic concepts of Indian Administration and respond efficiently to diverse public needs. Gain organised knowledge

about the governmental structure and administrative process to contribute to nation-building and creative citizens. Develop critical analysis and understanding of various issues and conflict areas of administration.

Unit-I

- (i) Indian Administration: Evolution in ancient and Mughal Period, Change and continuity in Indian Administration from colonial period and Post- Colonial period
- (ii) Structure of Indian Administration: Centre, State and District

Unit-II

- (i) Local Governance: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, PESA Act, 1996, Challenges to local and Urban Governance.
- (ii) Globalization and Indian Administration: Impact of Liberalization and Privatization, Role of Civil Society.

Unit-III

- (i) Commissions in India: Union Public Services Commission, Planning Commission, Election Commission, Finance Commission, National Human Rights Commission.
- (ii) Public Sector Reforms in India: Public Sector in Modern India, Forms of Public Sector Understanding, Problems of Autonomy and Accountability in control.

Unit-IV

- (i) Issue areas in Administration: Political and Permanent Executive, Integrity in Administration, Lokpal and Lokayukta, People's Participation in Administration.
- (ii) Public Policy and Administration: Policymaking Process, Policy formulation, Implementation and Evaluation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Maheshwari S.R., 2001, Indian Administration, New Delhi, Kitab Mahal.
2. Arora Ramesh K 1996, Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues, New Delhi, Vishwa Prakashan
3. Singh Hoshiar, 2001, Indian Administration, New Delhi, Kitab Mahal
4. Prasad Kamala, 2006, Indian Administration: Politics, Policies and Prospects, Delhi, Dorling Kindersley India Pvt Ltd.

5. Debroy Bibek (ed.), 2004, Agenda for Improving Governance, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
6. Jain L.C. (ed.), 2005, Decentralisation and Local Governance, New Delhi, Orient Longman
7. Kapur Devesh and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.) 2005, Public Institutions in India, New Delhi, OUP

PSC- 405 ELECTIVE PAPERS

PSC-402 (i)

ETHICS AND POLITICS

Course Objectives: This course aims to provide a deeper understanding of moral values & its necessity in Politics and to enhance students' ability to interrogate their own assumptions about values, by introducing some basic concepts and methods of moral and political philosophy. Through debate and discussion of moral dilemmas faced by governments and the public, this course will try to discover how analytic moral reasoning can help us to examine, to adjust, and to defend the moral and political frameworks that ground our policy decisions.

Course Outcome:

At the completion of their work for this course, students will be able to:

Understand and explain how politics is characterized by morality and values

Understand the key concepts from moral and political philosophy

Critically assess moral views and arguments by formulating objections and responses to them

Recognize that evaluative assumptions can be (or fail to be) supported by reasons, even while clear and final answers are often elusive.

Unit-I

1. Nature of Ethical Reasoning: Domain of Ethics, Rationality and Objectivity in Ethics, Ethical Reasoning in Indian Politics
2. Ethics and Discrimination What is wrong with Discrimination? Affirmative Action- Right or Wrong?

Unit-II

1. Poverty and Hunger: Hunger, Homelessness and Freedom, Hunger and Capabilities, International Obligation to Remove Poverty
2. Corruption: Corruption in Public and Private Life
3. Environment: The Moral Limits on the use of Nature, Environment and Equality, Displacement and Culture

Unit-III

1. Free Speech: Values of Free Speech, Free speech and democracy, moral limits of Free Speech, Hate Speech
2. Secularism, Toleration and Minority Rights: Tradition of toleration in India; Values of Secularism; Secularism and Minority Rights, Secularism and Legal Pluralism, Fundamentalism.

Unit-IV

1. Ethics and Politics of Family: Politics and the Private- Public Distinction. Justice Within the Family, Family and The Ethics of Care.
2. Profession and Ethics: Medical, Legal Business, Research.

Books Recommended:

1. Emanuel. Ezekiel J : The End of Human Life Medical Ethics in Liberal Polity
2. Amartya Sen : Development as Freedom
3. Peter Singer : Practical Ethics
4. Michael Walzer : On Toleration
5. Nussbaum Martha : Cultivating Humanity
6. Henry Shue : Basics Rights
7. F. Thompson Dennis : Political Ethics and Public Office
8. Iris Marion young : Justice and the politics of difference

PSC-402 (ii)

POLITICAL PROCESS IN ODISHA

Course Objective: The paper will discuss the political process in the State of Odisha starting from the freedom struggle upto the present day. The paper will introduce the element of State politics in the context of national politics. The paper also gives a knowledge of the subaltern political process of Odisha.

Course Outcome: The course will enable the students to have a focus on the political aspect and contribution of Odisha in the political process of India. In Federal context, State politics is gaining an ascendancy, with the increasing role of federal political party system.

Unit-I

The emergence of Odisha as a separate state Freedom movement in Odisha Integration of Princely State

Unit-II

Governor Legislative assembly and Council of Ministers Judiciary: High Court and the subordinate judiciary

Unit-III

Political Parties and Pressure Groups Elections and Voting Behavior Politics of Defection Coalition Politics

Unit-IV

Scheduled Castes: Leadership and Political Participation Scheduled Tribes: Leadership and Political Participation Women Politics

Suggested Readings:

1. Dasarathi Bhuyan; Odisha Government and Politics (Institutions and Processes)
2. F.G. Bailey, Political and social change: Orissa in 1959.
3. K. Banerjee, Regional Political Parties in India (New Delhi, 1984).
4. A.K. Basitan, Growth and Development of Urban Local Administration (New Delhi, 1986).
5. H.H. Das, and B.C., Choudhury, Federal and State Politics in India (New Delhi, 1990).
6. Arun Mohanty, Sumant Swain, Ramakrushna Pradhan, Contemporary Odisha: Realities and Vision, Axis Books, New Delhi, 2011.
7. B.B Jena and J.K. Baral (Eds.), Government and Politics in Orissa (Lucknow, 1989).
8. Nibedita Mohanty, Oriya Nationalism (New Delhi, 1982).
9. J.K. Mohapatra, Factional Politics in an Indian State (Allahabad, 1986).
10. Ram Narayan Mishra, Regionalism and State Politics in India.
11. S. Nanda, Coalitional Politics in Orissa (New Delhi, 1979).
12. K.S. Padhi Corruption in Politics (New Delhi, 1985).

13. K.S. Padhi, and P.L.Muni, Corruption in Indian Politics (New Delhi, 1987).
14. Arun, Mohanty, Ramakrushna Pradhan, Emerging Odisha – Problems and Prospects, Mittal Books, New Delhi, 2014.
15. S.L. Panda, Gender and Political Participation (New Delhi, 1995).
16. B.K. Patnaik Politics of Floor Crossing (Cuttack, 1985). 16. Patnaik, Lal Mohan, Resurrected Orissa.

PSC-405(iii)

PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

Course Objective

The field of public policy has assumed considerable importance in response to the increasing complexity of government activity. The advancements of technology, changes in the social organization structures, rapid growth of urbanization added to the complexities. The study of Public Policy aspires to provide an in-depth understanding of the ills prevailing in society and aids to identify the solutions for them.

Course Outcome:

Public policy is an essential mechanism for moving a social system from the past to the future and helps to cope with the end. The main objective of this foundation course is to provide an opportunity to the student to learn the fundamental areas of public policy on the most extensive gamut of its canvas.

Unit-I

1. Public Policy: Concept, Dimensions, Characteristics and Norms.
2. Approach to Public policy: Economy Approach, Public Policy Approach, Public choice theory, Public-Management.

Unit-II

1. Interfaces of the policy process: Institutions, actors and role of public policy planning and analysis, Resources Mobilization, Policy Formulation, Policy Monitoring and Evaluation.

2. Role of the Government, Bureaucracy, parliament, courts, Political Parties, Corporate sector, Interest Groups, Citizens and NGOs in the Policy Processes.

Unit-III

1. Nehruvian Model of Public in India: Public Sector Under- Takings and Development.
2. Decentralization Model of Public Policy in India: Panchayati Raj Institution, Municipal Corporation and Rural-Urban Development.

Unit-IV

1. Globalization, MNCs and Development in India.
2. Impact of Public Policies on Socio-Economic Development and Nation-Building in India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Rumki Basu- Public Administration
2. Prabhiv Kumar De (2012)- Public Policy and Systems
3. R.K. Sapru (2010)- Public Policy- Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation.
4. Michael Moran et al. (2006)- The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy
5. Anderson J.E. (2006)- Public Policy Making: An Introduction
6. Thomas Dye- (1994), Understanding Public Policy Prentice Hall
7. Peter John- Analyzing Public Policy
8. Michael Howlett and M. Ramesh (2003), Studying Public policy, Ontario Oxford University Press.
9. Gerston Larry N (2004), Public Policymaking: Process and Principles, Armonk M.E. Sharpe.
10. Dror. Y (1989), Public policymaking reexamined, 2nd Edition, San Francisco.

PSC-405(v)

AMBEDKAR IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Course Objectives:

The course is broadly conceived to introduce Ambedkar's ideas and relevance in contemporary India by reading and understanding his key texts. The central thrust of the course is to understand Ambedkar beyond caste and the impact of his ideas on the more significant questions of constitutional democracy in general and nationalism in particular. Ambedkar's concept of nation, state, democracy, law and constitutionalism provides a pedagogy interpretation in this proposed course. This will also facilitate them to strengthen their creative thinking with a collective approach to understand the ongoing socio-cultural and political functioning of the society

Course Outcome:

The course enables students to become more informed about the debates around nation and nationalism. The system will further enhance students to critically engage with the current social concerns and their political implications. It will make students' learning ability more tolerant and sensitive to the otherwise marginalized discourse around Ambedkar's thoughts and philosophy. Students will understand that the idea of the nation, as abstract it is, is constituted through people who attribute a worthy meaning to nationalism. It is not the latter that defines the former.

Unit-I

1. Introducing Ambedkar: Philosophical grounds of Ambedkar's Thought and Ideas.
2. Nation and Constitutional Democracy in Ambedkar vision.

Unit-II

1. Ambedkar on Right and Representation
2. Ambedkar on class, Land and Labour

Unit-III

1. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism and his Philosophy of Religion
2. Ambedkar on inter-sectionalism between caste, Religion and Patriarchy.

Unit-IV

1. Ambedkar as a critique of Hindu social Order and his concept of Annihilations of caste.
2. Contemporary concerns, contradictions and debates- Rethinking Ambedkarite politics.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings & Speeches – Vol.1, to Vol. 17- Published by Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt of India and Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi
2. Dhananjay Keer – Life and Mission of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
3. A.M. Rajashekharaiyah – The Quest for Social Justice
4. W.N. Kuber – Ambedkar - A Critical Study.
5. Dinakar Khabde – Ambedkar as a Liberal Thinker.
6. G. Aloysious – Nation without Nationalism
7. Dr M.N.Javaraiah – Bharatha Swatantrya Sangramadalli Ambedkar.
8. Dr J. Somashekar – Dr Ambedkar and Emancipatory Discourse
9. Sontakke. Y.D. – Thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
10. Dr Jatav – Political Philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar
11. Dr. Jatav – Ambedkar’s Role in National Movement
12. Pylee. M.V. – Constitutional Government in India